SILVER IN ENGLAND

Balfour Out of Office Was a Currency Reformer.

NOW IT'S VERY DIFFERENT

Extraordinary Speed of Railway Trains —English Interested in Wm. C. Whitney.

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London, Aug. 24.—There has not been much stir in the world of politics during the past week. An exception, however, should be noted in the case of the reply on Thursday last in the house by the first lord of the treasury, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, to Sir John Long, Liberal member for Dundee, who asked whether he would advise the government to invite an international money conference. Mr. Balfour said: "I am and have always been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues, and I do not believe an international agreement would be helped by an international conference."

The News says: Mr. Balfour disposes of bi-metallism so far as this government is concerned, and we are heartily glad of it, because we believe that bi-metallism spells 'ruin' for the great creditor countries of the world. Mr. Balfour has gone further even than Sir William Harcourt, who did not object to a conference provided the British delegates were instructed to vote against debasing the currency.

In bi-metallic circles, however, another complexion is put on the matter. The officials of the Bi-Metallic League especially dwell on the fact that Mr. Balfour's remark referred to an immediate conference. It is claimed that as a matter of fact this reply reveals the expectancy on the part of the government that a successful conference can subsequently be arranged. The Bi-Metallic League officials therefore declare themselves pleased with the answer of the first lord of the treasury.

The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, discussing the silver question in America, says: "The final vote of the Ohio Democratic convention against free silver cannot but have a material bearing, whatever may be the outcome of the controversy on this question. It is an undoubted fact that the present uncertainty is having an almost pernicious effect upon the well being of the United States, but should it ultimately be decided to establish a fixed ratio between gold and silver it does not in any wise follow that what will suit America will be acceptable or wise policy for Great Britain."

The great topic of discussion in railroad circles during the week has been the railway races from London to Aberdeen by the east and west routes. The West Coast Company's did the distance, 540 miles, at the rate of a mile a minute throughout. This company thus made a new world's record, previously held by the Empire state express from New York to Buffalo, but the east route improved on this time on Thursday, doing 540 miles in 512 minutes.

The approaching presence in London of the son of the Japanese premier has caused a stir in shipping circles, as it is reported that the object of his visit via Canada and the United States is to place large contracts for the construction of several Japanese ironclads and cruisers, as well as for a considerable supply of arms and ammunition. It is believed that there may be some truth in the first portion of the report, but there are people who claim that there can be no truth in the second part of it, as Japan is understood to have supplied her army with one of the best rifles in the world, the invention of Murata, a Jap, and her ammunition factories are believed to be of the very best.

Ex-Speaker Crisp spent most of last week in Scotland. Speaking to a reporter of the Associated Press of the great amount of attention W. C. Whitney is attracting as a possible candidate for the nomination for the presidency, Mr. Crisp said: "Mr. Whitney seems to have succeeded the late James G. Blaine as the 'magnetic man' in American politics. I have several times been asked questions by Englishmen concerning Mr. Whitney's personality and his chances of obtaining the nomination. He seems to have made a great impression here, as he has long done at home. Some of the officers of the British Bi-metallic League who met Mr. Whitney last spring were greatly impressed with him. Secretary McNeill, of the Bi-metallic League, regards Mr. Whitney as one of the most charming and clear-headed men he has met."

HARD FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

The Japanese Send More Troops There —War Heroes Decorated.

Tokyo, Aug. 24.—Per Steamer Peru to San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Extravagant reports of heavy fighting in Formosa, with serious disasters to the Japanese forces, are published in several English local newspapers. Most of these extreme statements are derived from Chinese sources and are believed to be entirely fictitious. The Japanese authorities do not, however, deny that the work of restoring order in the disturbed districts is much more difficult than was expected. The Chinese leaders have not only distributed arms among their own countrymen, but have managed to inflame the savage hill tribes against the new commisssioners; with the result Governor General Kabayama finds himself opposed by nearly the whole population of the island. The attempt to establish a civil system of control will be abandoned, and military rule will speedily be enforced.

