THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

(Daily, Sunday and Weekly.)

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SEATTLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

HE WILL VOTE "NO."

The sole question before the people, presented by the ordinance on the Cedar river system, is whether or not the city shall incur more debt, more interest and more taxes.

The debt of the city in round figures is $2,500,000; the school debt is about $1,000,000; the city's proportion of the county debt is about $300,000, or, altogether, $4,800,000. Besides this, there is a floating indebtedness of about $70,000. There is also about $300,000 delinquent or maturing street grade assessments, and about $1,000,000 of unpaid taxes.

These are not all in bonds; and unfortunately so, because if they were the interest would be only 6 per cent. at most, instead of 10 and, for some taxes, 20 per cent. per annum. They all form part of the municipal liabilities (as distinguished from private debts), and they must all be paid.

Now it is proposed to add a debt of $1,250,000, with an interest debt of $62,500 a year.

It is asserted by those who are in favor of the ordinance that the debt will be paid out of the revenue of the water department, and that there will be no new debt created. This is not true, inasmuch as the interest on the present debt, $1,060,000, amounting to $52,500, has been paid out of the water rental, and if diverted to the proposed new system, the amount must be made up by additional taxation.

It is also claimed by those who favor the ordinance that the present supply is insufficient, and that the water is not, or soon will not be, pure. This, also, is untrue, because the present actual pumping capacity is 8,000,000 gallons daily, and the consumption only 5,000,000 gallons, with a possible rise to 6,000,000. Even if the new system is adopted, the pumping plant at Lake Washington must be kept in operation to guard against accident, and other pumps must be used to supply the highest parts of the city. The water is as pure and wholesome as is to be found anywhere in the United States, and is softer, being more free from lime, than Cedar river water.

The tax levy is now nearly 3½ per cent., and the effect of so high a rate is to drive off manufactures, and so retard the development of the city.

What we need now most is manufactures to keep our money at home, and not on interest-bearing debt to send more of it away.

The outgo of interest on public indebtedness is now about $500 a day, or about $180,000 a year—enough to swamp any city of 60,000 people, of whom not more than 12,000 contribute to the taxes.

No amount of beating about the bush will drive away the incontrovertible fact that the question simply means, shall we or shall we not by our own vote add to our burdens to the amount of $1,250,000, with interest of not less, for some time, than $52,500 a year, or $4,375 a month more than we are paying now?

Every citizen who has profited by the deplorable experience of the past, and who suffers by the load of taxation we are now bearing, will vote "NO."

"ABOUT THE HELM BILL."

Since old Sir Thomas Browne wrote his celebrated treatise on "Vulgar Errors," many persons have been accustomed to speculate on the causes which have led to the creation of certain well-circulated but false traditions.

So it would be interesting to know just why the story should be so actively circulated in this state that "Gov. McGraw vetoed the Helm railway bill."

A considerable number of papers in the state are attacking the governor vigorously for this alleged sin of his commission; as if the legislature were still in session and he had just "vetoed the Helm bill," as they say.

It would be interesting, as we have said, to learn why this story should be circulated, because it has absolutely no basis of truth.

The fact is that no bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Helm was passed, except one, whose title was "To prevent stallions running at large."

A further fact is that the general railway bill which was considered by the legislature was not the one introduced by Senator Helm, but a somewhat similar one introduced by Representative Morgan. Its title was: "An act fixing and regulating maximum railroad, passenger and freight rates in the state of Washington, prohibiting discrimination by railway common carriers against persons, firms, companies, corporations and localities in the manner of such rates and of facilities for shipment, and providing for the due enforcement and observance of the rates so fixed, and of the regulations and prohibitions before referred to, and providing a method for determining the reasonableness of such rates and regulations."

The above bill was the only general railway measure considered at all by the last legislature. It is the bill ignorantly miscalled the Helm bill. It never passed the legislature. It never was vetoed by Gov. McGraw.

