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SEATTLE, SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

PRESIDENTIAL STATES.

The state of New York will probably have two candidates for the presidency next year, Levi P. Morton and David B. Hill. Chauncey M. Depew may be talked of once more as he was in 1888, but he can not be considered yet a formidable rival of the governor, and Grover Cleveland need not be seriously thought of.

At the first election, in 1789, John Jay was a candidate for vice president, but was beaten by John Adams, of Massachusetts. George Clinton and Aaron Burr sought the honor, and Burr came very near being president, as he had many votes as Thomas Jefferson in 1800, but Jefferson's vote came from ten states and Burr's from four, which was regarded by the house of representatives as giving Jefferson the majority.

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Martin Van Buren ran for vice president in John Q. Adams' year, but was beaten by John C. Calhoun; but was elected with Jackson on his second term, and in 1836 he became the first and only president elected from the Empire state until Grover Cleveland's election in 1884, although Arthur, who succeeded on Garfield's death, also came from that state.

Millard Fillmore, William A. Wheeler, Chester Arthur and Levi P. Morton were successful candidates for the vice presidency, but Francis Granger and Whitehall Reid were defeated. Candidates for the presidency from that state who have been defeated since Van Buren's time were Van Buren, who twice attempted reelection, Millard Fillmore, Horatio Seymour, Horace Greeley, Charles O'Connor, Samuel J. Tilden, Peter Cooper and Grover Cleveland in 1888. These were all candidates who had received party nominations.

The history of efforts made by New York statesmen to obtain nomination at political conventions is equally full of vicissitudes. The first Republican national convention was held in Philadelphia on June 17, 1856. At that convention the Republicans of New York had no candidate, and their support was given to John C. Fremont. At the Republican national convention in 1860, in Chicago, the New York Republicans gave their hearty support to William H. Seward. He was the most formidable candidate for the nomination, but on the decisive ballot was defeated by Mr. Lincoln.

At the convention of 1864, in Baltimore, and at that of 1868, in Chicago, the Republicans of New York had no candidate. Neither did they have one at the Philadelphia convention of 1872. At the Chicago convention of 1876 Roscoe Conkling, United States senator, had the support of the New York delegation. He was put in nomination by Stewart L. Woodford, and received on the first ballot ninety-nine votes. James G. Blaine had 28, Oliver P. Morton of Indiana 13, and Secretary Bristol 113. Mr. Conkling's vote declined on each succeeding ballot up to the seventh, when his supporters deserted him, and Hayes was nominated. At the Chicago convention of 1884, the Republicans of New York had no candidate. At that of 1888 Chauncey M. Depew was the ostensible candidate of the New York Republicans under circumstances very similar to those which prevailed in the convention of 1876, twelve years before, and it is a somewhat peculiar fact that Mr. Depew's vote on the first ballot was exactly the same as Mr. Conkling's—89. He continued in the field for three ballots, and then his name was withdrawn. At the Minneapolis convention of 1882 the Republicans of New York were without a candidate. The delegation was split up, ten of its members voting for Mr. Elaine, twenty-seven for the renomination of President Harrison, and ten for Mr. McKinley.

The Democrats have not been behind hand in pressing favorite sons for first honors. George B. McClellan, who was living in New York, though technically a resident of New Jersey, headed the Democratic ticket in 1864, and Horatio Seymour, a resident of Utica, that of 1868. Horace Greeley and Samuel J. Tilden, both real-

dents of New York city, headed the Democratic tickets respectively in 1872 and 1876. Gen. Hancock, who was at the time a resident of Governor's Island, within the city boundaries of New York, was the Democratic candidate in 1880. Mr. Cleveland, governor of New York in 1884, was the Democratic candidate for president in that year. He was the nominee again in 1888 and 1892, so that practically for thirty years New York Democrats have had the honors of presidential nomination.

