OLYMPIA HAS IT SAFE

NEW CAPITOL ENDS REMOVAL AGITATION FOR YEARS.

No Longer Will a Family Occupy the Statehouse to Keep Cattle From Making It a Resting Place.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 2.—When the recent special session of the Washington Legislature was called, its assembling made it necessary for a family to move out of the ancient barracks that have served this state for a Capitol building since before the war. The fact of a family residing, cooking and sleeping in the state Capitol is probably without parallel in any state in the Union; but has been necessary here to prevent a repetition of an incident that once took place, viz: the finding of a cow peacefully slumbering in the Senate chamber.

The tenant of the Capitol raised a big row when he had to move out in order that the law-makers might occupy his kitchen. He went down to the Secretary of State's office, which, in common with the other state offices, is in a brick building down town, and talked at great length on his grievance against Governor Rogers for calling the special session. His protests fell on deaf ears, however, and the session went on despite the disarrangement of his family affirs.

Hereafter a different condition will prevail. The State Capitol Commission, at its meeting held in this city yesterday, awarded the contract for the building of the new Capitol, or rather for a substantial and beautiful addition to the Thurston County courthouse, which was purchased recently for Capitol purposes. In a general way, it is proposed to duplicate the present building, in general appearance. A new building after the same model as the present courthouse, will be built alongside the latter, but will be some 20 feet longer at each end. The two will be connected by a covered corridor.

The Legislative chambers will be on the second floor of the new building. They will be conveniently arranged, with ample seating capacity and desk room for the members. Spectators and members of the third house will be confined to the galleries in both houses. Heretofore Washington has too often witnessed the spectacle of hired lobbyists working openly on the floor among the members, but in the new building they will be relegated to the galleries. Somewhat lower than the main galleries, a conveniently arranged press gallery will be placed.

Under the gallery in each house will be committee rooms in plenty, the lack of which has been one of the chief embarrassments in the old building. Private rooms for the presiding officer of the respective houses are also to be provided.

One of the most beautiful features of the building will be the vaulted ceilings of the legislative halls. These will be a work of art, and will be patterned after those of many Eastern Capitols.

The state officers will occupy the lower floor of the new building, and all of the old building. The state library will be in the present Superior Court room, and at the other end of the hall the Supreme Court will occupy what is known as the Equity Court room.

The dome of the present building, which is a large and beautiful one, will remain, and as a result none will be built on the new structure.

Olympia views the letting of the contract for the construction of the new Capitol is the full fruition of her hopes, long delayed, but at last realized. Whereas, it has been believed by many that the purchase of the court house and the additions thereto was but a temporary expedient, no one who sees the plans can doubt that the new edifice will suffice for all the purposes of the state for at least half a century. Governor Rogers' persistence for four years in fighting the proposition to erect a "million dollar Capitol" on the McGraw foundation, constructed in 1884, made him many enemies in Olympia, and Thurston County has the distinction of being the only one in the state where Candidate Frink ran ahead of his ticket; but the courthouse plan was the Governor's and he forced its adoption. The people of Olympia now look upon him as the Moses who has led them out of the wilderness of uncertainty and suspense, and when the new edifice is completed it will stand as a lasting monument to the Governor who endured social ostracism for four long years in the capital of his state rather than consent to the building of an expensive state Capitol.

The letting of the contract settled the capital question in Washington so far as the present generation be concerned. In years to come, when the "Rogers Capitol" outgrows the needs of the state, the question of removal may be raised again; but that will be when John R. Rogers and his co-laborers have gone to their reward. For half a hundred years Olympia may rest securely.

Around this old town centers all the tradition and romance of Washington. Here, just 50 years ago, Isaac I. Stevens, martyr patriot and first Governor of Washington territory, located his capital. Here it has remained throughout the changing scenes of all that time, and here it will remain, as said before, for at least the next 50 years.