The history of the bill, known as House Bill No. 127, in brief, as taken from the House Journal is: Introduced January 22, and referred to railroad committee. On February 21 Mr. Gandy, by special consent, introduced a committee report on the bill and moved that it be placed on the calendar to come up in its regular order. After some discussion the bill was made a special order for February 26. On that day, after discussion and amendment, the bill passed the house by a vote of 61 ayes to 8 noes, and 9 absent or not voting. On February 27 the bill was sent to the senate. On March 5 the senate committee on corporations other than municipal reported the bill "without recommendation," and the bill was placed on file and made a special order for March 6. On that day, after amendment, the bill was placed on final passage and failed to pass by a vote of 13 affirmative to 21 absent or not voting. The last appearance of the bill was on March 8, when on a motion to reconsider, the bill again failed to pass; there being only 11 votes in favor of the bill.

The title and the history of the Morgan bill has been given by us because it is evident that either gross ignorance of the facts or malicious enmity towards the governor are at work striving to create the belief that Gov. McGraw stood in the way of railroad legislation.

Helm bill or no Helm bill, this was not the case. The governor emphatically declared in his message that "the legislature should amend and improve the present rate law so as to afford the public the utmost relief consistent with honesty and fair dealing, and make ample provision for its absolute enforcement. Complaint of evasion is now common and apparently justified." The man who gave the above opinion to the legislature was not likely to veto any reasonable railroad legislation which might have reached him.

None did reach him. Perhaps the originators of the report that "the governor vetoed the Helm bill" believe that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," but they forget the other equally forcible saying, "truth is mighty and will prevail." The truth is told above.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.

The first part of "The Woman's Bible" has been published, and the design of the whole made manifest. It is not an edition of the Bible revised to bring out the equality of woman, but a very clever analysis of passages relating to the sex. Although the first part comments on Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy, probably most interest centers on Genesis, wherein the relations between man and woman are established by the highest authority in Christian dogma.

In the introduction, Elizabeth Cady Stanton briefly sums the position of woman as defined by the Bible. According to this the Bible teaches that woman brought sin and death into the world, that she precipitated the fall of the race, that she was arraigned before the judgment seat of heaven, tried, condemned and sentenced. Marriage for her was to be a condition of bondage, maternity a period of suffering and anguish, and in silence and subjection she was to play the role of a dependent on man's bounty for all her material wants, and for all the information she might desire on the vital questions of the hour she was commanded to ask her husband at home. Following this, the canon and civil law, church and state, priests and legislators, all political parties and religious denominations, have alike taught that woman was made after man, of man, and for man, an inferior being, subject to man. Creeds, codes, Scriptures and statutes, are all based on this idea. The fashions, forms, ceremonies and customs of society, church ordinances and discipline, all grow out of this idea.

Admitting the grand truth taught by the Book of Books, Miss Stanton makes the following bold declaration of belief which forms the foundation of the work she has undertaken: "The only points," she says, "in which I differ from all ecclesiastical teaching is that I do not believe that any man ever saw or talked with God; I do not believe that God inspired the Mosaic code, or told the historians what they say he did about woman, for all the religions on the face of the earth degrade her; and so long as woman accepts the position that they assign her, her emancipation is impossible. Whatever the Bible may be made to do in Hebrew or Greek, in plain English it does not exalt and dignify woman."

The comments cite Genesis 1:26-28, particularly the declaration: "God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. And God blessed them and God said unto them. Be fruitful and multiply * * and have dominion over * * every living thing that moveth upon the earth." In this it is claimed is declared the eternity and equality of sex, but nothing of the dominion of man over woman. Referring then to the two apparently inconsistent accounts given of the creation in Genesis, and to their revision by modern theologians out of the Elohistic and Jahoistic versions, the comments claim for woman the right of judgment in favor of the former. In further proof of the equality of the sexes, Adam's own words are quoted: "This is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh," in which is no suggestion of subordination.

The dramatic scene in the garden of Eden, leading up to the fall of man, is vigorously dealt with. After relating the familiar story, Miss Stanton says:

"In this prolonged interview, the unprejudiced reader must be impressed with the courage, the dignity, and the lofty ambition of the woman. The tempter evidently had a profound knowledge of human nature, and saw at a glance the high character of the person he met by chance in his walks in the garden. He did not try to tempt her from the path of duty by brilliant jewels, rich dresses, worldly luxuries or pleasures, but with the promise of knowledge, with the wisdom of the gods. Like Socrates or Plato, his powers of conversation and asking puzzling questions, were no doubt marvellous, and he roused in the woman that intense thirst for knowledge that the simple pleasures of picking flowers and talking with Adam did not satisfy. Compared with Adam she appears to great advantage through the entire drama."

