THE SAN JUAN ISLANDER

O. H. CULVER, Editor

FRIDAY HARBOR, - WASH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Congressman Parker of South Dakota is dead.

King Edward has promised to open the Olympic games on July 13.

Harvard won the eight-oared college boat race from Yale at New London.

California republicans will hold their state convention at Oakland August 27.

The list of honors accorded on the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday has been issued. Four new peers have been created and there are ten new privy councilors, eleven baronets and twenty-five knights.

Secretary of the Interior Garfield opened the republican campaign in the Hawaiian islands Friday night, when he spoke in Honolulu on the issues involved in the coming battle for party supremacy. On Saturday the secretary made a tour of the island of Kaui and sailed for home Sunday on the cruiser St. Louis.

President Roosevelt has gone to his summer home at Oyster Bay, to remain until September.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is in session at Boston. About 2,500 prominent club women are in attendance.

The national congress of San Domingo has proclaimed General Ramon Caceres re-elected president of the republic for a term of six years.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy opened at Kansas City Monday. Nearly 300 physicians attended the meeting.

A kite flown from the weather bureau station at Mount Weather, Va., last week, reached an altitude of 16,300 feet, where the temperature was found to be 20 degrees, though at the surface it was 75.

Mayor Haynes has vetoed an ordinance granting a thirty-year franchise to the Minneapolis General Electric Company. In his veto message he said that the only thing that would compel good service and reasonable rates from this company was a renewal of its franchise every ten or fifteen years.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT CLOSES ANNUAL SESSION

North Yakima, June 27.—With a joint installation of officers the Grand Army of the Republic, the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army closed the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Department of Washington and Alaska. Ladies of the Grand Army elected their officers as follows: President, Lulu Shannon, Bremerton; senior vice-president, Lizzie Nolan, Everett; junior vice-president, Marie Gage, Walla Walla; treasurer, Jennie Kilmer, Olympia; chaplain, Margaret Whitman, Puyallup; council of administration, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Seattle. Delegates to national convention, Ada Dowden, Tacoma; Anna D. Swenson, Seattle; Rachael Hathaway, Snohomish; Lulu Blackmore, Ballard. Alternates, Margaret Peterson, Seattle, Mary Ball, Tacoma; Minerva Snow, Olympia, and Mary Lee, Tacoma.

Department Commander George H. Boardman, of Tacoma, named his staff officers for the year as follows: Adjutant general and quartermaster general, J. R. D. Conger, of Tacoma; inspector general, E. H. Capron, Spokane; judge advocate, W. H. Doolittle, Tacoma; chief mustering officer, H. W. North, of Everett; patriotic instructor, Fred Hurd, of Seattle; color bearer, Joseph Dickerson, Seattle; officer of the day, E. C. Kilbourne, Seattle; department bugler, H. D. Getchell, Tacoma; department drummer, J. W. Brier, Bellingham.

ENGLAND WOULD HONOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

London, June 27.—Speaking in the house of commons, John B. Lonsdale, Conservative, suggested that the prescribed date for the inauguration of penny postage between Great Britain and America be changed from October 1 to the anniversary of American independence as a token of amity and good will. In reply Postmaster General Buxton said this proposal already had been considered, but the postmaster general at Washington, Mr. Meyer, and himself had decided that for administrative reasons October 1 was the better date.

Mr. Bryan Lists Property.

Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—The taxable property belonging to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, real and personal, has been listed with the assessor at a total valuation of $84,500. The returns show that Mrs. Bryan owns fifty acres of real estate and Colonel Bryan eighty-seven acres, a total of 137 acres. This is valued at $29,125. The residence is returned at $21,000, the Commoner at a valuation of $19,000 and the personal property not mentioned above at $12,500.

Washington State News

Garfield is to have a national bank.

High school boys of Sedro-Woolley will build their own gymnasium.

Bids are now ready to be received for the governor's mansion at Olympia.

The Washington State Dental Association convened at Spokane Thursday.

County auditors of the state met in annual session at Mount Vernon last week.

