More Than Double the Circulation of Any Other Daily Paper in the State.

THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1897.—PAGES 9 TO 12.

J. S. GRAHAM.

EXTRA OFFERINGS FOR SATURDAY BUYERS.

Look at the prices we quote for today, and at the same time bear in mind that these goods are new, of very latest style and high quality. These values are unusual, even with us.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

A new and very handsome line, with all the appearance of silk effects, in Roman stripes, at..... $1.75, $2.75.

NEW BROCADED SKIRTS.

The very latest patterns in silk and satin skirts now on sale for the first time at..... $8.00, $10.00, $12.00.

NEW FEATHER BOAS.

Just received, an elegant line of feather boas, in 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 yard lengths, very cheap at..... $6.00, $7.50, $8.50 to $15.00.

REAL BARGAINS IN JACKETS.

See these lines before purchasing elsewhere. They are bargains of the highest order.

$4.98 .. Ladies' Tan Covert Jackets, velvet trimmed, at $4.98.

$7.50 .. Ladies' Boucle Jackets in black and browns, very stylish and unusual values at $7.50.

$8.00 .. Ladies' Handsome Boucle Jackets, in browns, blues, greens and navies, at $8.00.

$10.00 .. Choice Boucle Jackets, satin lined throughout, elegant and stylish, at $10.00.

MILLINERY SPECIAL.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY. Come and see us; glad to have you call on us and look at the line of stylish, artistic trimmed hats and bonnets that we will offer on special sale for Saturday at the low price of $3.98; every hat worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

No shop-worn goods, but newly trimmed hats. Our stock is large and must be moved.

J. S. GRAHAM

No. 716 Second Avenue.

A practical sportsman with humanitarian instincts relates that on one occasion, in the forests of Maine, his catch was so large that he gave way to much enthusiasm, which was added to by certain good spirits that, during the excitement, escaped from a glass bottle and took possession of him and his guide. Before going to sleep that night, however, each man swallowed a

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULE

and in the morning neither had a touch of anything like the headache that on previous occasions had pretty uniformly followed unusual success with rod and reel.

FLY ON THE FLYER!

SEATTLE-TACOMA ROUTE.

Four round trips daily, except Sunday.
Time Card—Leave Seattle 7:45, 11:15 a. m., 6:15 p. m.
Leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:30, 8:00 p. m.
Table service unsurpassed.

Sundays—Flyer or State of Washington
Leave Seattle 7:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 3:00 p. m.
Leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 2:30, 7:30 p. m.
U. SEELEY, Jr., Agent.
Seattle Telephone, Main 178.
Tacoma Telephone, 211.

PAINTS, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

Paints, Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glazed Sashes and Doors, Building Paper, etc.

F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed

NELLE & ENGELBRECHT.

609 West St., Cor. Marion. Telephone Red 623.

LEWIS RIVER IN BAD SHAPE.

LOW WATER SERIOUSLY IMPEDES NAVIGATION.

Appropriation of $20,000 Is Needed—Citizens of La Center Rely on Congress to Aid Them—Captain Taylor's Report of the Survey.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The citizens of Washington, living along the Lewis river, from the point where it empties into the Columbia up to La Center, may reasonably expect from congress at its next session an adequate appropriation for the permanent improvement of that river. Congress at its last session authorized the expenditure of $600 for making a survey of Lewis river. The survey was made by Civil Engineer Philip G. Eastwick, under the supervision of Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, who has charge of river and harbor improvements in the Washington district.

As a result of the survey the improvement proposed by Capt. Taylor is to secure an increased depth in the river by the construction of training dikes, and by dredging and snagging. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $20,460. The opinion of Capt. Taylor, concurred in by Col. C. R. Suter, the division engineer, is that the improvement is a worthy one, being fully justified by the interests of the commerce involved. Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has so reported to the secretary of war, and the latter, in his annual estimates will ask congress for the $20,460 necessary to do the work.

Survey of the River.