The ready acquiescence of Adam comes in for its share of condemnation, but the most scathing comment is reserved for his excuses:

"The subsequent conduct of Adam was to the last degree dastardly. When the awful time of reckoning comes, and the Jehovah God appears to demand why His command has been disobeyed, Adam endeavors to shield himself behind the gentle being he has declared to be so dear. 'The woman Thou gavest to be with me, she gave me and I did eat,' he whines—trying to shield himself at his wife's expense! Again we are amazed that upon such a story men have built up a theory of their superiority!"

The intense interest in these passages is not eclipsed by the later chapters, but it will be easy to demonstrate that the entire work is based upon an erroneous idea. Woman is not the inferior of man, and her subordination arises from no divine or human law, but through varying customs and conditions. Wherever civilization reached, woman has always been regarded as the equal if not the superior of man in many respects. Mere brute strength has often sought to bring woman into subjection, as it has all weaker forces in human life, but that is not due to the sex relation. It comes partly from love of domination and partly from laziness, which seeks to profit by the labor of the weaker.

In one of the earliest chapters of Genesis, Abraham's love and respect for Sarah, his wife, is emphatically set forth; while woman's inhumanity to woman is shown by that same Sarah's harsh treatment of Hagar. So far from maternity being considered a curse, the Bible teems with stories of the rejoicing of mothers over their coming exaltation.

The Woman's Bible is interesting as the Bible itself is interesting, but it can only be valuable as bringing out that whenever woman has deserved honor, love and reverence, all ages have bowed down before her; but that like man, her husband, she is very human.

PHOBIAPOSTINTELLIGENCER.

There is a neurasthenic affliction which sometimes seizes animals and some other things which may cause apprehension to timid people unless the symptoms are explained. It is not to be mistaken for the ferocious mania of powerful bulls or mad dogs, which is often serious; it is a mild form, rather, of phobophobia, and although the victim usually foams at the mouth, snorts, kicks up his heels and prances around, he is very harmless. His bellow is the worst part of the outbreak, and this sometimes frightens well-intentioned, but feeble-minded, citizens.

It does not always bear the same name. In its more innocuous form it is known on this Coast as phobiapostintelligencer, but in its more acute stages it is sometimes called dammerfphoolimania. A morning newspaper has a distressing effect upon the victim, to whom it is as infuriating as a red rag to a mad bull. Sometimes the irritating bacilli creep into the columns of tentative evening newspapers, and then it is known as jealousiensis. It must be a painful complaint, for it throws the sufferer into the most grotesque and even ludicrous contortions; and, indeed, pitiable as the affliction is, it is always to the heartless public a very, very funny spectacle.

The remedy is not easy to find, because the complaint has its lodgment in inherent mental weakness. It can be controlled, however, the most efficacious method known to science being that of the Irishman on his pig. When he wanted it to go to market he always headed it in the opposite direction.

Whenever a great public question is before the public, the phobist waits to see which way the morning paper is going, and he immediately starts off, his ears laid back and his tail waving, pell-mell the other way. He gets great enjoyment out of this perversity, and it does not disturb the equanimity of the morning paper or affect the judgment of sensible people who think and act for themselves.

"HE DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH."

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday night Alonzo Hull stated that while he was a member of the city council he had been approached by another member in an attempt to corrupt Mr. Hull. That gentleman relates that he accepted the invitation of the other member to go to his office, but he cannot remember the names of the other members who were present, and it is not quite clear what the proposition was. The record of the vote of the council shows, however, that Mr. Hull voted in the interest of the supposed scheme, while the member he accuses voted against it.

Mr. Hull seems to have been unfortunate in attracting offers of corruption. He has concealed the knowledge of one proposition in his immaculate bosom for five years, and now confesses that he was considered "approachable." It will be remembered that on another occasion, since then, Mr. Hull's virtue took alarm, and he publicly stated, after his offer to sell a lot to the city had been rejected, that he had been "corruptly approached" by two city officials.

It must be exceedingly annoying to a man occupying the exalted position of First A. A. C. in the A. P. A. to be so persistently solicited by bad men to surrender his virgin honor.

There are some men in this community who are never thought of in connection with a dishonorable transaction. It is strange so many people should think they may with impunity approach Alonzo Hull with suggestions such as he confesses to.