The state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet next year in Everett.

The plant of the J. K. Steinhart Lumber Company at Bucoda has been destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000; small insurance.

The first convention of the recently formed Northwest Music Teachers' Association will be held in Seattle from July 1 to 3 inclusive.

A country club is to be organized by Hoquiam and Aberdeen people and land will be purchased at Westport. Golf links will be laid out.

Tacoma has 17,455 school children, as compared with 16,988 children of school age a year ago. There are 8,894 girls and 8,561 boys.

The Ladies of the Grand Army, meeting at North Yakima, decided to adopt, as a department ward, 9-year-old Naomi Libby of Ballard.

Ten thousand young trout from the state hatchery at Startup have been placed in Cranberry, Crabapple and Ki lakes, north of Marysville, by E. L. Walsh, an etxensive property owner in that vicinity.

Forest Inspector Kent, of Portland, will make an examination of a proposed elimination from the Chelan division of the Washington forest reserve. Mr. Kent will begin the work about July 12. He has been instructed to discuss the question thoroughly with all parties interested in the proposed elimination.

Kent has a school population of 656.

Montesano Episcopalians are to have a new church edifice.

The commission which is compiling a new code of public education was in session at Olympia last week and will meet again at Pullman June 29.

The city of Chicago will probably have a building of its own at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. It is proposed to reproduce old Fort Dearborn.

State land list No. 11, comprising the lands to be sold Saturday, August 1, have been received from the printer by the state land commissioner's office.

The board of army engineers has recommended the survey of the Puyallup river, with a view to further improvement, and their recommendation has been approved by the secretary of war. Major Chittenden has been authorized to make the survey.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Washington Bankers' Association at North Yakima elected these officers: President, W. L. Adams, Hoquiam; vice-president, A. F. Albertson, Tacoma; secretary, P. C. Kauffman, Tacoma; treasurer, J. K. McCormick, Paulsbo.

Bids have been called by the governor's mansion building commission, to be opened July 20, the completed plans and specifications having been received by the commission from the architects, Russell & Babcock. Copies of the plans are on file in the office of the commission at Olympia and of the architects in Tacoma.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT.

Purchasing Prices.

The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots f. o. b. Seattle, and are subject to change without notice.

Grain—Oats, Puget Sound, $27@28 per ton; barley, 24@25 per ton; wheat, chicken feed, $27@28 per ton; Eastern Washington oats, 27@28 per ton; corn, $32 per ton; barley, 25@26 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, $16@17 per ton; Puget Sound hay, $10@11 per ton; wheat hay, $12.50 per ton; alfalfa, $10@11 per ton.

Eggs—Select ranch, 20@21c per doz.

Poultry—Live hens, 13@13½c per lb.; springs, 22c per lb.

Live Stock—Steers, 5¼c per lb.; cows, 4½c per lb.; wethers, 6½c per lb.; lambs, 9@11c per lb; hogs, 6c per lb.; veal, 6@8½c per lb.

Tacoma Quotations.

Wheat—Unchanged; bluestem, 89c; club, 87c; red, 85c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed 22@25c; spring chickens, dressed, 25c; hens, dressed, 18c; ducks, dressed, 18c; dressed, 18c; live turkeys, 16@18c; hens, 11@12c; spring, 17c; ducks, old, 12c; young, 12c; squabs, live, $2.50@3 doz.; dressed, $3.50 doz.

Butter—Washingtan, 26@27c; Oregon, 24@25c.

Eggs—Washington ranch, strictly fresh, 21@22c.

Oats—$31@32; rolled oats, $32@33.

Hay, Alfalfa, Etc.—Wheat hay, $16@17; timothy, $22@23; mixed, $20@21; wild, $14@15; clover, $16@17; timothy and clover, $19@20; alfalfa, $14@15c; straw, $12.

Feed—Corn, $36; wheat, $32@33; barley, whole grain, $27@28; rolled, $30@31; shorts, $28@29; bran, $26.50@27.50; middlings, $32@33; oil meal, $44@45.