The army in Formosa will be enlarged by the addition of a brigade from the second grand division, now in Liaotung, raising the total number of fighting men to 25,000. Twenty thousand camp coolies will also be put in the field. Thus far the Japanese have suffered chiefly from guerrilla attacks, in which the natives are skillful, and against which modern military science is totally ineffective. The latest intelligence from Kabayama's headquarters is dated August 7. Many rough skirmishes took place in the early part of the month, the insurgents being invariably defeated and driven into the wilderness.

The distribution of awards of reward for distinguished service during the war has commenced in Japan. The highest honors are conferred upon Count Ito, the prime minister; Marshal Yamagata, Marshal Oyama and Admiral Saigo. These four officials are raised from the rank of count to that of marquis. In addition to his promotion, Ito receives two decorations, the Grand Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum order. Yamagata, who commanded the first army corps for some months in Korea and Manchuria, Oyama, who commanded the second corps in Liotung and at Weihaiwei, and Saigo, who served as minister of the navy, all receive the grand cordon of the Rising Sun and the second grade of the Order of the Golden Kite. Marshal Nozu, who led the Japanese at Pingyang and afterward commanded the first corps and fought the last campaign of the war in Southwestern Manchuria, is promoted from viscount to count, and receives the same decorations as the last three named. Admiral Kabayama, now governor of Formosa, receives precisely the same rewards as Nozu. Vice Admiral Ito, the naval hero of the conflict, and Lieut. Gen. Kawakami, vice president of the general staff, are enrolled in the peerage, with the rank of viscount and decorated similarly to Nozu and Kabayama. Other awards are expected, especially in the civil service.

The Japanese industrial exposition just closed at Kioto was visited during the four months of its existence by 1,138,000 people.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan this year 12,000 individuals have been attacked and 7,300 have died.

Until this year the German residents of Tientsin, China, have had no quarter expressly assigned to them, but a special concession has now been secured for them, which they will hereafter occupy.

The value of the camphor product of Formosa appears to have been greatly exaggerated. According to the latest report of the British consul at Taiwan, the total yield in 1894 was a little less than 14,000 hundredweight, the average price being $29 per hundredweight. The export of camphor from Japan during the year ending last July was valued at 640,000 yen—about $350,000 in gold.

Mr. Waeber, the Russian envoy in Korea, is about to be replaced by the present envoy at Teheran, Mr. Speir, whose diplomatic ability is loudly vaunted.

The Korean government announces that postoffices will forthwith be established at Seoul and Jinsen, and if they are found convenient for the public twenty-four others will be opened in the principal towns of the kingdom. The stamps to be used were manufactured in the United States some years ago.

Gen. Alfaro's Conquest of Ecuador.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that news comes from Quito that those who still remain in power there have caused the arrest of many notable patriots, including women. The only offense which these unfortunate people are supposed to have committed is that they have long deeply sympathized with Gen. Alfaro in his struggle. It is reported from Quito that the prisoners in the city are subjected to indignities of all kinds, and in some cases to torture.

Durrant Seeks to Smirch Gibson.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Captain of Detectives Lees this morning stated that the story connecting Rev. J. George Gibson with Rev. Jesse Gibson, who was forced to leave Rominy street Baptist church, London, because of improper intimacy with girls in his London church, was improbable. When the Emanuel church murders first came to light Lees looked up Pastor Gibson's record both in America and Great Britain. He traced his career at college in Edinburgh, and found that there he had a classmate named Jesse Gibson, whom Lees believes to have been the immoral London pastor. Lees says that in Gibson's whole career, from the cradle to the present time, there is no blot. Scotland Yard detectives in London helped in the investigation, and Lees says this story trying to connect Gibson with his namesake in London is a scheme of the defense to throw suspicion off Durrant long enough to secure his acquittal before it can be proved that the pastor of Emanuel church was never accused of immorality in London.

On the night of the Minnie Williams murder Mr. Gibson was in the Vogel residence from 8 o'clock for several hours. It was proved that Miss Williams left the Vogel residence, where she was staying, at 8 o'clock, going thence to the church. A bloodstain was found on an old shoe in the pastor's study, but the trail of the murderer to the study was traced, and the bloodstain on the shoe is not considered a circumstance in connecting the pastor with the murder. Late this afternoon Robert Lynch, Mr. Gibson's private secretary, said that Jesse and George Gibson were fellow students at Spurgeon's college in London. Jesse Gibson preached for a time in Rominy chapel, but went to Canada, where he is now in charge of a church. Lynch declares that Jesse Gibson has always had a good reputation, no scandal ever attaching itself to his name.

