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

THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1897.—PAGES 9 TO 12.

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A WHOLE FLOOR FULL OF THEM.

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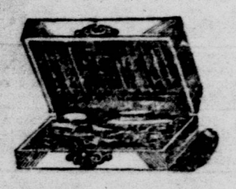

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$1.20 ...For a Bagster Teacher's Bible.

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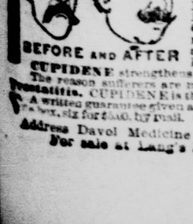
SAPOLIO



BEFORE AND AFTER

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 3000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. One box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for private circular and testimonials.

Address Davol Medicine Co., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.
For sale at Lang's Drug Store, Front and Columbia streets, Seattle, Wash.

CAPITAL FOR STATE MINES.

NOT ALL INVESTMENT MONEY IS GOING TO THE YUKON.

Illinois Syndicate Gets an Interest in the Elk Creek Basin—Road to Be Built From Index to Galena—Cost of Transportation Is Reduced.

That all the capital available for mining investments is not going into Alaska properties, but that Washington is getting a share, is proved by an important deal which was closed yesterday. A telegram was received by F. F. Townsley, president of the Elk Creek Mining and Milling Company, from F. L. Fehren, secretary of the company, stating that he had received the first payment on a contract for the purchase of a certain proportion of the treasury stock for $22,000 by an Illinois syndicate. This money is to be expended in developing the company's mine in Elk creek basin, building a road from the mine to Galena and repairing the present road from Galena to Index. The deal was made on a favorable report on the property from R. H. Stretch, the mining engineer.

In speaking of the plans of the company, Mr. Townsley said last night:

"The property is the Homestake group of five claims on the left bank of Elk creek, a tributary of the Sultan, near the head of the basin. Three claims are on one ledge, on which two tunnels have been driven 100 feet and seventy feet, respectively, one being sixty feet vertically above the other. This ledge is nine to twelve feet wide, and shows a pay streak throughout the two tunnels ten to twenty-four inches wide. The ore is galena and copper glance, and ranges from $70 to $400 a ton in gold, silver and lead, and averages fully $100; in fact, ore can be taken from the pay streak without sorting that will run $100.

"A wagon road will be made from the mine through Salmon creek pass to Galena, a distance of four miles. At Galena it will connect with the county road along the north fork of the Skykomish to Index, a distance of nine miles. This road has been allowed to get out of repair and needs bridges at several points. It will be repaired so that we can haul ore in wagons to the Great Northern railroad at Index. We have a very easy route, for the Salmon creek pass is no higher than the mine or Mineral City, on Sulphur creek.

"We have made seven miles of trail down Elk creek and shall complete it to connect with the Sultan river trail. Should the Seattle & International Railroad Company extend a branch through the Pilchuck pass into the Sultan basin, we shall build a wagon road over this route, a distance of twelve miles, with an easy grade, in order to have the means of shipping over either railroad.

"We intend to begin development on the mine as soon after New Year's as we can get in men and supplies, and shall start work on the road when spring opens."

The news that the road from Index to Galena will be built will be welcome to all those who have mining property on Silver, Troublesome, Howard, Lost and Trout creeks, for it will so greatly reduce the cost of transportation as to enable many of them to ship ore at a profit. An extension of the road from Galena to Mineral City, a distance of four miles, would then suffice to bring much of the Silver creek ore into the market, and would be within the power of those interested, if they could be induced to combine forces on it. The lack of such a road has been the principal obstacle to development of the large ore bodies in this region.

FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

A Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to Urge Adoption of a Constitutional Amendment.

The mass meeting called to be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms last night to urge the adoption of the constitutional amendment granting to the women of the state the right of suffrage was attended by about fifty women and half a dozen men. Judge Jacobs presided and addresses were made by Fred Rice Rowell and Mrs. Rose Simmons.

In calling the meeting to order Judge Jacobs said that he did not like the expression female or woman suffrage. It suggested the question of sex in connection with the ballot, and he was opposed to this. He preferred the expression equal suffrage. He was in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to every full grown person interested in the laws and the officers elected to make and administer them.