CLEVELAND OBSEQUIES

SIMPLE SERVICES MARK BURIAL OF FORMER PRESIDENT AT PRINCETON.

Distinguished Assemblage of Statesmen and Personal Friends Gather at Grave for Silent Tribute—Burial in Cleveland Plot at Princeton Beside Daughter.

Princeton, N. J., June 27.—Grover Cleveland's body lies buried beside his daughter Ruth in the Cleveland plot in Princeton cemetery.

At 6 o'clock yesterday, just as the sun was sinking, a distinguished company silently watched as the body was lowered into the grave. Then the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church was read and before the last carriages in the cortege had driven up to the path leading to the burial place the benediction had been pronounced and the members of the family, President Roosevelt and others who had gathered about the grave were leaving the cemetery.

Many of the personal friends of the dead statesman lingered about the spot which was to mark his last resting place, and each in turn was permitted to cast a shovelful of earth into the grave.

Agreeable to the wishes of Mrs. Cleveland, the services both at the house and at the cemetery were of the simplest character.

An invocation, Scriptural reading, a brief prayer and the reading of William Wordsworth poem, "Character of the Happy Warrior," constituted the services at the house, while the reading of the burial service at the grave was a brief and impressive ceremony.

Although the funeral was of a strictly private nature, those in attendance number many distinguished citizens, including President Roosevelt, Governors Fort of New Jersey, Hughes of New York and Hoke Smith of Georgia, former members of President Cleveland's cabinet, officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, members of the Princeton University faculty and friends and neighbors.

Mr. Cleveland was buried with all the simplicity and privacy that he himself might have wished, as a private citizen rather than as the former president of the nation. There was nothing that savored of the official, and the military element was injected solely as a measure or precaution in protecting President Roosevelt.

CLEVELAND'S HISTORY.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. As a country boy he left home when 16 years of age, charged not only with the necessity of making his own way in the world, but with the responsibility of providing for his mother and sisters. He fought the battle sturdily and not only won, but achieved the highest honors that can come to an American.

His father was a Presbyterian minister. The son was christened Stephen Grover, in honor of Rev. Stephen Grover, who had preceded Rev. Cleveland in the pastorate of the little church at Caldwell. In even the earliest childhood of the boy, however, the parents omitted the name Stephen and addressed him always as Grover. The son always signed his name as Grover.

His father died in 1853. His money, it was found, had been expended for the education of his children. It developed upon Grover, then 16 years of age, to qualify as a contributing member of his family. Through his brother, who was connected with the New York institution for the blind, he secured appointment there as assistant teacher.

Studies for the Law.

Two years gave him enough of teaching. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and to work in a field that offered more advantages than could be found in the East. The city of his choice was Cleveland, Ohio. All of his spare earnings having been sent to his mother, he required borrowed capital to get his start in the world. The amount of this capital was $50, and the friend who gave it to him was an old man who had been a deacon in his father's church. The lender's security was a note signed by the boy. That it was sufficient was proved two years later when he received a remittance covering the amount of the loan with interest.

Grover started in 1855 for Cleveland by way of the Erie canal. He stopped over for a day at Buffalo to visit a rich uncle, Lewis F. Allen. The latter prevailed upon the youthful pilgrim to make his home in Buffalo. He provided Grover with six weeks' work at $10 a week to assist in the compilation of a herd book and secured for him a place in the office of a prominent law firm. As a clerk he received $4 a week.

Admitted to the Bar.

In 1859 Cleveland was admitted to the bar. He remained in the service of the law firm as managing clerk, in view of which dignity and honor his stipend was increased to $10 a week.

On January 1, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. He allowed himself the bare necessities of life. Every surplus dollar was sent to his mother and sisters. At this time he was drafted for service in the Union army. He borrowed money and sent a substitute to the war. Much was made of this fact in the political campaigns of later days. Friends of Cleveland replied that his action was in accordance with the customs of those days when some members of a family went to war while others remained to care for the dependent ones. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army.