The condition of politics will hardly take the candidates out of any but the principal states. New York has been represented by three presidents, including Cleveland's two terms; Virginia by eight terms and four men; Massachusetts by two men; Ohio by three; Louisiana by one; New Hampshire by one; Pennsylvania by one; Illinois by four terms and two men, and Indiana by one. The distribution has, therefore, been very unequal, but the turn of the other great Western states does not seem to have come yet, in spite of the claim of Iowa for Senator Allison.

A WOMAN'S BIBLE.

Some no doubt very excellent women have undertaken to revise the Bible. Objection has been made, and not without reason, that the method of expression common in England in the time of James I., and prior to that time, was what would now be regarded as "coarse." It may be squeamishness, but there are many gentle women and some men who would shrink from reading all of the Bible aloud to their growing sons and daughters. There are those, however, who pride themselves upon their robustness of character who can see no objection to passages which, if they were told were written by Paine, Voltaire or Fielding, they would shudder at and snatch the book from their daughters' hands. This, however, is not due to any defect in the Bible itself, but to the altered conditions. We may be no better than our first parents, but we do not consider it necessary to follow their example in the matter of attire.

It is ridiculous to say that the grand fundamental principles of Holy Writ would suffer by translation into the refinements of nineteenth century language any more than they suffered in the many translations from the ancient Hebrew into the imperfect Indian tongues, or even into the various languages of more civilized races. It is no less ridiculous to say that the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary is more restricted and less capable of nice distinctions than that of the time of Wyckliffe, or that the laws would lose any of their force by the substitution of words well understood for those obsolete or tabooed.

But the ladies referred to have, it seems, an entirely different purpose. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who leads the movement, frankly explains that in her work for the advancement of woman her worst foe has been the misconception of the Bible as regards woman, that the acceptance of the present version has taken away the self-respect of woman and made her the slave of man, and that women must therefore get together and revise the Bible so far as their position is defined by it.

It seems rather illogical that because "misconception" has arisen on the part of readers that the Bible is to be revised. It would seem better to correct the "conception." To those who believe that the Sacred Scriptures are the word of God, it would seem to be sacrilege to tamper with them for the avowed purpose of serving a special cause. To those who do not hold them in so high esteem, what does it matter that the views of writers expressed hundreds of years ago differ from those of the Society for the Emancipation of Woman from the Thraldom of Centuries? The old Bible will remain to contradict the new one and it will be fortified by the respect always accorded the genuine as distinguished from the spurious.

If the object were only to expunge passages proved beyond doubt to be of apocryphal origin, to place more correct interpretation upon words whose point is lost by their later perversion, it would be commendable. But to twist passages to sustain a modern theory cannot be defended upon any logical principle. It would be more to the purpose and strictly in accordance with truth to explain that many of the admonitions addressed to both sexes were framed upon conditions then existing. Polygamy among some nations and concubinage among others—two very different relations—were recognized institutions, and the prophets dealt with them. But throughout nearly all except the earliest times, monogamy was praised as the better condition, and the virtues of women were always extolled. Very clear distinction was always made between a chaste and an unchaste woman, the one commended and the other condemned. A "woman of good understanding" is contrasted with "a brawling woman." A foolish woman is rebuked, but, saith the prophet, "a gracious woman reddeneth honor." It is true that the injunction is laid down that "the woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to man," but it is as explicitly declared, "neither shall a man put on woman's garments."

In the Epistles St. Paul enjoins obedience on the part of the wife to the husband, but that was a condition of the times, and disobedience was considered an evasion of duty. Besides, St. Paul was not a married man and he had never undertaken to put that precept into practice.

Some of the young ladies who are associated in the work will do very much more toward improving the condition of woman if they carry their views into matrimony and convert the men to their way of thinking. It will be more efficacious than twisting passages of a grand old book—the book of books—which has so wisely said: "Let every woman have her own husband."

SYMMETRY OF SIGN AND SOUND.