The trial of Durrant will be resumed on Monday. Then the last 200 names of 3,600 venireman drawn for criminal service will be used, leaving the venire entirely exhausted. As it is highly improbable that three jurors can be secured from the remaining 200 veniremen, it is practically certain that a special venire will have to be drawn to secure the three additional jurors neeeded to try Durrant.

Munchausen in Oregon.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Burns, Or., says: The courier from Diamond Valley repors the killing of fifteen Bannock Indians by cattlemen under the leadership of R. E. Smith. Smith's reason was revenge for the murder of his father in 1878 in Diamond Valley. There is great excitement in the town and throughout the country. Troops are ready to march on short notice, and await orders from the county sheriff for authority to act. Indians are approaching the town from the south, but are believed to be friendly.

Portland, Aug. 24.—Diamond Valley, the scene of the reported killing of fifteen Bannock Indians, is situated in the southeastern corner of Oregon. Burns, the county seat of Harney county, is 150 miles distant from Ontario, the nearest telegraph office. Ontario is a small station on the Oregon Short line, near the border between Oregon and Idaho. The news is discredited here, as it was not known that any Bannock Indians were in that vicinity.

A Banker Charged With Fraud.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—One of the most prominent bankers of Chicago was charged with misuse of funds today by Carrie F. Woodson, who filed a bill for an accounting in the circuit court against Henry Eams and the Commercial National bank. She alleges that Eams, president of the bank, took advantage of her credulity and confidence in him as a friend of her father and led her into speculation in street railway stocks, thereby causing her to lose money which she entrusted to Eams' care. The banker denies the charges.

Suicide of an Abortionist.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Dr. Mrs. Charles Schmidt, a female practitioner accused of committing an abortion on Mrs. Louise Hauser, committed suicide today by shooting herself through the head. Her trial for murdering Mrs. Hauser was set for this morning. On her deathbed Mrs. Hauser accused Mrs. Schmidt of the malpractice which caused her death. Hauser also stated that Mrs. Schmidt had operated on his wife, Louise Dietrich, daughter of Mrs. Schmidt, committed suicide a year ago.

California Wants to Exclude Japanese.

Los Angeles, Aug. 24.—In an interview with an Express reporter today United States Senator White said that Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, of San Francisco, has asked him to prepare and introduce in congress a bill similar to the Chinese exclusion act, which shall exclude the Japanese. Senator White has promised to do so if Fitzgerald will furnish data to prove that the Japanese are seriously injuring white labor. He does not believe, however, that it will be so easy as it was to get the Chinese bill through.

Nez Perce Indians Being Robbed.

Lewiston, Idaho, Aug. 24.—Three Indians were held up this morning by three masked men and robbed of $2,300 paid them by the government for land. Over $300,000 has been paid to the Indians in the last two days. Indians are flocking into Lewiston and spending money freely. They find no difficulty in obtaining whisky. One shooting affray has already occurred.

Oregon's New Entomologist.

Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 24.—William A. Snow, son of Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas university, has been offered the chair of entomology at the Oregon state university, and will accept. The appointment carries with it the position of entomologist of the United States experimental station of the state. Mr. Snow received a thorough training under his father, and afterward worked with Prof. Forbes of Illinois and other eminent specialists.

The Boggs Bank.

Tacoma, Aug. 24.—Special.—The failed Bank of Tacoma filed a motion today to strike certain portions of the complaint of the city of Tacoma in the case against the bank, in which the city petitioned that a receiver be appointed.

Any parties contemplating at trip to the Eastern states can, if they so desire, make the trip through the Yellowstone Park with Dr. Grant and party, leaving here September 2, availing themselves of the special privileges that this party has obtained. For full particulars in regard to this excursion call on or address I. A. Nadeau, general agent, Yesler avenue and Front street.

Mikado matinee today, free. Madison Park.

Louis Hammond, a commercial traveler from Des Moines, and his wife were found dead in their room in the American house, Boston, Saturday. Hammond left a note explaining that they had taken chloral.

"Mikado" tonight. Madison Park.

THE TAMATAVE FUSS.

Why the Castine Didn't Salute the French Flag.