Gradually, one by one, the old pioneers drop off. D. B. Jackson is the last to answer the final summons. He was among those who came in what might be termed the second migration to the Sound, among those who came to join with the original settlers and whose arrival gave a new impetus to the growth of the country. There were many privations and much hard work for those early emigrants, but they liked the country and never for a moment lost faith in its future. For many there have been long years of waiting, but in most instances hopes have been realized and the early comers have seen a wilderness grow into a populous community, with still brighter prospects than they ever dared to dream of.

Five theaters on the Midway Plaisance at the Atlanta exposition have been closed on account of immorality. They came from the Chicago fair, and the only reason for their closing is to be found in the fact that the world attended the Chicago exposition, while only Americans have patronized the show at Atlanta.

The Strathnevis is fifty days out and a good many have given her up for lost. But, from the experience of Atlantic liners when disabled and remembering the long time they have sometimes been overdue without being sighted, it is by no means certain that the vessel bound for the Orient has gone down.

The Choctaw Nation seems to be about the only one the pale faces haven't worked on. The council of that nation has passed a bill making it treasonable for a citizen to even talk change of government, allotment and opening the country for settlement.

The National Grange has decided to leave the question of a government bounty on agricultural exports to congress and the people. This is the right thing to do. A great many people are opposed to bounties, and those on exports will never be popular.

The papers busiest telling the next congress what it shall do are those that brought about the change of 1892, and are largely responsible for the trouble of the last three years. Naturally little attention will be paid to them.

Lafe Pence, whom all Colorado people will remember as a smart fellow, has settled in New York, and says hereafter he is going to work for the Pence family and not for glory. This shows that he has a long head. At the same time a good many of his old Colorado friends will smile when they think of the way "Lafe" worked the Populist racket in Colorado so as to get enough of a name to warrant his leaving that state for a more promising place in New York city.

The gold reserve is getting below $80,000,000, and the president ought to hold back the financial part of his message until the last moment, for he will probably have to announce the issuing of a few more bonds.

How much of a bluff would there have been in Nicaragua and how long would the British grabbing of Venezuelan territory have been talked about if James G. Blaine had been secretary of state?

Buffalo would be a fairly good place in which to hold a national convention, and that city wants one, but somehow or other the only papers which seriously mention that city are published in Buffalo.

It begins to look as though Emperor Wilhelm would soon have to call on the reichstag for appropriations for new prisons in which to lodge persons accused of lese majeste.

Bradstreet's says that last week's business fell off owing to mild weather in the East and storms in the West. What is the exact weather necessary for flourishing trade?

There is some satisfaction in knowing that the last vote in Kentucky was the largest ever cast in that state, and on that occasion the state went Republican.

Senator Teller is making a great mistake, so far as he is personally concerned, when he takes such a great interest in the gold mines of Cripple Creek.

Gov. Altgeld has made a hit. At least he is receiving much applause from the public on acount of the announcement that he is going out of politics.

Senator Peffer suggests more tears and less champagne at congressional funerals, which presumably is an intimation that Kansas whisky will do.

If a man wishes to be elected to the chief clerkship of the house, it seems that it is necessary to first serve an apprenticeship as a congressman.

Wall street expected that Carlisle's speech in New York would make stocks go up, but they went down.

POSTSCRIPTS.

This is a good time for the British navy to sample a little old porte.

If we ever have Populist money, there is no doubt it will be money that talks.

As was expected, the horse, when he sees the new horseless carriage, kicks.

November is not much of a month for turkeys to gobble at hearing the joyful sound.

According to Senator Chandler, the progress of the trunk line agreement ought to be checked.

From the way a divorce suit is going in Tacoma it is very certain that both the husband and wife are hopping mad.

Democratic organs predict a raid on the treasury by the Republican congress, but it is likely that it will be nothing more than a tirade.

From the number of bids put in by different cities, it does not look as though the Populists were going to have any convention next year.

Senator Hill started in by charging people a dollar to hear him talk on "Liberty," but there do not seem to be many people at liberty to put up a dollar for him to talk on.

An Oakland prophet says the world will come to an end in 1896, but the Reed, Allison, McKinley and Harrison families do not take much stock in prophecies of this sort just now.

Owing to the fact, probably, that the rest of the country says they have no telegraphic facilities, the San Francisco people seem to have started in earnest to lay convention wires.