Mr. Rowell began by asking the following questions: "Is the station of woman equal to that of man? If not, is she worthy of and has she a right to such equal station? If worthy of equal station, by what means is she to obtain it?" Mr. Rowell proceeded to answer these questions from the standpoint of the woman suffragist, concluding that woman was entitled to an equal station with man and urging her to demand it. This, he said, was the only way she could obtain it, and when the women made a united demand for equal suffrage, it would come without any material opposition.

Mrs. Simmons spoke in favor of equal suffrage, making use of the customary arguments in support of the change.

THE GENUINE SCOTTISH TARTANS.

A Theory Fixes the Date of Their First Appearance in 1645.

London Standard.

The genuine tartans are known and numbered, and although doubts have been cast on the dates of their origin, are of undeniable antiquity. The Duke of Argyll, who adds the prestige of a scholar to the authority of a great Highland chief, has traced certain heresies to an article in the Scots' Magazine of last century. The writer would have it that the tartan was not so very much older than his own article, or, at least, that it was a child of the eighteenth century. The magazine must have had a careless editor, for any tincture of common knowledge might have rejected that thesis. Marvell's fine Horatian ode makes mention of the Scot cowering behind his parti-colored plaid, and though what the poet wrote is no more evidence than what the soldier said, the epithet comes as near to saying "tartan" as the exigencies of meter permit. Plainly, the material was accepted distinctively Scotch by the secretary of the general who had invaded the North and defeated the Scots—encumbered, it is true, by their clergymen—at Dunbar. Nevertheless, the magazine writer contrived to sow tares to some purpose, for time has made a tradition of his canard.

Another theory, for which more is to be said, fixes the first appearance of tartan at 1645, the date of the battle of Kilsyth; but Hume, in his "History of Scotland," has it that "in Argyll and the Hebridae, before the middle of the fifteenth century, tartan was manufactured of one or two colors for the poor, more varied for the rich." Another annalist, who wrote before 1590, had noted the delight of the Highlanders in marbled cloth, and their preference for purple and blue. Again, the Duke of St. Albans has in his possession a coat trimmed with royal Stuart tartan, which Charles II. wore at his wedding. In 1661 the acts of parliament of Scotland had mentioned tartan as a quite familiar commodity, which sold at 30 shillings an ell. And upon all accounts the Highland clans were wearing their several patterns well before 1600. Broadly speaking, tartans may be divided, as the Duke of Argyll distinguishes them, into red and green. The Campbell, of green and blue, is perhaps the best known instance of the latter, while the red is to be seen exemplified in the favorite royal Stuart, and in the kilt of the Cameron Highlanders. The hunting Stuart has its admirers; but, unfortunately, it is a bastard tartan. There is a decline even in the best, for, in the opinion of Lord Archibald Campbell, an expert of recognized authority, we cannot hope to recapture the colors of our ancestors. Lord Archibald somewhere quotes the materials of the old dyes. Blueberry was used for making scarlet, hyacinth for red, alder for black, willow for flesh color, and Logan has recorded his approval of a mixture of bullock blood and lime.

VANISHING LONDON.

The Old Marshalsea Prison About to Disappear.

The London county council have sanctioned an expenditure of £207,400 for the widening of Long Lane and an extension of Tabard streeet (formerly Kent street) through St. George's churchyard, into High street, Borough. The new street will absorb, it seems, what is yet left of the late Marshalsea prison, familiar to readers of "Little Dorrit."

The site was originally that of the White Lion inn, which was converted for purposes of a gaol circa 1558. But it is to be borne in mind that the "old" Marshalsea, or Borough prison, wherein Bishop Bonner died, lay further north on the same side of the street; that is, between Mermaid Court and Newcommon, formerly King street—the Axe and Bottle Yard of Roque's map, 1746—and extended eastwards to the Bowling Green, whereon booths were erected during the holding of Southwick fair (see Horwood's map of 1799, and Wilkinson's plan and view, 1812.) Having served as a gaol for rather more than two hundred years, the White Lion was replaced by a new Bridewell on the western side of the main street, and its site was taken, in 1811, for the later Marshalsea, used, until about fifty years since, for smugglers, pirates and debtors.