THE TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

Frenchmen Got Excited and Threatened the Castine's Men, but Had to Apologize Next Day.

Washington City, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary McAdoo today made public the facts concerning the refusal of the Castine to salute the French at Tamatave, Madagascar. There was a misunderstanding between the French officers on shore and the officers of the Castine as to the granting of pratique. Commander Perry said he did not salute the French flag, because of the naval regulations and of our treaty with Madagascar, by which we had recognized that government as controlling the entire island, and that as there was no representative of the native government there he could not salute that government, and he fired no salute whatever. When the first boat from the Castine landed the French military authorities on shore, with a great deal of excitement, attempted to prevent the officers from approaching or speaking with our consul and his party, saying that pratique had not been given, although Commander Perry had been so informed early in the day.

The French officers on shore became very much excited and ordered all the Americans back to their boats, one shoving Paymaster Dent toward the Castine's bow and calling on the gendarmes to drive off the Americans as intruders. During the incident there was great excitement on the part of the French representatives, and there might have been trouble, but it was averted by the coolness and good judgment of Ensign Evans and Paymaster Dent. Commander Perry promptly demanded ample and full apologies both to his officers and to his crew. The French representatives came aboard the Castine the next day and made full and unreserved apologies for their misbehavior. Afterward an apology sufficient to the consul was offered and accepted. This closed the incident.

HILL SAYS THE DEAL WILL GO.

He Insists That He Will Absorb the Northern Pacific.

St. Paul, Aug. 24.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, returned from New York today. In an interview he emphatically said that his proposed plan of consolidation of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific was in as good shape as ever. In regard to reported differences between J. Pierpont Morgan and himself, Mr. Hill said there were none. Mr. Morgan merely represented the underwriters, and they would come in afterward.

"After the reorganization of the Northern Pacific has been effected," said Mr. Hill, "there is nothing to prevent the consummation of my plan of control. You may say that the deal will be carried on as proposed."

Fatal Collision on Toledo Harbor.

Toledo, Aug. 24.—A collision occurred on the bay this evening between the excursion steamer City of Toledo and the schooner Magdalen Downing. The schooner's jibboom struck the passenger steamer just forward of her gangway, tearing away fifty feet of her upper works. As soon as the collision occurred a panic ensued on the boat, the men acting like insane persons, most of them taking three or four life preservers and refusing to give them up. The officers used every endeavor to quiet the passengers, assuring them that there was no danger of the boat going down, and after a few minutes succeeded in restoring order. It was found several persons had been seriously injured, while at least fifty received cuts and bruises. Those who received the most serious injuries are: Mrs. John Sanders, injured internally, will die; Miss Annie Zimmerman, face crushed and frightfully bruised, injuries fatal; Miss C. J. Jackson, student, fatally injured about head and chest; Miss Grace Garwood, chest crushed and internally injured, will die; Miss Nellie Garwood, about the same injuries, cannot live. All are from Ada, O. The force of the collision disabled the paddle wheel of the steamer, and she was towed into the dock, where her passengers were landed and the injured taken to hospitals.

TRAIL CREEK NEWS.

Great Activity in the New Mining District.

Spokane Chronicle.

Rossland is the busiest mining camp in the Northwest. New discoveries are made every day. Development work is being pushed and brings forth good showings. There is no doubt about the permanency of the camp. Rossland has come to stay.

A smelter is to be put in (place not yet determined) that is to be ready for business by October 1. The company has taken a contract for ore at that date. It is said that the smelter will be built at Spokane if the railroad company can be persuaded to give a satisfactory rate. If not the smelter will probably be built at Trail.

To a stranger looking down upon Rossland from Red mountain the town seems to be much older than it really is. Many buildings are in course of construction, among them two three-story hotels. The scenes along Columbia and Spokane streets remind one of the old days of Spokane soon after the fire.

There are a thousand men in the town and more are flocking in from every direction, looking for work. This matter may be overdone, for although a thriving town, Rossland cannot give the whole country a job. There is a limit to all things.

The War Eagle mine has stopped shipping ore to put in new, larger and better machinery. This company is preparing for big work. The Le Roi has just put its 100-horse power boiler in place. Its electric light plant is in working order now, and on Wednesday night people looking up from the town could see the arc light in front of the Le Roi hotel.