An Eastern paper says they arrested a New York restauranteur who tried to mix hash and bloomers on the charge of maintaining a nuisance, but it doesn't say which was the nuisance.

EDITORIAL SPARKLES.

As Col. Watterson understands it, the debourbonization of whisky must cease, or the two-quart pocket come in.—Detroit Tribune.

Schlatter's refusal to go to St. Louis for $5,000 indicates that he has heard considerable about that town before.—Kansas City Journal.

Chrysanthemums are like the new woman. The dear old-fashioned sweet roses will never be displaced by them.—New Orleans Picayune.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons would have been allowed to put up a stake in Texas if it had been needed for "cooking a nigger."—Cleveland World.

South Carolina Democrats contend that women are too good to be in politics. This is undoubtedly true as regards South Carolina.—St. Joseph Herald.

A close examination of the insect in Mayor Pingree's hat proves that it is not a presidential bee, but a gubernatorial potato bug.—Boston Herald.

There are excellent reasons for believing that Hon. Benjamin Harrison, law practice and all, is in the hands of his neighbors.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Cleveland has not time to declare himself on the third term question. He is polishing up his gun for a ducking expedition.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Rhode Island has 10,000 more women than men. A number of polite gentlemen have probably stepped out to make room for the ladies' sleeves.—Kansas City Journal.

In Italy the market price of the title count is $20,000, but no decorations go with the title. How much is it extra for a little parsley laid along the edges?—Des Moines Register.

Let nobody object to England's building the Nicaragua canal. It would be jingoism, and jingoism is—well, it is worse than treason, as everybody in the state department at Washington City knows. In these days it is lese majesty.—New York Tribune.

New York may reject the great Heine memorial fountain because it includes two nearly undraped mermaids. Still, it is possible New York has enough bronze paint left over from its living picture exhibitions to tide over the difficulty.—Grand Rapids Press.

England will use negro troops from the Gold coast settlements, officered by white men, to subdue the negroes of Ashantee. This ingenious method of making savages exterminate each other is expected to put through the ultimatum in good shape.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Happy?" murmured the bride. "Ah, yes. I have a good, noble husband, and just think of the number of people I got even with by not inviting them to my wedding!" And there shone in her eyes the strange, terrible light that revealed the Woman Who Did Somebody.—Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Bayard's recent speech, denouncing protection as a blunder and a curse, has prompted somebody to remind him that in 1883, when he was a senator, he proposed and voted for certain rates of duty, notably in the iron schedule, which were far above those afterward incorporated in the McKinley law. But he was not then so solicitous to gain popularity in England.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE HEAVENS IN DECEMBER.

Venus shines in the morning sky, near the brilliant Spica; and the goddess of love is a fitting companion of the queenly star of Virgo. The planet each morning rises further southeast, and during the month will change in declination about ten degrees. She rises at 3:14 a. m. on the 1st, 3:37 on the 15th, and 4:10 on the 31st.

Mars rises before the sun in the southeast. The planet is still moving south, following the sun in Scorpius. Mars rises at 6:01 a. m. on the 1st, 5:58 on the 15th, and at 5:54 on the 31st.

Jupiter is in the constellation Cancer, little east of the Twins. He will soon be conspicuous in the early evening. He rises 28 degrees north of east, at 8:38 p. m. on the 1st, 7:39 on the 15th, and at 6:28 on the 31st.

Saturn is a morning star, and rises at 5 a. m. on the 1st, 4:14 on the 15th, and at 3:20 on the 31st.

Altair sets at 8:47 p. m. on the 15th, and Sirius rises at 8:19 p. m.

The stars of winter are beginning to show their glory. Orion, Pleiades, Hyades, Procyon, in the east, Andromeda, Pegasus and Perseus near the meridian, Vega and Altair in the west, are among the starry gems that make the winter skies a canopy of loveliness. Perhaps it was the grandeur of this stellar scene that inspired Emerson to write:

"If a man would be alone let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds will separate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime.

"Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore, and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile."

ORRIN E. HARMON.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Senator Cullom thinks Illinois would rather have a Western man than Reed for president.

The San Francisco papers say that Mayor Sutro, of that city, has a peculiar hobby. He is a modeller in clay and dough.

Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," will spend the winter in California. She is in New York on the way to the Pacific Coast from England.