Before some changes were made in the premises four or five years ago, one could, on passing down Angel Place (formerly Bridewell alley), turn into a yard on the right hand, and easily identify the four-storeyed block of eight houses, built back to back, each having seven rooms—the male debtors' side; beyond one saw the old Tap, its first floor being the turnkey's and tapster's rooms, its second floor the female debtors' side, and beyond that the Admiralty prison, and the chapel, latterly a registered lodging house. The high wall, since lowered, to the south of the yard, separated it from the churchyard. No. 211 High street, stands on the site of the front gate, forecourt, and keeper's house of the Marshalsea, and there, by the tenant's courtesy, we recently saw the four posts and crossbeams with their brackets, of the two prison gates, or "lock," within.

THE WAR-SHIP PRESIDENT.

Tale of One of the Old United States Fighting Vessels.

London Letter.

There is one old ship of the United States navy that bore a distinguished name and had an unfortunate end of her career as a carrier of the United States flag on stormy seas. Her name is the President. She was captured by the Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos in 1815, and for a time carried the red cross of St. George in a white field, which is the flag of the royal navy. A recent novelist, who has written from an American standpoint of the war of 1812, confirms his nationality by speaking of the red flag at the frigate's peak, which is indeed where she carried it, but it is not the color of the flag that floated there.

The red field with its cross is only the ensign permitted to be worn by the merchant marine of Great Britain, and the white is reserved for the navy, and of recent years—say thirty or thereabouts—has also been granted to the Royal Yacht club. Even when a merchant ship is chartered into the royal navy for transport service she does not aspire to the white flag with the St. George's cross upon it, but is furnished with a special ensign—her old flag with a blue anchor in the red field.

I cannot say what flag she would wear if she were taken into the service as a fighting cruiser, as the Campania, Lucania, Majestic, Teutonic and other vessels built according to the admiralty's specifications will be if Great Britain ever engages in a naval warfare. There is no precedent to decide that, but very likely they would get the navy ensign. However, the President got it, and cruised as an English war vessel on various stations. When, however, there was need of ships for the transport of convicts, the President, a swift sailer, was drafted into that employment and carried thousands of poor wretches to Botany Bay.

Finally she was tied up at Melbourne and remained there until sold. Her purchasers were speculative and brought her home and moored her on the banks of the Isle of Dogs, which is just a little east of the tower of London, and showed her as an old convict ship. She was filled up as in the days of her disreputable employment, and attracted many visitors, but ceasing to be attractive after a year or so was towed down the river near Erith and moored there, not far from the old fighting frigate, Arethusa, and there she lies today, dismantled and a sheer hulk.

It is the custom in the English navy to preserve the names of ships that have been captured, and to give them to new ships when the old ones are worn out. There is the Temeraine, a name borne by the fourth ship, which in turn has replaced the old Temeraine captured over one hundred and twenty years ago, and the Imperieuse and a half dozen others. The name of the President was too suggestive perhaps of republican institutions; at any rate it has not been applied to any new ship, and the old frigate has the melancholy honor of being the only one of her name.

A Queer Revival.

A Milledgeville, Ga., paper says: "A ten days' revival culminated last night in front of the residence of Capt. Joseph Caraker, when 500 citizens made a bonfire of articles used in games and home amusement. This feature of the revival was started by Mrs. Laura Rodgers, of a Sunday school class composed of young men and women. First one and then another offered to burn cards, dice, checker boards and other articles. When Capt. Kidd, of the firm of Culver & Kidd, offered to open his store and take therefrom 500 packs of cards and add them to the affair it was decided to make a combination affair of it. The scene was fixed in front of Capt. Caraker's house, and the various converts threw into the blaze the 'objects of sin,' while the onlookers sang 'Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

Ants Used to Cure Wounds—Savage Surgery.