How to spell most usefully is the problem undertaken by a body of authors and others interested in literature. Their headquarters are at Columbia college, and they will endeavor to devise a plan by which the English language may be reduced to simple and definite signs. It is not so ambitious as Volapuk, but rather more so than phonography. There is nothing particularly difficult about acquiring such a system; the difficulty is to devise one which shall be simple enough and valuable enough in other respects to justify the expenditure of time in acquiring it.

The study of foreign languages or of music does not call for any greater ca-

paucity or time than would a uniform system of spelling, or even a common tongue. The stumbling block in the way of the latter is the difficulty experienced by some races in producing the glottal sounds of the others. This is marked enough in the case of the American and the German, notwithstanding the common origin in the Saxon language of many of their sounds.

It is not an easy matter to divert long-established habits, and although there are utilitarian reasons why many of the superfluous signs might be omitted from words, it would take several generations to bring such a change about. The eye becomes accustomed to certain signs and resents innovations. In so simple a matter as one letter, endeavor and theater, are irritated by favour, parlor, theatre, and so on. The examples given at various times of proposed reforms have only excited ridicule among all except a few enthusiasts. Physicians may be, for instance, a word of useless letters and doubtful sound, yet "fishbone" would not entirely determine the pronunciation.

The reformers are very much divided in their ideas of the method to be adopted and the means by which simplicity can be achieved. Alexander Melville Bell, who took the lead some years ago in advocating phonetic spelling, is in favor of establishing a complete system. He is not satisfied to correct anomalies, but wants spelling placed on a scientific basis. To do this, the alphabet must be considerably altered, some characters being dropped entirely or used for sounds now represented by diphthongs or by an arbitrary pronunciation not reduced to signs. The anomalies in pronunciation have afforded the catchall rhymeters much fun, and can be readily exemplified by dough, cough, through, enough, throw, plow, etc.

There are some philologists who fear that radical efforts at reform will be slower in results than those which aim only to gradually educate the eye to changes. But we are not sanguine that very speedy reform will be effected. The changes might be made in current literature, but they could not be made in a hundred years in the literature of the past, which will live in the present form so long as it lasts, just as the peculiarities of orthography found in the Elizabethan and earlier writers are retained.

It may be true, as Prof. Benjamin E. Smith says, that the English written language is a philological monstrosity, and its use a burden of very great weight upon the education and the industrial activities of all English speaking nations. That it continues to exist in apparently unabated vigor is, no doubt, due to the force of prejudice, the inertia of custom, and the difficulty of hitting upon a generally acceptable reformed orthography. But custom is a powerful dictator or men would not be still wearing buttons at the back of their coats, which were put there to keep the skirt from flopping over their swords.

ONLY ONE FLAG.

The municipal authorities of San Francisco have laid down a rule which should become part of the unwritten organic law of this republic. They have decided that in processions and other formal gatherings the only flag shall be the Stars and Stripes. There is nothing invidious about this. It is the emblem of popular sovereignty and of freedom to all peoples who seek shelter beneath its folds. No man not born within its sway has a prescriptive right to set foot on this soil, and the generous welcome extended by the American people to those of all nations to enjoy our constitutional privileges entitles them to demand in return at least an outward respect for an emblem we hold so dear.

The rule now laid down is that the Stars and Stripes shall be the only flag, but that organizations or societies shall have the privilege of displaying banners suspended between two poles or swung across one by means of a cross-bar. This will permit the Free Masons, the Sons of St. Patrick, the Helvetian Society, the Society of St. Andrews, the Sons of St. George, the Knights of Pythias, the Ohio Society, Native Sons of the Golden West and every other combined body of men formed for social purposes to fling to the breeze the silken emblem of the order. The display of banners adds very much to the magnificence of a parade, and it would have been a pity to shut out all such insignia in order to avoid a feature which is objectionable to very many Americans, native-born and otherwise.