Following is Capt. Taylor's report on the survey of Lewis river, in detail:

"The Lewis river empties into the Columbia river about 14 miles below the mouth of the Willamette, or 25 miles from Portland, Or. No railroad touches the Lewis river, and as the natural trading point for the people living along this river is Portland, the business is all carried on by means of the boats plying between Portland and the points on the river.

"At a distance of three and three-quarters mile from the Columbia the Lewis river separates into two branches, known as the North Fork and the East Fork. Of these, the North Fork is the larger stream. La Center is situated on the East Fork, three and one-eighth miles from the junction. The general width of the river below the forks is from 400 feet to 600 feet, narrowing to less than 200 feet near the forks, and widening to over 700 feet at Lindsley's bar. The general width of the East Fork, as far as La Center, is from 150 feet to 200 feet.

"Boats running from Portland can ascend the Lewis river and the East Fork as far as La Center, except at low water. At low water a transfer to a smaller steamer is made at the forks, and at extreme low water it is necessary to use a rowboat above the forks. Below the forks there is only one shoal where any difficulty is experienced.

"The material forming all the bars, except the ones in the East Fork near the main river, is of an exceedingly light yielding material, apparently pure pumice, easily carried by a current, as is shown by the fact that the bars are continually changing in shape. The material forming the shoal near the mouth of the East Fork is clay.

"At the time the survey was made, in March 1897, the least depth found in the river below the forks was 4 feet, and in the East Fork above the forks was two feet. Two gauges are kept by the Lewis River Transportation Company—one at La Center and one at the forks. Calling the stage of the river at the time the survey was made normal, the record of the gauges for the year 1896 shows that the river was above the normal for a period of 324 days at the forks, and at or below it for 42 days, and that it was above the normal for 277 days, and at or below it for 89 days at La Center.

"The lowest stage reached during the year was two and one-half feet below the normal at the forks and three and one-half feet below at La Center. That the river could fall three and one-half feet at La Center below the stage at which depths of only two feet were found below is explained by the fact that the shoalest place in the river is about half way between the forks and La Center, and a fall in the main river below the forks, due either to a fall in the Columbia, or in the North Fork, would increase the slope of the water surface from the shoal to the junction of the forks without causing much change in the slope above the shoal while a fall in the East Fork would decrease the slope from La Center to the shoal without causing a corresponding change below the shoal. The total fall in the water surface from La Center to the forks was at the time of the survey three and one-half feet. The number of days during the year during which the river was at different stages is shown by the tables accompanying the report of my assistant who made the survey, which is forwarded herewith.

"An increase of depth so that steamboats could ascend to La Center the year round would be of very material benefit to the commerce of the river. It is believed that great relief would be afforded, even if an all-the-year-round navigation was not obtained, by the construction of training dikes at one place on the main river and at three places on the East Fork, and by dredging in the East Fork near the junction. It is proposed by these to secure a depth of six feet in the main river and four feet from the forks to La Center at the stage of water at which the river was when the survey was made.

"The estimated cost of this improvement is as follows:

Dike 4,150 linear feet, at $4	$16,600
Dredging, 6,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents	1,500
Snagging	500
Total	$18,600
Contingencies	1,860
Aggregate	$20,460

Accompanying Capt. Taylor's report are a map of the Lewis river from La Center to the Columbia, a copy of the report of Assistant Engineer P. G. Eastwick, who was in immediate charge of the survey and commercial statistics for the year 1896.

Urgent Need of Improvement.

The commercial statistics were collected by Charles T. Kamm, superintendent Lewis River Transportation Company. In his letter forwarding them, Mr. Kamm says:

"There is at present one wood flume in operation, which exports about 10,000 cords of fir wood per year. There is under construction another of this same class, and they expect to export possibly the same amount. There is also another one under consideration, which, should the parties decide to build, they anticipate exporting about 5,000 cords.

"The failure of the fruit, potato and hay crops the past year has materially reduced the amount of exports for that time.

"The benefit to the section of country drained by that fork of Lewis river, should it be improved, will be very great. I might add, should it not be improved, the commerce which goes through this natural channel must necessarily, owing to the extreme difficulty, the uncertainty of navigation, and the cost of transportation during low water, being about eight months in the year, seek another outlet."