A wounded Brazilian Indian allows a certain species of large ant to fasten its mandibles on either side of the gash. A row of these unites the sides of the aperture as effectually, so travelers say, as would the needle and thread of the surgeon. This must be terribly painful, but not so excruciating as rheumatism, which is easily eradicable at the outset with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Poisons like colchicum and others sometimes administered for this trouble are dangerous to experiment with. The use of the Bitters is not a dangerous experiment, but a safe and pleasant certainty. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney and bladder complaint and nervousness, are among the bodily troubles remedied and prevented by the Bitters. It also renews appetite and promotes sleep. Convalescence is promptly conducible by its use. Physicians commend it, and the press echoes the sentiment of the profession in regard to it.

MEN'S SLIPPERS

And Nullifiers, a large assortment, at the Treen Shoe Co.

"SOROSIS," the new shoe for women. Simison Bros., 707 Second avenue, sole agents.

THE "CALL" IS IN GREAT TROUBLE BECAUSE IT BOUGHT SUPPLIES HERE.

Its Enemies In San Francisco Send Broadcast a Circular Denouncing It for Buying the Bear Goods in the Right Market.

"The stores, including groceries, provisions, wines and cigars for the wardroom mess, were procured in Seattle."

The San Francisco Call is worked up into a feverish excitement because some of its enemies have sent out a circular reflecting on its management for purchasing in this city the bulk of the outfit for the crew of the revenue steamer Bear for the northern cruise of the vessel in search of the ice-bound whalers. Following is a copy of the circular referred to, which has been mailed to people all over the country, inclosing a clipping from the Call, a dispatch from Seattle the day the Bear sailed north, giving a list of the goods purchased in this city:

Headquarters San Francisco Merchants' Committee on Klondike Outfitting,
San Francisco, December 6, 1897.

Messrs. (name written in)—Gentlemen:

The committee engaged in an effort to secure the bulk of the Klondike outfitting for San Francisco begs leave to call your attention to the inclosed clipping from the Morning Call of November 27th, 1897. A San Francisco newspaper ignores San Francisco and purchases its supplies for the Arctic in Seattle.

By order of the Committee.

Following is a copy of the clipping from the Call:

HOW "THE CALL" HAS OUTFITTED THE BEAR.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Outfits have been furnished by the Call to the following officers of the Bear and members of the overland relief expedition:

Captain F. Tuttle.
First Lieutenants J. H. Brown and David H. Jarvis.
Second Lieutenants C. H. Cochrane, John C. Berry (the Call correspondent), B. H. Camden (Examiner correspondent), H. G. Hamlet (Chronicle correspondent), E. V. Bertholf (the Call correspondent).
Chief Engineer H. W. Speer.
First Assistant Engineer H. N. Wood (the Call photographer).
Second Assistant Engineers H. K. Spencer and J. I. Bryan.
Surgeons: Dr. S. J. Call, Dr. E. H. Woodruffs (the Call's surgeon).
Steward William Boundy.
Explorer F. Koltzschoff.

Each man was furnished with the following articles: Eskimo dogskin parkie and breeches, dogskin boots, silk mitts, buckskin gloves, silk hoods, fur cap, half-dozen silk socks, half-dozen Arctic socks, duck vest, two suits silk underwear, suit chamois-skin underwear.

In addition, the members of the overland expedition were supplied with sleeping blankets, duck parkies, wolfskin robe, field glasses, rifle, knives and complete outfit.

A library of over 200 bound volumes and book and sheet music were also furnished for the wardroom of the Bear. Extra provisions for the crew were furnished by the Call and shipped from San Francisco. **The stores, including groceries, provisions, wines and cigars for the wardroom mess, were procured in Seattle.**

The whole amounted in value, for which cash was paid to various firms, to $7,069.78.

The man sending out the circular underscored in red ink the words: "The stores, including groceries, provisions, wines and cigars for the wardroom mess, were procured in Seattle."