LARIMER WILL REPRESENT STATE

Seattle Man to Oversee Construction of Annex to State Capitol.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 2.—The State Capitol Commission completed the business for which it was called together, and adjourned today until the first Tuesday in August, unless sooner called together by the chairman. The chairman and secretary were instructed to advertise for bids for removing the state office equipment from the McKenna block to the Capitol. For this purpose the Legislature made an appropriation. The assignment of offices in the Capitol building to the various state officials was made by the commission.

The Otis Elevator Company was awarded the contract for the installation of an elevator in the present building. The contract price is $750. The company officials state that it will take about 10 weeks to get the elevator from the East and install it.

The contest for position of superintendent of construction of the annex resulted in election of W. B. Larimer, of Seattle. Mr. Larimer has been in the contracting business for 25 years, 13 of which he has spent in Seattle, where he has built some of the finest residences and business blocks in the city. The selection of Mr. Larimer as superintendent of construction was evidently made on the basis of merit, as he is a Republican, and with the exception of State Auditor Atkinson, the membership of the Commission is Democratic.

The bond of F. H. Goss, the successful bidder for the construction of the annex, was fixed at $35,000.

The Commission ordered the payment to Supervising Architect Ritchie 2½ per cent of the contract price, in accordance with the architect's contract with the state. This will amount to about $7000.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Negro Who Was Suspected of Having Murdered a Man.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 2.—Charles Miller, the colored man who was arrested about a month ago on suspicion of having murdered Ira Jellison, the dishwasher at the North Pole mine, near Sumpter, was released from jail this morning on motion of District Attorney White, there being no evidence to warrant a conviction on the charge of murder. This leaves the matter as much of a mystery as ever. Jellison was found one night soon after midnight, in the bunk-house at the mine, with his head beaten to a jelly. He died without gaining consciousness. Miller, who was the colored cook, directed suspicion to himself by his actions at the time, and his arrest followed.

SAW PUGET SOUND.

Rivers and Harbors Committee Put in Day at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 2.—The committee on rivers and harbors was given an extended excursion about the bay today on two steamers, including a run along the water front past the grain elevators and warehouses, coal bunkers, ocean docks and smelter, then to the Tacoma dry-dock at Quartermaster Harbor and returning to the Tacoma Hotel for luncheon. In the afternoon, a visit was paid to the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's mills. Tonight they were given a reception by Dodwell & Company on the Oriental liner Victoria. Tomorrow morning the visitors will have a drive about the cty, leaving for Olympia at 11:15. Senator Foster, Congressman Cushman, Governor Rogers, Mayor Campbell and many prominent citizens are on the reception committee.

Change in Olympia Plans.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 2.—A slight change has been made in the plans of the rivers and harbors committee regarding its visit to this city tomorrow. Originally it was the intention of the committee to come to Olympia by train, but this evening the local committee was notified that Congressional visitors could come by a Government revenue cutter, arriving here at 1 p. m. from Tacoma. The visitors will be entertained by a ride about the harbor, a clambake and lunch at Butler's Cove, three miles north of the city. A public reception will be given them in the evening.

Will Visit Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 2.—State Senator Rands, who accompanied the rivers and harbors committee on its trip through the Willamette Valley, and down the Columbia River, as the representative of Clark County and the State of Washington, stated that Chairman Burton has promised that the committee will visit this section for the purpose of inspecting the Government work at the head of Shaw's Island, opposite this city, and at the same time ascertaining the needs of the Columbia River, between Vancouver and the mouth of the Willamette.

PRESENT OF $100.

Given to Baker City Young Man Named for Naval Cadet.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 2.—Ernest Durr, the successful candidate in the recent examination for the cadetship to Annapolis from the Second Oregon District, returned home yesterday from Portland in company with Professor Churchill. Mr. Durr was heartily congratulated by his fellow-townsmen. One wealthy woman, an old and intimate friend of his family, was so well pleased over the result that she showed her appreciation of her young friend's good work by making him a present of $100. Mr. Durr is making preparations for the final examination at Annapolis. His friends here have every reason to believe that he will pass.