Commerce of Lewis River.

Commercial statistics for Lewis river for the calendar years 1896 are:

Class of Goods.	Exports. Tons.	Exports. Val.	Imports. Tons.	Imports. Val.
Grain	150	$ 2,670	20	$ 350
Hay	400	4,000	....	.....
Household g'ds	100	10,000	200	20,000
Hides	10	800	....	.....
Live stock	214	11,500	50	6,250
Lumber and products	16,574	28,470	93	918
Merchandise	197	24,900	862	90,820
Meats, dressed	149	12,640	8	800
Poultry	45	4,500	....	.....
Salmon, fresh	70	2,800	....	.....
Vegetables	600	7,000	....	.....
Wool	5	1,500	....	.....
Total	18,444	$109,930	1,233	119,140

Number of passengers, 4,212.

Six steamers are engaged in traffic on the river with an average net tonnage of 175, and an average depth of 5 feet 8 inches.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

Recommended for Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Drs. Charles L. Holt and A. B. McKinnon have been recommended for appointment as pensioning examining surgeons at New Whatcom. Drs. L. M. Simms, J. L. Ward and F. M. Bell have been recommended for appointment as a board of pension examining surgeons for Cowlitz county.

Dr. F. H. Van Eaton has been recommended for appointment as examining surgeon at Olympia, and Drs. S. P. Conover and J. C. House for the same positions at Port Townsend.

PUGET SOUND NEED NOT BID

The Government Will Give Armor Plate Contract to the East or South.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator Wilson is in receipt of a letter from Lieut. Chambers, recorder of the special board appointed by the secretary of the navy to investigate the subject of armor plate and the feasibility of establishing a government factory for its construction. Lieut. Chambers' letter is in regard to the request for information concerning the proposed armor plate plant recently made by W. B. Dennis, president of the Board of Trade, of Port Townsend.

Lieut. Chambers states that the board is now busy preparing description, plans, estimates and specifications for the proposed plant, which will be submitted to the secretary of the navy, December 1. The board has no authority to locate such plant, he says, but it is contemplated that "soon after December 1, the secretary of the navy will advertise for proposals to furnish such a plant as a whole, or any part or parts thereof separately." It is also suggested by Lieut. Chambers that the best time for Port Townsend to submit its claims will be in answer to the advertisement for proposals.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the armor plant board only visited a very few Southern and Middle Western states in order to examine such sites as had been offered, and utterly ignored all sections of the Pacific coast, in spite of the fact that Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Everett and other points on Puget sound had, through the Washington representatives, given notice to the navy department that they would be prepared to submit offers of sites to the government at the proper time, and when they might be informed just what the government required for its purposes. It would appear from this that in the selection of a site for an armor plant, which there is a good deal of probability congress will authorize to be established during the coming session, the Pacific coast is to be wholly ignored. In fact, one naval officer stated to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent the other day that the department would not think of locating such a plant on the Western coast for the reason that very little of its product would be used by vessels on the Pacific ocean. Only one more warship is contemplated for Pacific waters, and it is extremely probable that the construction of this may be delayed for a long time to come. On the other hand, the Atlantic squadron is to be increased, provided congress will listen to the recommendations of naval officers, and an armor factory, if constructed at all, should be located as near as possible to the Atlantic seaboard.

The two principal competitors for the construction of the armor plate factory, it is understood, will be the Illinois Steel Company, located in that state, and the Carnegie Company, which already has a plant for making armor plate at Bethlehem, Pa. The Carnegie Company, it is said, will offer to sell its plant to the government at a lower figure than any one else could possibly construct a similar plant for. A third offer will probably be made by a large iron producing firm for the location of a plant near Birmingham, Ala. Any one of these three places is deemed far more likely to be selected as a site for the contemplated new factory than any point on the Pacific coast. In the opinion of many officials in the navy department, the people of the Puget sound cities would do well not to build any hopes upon the location of the armor factory in their vicinity, for if they do, they are almost certain to be disappointed.