In 1865 Cleveland was nominated for district attorney and defeated. In 1866 he was chairman of the county committee. In 1870 he was elected sheriff and filled the office for three years.

In 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo as a democrat by a plurality of 3,500. The candidates on the republican state ticket carried the city by 1,600. He became known as the "veto mayor." It was an honorable title. Buffalo had long been in the grip of unscrupulous politicians.

When the democrats in 1882 cast about for a candidate for governor their eyes naturally turned toward Buffalo. Grover Cleveland was placed at the head of their ticket. He was elected over Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the treasury, by 200,000 plurality.

A National Figure.

Cleveland's record as mayor and his overwhelming victory in the election made him a national figure.

On July 11, 1884, in Chicago, he was nominated to oppose James G. Blaine in the campaign for the presidency. A slender plurality in New York state turned the scale and he became the first democratic president since the civil war. The second time in his life that he visited Washington was when he went to the capital to take the office as president.

The wedding of President Cleveland and Frances Folsom was celebrated at the White House June 2, 1886.

In 1887 his famous "tariff for revenue only" message was sent to congress. It had the effect of making, for a time, the tariff as the dominating issue in politics.

The president was renominated by the democrats in 1888. Cleveland was defeated in this election.

Second Inauguration.

The second inauguration as president occurred in 1893. He proceeded straightway with an independent course of action that added to the stock of his unpopularity. He ordered down the American flag in Hawaii, and, over the protest of the governor, he sent federal troops into Chicago to break a railroad strike. In order to maintain the gold reserve he called to his assistance a syndicate of Wall street men. He forced the repeal of the Sherman act, which provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month. The latter action drove almost to frenzy the silver advocates of the country. He withheld his signature from the Wilson tariff bill.

Most popular of all his acts as president was Cleveland's treatment of the Venezuela boundary question. That was in 1895. England, it was charged, was encroaching on Venezuela and threatened the appropriation of a large and valuable territory. Cleveland went to the rescue of the republic, and, at the risk of war with England, forced an arbitration of the question at issue. England was belligerent and Europe frowned savagely, but the fellow citizens of the president were wildly enthusiastic in his support.

Establishes His Home.

Soon after leaving the White House in 1897 Cleveland established his family in a comfortable home at Princeton, N. J. He had a fortune ample for his needs.

Of the children Ruth, the first, was born October 3, 1891, at their home in New York city. On January 7, 1904, she died at Princeton of heart failure, occasioned by a mild attack of diphtheria. Esther, the second daughter, was born September 9, 1893, and has the distinction of having been the only child of a president born in the White House. Marion, the third daughter, was born at Buzzards Bay, the Cleveland summer home, July 7, 1895. A son was born at Princeton October 28, 1897. He was christened Richard. Another boy was born at Buzzards Bay July 18, 1903. He was named Francis Grover for his parents.

President Issues Proclamation.

Oyster Bay, L. I., June 24.—President Theodore Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home at Princeton, N. J.

"In his death the nation is deprived of one of its greatest citizens.

"By profession a lawyer, Mr. Cleveland's chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life.

"As mayor of his city, governor of his state and twice president of his country, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good. His courage qualed before no hostility when once he was convinced where duty lay.

"Since his retirement from public life he continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by simplicity, dignity and uprightness in private life.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I hereby direct that the flags on the White House and departmental buildings be displayed at half mast for thirty days, and that suitable naval and military honor be rendered the day of the funeral."

Prior Entry Rights End.

Seattle, June 27.—The government land office here has received instructions from the departmental offices in Washington to the effect that hereafter the government will discontinue the practice of allowing prior rights of entering a claim for land to persons in consideration of their having paid the costs of evicting persons who had fraudulently claimed the entry. Heretofore the payment of these costs has given the person providing the funds for the prosecution the prior right of entering the land thus pre-empted.

Russia's Naval Plan Sanctioned.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The council of the empire has adopted the naval budget. The measure as passed includes $5,500,000 for new battleship construction, which the duma refused to sanction. Only thirty-six members of the council voted against the budget.