The happy solution of the question will meet all requirements and should offend none. "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do," is a very old maxim, but emigration to and residence in this land desirable is typified in Old Glory, and it should share the honors of this people with no other flag, rag or badge on earth. "Only one flag," is the law, all reminders of other lands or other governments are only relics which may be held in affectionate remembrance, but must not be flaunted.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

In the cultivation of orchards and in the growing of fruit the people of California and Utah have probably had more practical experience than any others on the Pacific coast, with the exception, perhaps, of those of Oregon, who made the red apple of that state proverbial. Now that their orchards are in bearing to the full, they are enabled by their experience to impart a great deal of valuable information to the younger communities, and this they are doing in a sensible and impartial way. Their advice is to begin in a small way and not overreach the mark nor the purse. To insure success, they say, don't plant over ten acres. The man who plants a big orchard, unless he is a rich man, must run in debt before his trees come into bearing, and then it is a continual struggle until the orchard and improvements are paid for. The man who plants five or ten acres can hold his own, because he is not compelled to hire help, and therefore helps himself. He is in position to cultivate and care for his trees until they reach the period of bearing; he is then able to pick and market his fruit without costly hire and interest. The small orchard can be well cared for, whereas the large one is liable to neglect; the trees are better trimmed, better pruned and kept free of insect pests—therefore the fruit is naturally of better quality and commands higher prices. In the settlements where small orchards are prevalent prosperity is the rule, because there is no slushy culture. Fruit raising is a business proposition straight, and the man who follows it in a business

and intelligent manner is certain of rich rewards on the Pacific coast, where the fruit crop never fails. It is not a feat of one year and a famine the next, as in the Eastern states; it keeps accruing year after year, and the small orchard is the bonanza.

The new Democrats daily of Chicago, the Chicagoan, says: "We are at this juncture, are the erstwhile leaders of the Democratic party of Illinois?" To which the Inter Ocean replies: "We beg to say that some of the erstwhile leaders are in Europe, and it is believed that some of the erstwhile campaign funds are there, too."

Connecticut is importing Poles and other foreigners as farm hands, because of the scarcity of labor. Her neighbor, Massachusetts, is trying to get rid of the number of tramps which infest her smaller cities. Either a state labor bureau is wanted in the Nutmeg state or a good stone-breaking yard in the Bay state.

Ex-President Harrison and Gov. Morton were recently in New York at the same time, but did not meet. Mr. Harrison was asked as to their relations. "It is quite untrue that there is any coolness between us," the ex-president was in his shirt sleeves, and Mr. Thermometer stood at 82, and no doubt spoke the truth.

A Canadian soldier tore down an American flag from decorations in one of the cities. It was a boorish act, but should not be charged to the account of a people with whom we are friendly, and who quickly showed their resentment.

President Cleveland's favorite pastimes are pinocle and cribbage. When he gets tired of "18 to 1" he turns to "fifteen-two, fifteen-four."

Now it is said that electrocution does not kill. None of the murderers who have experienced it make that complaint.

Spanish horrice ought to be good for a cold. It comes from a plant named Glycyrrhiza glabra.

Rhode Island has a model legislature. It was in session at its annual May term just two days.

THE STATE PRESS.

Montana Economist: Labor organizations often fail in the time of need, but that only shows that the organization was imperfect—it does not prove that the principle is wrong.

Walla Walla Union: Poor old Sport, the fireman's faithful dog, passed in this check yesterday and the boys made him a nice little coffin and buried him in the green yard near the flagstaff.

Snohomish Independent: Tell the readers of your sheet that the Independent is published anywhere you please, but in the name of high heavens don't accuse us as being located at Everett unless you want human gore.

Spokane Review: It is estimated that the new insurance rates for Spokane make an average reduction of 15 per cent. Since the property owners pay annually about \$200,000 in insurance premiums, the new schedule means a yearly saving to them of \$30,000, or \$1 for each resident.

Beaver Leader: Several school boards have gotten into trouble by employing teachers having no certificates. Superintendent of schools, Miss Guphill, has refused to recognize the schools or honor their checks, and the districts will therefore receive no money from the state the coming year.