Washington's representatives, however, do not seem inclined to abate their efforts in behalf of their constituents on the Sound. There are on file letters in behalf of Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. A letter from President W. B. Dennis, of the Port Townsend Board of Trade, says that city "has more than one site which, it is maintained by men familiar and conversant with naval tactics, would be the most advantageous location for subserving the highest interests of the department, of the government and of all the people." He concludes with the assurance that Port Townsend proposes to present bids at the proper time.

GOOD BUSINESS FOR THE BANKS.

Average Reserve Fund in Washington Is 35.78 Per Cent.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Washington's national banks are doing a greater and better business at the present time than they did in July last. The following facts are obtained from an abstract of reports made to the comptroller of the currency in accordance with his last call recently made.

A bank is supposed to be in a healthy condition when it holds a reserve fund of 27 per cent. The average reserve fund held by Washington banks amounts to 35.78 per cent. The total resources of the Washington banks is now $17,350,769, as against $15,637,327 in July last. The loans and discounts have increased from $6,579,943 to $6,795,000. The actual money reserve in the banks amounts to $1,790,900, of which $1,620,226 are specie, and of the latter sum $1,441,156 is gold coin. The thirty-three banks have due them from national banks not reserve agents, $1,514,664; from state banks and bankers, $1,030,576, and from approved reserve agents, $1,749,081. The statements show that there is due to other national banks $444,228, and to state banks and bankers, $347,064. The individual deposits have greatly increased since July. They then amounted to $8,548,216; now they are $10,188,515. The amount of capital stock paid in is $1,398,000. There is a surplus fund of $705,820, and the undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amount to $350,923.

NO VACANCY UNTIL JUNE, 1899.

Aspirants for Naval Cadetships Must Wait Till Kautz Graduates.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Several young men in the state of Washington have written to their representatives and to the navy department, desiring to know when the state will have another appointment of a cadet to the United States naval academy. For the information of these, and perhaps some others, it may be stated that there will be a vacancy after the graduation of Naval Cadet A. Kautz, son of the late Gen. A. V. Kautz, who was well known on the Pacific coast, and especially in Seattle. Cadet Kautz will graduate in June, 1899.

Naval Cadet John H. Walsh, of Oakesdale, Wash., who was appointed last summer, should graduate in 1903.

PENSIONERS IN WASHINGTON.

In This State More Than 5,000 Draw $727,500.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ending June, 1897, shows that there are 5,124 pensioners residing in the state of Washington, and that the payments to them during the year aggregated $727,500.34.

In Idaho there are 1,146 pensioners, who received from the government last year $163,190 for disabilities incurred or by reason of their service during the civil war.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.

SEATTLE TO BE GIVEN A CHIEF CLERK OF THE R. P. O.

Will Be Made the Center of the Northwest System—Sack Registry Exchange From Spokane to Nelson and Rossland—Other Changes.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Seattle is to have a chief clerk for the railway mail service located there, positive assurances to that effect having been made by the superintendent of the railway mail service. The chief cause for delay seems to be found in the fact that there is no clerk of class 5 in that district who can be transferred to Seattle at the present time, and in the hesitation to import a clerk of that class from some other section of the United States. The department is now looking over the field with the view of finding someone in the service in that district competent and capable enough to assume the duties of chief clerk. In that case, he will probably be raised to the proper grade and stationed at Seattle. The superintendent of the railway mail service states that he realizes thoroughly the necessity for the proper supervision of the extensive postal system of which Seattle is now the center.

The third assistant postmaster general has prepared an amended scheme for sealed sack registry exchanges between Spokane and Nelson and Rossland, with the assent of the postal administration of Canada. Hereafter postmasters in Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming will make registry bills and address registered package envelopes to Spokane, when registered matter has been received addressed to the following-named postoffices in British Columbia: Deer Park, Trail, Rossland, Waterloo, for sealed sack exchange to Rossland, B. C.; Ainsworth, Balfour, Burton, Cody, Kasio, Robson, Rosebery, Salmo, Sandon, Silverton, McGuigan, Nakusp, Nelson, New Denver, Pilot Bay, Slocan, Three Forks, Waneta, Whitewater, Ymir, for sealed sack exchange to Nelson, B. C.