Of course, when the Call learned that the circular had been sent out, it made a frantic demonstration. In last Sunday's issue it branded the author of the circular a libeler and administered to him a savage "roast," threatening to have him arrested and prosecuted for his "offense." It went on to explain that a boy was sent to the news stands by the "perpetrator of the outrage," and all the available copies of the Call containing the dispatch quoted were bought up for the purpose of securing the clipping therefrom. It is then "explained" that the reason the goods were purchased in Seattle was that the vessel was here, scheduled to sail on November 25, and it was not until the 23rd that Capt. Tuttle made known to the Call that certain raiment and equipment were needed for the trip. The Call says there was nothing left for the management to do but purchase the goods in Seattle. In conclusion it says:

John D. Spreckles directed that the supplies for the Bear be procured in San Francisco, and all the goods excepting the articles called for by Capt. Tuttle on the eve of the ship's departure were purchased here.

A number of interviews with members of the Alaskan trade committee of San Francisco are published to prove that that committee was not responsible for the circular, although the author evidently aimed to create the impression that it was. And in the issue of last Tuesday a circular issued by this committee is quoted, in which the committee offers $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person sending out the "libelous" circular.

The whole affair would be laughable were the participants a lot of schoolboys, but being men, some of whom at least presume to be more intelligent than children in their swaddling clothes, it becomes too ludicrous to be even funny. Why should not the manager of the Call have the right to buy his supplies where he can buy them the cheapest? And why should that paper take so seriously to heart a silly criticism for its having so done? Why should it take so much pains to "explain," when the simple statement that the goods cost less in Seattle than they would in San Francisco would be an unanswerable defense?

The circular and clipping that fell into the hands of the Post-Intelligencer were sent by the author of the circular to M. Windmiller, formerly a merchant of San Francisco, but now of this city. In an interview on the matter, Mr. Windmiller said to a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday that he had come to Seattle because of its superiority over San Francisco from a commercial point of view. He looks upon the action of the Call in purchasing the Bear's outfit here as an acknowledgment of the fact that Seattle has such advantage, and wonders why the Call does not defend its action on that ground instead of skulking behind "explanations," as though it were ashamed of having observed a natural law and patronized the best market.

MR. ABBOTT AND WHITMAN.

Further Argument for Changing the Name of Mount Rainier.

Seattle, Dec. 14, 1897.

To the Editor: Referring to your editorial in review of my communication suggesting the name "Whitman" as an appropriate name for "the mountain," I beg a few lines in reply.

While I have every confidence in the appropriateness of my suggestion, and hope and believe it will commend itself to all fair-minded persons, I readily admit that the prejudices involved in the old controversy between "Rainier" and "Tacoma" are very strong. The idolator has little patience with the destroyer of his idols, and I am prepared for the criticism which usually follows the iconoclast. If all my critics shall be as fair and tolerant as yourself, I shall be much gratified; but this is hardly to be expected.

You say: "There is a strong opinion in the Northwest, not confined alone to the Catholic church, that the value and importance of Dr. Whitman's efforts 'to save Oregon' have been greatly overrated."

I am aware that this question has often been raised in the past, generally as a religious question, but undoubtedly the verdict of history is that it was through Whitman's efforts, at the critical moment, that the American people, and especially those in authority, were aroused to a true sense of the importance of "Oregon," and this is all that is meant when we say "Whitman saved Oregon." The arguments of those who belittle Whitman's services do not bear critical examination. So that, as a historical fact, it is now admitted by unprejudiced students, that in the whole vast realm of "Oregon" facts, no one fact, no one event, is so unmistakably clear as that, to this extent, "Whitman saved Oregon."

It is immaterial in this discussion that Whitman was a Protestant missionary, just as, in my opinion, it is immaterial that Marquette was a Catholic missionary, and that he for that reason should be deprived of a place in the "Hall of Statuary," as Michigan's hero. Whitman, like Marquette, was a statesman and patriot. The one has identified himself with the new Northwest as the other did with the old Northwest. Because Marquette believed in papal supremacy, and Whitman did not, ought not to affect the judgment of posterity as to the services of either.