A good strike was made in the Cliff Thursday afternoon. The Robert E. Lee has a shaft down fifty-five feet and is now in solid ore. It is shipping ore and work is being pushed on their road.

Good progress is being made on the Jumbo, and better ore is being found as the depth increases.

The Homestake men have let a contract for sinking their shaft twenty-five feet further; this will put it down between fifty and sixty feet. They are working on the tunnel also. It is estimated that they have a car load of shipping ore on the dump.

Besides those mentioned above most of the following have been shipping ore: Josie, Nickel Plate, Kootenay, Crown Point, Zilor, North Star, Center Star, Columbia, Evening Star, Maid of Erin, Legal Tender, Gertrude, High Ore, Lilly May, Commander, I. X. L., O.K. and Iron Horse. There are at least twenty-five others that are expected to develop in the near future into paying mines.

Whistling Marmots in the Icicle Range

Leavenworth Times.

Messrs. C. V. Hooper, Al Van Epps and H. Smith returned from the Icicle range Saturday evening, where they had been fishing, rusticating and prospecting. They discovered a new lake on the apex of one of the mountains, and listened to the wierd and luxurious music of the whistling pig, of which there are many in that high range. The lake has been seen this summer by Ned Jones and Ted Woods, and possibly by a few others, but its presence in an altitude thousands of feet above the sea has not been suspected by many, even with the old-time prospectors who rambled among those mystic mounds years ago. It is somewhat oblong in shape, but almost round, and is about a quarter of a mile in diameter. Messrs. Hooper and Smith looked upon the pretty form of a whistling pig for the first time soon after they had discovered the lake, and named the placid little body of water Whistling Pig lake, in honor of the musical swine.

This peculiar animal—reference is made to the whistler, not to Mr. Hooper—resembles a fox more than a pig, and weights from twenty-five to forty pounds. In color it ranges from a dark or iron gray to almost white. Its whistling propensities are marvelous, and many a time has it fooled the lonely prospector into the belief that he was not entirely companionless in the mountains. A number of these zoological prodigies have been killed by hunters. Mr. Van Epps declares they are musical wonders and that they often give open air concerts of the most entrancing nature.

Great Markswoman Is a Bride.

Miss Angelia Doty, who was awarded first prize at the World's fair for superior marksmanship with the pistol, was married in this city last evening by Rev. John F. Damon to John P. Appleby, a nephew of Bishop Scott, formerly of this city. The young people live at Whatcom, where they are well known. Mr. Appleby will go to San Francisco the first of this week to complete his studies, and his wife will return to her home at Whatcom.

Death of a Former Society Favorite.

News of the death of Mrs. U. S. G. White at Washington City on Friday was received in this city yesterday. She was the wife of Civil Engineer White, U. S. N., who for some time had supervision of the construction of the government dry dock at Charleston. During her stay Mrs. White was a favorite in social circles, and the news of her death will be a shock to her many friends here.

Railroad and Industrial Notes.

James Anderson, freight agent for the Canadian Pacific railway, returned home yesterday from his visit to Vancouver.

The Northern Pacific has put into effect a ten cent rate on building stone from Seattle to Portland to accommodate shippers of granite from this section.

A. J. Connolly, superintendent of the sleeping car and dining car services of the Canadian Pacific railway, with headquarters at Vancouver, was in the city a few hours yesterday, returning home on the next train.

Receiver Henry C. Payne, of the Northern Pacific railway, will come over from Tacoma in his private car this morning and return to his home in Milwaukee via the Lake Shore and Canadian Pacific roads.

Two bents of a trestle bridge on the Columbia & Puget Shore railroad near Franklin were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, but Superintendent Bush at once sent out a gang of workmen and had the gap rebridged by 10 o'clock.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific roads have made a joint rate of 85 cents per 100 pounds on canned salmon from Puget Sound and British Columbia points to London and Liverpool, England, which is expected to result in diverting a good deal of this business from sailing vessels.

Pay day at the Oregon Improvement Company's mines at Newcastle and Franklin occurred yesterday. Auditor Campion went up to the mines in the paycar accompanied by Mine Superintendent T. B. Corey, Assistant Railroad Superintendent L. E. Smith and S. W. Scott, general land agent.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

An Austrian named Metro, fishing for J. G. Megler, of Brookfield, was drowned at Point Ellis last week.