Lord Dunraven was first in the house of lords to raise the question of "sweat shops." He had an investigating committee appointed, and its evidence resulted in the factory acts by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Matthews.

One Guyot, called in for twenty-eight days' military service at Lyons, France, begged for a reprieve on account of his wife's serious illness and because she needed his care. The petition was refused, and thereupon man and wife committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Louis Wain, the English artist whose pictures of cats and animal life are so delightfully fresh and irresistibly droll, is an assiduous taker of notes. He has a great trunk full of little slips of paper on which he has jotted down "ideas" as they crossed his mind. It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that he is a lover of cats of every kind, size and color.

All the real estate of Robert Ray Hamilton in Brooklyn is to be sold on December 11 at public auction on an order by the supreme court. The property consists of nineteen parcels of land, valued at $100,000. The sale was ordered in the suit of Beatrice Ray, of whom Eva Mann alleged Robert Ray Hamilton was the father. George A. Miller, as guardian of the child, brought the suit against Schuyler Van Cortland and others.

When Olivia P. Atterbury died in 1894 she left an estate valued at $150,000. One of the bequests was to a niece, Catherine Howell. In a codicil the testator said that she also bequeathed $2,000 to the sister of Catherine Howell, Mary Howell Putnam. The peculiar part of the matter is that there is no "Mary Howell Putnam." There are two nieces of the decedent named Louise Howell Putnam and Mary Howell Ely, and now each asserts that she is the legatee intended in the will.

Lord Dunraven has been entertaining a shooting party at his estates in Ireland, Adare Manor, county of Limerick. Among his guests was the Marquis of Ormonde, vice commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is commodore, and through which Dunraven challenged for the America's cup. This fact has led to the statement that it was contemplated to back Lord Dunraven's protest against his alleged ill-treatment in the United States with the signature of all the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. But the Prince of Wales, as commodore, could not possibly sign, and the idea has been abandoned.

W. K. Vanderbilt, as lessee of one of Lord Lovat's deer forests, refuses to pay the taxes. At the last meeting of the Inverness county council a letter from Vanderbilt was read, in which he complains that he is continually annoyed by claims for occupancy taxes, and that he has resolved to pay no more attention to them in the future. The letter created much amusement in the council, and after the matter had been discussed it was resolved to take the usual steps to bring about the recovery of the amount of the taxes claimed to be due. London Truth, in discussing the matter, says it presumes all delinquent rate payers are "continually annoyed" until they pay.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. C. Saunders, of Port Townsend, is at the Butler.

E. T. Vernon, a business man of Whatcom, is at the Diller.

John Fox, the cannery man, of Astoria, Or., is at the Butler.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, of the Philadelphia, is at the Rainier-Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Devlin, of Astoria, Or., are at the Rainier-Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Flint, of Port Townsend, are at the Northern.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Finley Hall, who are leaving Whatcom to settle in Seattle, are staying at the Butler.

Mr. Charles H. Baker left last night for Washington City and New York, expecting to be gone three weeks.

P. J. Smith, the state dairy commissioner, and Mrs. Smith came down from Issaquah yesterday and are stopping at the Diller.

Miss Mollie Harbert, of Kansas City, arrived in the city yesterday, and will be joined at the Diller by her brother from Mount Vernon.

The following well-known attorneys from Spokane came in Friday to attend court here: Mr. W. J. Happy, Mr. F. M. Tull, Mr. W. T. Ross, Mr. S. Albert Lewis and Senator J. E. Gandy.

W. H. Dinwoody, the pioneer to introduce American flour into Europe, nearly thirty years ago, has been visiting Seattle with Samuel Hill, of the Seattle & Montana railroad. He would be heartily welcomed if he decided to locate in Seattle and introduce, on a large scale, the export of American flour to the Orient.

LIFE.

Life is a rugged football ground,
Where maids as players may be found,
With strife and turmoil all around.

Sluggers there are on every side;
The umpire often is defied,
And players oftentimes collide.

No method seems there in the game,
But as from chaos order came,
Here soon we're shown each player's aim.

The aim of each (though some are left,
And Oh, what loving hearts bereft!)
We see pursued with tactics deft.

As each becomes a blushing wife,
This shout on every tongue is rife:
"A touchdown in the game of life!"

S. G. BAKER.

Seattle, November, 1895.

Villainy Unveiled.