Again you say: "The name Rainier is strongly and permanently identified with Seattle." I cannot believe that you would urge this as a valid argument against a change. The people of Seattle are certainly entitled to their idols and to the preservation and protection of them, but so are the other people not only of the state, but of the Northwest. When you say that "perhaps Tacoma would acquiesce in the change of name," I think you are mistaken. Tacoma has her idols no less than Seattle. The fact is, "Rainier" is not the exclusive property of Seattle, nor is "Tacoma" of Tacoma. The state, the country, is divided, and if you believe that the controversy has been settled, and that "Rainier" holds undisputed sway, you are, I think, laboring under a mistaken impression.

Now, as to your query, why change the name of this mountain and not Adams, Baker, Hood? My answer is two-fold: First, it is my opinion that Whitman is deserving of the highest and best monument that the people can raise to his memory; second, that as to the others no controversy has yet arisen. If the time shall ever come that better or more appropriate names are found or any other good reason arises for changing them, I shall be ready for the change.

The kernel of the situation seems to me to be this: There is a controversy; let it be settled; there may be other controversies, let them also be settled. The whole array of British nomenclature in the Northwest had for its original object the unworthy motive of wresting from the American people what was rightfully theirs, and that it was successful in part is to the shame of our statesmen. Why perpetuate the wrong thus begun?

You also say that I am in error in using the term "Greater New York." Of this you may be right from the standpoint of the law. I have not at hand the statute covering the subject, but the name has become a reality, whatever be its source, and it was in this sense I employed it.

You also say that "no serious attempt was ever made to call the Columbia the Oregon." On the contrary, it was often so called, as will be found by reference to historical data, maps, debates in congress. It was in use before Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis," as an Indian word to designate these waters; and was made use of by at least one explorer as early as 1766. The name has, however, never been in general use, but sufficiently so to illustrate my idea.

TWYMAN O. ABBOTT.

WEAR 'EM AS YOU CHOOSE.

Seattle, Dec. 14, 1897.

To the Editor: Concerning the short skirt, let me ask that we forget not our proud affirmation that we Americans are free. Let "Maria M." wear her skirt six inches from the ground, and the author of the article in the Post-Intelligencer of December 5 wear hers to the knees. Let us wear what we choose and not be dictatorial and sour, especially at this glad Yule-tide.

A WOMAN.

A genuine ghost story has yet to be attested; but not so a genuine blood purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic alterative in pharmacy. It stood alone at the World's Fair.

BIG CUT.

To introduce to residents of Seattle and vicinity we are selling the Crown piano, a strictly high-grade instrument, at nearly half price. R. Ramaker, corner Pike and Fifth.

Mrs. Cornwallis West is still accounted one of the most beautiful women in England, though she has just been celebrating her silver wedding. When she came to this country with Ambassador Sackville-West several years ago, a poet apostrophized her beauty thus:

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL REPORT TREATS LARGELY OF CURRENCY REFORM.

A Warning Against Over-Confidence in the Extinction of the Free Silver Question, Which Is Being Coupled With That of Fiat Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The National Board of Trade met here today for its twenty-eighth annual session, ex-Gov. Stanard, of Missouri, presiding. The executive committee made its annual report, which was adopted. On the subject of currency, the report in part says:

"Probably there is no subject which is still of so much importance as that of currency. While the great uprising in favor of sound money in 1896 was not without its good effect, there is still much to be desired in the way of permanent prosperity, which condition is mainly due to the fact that the future of our monetary system is still largely in doubt. Over-confidence as to the continued influence for good of the defeat of silver at the last election is a serious mistake. While hard times are undoubtedly a stimulus to unsound systems of finance, it is a mistake to suppose that the numerous friends of such systems will be entirely satisfied by the return of prosperity.

"Hard times, which did not originate the silver question, have undoubtedly been used by interested parties to instill false ideas into the minds of many of our people, principally workingmen and farmers, which have become a part of their political belief. A spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction still exists among such classes, and there is no evidence that among such any great conversion from the free silver doctrine has taken place, anywhere in the country. In New York or Nebraska, the opinons of the dissatisfied are now practically the same as before the election. The form may have changed, as free silver was but a form, and a natural sequence of the greenback craze. The tendency is now to indorse fiat money rather than the silver fallacy; but in whatsoever form it shows itself, it has become a general theory of public policy and a conspicuous tenet in the doctrine of a national political party. To such, the free silver or fiat money question, and all considerations of currency reform, will be made subservient.