The hay crop of the Stuck valley is now in the barn or stack. It is the largest ever harvested in that vicinity.

The new Baptist church building at Brush Prairie, Clarke county, will be dedicated on Sunday, August 25.

The surveyors are out locating the line for the extension of the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima railroad. Three miles of road will be built this summer.

Coyotes recently captured seventy-five chickens from a rancher in Asotin county in one day. The rancher is now building a hen house which is coyote proof.

John Bud went to sleep on the Lake Shore railroad near Whatcom, and in his dreams rolled off, but left his hand on the rail. A train came along and cut off the hand.

The Spangle creamery started on the 10th of June with 600 pounds of milk a day. It now receives 2,000 pounds of milk each day, and everybody is making an effort to increase their dairy stock.

Sparks from passing trains on the Great Northern set the prairie near the cemetery of Medical Lake on fire Sunday, and the flames spread to the Deep Creek timber, doing much damage.

Parties who have been far up on the mountain sides this year assert that there is less snow on the high peaks than they have ever seen before. The streams, as a consequence, are unusually low.

The total tax levy of Clarke county, now in process of collection, is $125,394.64. Of this amount $86,231.61 had been collected up to July 1, when the treasurer had on hand cash to the amount of $34,003.

The state fair commission will immediately begin the erection of an exposition building on the fair grounds at Yakima 40x160 feet, with two wings 40x50 each. The building will be a permanent structure, in the shape of a cross.

Men are taking soundings and exploring the channel of the Okanogan river, preparatory to starting a steamer line to and from Northern Washington and British Columbia points, and to connect with the Ellensburg at Virginia City.

The water in the Skagit now presents the appearance of milk, caused by Baker river water coming down, which is always of a milky color at this time of the year. When the river is in this condition the trout do not bite very readily.

Tom Sanderson, a well-known Douglas county stockman living near Slickear springs, on the west wall of Grand coulee, in the Barry country, had his collarbone broken and was injured internally by a horse falling on him last week. He will recover.

At 12 o'clock on the night of August 15 fire was discovered in the stockade behind the county jail at Colville. The jail itself contained two prisoners, Cummings and Blanchard, locked securely in their steel cells, and they came near falling victims to the flames.

W. P. Robinson and Volney Porter have finished some thirteen miles of trail on Railroad creek, near Lake Chelan. Aside from the fine mineral discovered on the headwaters of that stream it is learned that the valley in places is a mile wide, with splendid forests of white pine.

The house and furniture of Jacob Binker, just this side of Nugent's Ferry bridge, in Whatcom county, was destroyed by fire Saturday. The dwelling house and furniture of John Knudson, a mile and a half north from the bridge, was destroyed by the fire Monday night of last week. The millmen and farmers in the vicinity of Lawrence and Licking have been fighting forest fires almost constantly for a number of days.

The potato, oat and pea crop in the Nooksack valley will on account of the dry spell be much lighter than was anticipated by farmers earlier in the summer. The hay crop is mostly in hand and has had no rain on it. Many of the farmers throughout the valley are now busy harvesting their grain. The first crop for the year will be about one-third less than the general average of former years throughout the entire valley.

A fight occurred at Thornton, Whitman county, last week between Ira Mecklem and Charles Jakes, in which teeth were freely used, and as a result Jakes is disfigured for life. During the fight Jakes got Mecklem's finger in his mouth and chewed it vigorously. Mecklem then seized Jakes' nose with his teeth and bit it off. The sight was a sickening one, and Jakes' screams could be heard for half a mile. No arrests have been made. Both were infatuated with the same girl.

A seven foot vein of tin ore has been discovered in the Cascade mountains in the southwestern part of this state, near Mount St. Helens. Samples of the ore have been sent to the Watertown arsenal in Massachusetts for analysis. It is reported by Capt. J. D. Hadley, of Tacoma, a prospector who made the discovery, that it is impossible to determine how deep the ledge goes into the mountain side, but he and his friends are enthusiastic and believe they have located tin enough to supply the country for years.