Postmasters at the above-named Canadian postoffices will exchange through Rossland, Nelson and Spokane registered matter for the Spokane district, or at their option to postoffices in all sections of the United States.

The postoffice site at Exa, Clallam county, has been changed one-half mile west, on route 71,103.

The postoffice at Ostrander, Cowlitz county, has been changed seventy-five rods south, on route 171,001.

The office at Wana, Snohomish county, has been discontinued. The mail for that office will hereafter be taken to Oso.

The following change has been made in the steamboat service from Seattle to Sitka: From November 3 the route has been restated so as to run from Fort Wrangel, by Juneau, to Douglas, instead of from Fort Wrangel, by Douglas, to Juneau, without change of distance.

The following named persons have been recommended to the postoffice department for appointment for postmasters in the state of Washington: George S. Hadley, Cape Horn; John P. McPhee, Evergreen; A. D. Birney, Cathlamet; George F. Jenkins, Ophir; Henry R. Skeett, Lacey; B. L. Northup, Clearwater; Lionel T. Proctor, View; A. J. Berg, Hockinson.

Complain of Bad Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Complaints have been made to the navy department of alleged discrimination against veterans employed in the Mare Island navy yard. Secretary Long has directed Lieutenant J. J. Knapp to make a thorough investigation and report the facts to him.

International Brotherhood League.

A new organization along what might be called philantropic lines has made its appearance, and will soon obtain a foothold in Seattle. It was recently organized in New York by Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, the present head of the Theosophical movement, and bids fair to become a practical feature in the uplifting of humanity and the amelioration of much of the suffering which comes, it is claimed by many philosophers, through ignorance of the underlying principles which should form the foundation of the social and political structure.

"International Brotherhood League" is the name of the new organization, and it has seven objects, as follows:

"First—To help workingmen to realize the nobility of their calling and their true position in life.

"Second—To educate children of all nations on the broadest lines of universal brotherhood and to prepare destitute and homeless children to become workers for humanity.

"Third—To ameliorate the condition of unfortunate women and to assist them to a higher life.

"Fourth—To assist those who have been or are in prisons to establish themselves in honorable positions in life.

"Fifth—To endeavor to abolish capital punishment.

"Sixth—To endeavor to bring about a better understanding between so-called savage and civilized races by promoting a closer and more sympathetic relation between them.

"Seventh—To relieve human suffering resulting from flood, famine, war and other calamities, and generally to extend aid, help and comfort to suffering humanity throughout the world."

This organization, while it differs in no essential particular from other philanthropic organizations in so far as the nature and object of its work is concerned, is claimed to offer a broader field of action and embrace in its membership a wider range of race and nationality, class and creed than any association with the same avowed purposes which has yet claimed the world's attention.

One of the main objects, if not the main object, of the organization, as promulgated by its founders, is to establish right relations between contending forces of humanity, to bring about a harmony of true living upon broad and practical lines, and to teach spiritual growth by practical demonstration of the harmony which must first prevail upon the physical plane of life. It does not aim to pit the rich against the poor or the poor against the rich, the educated against the uneducated, the high against the lowly, but rather to awaken a feeling of universal brotherhood in the breast of each individual, who will feel and make that feeling a part of his daily living, that the good of the individual must depend upon the well being of the race.

The league is no sense a political organization. It is quietly working its way around the world. The meetings of the local branch are held in room 40, Hinckley block every Wednesday night. There will be separate meetings for both women and men also, the men's on Tuesday and the women's on Friday evenings, the general or mass meeting being held upon Wednesday night, as said. The exercises will consist of music and speeches by various members.

He Knows About Wall Street Now.