Astoria Marine News.

ASTORIA, July 2.—Inspectors Edwards and Fuller were in this city today, and inspected the steamers Mayflower and Clara and the bar tug Escort.

The manifest of the schooner Repeat, which sailed yesterday from Knappton for San Francisco, was filed in the Customs House today, showing that her cargo consisted of 516,667 feet of lumber and 20,000 laths.

The manifest of the steam schooner Signal was filed in the Customs-house today, showing that she has a cargo of 420,000 feet of lumber loaded at Knappton for San Francisco.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder took on here this morning for San Francisco 3000 bundles of shooks, 150 sacks of oysters and 10,000 cases of salmon.

La Grande's Goddess of Liberty.

LA GRANDE, July 2.—Miss Mary Reed was elected Goddess of Liberty for the local celebration by a majority of 23 votes. The contest was close and exciting, and much interest was displayed.

Oregon Notes.

The second annual Harney County fair will be held September 16-21.

Rattlesnakes are said by trout fishermen to be numerous and dangerous near Pendleton.

Wheeler County is to have an additional newspaper. The newcomer locates at Spray.

Condon is to have a "majestic" celebration. Miss Lenna Farrar will act as Goddess of Liberty.

Milton is to have a grand celebration, including a parade, athletic and humorous games, grand ball in the evening, etc.

The patriotic spirit is high throughout Southeastern Oregon. Extensive celebrations are planned in Vale, Silver Lake and many other towns.

A young man at Mayville, Gilliam County, tried to duplicate a prescription from memory. He is dead, as the medicine was for external use.

While out hunting near Lewiston, Idaho, Howard Belding, of Portland, met with a severe accident, his right foot being badly crushed by a rolling boulder.

A boy at Condon succeeded in exploding a cartridge by pounding it with rocks, and blew part of the shell through his foot—a premature Fourth of July.

A boy at Medford attempted to board a backward moving switch engine, and was badly crushed, losing his right hand, breaking his right leg, several ribs and injuring his lungs.

George Utt, Sr., aged 73, who lives near Heppner, was thrown out of a lumber wagon Sunday afternoon, breaking his left leg between the knee and hip. The horses were frightened by firecrackers.

Miss Chesney, of Salem, while returning home from Turner, was run into by two bicyclists who were racing and knocked unconscious and badly bruised. It is alleged that both young men rode too fast, and as the state law provides for the use of lanterns on bicycles on the roads and bicycle paths, which law was violated, there is a possibility of a prosecution resulting from the accident.

Run Down by a Train.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 2.—A Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern train struck Ollie Huffman, Joe Gollinvaux, O. C. Thorgen and Joe Hurley, near Waterloo, tonight, killing the first three outright and fatally injuring Hurley. The men were plasterers, and were returning from work.

By the Suspender Route.

CHICAGO, July 2.—C. H. Williamson, a commercial traveler, representing the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, of New Britain, Conn., hanged himself with his suspenders today at his hotel. He left letters addressed to his wife and employer. No reason for the deed is known.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 in gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$172,605,544
Gold	98,314,002

Insane From Heat.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.—While insane from heat and ill health, James Wilson, Jr., shot himself in the head this morning and expired instantly. He was a son of Dr. James Wilson, president of the First National Bank, and Fremont's wealthiest citizen.

John Potts Sold.

PEKIN, Ill., July 2.—Bert Whiteley, of Chicago, purchased from Levi Turner, of Wheaton, today the 4-year-old bay gelding John Potts, by Earnest B., for $5000.

MORE LAND IN RESERVE

142,080 ACRES ADDED TO THE CASCADES TRACT.

President's Proclamation, However, Eliminates 46,080 Acres of Territory Heretofore Embraced.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President today signed a proclamation adding to the Cascade Forest Reserve, of Oregon, a tract of 142,080 acres, and eliminating a small tract of 46,080 acres, making the total area of the reserve 4,588,800 acres. The lands added are as follows:

The south half of township one, south; townships two, three and four, south, range eleven, east; township five, south, ranges nine and ten east, and so much of township six, south, ranges nine and ten east, as lies north of the Warm Springs Indian reservation.