The work on the foundation for the new normal school building at Cheney is progressing satisfactorily. Seven stone masons are now employed, and this force is being increased as rapidly as possible. Owing to the scarcity of stone a full force has not been worked, but it is now believed that the quarry at Medical Lake will be able to supply material as fast as needed, and the work will go forward more rapidly than heretofore. Contractor Nickalls expects to have the foundation completed and bricklayers at work in about three weeks.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these Pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

JUDGE WM. STRONG.

Reminiscences of the Famous American Jurist.

ROBUST AS AN OCTOGENARIAN.

He Was the Most Famous Presbyterian Layman in the United States —Great Presiding Officer.

When the late William Strong, who died at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., last Monday, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court by President Grant in 1870, he wrote to the president: "You have done me a great service. I shall ever gratefully remember your kindness. A seat in the supreme court of the United States would satisfy all my ambitions except to perform its duties well." He was then 62 years old, and remained on the bench ten years. This service in the highest tribunal of the nation was a fitting finish to an honorable and useful career. Influenced by his dread of mental failure, which he would be the last to realize, and feeling that he would rather his associates would say, "Why does he resign?" instead of "Why doesn't he resign?" Judge Strong retired ten years later, in full mental and physical health." He was thereupon offered a position in one of the most prominent legal firms in New York, but refused, feeling that after a busy life he had now a resting spell, which he devoted to noble uses. After his retirement he continued to live in Washington City.

His grandfather, who bore the name of Adonijah, was a commissary general in the Revolutionary war. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. Judge Strong was one of a good old-fashioned family of eleven children, five of whom are still living, three over 70 and two over 80 years old.

Save his venerable appearance and a slight deafness the judge carried none of the marks of age about him. His remarkable health and vitality were doubtless owing to his lifelong habit of living much out of doors and his fondness for open air sports. Stories of his great physical strength, his prowess at football and his wonderful feats of swimming are still current at Yale. Once he swam across New Haven harbor and back again, and did other remarkable things in the water which are to this day talked about. Years afterward, while at Cape May, at great personal risk and by the exertion of almost superhuman strength, Judge Strong succeeded in saving two men—one of them his brother—from drowning, so that his college training was of immeasurable value. It was only within the past few years that he had given up horseback riding. Formerly it was one of his greatest pleasures, and his figure was a familiar one on the country roads. He experienced, however, two grievous accidents, and was at last persuaded to take his exercise in a safer way.

Judge Strong was always a keen sportsman. He shot ducks on the Potomac and fished for salmon in Canada, but his extreme age compelled him to give up these pleasures, although not his keen interest in them. In fact, Judge Strong had a keen interest in everything; in all the topics of the day, in politics, and especially in religious affairs. His activity in religious work was unabated. He was the most prominent Presbyterian layman in the United States. He had been for years president of the American Tract Association and of the American Sunday School Union, and to him more than to any one else the Church of the Covenant, the largest and most popular Presbyterian church in the fashionable part of Washington City, in which Mr. Blaine worshipped and from which he was buried, owes its existence and present thriving condition.

There is a story told of Judge Strong's boyhood which shows that from the beginning his mind had a legal bent. Young Strong, it seems, purloined a piece of cake from the table spread for some festival occasion. No one discovered it until the family and guests were seated at table, and then nothing was said. When every one had gone and the father was alone with the youthful epicure he said to him:

"Don't you know, my son, that in taking that cake you broke one of God's commandments?"

"'Question 82,'" responded the boy, who had the catechism at his tongue's end. "'Is any man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?'

"'Answer 82. No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the Commandments of God, but doth daily break them in thought, word and deed.'"

Judge Strong was a remarkable presiding officer. No one equaled his grace in making presentations, or his ability in getting the best from every one, and of drawing them out. An old friend once said of him: "He is the most consistent and conservative of men, cautious and painstaking, of deliberate and sound judgment. An opinion once formed, he is firm and unalterable; for this tenacity he has been accused of stubbornness, but it is a small way of looking at the man."

Twice Judge Strong refused cabinet places. Gen. Grant was most earnest in his desire to have him accept the place of attorney general, and President Hayes offered him the naval portfolio.