Shortly after congress adjourned Representative Ridgely, Populist, of Kansas, paid a visit to New York, and, as he said, "fell among the bulls and bears." Before going he had a conversation with an official, who did not by any means accept the Populist idea of finance. After a fortnight's stay in the metropolis the congressman returned to this city, and, meeting the same official, said to him: "You recollect our conversation the other day? Well, I have changed my mind about it, and propose to tell you why. I thought, as did others out West who had never been in Wall street, that everybody there was a sharper of some kind, lying in wait for unsuspecting countrymen. I had always called them Wall street swindlers, and 'cormorant' was the mildest word I would use, as you recollect. Well, I went up there and fell among the bulls and bears—the 'highwaymen' of my old way of thinking. They treated me royally, I tell you. I never had a better time in my life. The whole modus operandi of finance on a grand scale was explained to me. It was made perfectly clear that I had been in darkness on the subject all my life, that things were different from what they had been represented to me and as I had conceived them to be. I discovered that those men were engaged in honorable, legitimate business, and that I had labored under a delusion respecting them. Hereafter I shall not resort to the arguments I have been employing, but shall recognize existing facts and respect men's motives. Between us, if people would try to understand each other they would see much that they do not now see. Our people should go East more than they do, and eastern people should go West. That is the way to arrive at correct conclusions. I believe if these things were to take place, that those of our party who were originally Republicans would before long return to the old party. All we need is to understand one another."

To the Klondike free and cash besides. That's the way the Post-Intelligencer proposes to send its friends to the land of gold.

Uncle Dana in Paradise.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

St. Peter was looking meditatively out of the golden gates toward the earth. It was a beautiful Sabbath day and from the temples within the heavenly domain stole sweet and plaintive music that would have wooed a soul in purgatory. The golden sunshine played upon stately edifices and mansions of delicate and entrancing loveliness built in the similitude of a dream—so frail and beautiful indeed that they passed the power of words to describe. Outside the golden gates the scene was not unlovely. Just below him he could see the spires of Brooklyn and the sky-scrapers of New York, with the Statue of Liberty listening to the great men from Ohio and Nevada who had come to save New York city from the people. Further on a spot of smut designated Pittsburg. Beyond sat Cincinnati like a stein of beer upon the landscape. Boston reposed in beautiful self-righteousness on the bay. Philadelphia lay fast asleep in the sun. Then indistinct but graceful outlines of a wonderful pile of architecture appropriately surrounded by the "Seven Lamps" indicated the site of the Union depot of Nashville. The flaming sword of Captain Gibson was hung up over Knoxville. A star-eyed goddess with uplifted glass pointed out the location of Louisville. A crown of golden clouds hung over Memphis and illuminated the bust of Andrew Jackson in Court square. The nine muses with outstretched wings surrounded the office of the Hardman Free Press, and a few silver clouds were massed over the Chicago platform.

As the eye of St. Peter wandered dreamily over the earthly scene, he observed an old man climbing the cloud-paved way that leads from earth to Paradise. He got out his register accordingly and prepared to receive the newcomer. The old man brought nothing with him but a huge roll of blank paper. He was very tired when he arrived at the gate, and St. Peter kindly waited for him to recover his breath.

"Is this Paradise?" he asked.

"It is," said St. Peter. "What is your name?"

"Charles A. Dana."

"What is your occupation?"

"I am an editor."

"Then walk right in. It is not necessary to ask any more questions. All editors look alike to us."

"Well, I'm sorry to hear that. If I thought I looked like Larry Godkin, or Jakey Einstein, I think I would put up at the other place, if they were here."

"I spoke metaphorically," said St. Peter with a smile. "What I meant to say was that heaven is always open to journalists. So come right in, Mr. Dana, and make yourself at home."

"By the way," said Uncle Dana hesitatingly, "is there a party here by the name of Cleveland, Grover Cleveland?"

"Not yet," said St. Peter, "but we expect him some day. A great and good man, Mr. Dana."

"Great and good nothing!" quickly responded Uncle Dana. "It is evident that you do not know him. Thank heaven, I got here first. I shall make it my business to start a campaign of education here on the evils of Clevelandism. In fact, I shall make it the mission of my life to keep that man out of Paradise."