The tract eliminated consists of townships 22 and 23, south, range nine, east. All of these changes were originally recommended by Forest Superintendent Ormsby.

The lands eliminated were found, upon examination, to be more valuable for agricultural purposes than for their timber. An effort had been made to have four adjoining townships excluded from the reserve at the same time, but an examination developed the fact that these lands were valuable timber lands and were anxiously sought for their timber. In like manner, an attempt was made to add to the reserve a much larger area than is provided for in the President's proclamation. These lands were found to be largely covered by homestead entry, railroad and state grants, and for this reason it was deemed inexpedient to include them in the reserve. There was ample evidence that the settlers on these lands were not permanent residents, but had gone in for purely speculative purposes.

Under the terms of the proclamation, issued toay, persons who may have settled upon lands that are within the limits of the added area at some past date, and have completed or hereafter duly complete their entry, will be protected in their rights, but after today, no person will be allowed to acquire any of these lands whatsoever.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MINISTERS.

United Brethren Also Elect President of Philomath College.

HOPEWELL, Or., July 2.—The annual conference of the United Brethren Church closed its annual session here yesterday. Bishop N. Castle, of Philomath, Or., presided. The bishop is in his 25th year of service. At the recent session of the general conference at Frederick, Md., he was assigned the Western district, including the Pacific Coast and part of the conferences west of the Missouri.

Sunday the bishop preached to a large audience. Rev. H. E. Shaffer, of Hood River, preached at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. T. Merrill, of Eugene, at 8 P. M. The usual routine business was completed at an early hour yesterday morning. Adjournment of the conference followed.

Prior to 1889 the United Brethren had no permanent church in towns of any importance in Oregon. In the past 12 years work has been opened in several of the leading towns, including Portland, Eugene, Hood River, The Dalles, Dufur, Wasco, Tillamook, Medford, Marshfield, besides several smaller towns and rural districts. The membership has grown from about 60 in 1889 to nearly 1300.

Rev. C. C. Bell, ex-pastor in Portland, and for the past five years presiding elder of the conference district, was reelected presiding elder, and was allowed by the conference to spend three months in the East the coming year in the interest of missions.

An unusual interest was manifested in the interest of education centered in Philomath College. The conference elected Rev. J. R. Parker president of the institution. He will, now that debt is no more, devote his entire time to pushing the interests of the institution. His work will be largely field work.

The conference made the following appointments.

Portland, Guy L. Brown; Philomah, F. H. Neff; Eugene, J. T. Merrill; Irving, W. W. Greggory; Wasco, to be supplied; Tillamook, to be supplied; Hood River, H. C. Shaffer; Hopewell, A. G. Wright; Beaver, T. E. Armstrong; Myrtle Point, R. Z. Brown; Coos Bay, George B. Bunyan; Waldo, H. S. Epperly; Philomath circuit, W. E. Rossman; Tygh, H. L. Bell; Medford, J. Brock; Roseburg, to be supplied; Salem, N. J. Crawford; Chickahominy, L. F. Smith; Vancouver, F. P. Petitt; The Dalles, L. Harter; Dufur, W. N. Blodgett; Hood River Mission, to be supplies; president of Philomath College, J. R. Parker; missionary to China, E. B. Ward.

FRIENDS CHURCH TO RESCUE.

Pacific College at Newberg Is No Longer in Debt.

NEWBERG, July 2.—Yesterday's session of the Oregon yearly meeting of the Friends Church, was devoted principally to the subject of peace and arbitration, one of the cardinal doctrines of the Friends Church. The report of the meetings, superintendent of this department was read, also an open letter from the American Peace Association, and an address on the subject from the London Yearly Meeting. A liberal discussion followed. Professor Morrison feared that the Friends Church is losing its prestige in allowing other churches in these days to be more zealous than the Friends themselves in the promulgation of peace principles. He pleaded for a stronger advocacy of this fundamental principle of Quakerism.