Judge Strong lived with his two daughters in an old-fashioned house in H street, near Fourteenth, Washington City. The exterior is simple and unpretentious, but the interior is handsome and most agreeably arranged. A wide hall separates the long drawing room on one side from the cosey living rooms and dining room on the other. The rooms are large and ample, and their adornment shows a refined and discriminating taste. Sunlight pours in from every side, open fires glow in the grates and through the whole house there is a genteel and hospitable atmosphere. The venerable judge spent most of his time in the sunny library. Here he read and wrote and played an occasional game of solitaire, or chatted with some old friend who dropped in upon him. His one dissipation was whist, and once in a great while he attended a tea or some other social function. On fine days he went for a long walk, or when the weather was not very inviting for a drive. His slender figure and kindly, genial face were in frequent evidence in the street.

In the summer Judge Strong and his daughters went to Lake Minnewaska, in the Shawangunk mountains. The hotel was kept by Mr. Smiley, one of the famous Quaker brothers, whose work among the Indians has given them a national reputation. Here Judge Strong was able to indulge his penchant for outdoor life. Before breakfast he was out, alpenstock in hand, and went for a two-mile walk, climbing with an agility his grandchildren might envy the steep and rocky paths. Every possible moment was spent out of doors in the woods. His love of nature and of little children were marked characteristics of this lovable old gentleman, so brilliant in mind, so simple in heart and life.

Scriptural Indorsement of Bloomers.

New York Recorder.

It is pointed out that the first woman did not wear skirts, but breeches. In Genesis iii:7, we read of Adam and Eve as follows: "And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." This seems to put the Bible on the side of the bloomers.

NEWHALL'S

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Shipped direct from the manufacturers' looms, and marked at such exceedingly low prices as will be a boon to the overtaxed husbands and heads of families throughout the state. New styles are extremely pretty and prices exceedingly attractive.

Novelties in Black and Colored Wool Dress Fabrics.
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Ladies' Black Coney Fur Capes, 30 inches long, full circular sweep, of 100 inches, a rich and useful garment.

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At $5.75 Each.
Ladies' Double Texture Savoy Mackintoshes, double texture, double military cape, navy blue and black.

Dress Goods.

All at 25c a Yard.
New Chameleon Suitings, a heavy diagonal cheviot twill, 36 inches wide.
New All-Wool Fancy Cheviot Checks, colors, 36 inches wide.
New All-Wool Storm Serge, 36 inches wide, in black.
These goods are durable and specially adapted for misses' school wear.

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48-inch All-Wool Imported French Imperial Serge, in navy blue, black, myrtle and brown; best value procurable.

At 35c a Yard.
54-inch Black All-Wool Boucle Novelty Suiting; the latest novelty.

At 47c a Yard.
An endless assortment of the new Silk and Worsted Suitings, which in variety, style and value will suit the most exacting purchaser.

Dress Trimmings.

At $1.50 Each.
A large variety of the new set and iridescent effects in beaded garnitures; very latest trimming novelties; navy, garnet, brown, myrtle and black.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

At 25c Each.
An immense variety of new designs in ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped, hemstitched and lace edges.

Fancy Flannels.

At 35c a Yard.
Fancy Eiderdown Flannels for Dressing Gowns, all colors.

Table Linens.

At $1.00 a Yard.
72-inch Bleached Double Satin Table Damasks, new patterns.

At 25c Each.
Full Bleached Damask Towels, knotted fringes, handsome borders, 23x48 inches; note the size.

At $3.35.
Full Bleached Damask Napkins, all linen, 7-8 size, largest made, well worth $5.

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At $5.75 a Pair.
The popular "North Star" Blanket, 11-4, white and all-wool, with handsome Jacquard borders, last season's price $8.75.
White and Colored Blankets in stock, from 60c a pair up to $12.50 a pair.

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At 35c Each.
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Underwear, all sizes, full finished seams, worth 50c each.

At 18c a Pair.
Ladies' Fast Black Imported Hose, regular 25c quality.

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Ladies' Muslin Nightgowns, neatly finished, trimmed with cambric embroidery.

Corsets.

At 49c Each.
Ladies' Reinforced Corsets, all sizes, black and drab, extra value.

Kid Gloves.

75c a Pair.
Ladies' Mosquetaire Gloves, all sizes and all colors.

$1.00 a Pair.
Ladies' White Bearitz Gloves, with fancy stitching.

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