"But, Mr. Dana," mildly interrupted St. Peter, "don't you think you had better leave all those thoughts behind you? Remember that Paradise is conducted entirely on non-partisan lines. Free trade and protection play no part in our life. The silver question is never discussed here. Government by injunction is all Greek to us."

"Do you mean to tell me that your platform does not condemn Bryanism and the Chicago proclamation of anarchy and socialism?" fiercely demanded Uncle Dana.

"Alas, we have no platform. We have no need of it," said St. Peter with a smile.

"Then the poison of Bryanism has reached even here," said Uncle Dana. "But it must not be. Not to condemn the Chicago platform is to encourage the friends of disorder and the foes of society. Heaven must be saved, and it can only be done through the Republican party. How I wish Tom Platt was here. But perhaps I can find my old friend, Ben Butler. I know he would help me to strangle Bryanism and keep out Grover Cleveland."

"Let me break the news to you gently, Mr. Dana. There's no use in your looking for Mr. Butler here. He is not with us. In fact, he prefers the tropics, which are more conducive to his health."

Uncle Dana looked disconsolate at this, but soon plucked up heart and asked if he might use the little desk that stood just inside the gate, and on receiving permission he at once began to write furiously. St. Peter glancing over his shoulder beheld a mad dance of words, among which he distinguished "stuffed prophet," "Abe Slupsky," "Tillmanism," "Grovermania," "Cleveland the Strangler," and so on ad infinitum.

When the purple shades of evening fell he was still writing. St. Peter looked at him quizzically and said to himself: "Poor old chap! He doesn't see that no sooner are the words dry upon the paper than they fade out forever."

Insuring Chinese.

Consul Read, of Tientsin, reports to the state department that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has lately begun to insure Chinese, which seems to be a new departure. It seems that the higher class of Chinese, and especially officials, take readily to the endowment policies as a safe means of making investments which cannot be touched and upon which "squeezes" cannot be levied. "I introduced," writes the consul, "Mr. Grant, the representative of the Equitable, to the Taotai, who was much interested in the explanation of modern forms of life insurance. Within a few days after his arrival Mr. Grant insured Chang Yen Mow, the managing director of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, for 100,000 taels, and has written in other quarters 160,000 taels. Mr. Grant states that before the closing of the port for the winter he is confident of writing 1,500,000 taels in Tientsin. That China is a rich field for insurance is shown by the fact that, with only intermittent canvassing for several months, the Equitable has issued to the Chinese between 2,500 and 3,000 policies."

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

EYES are not necessary in writing the Gregg shorthand. See Monday's P.-I. or call at Wilson's Modern Business College.

THE VALLEY OF THE SKAGIT.

ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS ON EARTH.

Small Farms Becoming the Rule, With Diversified Farming, Proving That a Good Living Can Be Made From 20 Acres of Land.

Special Correspondence.

SKAGIT CITY, Wash., Nov. 12.—The immediate vicinity of Skagit City has received an accession of several new families of late. A process of dividing up the land into small holdings is largely going on. One farm that has lately changed ownership is to be made into the homes of seven new families in the spring. These are of the most thrifty class of people in the state.

This is the manifest destiny of a large portion of this special region, and it is safe to say that there exists no more thriving section in the state of Washington than the valley of the Skagit.

It requires no great and wealthy railway corporation to advertise its resources or to boom its settlement. Nature seems to have provided conditions here that were denied to some other of the like rich valleys of the state, viz.: Shipping and transportation facilities to the best markets at the least cost, and natural irrigation of its lands. The profits from the cultivation of its soil belong to the thrifty settlers, rather than to those providing for its transportation facilities or its irrigating water supply. Hence to a great extent its present and assured future prosperity.

No other section, either, probably has approached its large yields of the cereals and fruit from a given area, so far as known. The wonderful capabilities of a small farm of ten or twenty acres here for furnishing a pleaasant home and maintenance of a family are hardly dreamed of by those who are on the ordinary ridge lands, in other portions of the state.

In the Olympia Marsh District.