The next question taken up for consideration was that of literature. The most interesting session yet held was that of yesterday afternoon, devoted to the cause of education. After the report of the superintendent of this department, and the reports of the president of the board of trustees of Pacific College, he president and treasurer of the college and the visiting committee of the yearly meeting, President H. E. McGrew delivered a stirring address and a strong plea for the maintenance of the denominational school.

Rev. L. D. Barr followed by presenting the financial needs of Pacific College. For years a heavy debt has been hanging over this institution, and for the last six months an effort has been made to lift the debt. President McGrew went East and raised half the original sum, leaving $6000 to be raised here. Pledges had been signed, which were not binding, if the whole amount was not raised by July 1. Yesterday was the last day of effort, and Rev. Barr stated that nearly $600 was lacking. He made a final appeal, the Friends responded liberally, and the amount was soon subscribed. When it was announced that the debt on Pacific College was lifted, the people rose and sang the Doxology. The Stars and Stripes were run up the college flag-pole, the bell was rung, and everybody rejoiced. It was a great day for the future of Pacific College.

DANGER OF PLAGUE PASSED.

Guards Withdrawn From Quarantine Station at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 2.—Dr. R. W. Hill, president of the State Board of Health, who has been here ever since the steamer Carlisle City arrived, supposedly with plague on board, and who, as a precautionary measure, had state guards stationed around the Federal quarantine station, has withdrawn the guards and left for home, believing that the danger, if any ever existed, is entirely passed, as not a sign of sickness has appeared among the members of the crew of the ship.

Dr. Hill said there is no more danger to people from the East in coming to San Diego and Southern California than there is for them to go to Saratoga, Newport or any other place. In his opinion the plague reports sent out from Washington by the Government officials were premature, and had no authority on which to stand except the unsupported statement of the ship's captain, a non-medical man, who admitted to the state representative that he had never seen a case of authenticated plague.

The Late Frederick Phillippi

Frederick Phillippi, who died at his home, 11 Fifth street north, June 24, was born in Portland, 38 years ago, and was a member of a well-known pioneer family. He had attained quite a celebrity as an artist, having studied for seven years under the best masters at Munich. He was also a violinist of more than ordinary talent, and his many friends consider that he would have become famous in this line but for his untimely taking off. His illness was consumption, with which he had been struggling for nearly five years. Mr. Phillippi left a wife, but no children.

IT WOULD CATCH THE BOYS.

Kind of Coffee the Arizona Restaurateur Wanted to Serve.

New York Evening Sun.

A dark-featured man whose general appearance left no doubt in the minds of any one as to the section from which he came walked into the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the other night. After registering, he strolled over to the "amen corner" and asked all hands to have a drink. Going up to the bar in the cafe he announced that he was on here to see the sights and on a "leetle matter of biz-ness."

"I want to get a man to run one of them quick-lunch grabs down my way," he said. "I've got a restaurant down in Tucson, Arizony; thet's whar I am from. The feller that runned it for me was a bit too fresh, tho' he meant well enough. You see, it was this way. A feller from up North opened up one of them grabs and put up a sign readin', 'Coffee as good as mother useter make.' The sign kinder took with the boys, and thar were lots on 'm who useter float in and talk to the cashier—she was a darned pretty creetur' I'm a-tellin' you. The boys set great stock by the place and useter go in an' order a cup of coffee to kill the booze. Now, I'm somethin' of a business man and I 'lowed another restaurant in the place wouldn't hurt.

"Wa'll I got a feller to run it for me. The fust night he opened the joint he tacked up a sign. 'Coffee what is better than mother useter make.'

"Wa'll sir, that sign kinder riled the boys, I'm a-tellin' you. They up't at once and drove my man out of the town. They smashed the sign and would have broken up my restaurant, 'ceptin' they knowed as how I was a squar' man, Terrapin Joe he kem to me and said ef I would get a guy who knowed how to mek a cup of coffee what wasn't s'perior to mother's they would let my joint be. Thet's really why I kem on hyre to Noo York."