"The only way to meet it is by persistent education, for which some of the sound money organizations have been continued, and a national one formed, though without very much popular interest or support, and by the adoption of a sound financial policy including not only coinage, but banking and currency.

"While our present system exists there is the ever-impending danger of a repetition of our late financial difficulties, when the country would be at the mercy of those who do not have its best interests at heart. In the observance of careful attention in the meantime, unless by some very unexpected contingency, we shall have an unprecedented degree of national prosperity. At the time of the next general and presidential elections, we may expect to see the fiat money question the issue of the campaign."

One of the most important reports presented and adopted today was that of Jonathan A. Lane, of Boston, on the reform of the consular service. The report advocated the extension of the civil service rules to cover the consular service, to the end of securing practical business men in the service rather than purely political appointees.

A resolution was adopted that importers be compelled to present their goods before the consul at the point where the goods are obtained.

A resolution was passed on uniformity of state laws. This looks especially to the unification of commercial laws in the various states. Somewhat in the same line is the object of the Torrey bill, which received the indorsement of the meeting. This measure relates to the unifying of the land laws of the several states.

The recommendations of Surgeon General Wyman for a national quarantine law were discussed at length and heartily indorsed.

Mr. Speak, of Boston, submitted a report on the bankruptcy laws, stating that a bill similar to the Torrey bill would soon be introduced before the house of representatives and urging its indorsement. This report was referred to a special committee.

The venerable president of the board, Frederick Franey, of Philadelphia, who has held office ever since the organization of the board, was unanimously re-elected.

IMPROVING EVERETT SMELTER.

A Refinery and an Arsenic Plant to be Added at Once.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

EVERETT, Dec. 14.—About a year ago L. G. Maybrook came to Everett to build a refinery in connection with the Everett smelter. The ground was cleared and staked out, and it was authoritatively stated that $300,000 had been set aside in New York for the purpose of building and operating the plant. For some reason, which has never been given to the public, all work was stopped at this stage and Mr. Maybrook hastily took his departure.

The arrival of Mr. Maybrook last week revives the almost forgotten object of his former visit. It can now be positively stated that the refinery is to be built at once. In fact, work has already commenced. The plant is not an expensive affair; $20,000 is about the outside figures which the plant in itself will cost. It will employ large capital, however, in the holding of bullion, both sides of the refinery.

Under the present condition it only takes about three or four days to realize on bullion after it is shipped to San Francisco. After the refinery is in operation bullion will accumulate which must be held until refined and a market obtained for the refined product.

A. Doerr is also here to erect an arsenic plant in connection with the smelter. This has been under contemplation ever since the first year that the smelter was operated.

The smelter company is now placing additional tubes in the smoke chamber to arrest the flight of the arsenic to the smokestack. The cost of the arsenic plant will be about the same as the refinery.

TWO CONVICTS SENTENCED.

Crowley Gets Ten Years for Manslaughter—Smith Given a Year.

EVERETT, Dec. 14.—Miles Crowley, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced today by Judge Frank T. Reid to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

"Baldy" Smith, who was arrested some weeks ago with burglar tools on his person at the Great Northern depot, as he was getting out of a freight car, was sentenced to confinement for one year in the county jail.

Eight Freight Cars Derailed.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 14.—A small wreck occurred on the O. R. & N. at Lowden, three miles west of this city, last night. The Wallula freight, while on the way to Walla Walla, struck some obstruction on the track, resulting in eight freight cars being derailed and thrown down an embankment, and tearing up the track for some distance. No one was injured.

FIREMEN'S BUNKERS

For sale at the Treen Shoe Co., 707 First avenue.

"LORGNETTES and eyeglasses for holiday gifts."
"Miss F. Wilzinski, Optical Specialist."
"112 Cherry street. Eyes tested free."

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