The farmers in the Olympia marsh and adjoining sections are gradually changing their system of farming from the old practice of growing almost exclusively hay and oats for market to a more profitable general mixed husbandry. More stock, of cattle and hogs, is kept. The growing of roots, such as carrots, mangolds and turnips, is common. Perhaps no part of the state is the equal of portions of this county for profitable stock and milk production. The fields in this district will give a yield of 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre, the growth of two and one-half months, while they can be pastured the balance of the nine and one-half months of the year, returning, it is safe to say, more cattle feed in the grass form than perhaps any other section in the United States can boast of. Forty tons of carrots per acre are grown upon the alluvial and beaver dam lands here, and that with very small outlay of hand labor, as most of the cultivation on such soil is done with the smoothing harrow or its counterpart, the "weeder," run by horse power. The same great crops of mangolds and turnips are grown.

The carrots and turnips can be fed right from the ground where grown, requiring no expense in the way of harvesting and storing the roots, our climate conditions being similar to those in England. The same practice in this particular followed there is feasible here. The expense of labor is thus largely eliminated. Stock growing here in the next few years, and during the great influx of gold seekers to this northwest coast, will be certainly very profitable.

With the immense stacks of oatstraw, heretofore largely burned in the field, and the root crops so cheaply produced, and with our mild, open winters allowing stock to feed in the fields the greater portion of the time, conditions are more favorable for this stock growing industry almost than could be wished for. The cost of producing is reduced to a minimum and is becoming to be recognized. None of the timber ridge lands of the state can at all compete with the section west of Avon and Burlington on the Skagit river in the raising of stock, milk production, or in the growing of certain other special crops.

The Single Tax.

There is no scourge or pest so destructive to thrift and to the agricultural interests of our state, perhaps, as the loud-voiced holders of some of the more or less common socialistic sentiments now so outspoken in our towns and cities. These would confiscate the farm lands, and make the owners thereof tenants on their own holdings; this for the "benefit of the people," or rather of the crowd who would profit thereby. Those holding these views generally favor every form of taxation and extravagant general public expenditure, not commonly being taxpayers themselves; the object aimed at being the taxing of all real estate to its full rental value. Protesting enmity to landlordism, the single taxer would abolish private ownership of real estate and cause all men to become both landlords and tenants. And as the most expeditious means to this end they would kindly transfer titles to real estate, and the values invested therein, to themselves, and all without money and without price.

It seems most astounding that such political and economic doctrine could find followers or a lodgment in the minds of many that would seem to be not lacking in common intelligence or honesty. If the contention that private property may be rightly forcibly wrested from the owners thereof and confiscated "for the benefit of the people," or to conduce to "the greatest good of the greatest number," then the precept, "Thou shalt not steal," has become obsolete and of no effect; and the highway robber becomes a respectable member of society and one deserving well of his country. The old and long-time existing code of morals, recognizing the distinction between "mine" and "thine" must be cast to the winds, to be succeeded by the prevalent sentiment of the street crowd politicians of the present day, so loud-mouthed as they are in certain quarters in our own state.

Wherever the English common law has gone, no property right has ever been held so sacred as that pertaining to real estate, and for the soundest reasons that no other would so insure its widest cultivation and improvement, or prevent its waste.

If anything can be more thoroughly destructive of thrift and right dealing on the part of the individual, and general good morals in a community at large, than the open continual discussion and advocacy of such socialistic and communistic sentiments, so commonly publicly advocated of late in our own state, it ought to be made apparent, so that the same could be shunned and avoided. For the continued agitation and advocacy of the proposition that the "people," who may have hardly the wherewithal to secure food and clothing, should come into possession as to their birthright of farms, to lease "at full rental value," and to railroad and express, gas, light and water bonds and stocks, etc., etc., means the despoiling of the present holders of wealth, pure and simple, as the result of any such transfer. It can mean nothing else.

Can this state afford to be classed with regions where property rights and interests are not respected? The whole single tax movement seems to be generated and kept up principally as an attempt to gain capital on the part of political adventurers, and the thriftless of our towns and cities to live off from, by taxing away the fruits of the labors of others.

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