The man from Tucson then pulled out his revolver and fished around in his hip pocket and found a bit of paper on which he had scrawled: "Coffee mighty good, but no better than mother's."

"I kinder tho't thet ud fetch the boys," he said.

Chinese Barbers.

London Quiver.

The barber's calling is supported by government. What if his little squat razor only covers an inch or two at the time and makes the operation unnecessarily tedious; he has the advantage of knowing that he represents lawful authority, somewhat as a public vaccinator does at home. He ought never to suffer from being out of work. Then his perquisite, the combings, makes up for natural deficiency. He can sell at clear profits tails of his own collecting and making. Perhaps the fact that Chinese hair offers little variety in color simplifies this article of commerce. The more sable the better; children's heads are shaved in order that it may be as black and thick as possible. Black is much more cheerful; a Chinaman plaits white silk into his hair when he goes into mourning. Tales of a tail might be multiplied. The Chinaman's is more expressive than any that has not the power to wag with satisfaction or droop with dismay. For convenience in work, it is fastened up in a coil; but for a man to speak to his superior without letting it down is an insult. No Christian would enter church in this dishabille; a stranger might possibly do so, and in such a case, before beginning the service, the officiating minister would fix him with a glance and politely—for the natives expect politeness under all circumstances—address him: "Sir, will you kindly let down your tail?"

The English Are Unmilitary.

Monthly Review.

Partly from historical and partly, perhaps, from racial causes, the English are essentially unmilitary. They resent the control of soldiers. They distrust military ideals. No government that ever existed in this country was more unpopular than that of Oliver Cromwell and his Major-Generals. Its unpopularity left an indelible mark on English institutions. For many years it made it impossible to have a standing army. Even when the course of events made it necessary to concede that much to the military necessities of the time, it still remained a maxim for centuries with all politicians that as little power as possible must be granted to the soldiers—that their business was to fight our wars, and this being done, that there was little or no place for them in the body politic. We do not think it necessary to defend this attitude of mind. Like most popular feelings, it is largely unjust, but also, like many popular feelings, it is based to some extent on a true conception. Politically, using the word in its largest sense, the domination of the military idea in a state is calamitous. It tends, we believe, to destroy individuality, and is a serious menace to individual liberty.

WINTER IS OVER AT NOME

THE SNOWFALL WAS DOUBLE WHAT IT USUALLY IS.

Coal and Lumber Are High, While General Provisions Can Be Had at Reasonable Prices.

NOME, Alaska, June 18.—(Special correspondence.)—Up to the past week wintry conditions have prevailed at Nome. The ice did not leave the shore until June 10, and in Snake River did not break up until June 15. Incoming steamers found far more ice than at the same date last year, and the interior is covered with snow to an unusual depth. These conditions, it is believed, will make the season two to three weeks late. The heavy snowfall, however, has its advantages, in the fact that the ground has not frozen so deep as usual, and also insuring a season of sluicing to the dry creeks, which will largely increase the output in the immediate vicinity of Nome.

Notwithstanding the cold Winter, considerable work has been prosecuted with thawing machines, and the dumps are being sluiced. I am told the output from these Winter diggings will total $500,000. In this manner some rich claims have been developed on Glacier, Saturday, Bourbon, Dexter, Dry and Newton Creeks, and prospecting reports are good from Upper Cripple River and Washington Creek in the Sinrock district. Mining has been carried on along the beach for about a month, and there are several hundred men employed at rocking and sluicing, and a few machines in operation. The storms of the Fall and Winter deposited a new pay streak, which, although not rich, seems to be yielding satisfactory returns. Quite a number of men are rocking on the water front in the town and on spots which were covered last year with tents; some good pay has been struck. Quite a large percentage of the new arrivals are bound for Teller, but Port Clarence is still covered with ice. However, it is believed the present warm weather will soon break it up and permit of ships entering. Quite a little boom is predicted for Teller the coming season if the good reports from the creeks are verified.