JUNE GOLD RECEIPTS

OVER FIVE MILLIONS BROUGHT TO SEATTLE FIRST MONTH OF THE SEASON.

Reports From All Alaska Camps Indicate That the Season Will Show Cleanups Above Estimates Previously Made—Nome Boats Will Soon Arrive in Seattle.

Seattle, June 27.—Alaska has started in to break the record of former years with its gold shipments. It was on June 15 that the City of Seattle brought down the first of the gold shipments, amounting to nearly $2,000,000. On the Jefferson, which arrived today, there was $1,000,000, and on the Spokane, due Monday, there is consigned no less than $1,510,000. The gold all comes from the Tanana, Circle City and Klondike districts.

These are mail shipments in most instances, but the Victoria, which is expected to arrive from Nome in the next forty-eight hours, will have on board in express shipments $1,000,000, bringing the total receipts for the month of June up to over $5,000,000.

Reports coming from every district in Alaska indicate that the recent estimate of $26,000,000 was conservative, for where there are winter dumps there is plenty of water, and many new fields are being opened up. Summer work in every camp in Alaska will be carried on to a greater extent than ever. The July receipts, which will represent June washups, will exceed June receipts.

The gold which is arriving on the first boats represents but a small portion of the winter washups. When it was shipped the season was not far advanced, for much of it has been nearly three weeks on the road.

Treasure ships have become so common in Seattle that news of the coming of the Seattle and Jefferson caused but little comment, although it was the concensus of opinion that the gold will be of immense value in increasing the circulation of money in this city.

If May can produce $5,000,000, and it is May shipments that are arriving now, the rest of the summer months can be looked upon as exceeding this figure, so that Alaska may yet forge ahead of the most favorable estimate made. Several Nome boats are due next week and each of these will carry gold. In the meantime shipments are being forwarded from all Tanana and Yukon river points.

PLAN INTERURBAN FROM ABERDEEN TO TACOMA

Aberdeen, June 27.—A meeting of prominent capitalists was held Thursday for the purpose of taking preliminary action in the matter of securing an interurban trolley line between this place and Tacoma. A number of the leading business men of this place and Hoquiam are interested in the proposition.

Financial support to the amount of $1,500,000 is said to be available for bonding if enough other money can be secured. Committees have been appointed to look after financing the plan.

The proposed line would finish out the proposed interurban route from Aberdeen to Olympia, the portion between this place and Tacoma already being provided for. Local service would be given Montesano, Satsop, Elma and other places in the county now depending on the railroad entirely for transportation.

FORT CASEY GUNNERS BREAK TARGET RECORDS

Port Townsend, June 27.—That some of the best gunners in the United States army are at present stationed on the Pacific coast was proved during the target practice at Fort Casey recently, when all known records were broken. During the shooting twelve shots were fired in eleven seconds at a target 30x50 feet in size, three miles away and moving under tow at a speed of seven miles an hour. Eleven out of the twelve shots were scored as hits. This remarkable shooting was done by companies No. 85 and 71. No. 85, under Captain Sevier, scored five hits, while No. 71, commanded by Captain Hero, sent six missiles true to the mark. This breaks all known target records.

WASHINGTON EDITORS.

Meet in Vancouver, Wash., July 16, 17, 18, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Oregon and Washington editors will hold joint annual meeting this year in Vancouver, Wash., near Portland, beginning Thursday, July 16, and continuing to Saturday evening, July 18. This year's chairman of the Washington executive committee is E. E. Beard, publisher of The Columbian, in Vancouver, and the president is J. B. Best, publisher of the Everett Daily Herald.

Mormons Ordered Released.

Nerne, June 29.—The federal court has, upon appeal from the lower court, ordered the release of four American Mormons convicted of preaching their doctrines. The court holds that they committed no offense and that propagandism is not punishable under the law.

QUESTION OF COMPETENCY.

Supreme Court Holds Employers Should Know Qualifications of Help.