Harlem Life.

Younglove—My dear, the bank cashier informs me that you have overdrawn your account.

Mrs. Younglove—He does? The villain! George, see here! There, now; only five checks used, and my book nearly full! The miserable dishonest scoundrel.

What Cold Hands Are a Sign of.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Young man," said the corn-fed philosopher, "while it may be true that cold hands are a sign of a warm heart, it is more to the purpose to remember that they are a sure sign of cold feet."

39c A YARD SILKS

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE AT 9:30 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING 50 DIFFERENT PIECES OF FIGURED DRESS SILKS, ALL MEDIUM AND LIGHT COLORS. THEY'RE SUCH SILKS AS ARE USED FOR WAISTS, DRESSES, ETC.

Every Piece Is a Good Color, No Odd Shades,

BUT PINKS, BLUES, LAVENDERS, CREAM, CORN, RESEDA AND NILE GREENS, REDS, ETC., FORM THE LOT.

THESE SILKS RANGE IN WIDTH FROM 20 INCHES TO 27 INCHES, AND WERE

From 50c to $1.25 a Yard.

SOME ARE SOLID COLOR BROCADES, SOME CREAM WITH COLORED FIGURES, SOME JAPANESE, SOME TAFFETAS, AND MANY OF THEM ARE WASHABLE. FOR AN EVENING DRESS YOU COULDN'T FIND ANY MORE APPROPRIATE.

None Sold Before The Time Set And None Reserved.

YOU MIGHT WAIT YEARS AND NOT HAVE ANOTHER SUCH CHANCE. SILKS HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN SOLD AT AS LOW PRICES AS THEY HAVE THIS FALL, AND NOW COMES THIS SLUMP OF THE CHOICEST TO BE SOLD AT

39c Yd.

Economy Prompts Partaking.

IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING PURCHASING A DRESS HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. WE HAVE TAKEN ALL OF OUR PATTERN SUITS THAT WERE $12.50 TO $18.50 EACH, GROUPED THEM AND PUT ONE PRICE ON THE LOT. SO THESE

PARIS SUITS Are Yours For $10.

REMEMBER, THEY'RE EXCLUSIVE, ONLY ONE OF EACH IN THE CITY. THEY COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING EFFECTS: NATTE, CHEVIOT, MOHAIR, BOUCLE, TAILOR SUITING AND SILK AND WOOL. YOURS WILL BE DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER PERSON'S.

.. These Are Our First ..

HOLIDAY OFFERINGS

MANY ARE TO FOLLOW.

Here's Something To Think About.

THOSE GERMAN FLANNELS WE'VE BEEN DISPLAYING IN PRETTY DELICATELY TONED SHADINGS OF BOTH PLAIN AND BROKEN STRIPES, THOSE THAT WERE SO MUCH ADMIRED AT 50c A YARD, WELL, THESE SAME

GERMAN FLANNELS

Are Now 35c a Yd.

WHAT WOULD YOU WANT MORE FOR WRAPPER BLANKETS, WAISTS FOR HOUSE USE, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ETC.? WHAT WOULD BE MORE SUITABLE? AND THINK OF THAT PRICE. THEY'RE THE BEST KIND OF WOOL.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

8c Each

A fine Sheer Lawn, beautifully embroidered in each corner, and edged in scallops, fancifully braided.

THESE ARE ALL NEW. NO CUSTOMER HAS, AS YET, SEEN THEM.

15c Each

All merchants will sell you an Embroidered Kerchief at this price, but no one else as fine, as pretty, as dainty, as neat a creation as we are now prepared to show.

DID YOU KNOW WE SELL INITIAL HEMSTITCHED ONES FOR 5c EACH. WE DO.

One Word More

A FEW SHORT WEEKS AND THE JOYFUL TIME OF CHRISTMAS IS AT HAND.

IN THE MEANTIME WE WILL BE SHOWING CELLULOID NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

THE ARTICLES WE WILL SELL YOU WILL PROVE SENSIBLE PRESENTS. NEED WE SAY MORE? YES, JUST ONE MORE SAY: YOU'LL HAVE MORE TO SELECT FROM, AND LESS TO PAY THEREFORE, IF YOU BUY ALL THAT'S IN OUR LINE HERE.

J. A. BAILLARGEON & Co.

Second and James Streets.