A new town called Sullivan City has sprung up at the mouth of Alder in the Bluestone district.

The past Winter has been one of great severity at Nome. From November 1 until May 1 there were only four days during which the mercury did not go below the freezing point and for quite a period ranged from 18 to 45 degrees below zero. During January the temperature seldom went above zero, and during the remainder of the Winter generally ranged above. From February 15 to the present time the weather has been generally clear.

There was more than double the usual amount of snow, and the small cabins were at times almost covered. High winds prevailed, and traveling was attended with much danger. There were numerous cases of partial freezing, and probably a hundred fatal cases among the stampeders.

Notwithstanding the weather the community enjoyed exceptionally good health, and but few deaths, other than from freezing, occurred. The shortest day was but three hours long, and darkness rapidly followed sunset. The people enjoyed themselves at various little social gatherings, and for the most part report a pleasant time. The Norwegian residents made skees and indulged in the sport of their native land.

Coal during the Winter ranged from $30 to $100 per ton, and now sells at $50. It is of poor quality and short weight—16 sacks to the ton. Lumber is worth $40 to $50 per M. Provisions have for some time been tending downward, and the prospective miner can buy many things to better advantage here than in Seattle. The following are some of the prices at retail:

Flour, $1 50 to $1 75; sugar, 8c; hams and bacon, 18c to 20c per pound; potatoes, 5c per pound; beans, 7c per pound; bread, 10c per loaf; eggs, 50c per dozen; butter, 37½c per pound; lard, 15c per pound and other supplies in proportion. As near as I can gather, about 5000 people compose the Spring rush. Of these, the majority have interests and the others are in the main connections of the property-holders, so that there will be but little time lost this year in confusion. This condition promises well for the camp, and the future for the miner seems encouraging. Business, however, is probably overdone, the market being stocked beyond requirements. ED H. COLLIS.

NO NEED OF A BOUNTY.

The Sugar Beet Industry Is a Good Investment.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—"Is there any actual necessity for the offering of a bounty for the manufacture of sugar in the United States?" is a question asked by Special Agent C. F. Saylor, of the Department of Agriculture, in his forthcoming report on the beet-sugar industry for the year 1900. After reviewing the practices that exist in several states where a bounty is paid by the state, Mr. Saylor answers his own question, saying:

"There is sufficient profit in the investment, where right conditions prevail, without this additional encouragement. The offering of a bounty has more or less of a tendency to stimulate the location of a factory where the same might not have gone had everything depended upon the natural advantages. The future of this industry depends largely on the location of factories in places where they can be sustained upon the natural resources. If all the states kept their hands off in this matter, the first factories would go to places showing the best conditions for maintaining them. One failure will do more to discourage than many successes can do to encourage the industry. If any encouragement is to be offered, it should be done by the general Government, so that factories shall be left to seek the places presenting the best facilities and natural inducements.

"It certainly appears to be a hardship," he continues, "that a factory should be constructed in any particular state under the implied contract that said state will pay a bounty for a certain period, and then, when the factory shall have been built and the investor's money is tied up, the state should fail to keep its agreement."

This very thing happened in the State of Michigan, where many thousands of dollars were expended by expectant sugar manufacturers. If the state had offered no bounty in the first place, these factories would not have been constructed. When it was too late, when nine factories were in running order, the courts decided that the bounty could not be paid, and owing to unfavorable natural conditions in the state, the promising industry could no longer be sustained, and the investments were literally thrown away.

Mr. Saylor also throws out a caution against promoters, who are becoming numerous in the Western States, where, by suave ways and glowing representations, they are creating interest in the manufacture of sugar from beets and securing the establishment of factories in sections wholly unfitted for beet-growing. These promoters are representatives of manufacturers of machinery, of architects and designers of factory machinery, or of some Eastern enterprise which is anxious to unload its stock on the unwary.