Chelan Herald: The people of the upper end of the lake complain of the need of a wagon road down the lake shore to Lakeside. Many of them are actually shut in unless they are permitted to drive through the fields of settlers bordering on the lake to the lower end. It would seem to be in the interest of public policy to open this road now while lands are practically worthless.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

It is said that Phil May gets \$100 each for his drawings in London Punch.

Here is the original name of the water's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," died recently at Magdeburg.

The Marquis of Queensberry is a man of much generosity, giving away more in proportion to his means than any other man in the British peerage.

Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, is suggested by Editor Dana as an available candidate for vice president on the Republican national ticket. He is called a Southern Republican.

Persons who attempt suicide are warned not to make a failure of it. Recorder Coffey, of New York, has sent a man to prison for a year, which is much worse than successful suicide to any sensitive person.

Oh Hamilton's witty tongue is responsible for this: When her cousin, S. Pickering Dodge, went to Germany a native of his asked for information said: "Sprechen sie Deutsch?" "Yes," answered Mr. Dodge, "that's my name, but how in thunder did you know it?"

Although the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is 81 she is one of the liveliest women in London. So youthful is her dress that it is criticized as being more in keeping with a young woman just "out" in society than one whose years of life are numbered. One dress she wore at a recent entertainment, a costume of red velvet, cost her \$500.

Presbyterians are well pleased with the selection of Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom to fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church. The church has been without a pastor for over a year. Dr. Paxton having broken down in health early in 1894. Russell Sage, Henry M. Flagler and other wealthy men are members of the congregation. The salary offered to Dr. Moxom is \$1,000 a year. Dr. Moxom is 47 years of age and is said to possess distinctly socialistic ideas. He is 5 feet 3 inches tall and is an interesting and convincing talker. He entered the ministry in 1871 in Bellevue, Mich.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Baer, of Spokane, are at the Butler.

C. W. Green, a lumberman of Belfast, in this state, is at the Butler.

Mrs. E. C. Smith and son, of San Francisco, are in the city for a few days.

Miss Julia Miller, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. David Kellogg.

Judge Alfred Battle leaves this week for San Francisco on business and pleasure.

S. E. Boynton, of Everett, at one time manager of the Tacoma Globe, is in the city, stopping at the Butler.

E. N. McIntyre and L. L. Griffith, two attorneys of Danby, Vt., are in the city and have rooms at the Northern.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gaches, of La Compe, are in the city for a few days. Mr. Gaches is one of the pioneer merchants of Skagit county.

P. W. Hawkins, receiver of the suspended First National bank of Anacortes, arrived in the city last night and is stopping at the Butler.

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Wood arrived home yesterday from California, and are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Park Wood Williams, 517 Chestnut street.

Mrs. James H. McSorley and her sister, Miss Emma Kessler, returned on the Mexico from an enjoyable visit in Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

Claud C. Ramsey will leave this week for an extended trip to the East. After visiting in the city for a few days in the Eastern cities he expects to spend a few weeks visiting his father, Dr. James G. Ramsey, in North Carolina.

ROBERT BUCHANAN, PRACTICAL MINING METALLURGIST. Hotel Stevens, Room 17

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THE BON MARCHÉ. The Apollo 4-button Kid Glove only 65c a Pair. Tomorrow 30 in. wide Fast Black Sateen 10c a Yard. Front and Cedar Sts., North Seattle.

It's the difference in price that brings so many people here. It's cheapness of this sort that attracts the money-saving public. It is the dimes and quarters and dollars we save them that brings people from the remotest portions of the city to this store.

Money-Saving Bargains.

Special Prices in Domestic. Wonderful Bargains in White Goods. Notions. Shoe Department. Millinery. Bargains for Men. Ribbons. Dressed Pin Checked Ribbons. Latest style Silk Neckwear, in Teck Scarfs and Four-in-Hands, only 20c Each. Ask for our Imperial Ribbed Bicycle Hose. Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.