Olympia, June 24.—Holding that it is the employer's duty to ascertain whether or not an employe is competent before putting him to work and indicating that a failure to do so makes the employer liable for accidents that might occur through incompetency, the supreme court has reversed the judgment of non-suit given by the superior court of Pierce county and ordered a new trial in the case of Chris Seewald, appellant, vs. Harding Lumber Company, a personal injury damage suit.

Seewald was employed as a hook tender for a donkey in the respondent's logging camp. The company put a young engineer to work, who it is alleged misunderstood the signals of the signalman and started up the donkey with a rush instead of slowly after Seewald had adjusted the "choker" about the log. He was struck by a flying timber and his leg broken.

Under the decision the supreme court holds that the question of the competency of the engineer and its bearing on the accident should have been given to the jury and accordingly directs a new trial.

FEDERAL RECEIPTS FALL FAR BELOW EXPENSES

Washington, June 29.—The forthcoming statement of the treasury receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, will show a marked falling off in receipts as compared with the year 1907 and a large increase in the expenditures.

The decrease in the amount of receipts of $64,000,000 and the increased expenditures of $80,000,000 makes a difference against the treasury for the fiscal year of $144,000,000.

The excess of expenditures over receipts for the year will approximate $60,000,000, which has been exceeded only twice since the civil war. In 1894 there was a deficit and in 1899 there was another of a little over $89,000,000, and in each of the four intervening years the receipts fell considerably below the disbursements. Again in 1904 and 1905 there were shortages of $4,177,000 and $23,000,000, respectively.

The total receipts this year have been about $599,000,000, or $64,000,000 less than for the fiscal year 1907. Customs receipts have fallen off about $46,000,000 from those of 1907, while the receipts from internal revenue resources are short nearly $19,000,000.

Miscellaneous receipts will show a slight gain.

The disbursements for the year have aggregated about $659,000,000, or $80,000,000 more than for 1907 and $14,000,000 more than for any year since 1865, not excepting the Spanish war period. Although these increased disbursements are very general and are shown in nearly every account except that of interest on the public debt, some of the heaviest of them were for important permanent improvements.

The Panama canal during the closing year has cost the government $38,000,000, as against $27,000,000 for the year 1907, and the work this year in connection with the reclamation of the public lands has cost about $13,000,000, which is not far from last year's figures.

The deficiency in the postal revenues for the present year will probably reach $13,500,000, as against $7,500,000 for 1907, making a difference of $6,000,000. This is the largest postal deficit in the history of the government, except in 1905, when it reached nearly $15,000,000. The records show that there has been a postal deficiency every year since the establishment of the service, with the exception of twelve, when small surpluses were shown. The expenses for the rural free delivery this year are not expected to fall below $25,000,000.

SENATOR ALLISON AND GOV. CUMMINC INDORSED

Waterloo, Iowa, June 27.—While "progressives were in control of the republican state convention, they did not bear down with any undue rigor on the "stand-patters." They adopted a state platform giving enthusiastic indorsement to Governor Cummins and the progressive legislation upon railroad and corporation questions, but they also gave warm indorsement to the services of the Iowa delegation in congress and especially to Senator William B. Allison and a pledge for his re-election by the next legislature.

The convention nominated Judges Scott M. Ladd and Silas M. Weaver to succeed themselves in the supreme court.

Said Japan Evades Tax.

Mukden, June 27.—Evidence has been obtained from official sources here of the existence and operation of a system by which Japanese commerce in Manchuria has secured general exemption from the inland taxes. These concessions were obtained by intimidation and by a show of force. China has concealed the situation for fear of losing the revenue she derived on merchandise in transit belonging to those nations who did not coerce her.

Million for Northern Pacific Repairs.

Tacoma, June 27.—Northern Pacific officials estimate that the recent floods in Montana will cost their road approximately $1,000,000 for repairs. In the neighborhood of 6,000 men will be employed making the repairs, which consist of rebuilding bridges, reconstructing grades and culverts and putting cuts in order. Work is now being vigorously pushed on the repairs.