Another class of promoters, who are practically confidence men, infest the beet countries, posing as experts on beet culture, and through public meetings and in other ways arouse public interest in a project to establish a factory in their midst. They propose that the community shall pay a certain bonus, usually so much land and so much money, running up into the thousands of dollars, and they in return will secure the capital for starting a factory. If the city authorities remit the taxes, grant franchises and guarantee privileges, the people raise funds to buy the land, and make extra cash payments, sometimes subscribing for a certain percentage of the stock, paying for the same in beets, then these promoters, who are often merely bonus-hunters with nothing back of them, take the contracts from the farmers, the offer of a bonus in land and money, the franchises, privileges, remission of taxes, and hunt up some capitalists who will take the job lot of public gratuities and give in return a good round sum. This, perhaps, would not be objectionable in all cases, but only too often the community cannot afford to stand the drain that it is induced to authorize. It is firmly asserted that in districts where the manufacture of beet sugar can be profitably undertaken with natural facilities only, there is no occasion for offering any bonus whatever. Where the industry cannot thrive of its own accord, Mr. Saylor believes it should not be undertaken.

The Religious Dance, Seville.

London Spectator.

Seville is the one place in the world where dancing is a part of religion. The dancing of the Seises before the high altar, as I saw it at the feast of the Immaculate Conception, to me was not simply a curious thing, but a thing perfectly dignified, perfectly religious, without a suspicion of levity or indecorum. This consecration of the dance, this turning of a possible vice into a means of devotion, this bringing of the people's art, the people's passion, into the church, finding it a place there, is precisely one of those acts of divine worldly wisdom which the Catholic Church has so often practiced in her conquest of the world. And it is a quite logical development of that very elaborate pantomime, using the word in all seriousness, which the ceremonies of the Church really are, since all have their symbolical meaning, which they express by their gestures. Already we find in them every art but one: Poetry (the very substance of the liturgy), oratory, music, both of voices and of instruments, sculpture, painting, all the decorative arts, costume, perfume, every art lending its service; and now at last dancing finds its natural place there, in the one city of the world where its presence is most perfectly in keeping.

Moran in the Lead.

BOSTON, July 2.—By the hardest kind of riding, James F. Moran pulled himself to the top of the score in the six-day race at Charles River Park tonight. The score:

	Miles.		Miles.
Moran	135	Stinson	130
Champion	133	Nelson	127

Suicide of a Professor.

SEWANEE, Tenn., July 2.—Rev. Greenough White, late professor of religious history at the University of the South, was found dead in his room this morning. He had taken his life during the night by drinking carbolic acid.

Boys Overcome in a Tunnel.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Ten boys were overcome today by foul fumes in a tunnel leading to the old Keeting mine, owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company. A train which came upon them, crushed two of them to death. The others were rescued and will recover.

New York leads in the manufacture of fine silk hats, while most of the Derby hats are made in Danbury, South Norwalk, Bethel and other Connecticut towns. The cheap soft hats are manufactured at Orange, N. J., while the wool hat is the product of factories at Peekskill and Newburg, in New York State.

WOMAN

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In good condition she is sweet and lovable, and sings life's song on a joyful harmonious string. Out of order or unstrung, there is discordance and unhappiness. Just as there is one key note to all music so there is one key note to health. A woman might as well try to fly without wings as to feel well and look well while the organs that make her a woman are weak or diseased. She must be healthy inside or she can't be healthy outside. There are thousands of women suffering silently all over the country. Mistaken modesty urges their silence. While there is nothing more admirable than a modest woman, health is of the first importance. Every other consideration should give way before it. Bradfield's Female Regulator is a medicine for women's ills. It is the safest and quickest way to cure leucorrhea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and general weakness. You will be astonished at the result, especially if you have been experimenting with other so-called remedies. We are not asking you to try an uncertainty. Bradfield's Regulator has made happy thousands of women. What it has done for others it can do for you. Sold in drug stores for $1 a bottle.

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