

No Need Paid in London to Mr. Bayard's Request, Presented by Him as the Direction of Congress, That the Matter Be Submitted to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The secretary of state is very much concerned over the Venezuelan problem. The British ultimatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a source of political apprehension, for it is not now believed that the British will take action in the way of acquiring territory in that direction or jeopardizing the property of Americans in Nicaragua by a bombardment in their efforts to collect the indemnity demanded from Nicaragua. These are the two movements that might cause the United States to interfere. But in the case of the Venezuelan border dispute there is much graver cause for apprehension. It appears that our ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British government to give heed to the request, submitted by him at the direction of congress, that the boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration.

The British are profuse in their declaration of a willingness to arbitrate the title of land west of the Schoenberg line; but in the view of the state department, this is a pure evasion of the real issue; for there never has been any reasonable assertion of a British right to this territory, and it is territory lying east of this line that forms the substance of the contention. The situation is believed to be alarming, as armed bodies of British and Venezuelans are pressing each other closely in the disputed territory, and there may be a hostile clash at any moment. The administration has been considering the course to be pursued in such a case, and it is entirely probable that, if the British still persist in bringing about such a collision and fail to heed the repeated warnings and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitration, then the United States will be obliged to follow the course it has followed in Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Supreme Court Decides Against a Washington State Settler.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The supreme court today decided the case of George Richer, William Alexander and Eben Sperry vs. James A. France, consolidated, in error to the supreme court from the state of Washington.

The plaintiff contended the law regarding pre-emption of public lands authorizes a quasi-judicial hearing before the register and receivers, whose decision is tantamount to a decision binding both government and applicant. It is contended that the decision is final and cannot be set aside, and that the government is not subject to re-examination by the commissioners of the general land office or secretary of the interior.

The decision was adverse to this view, and held there was nothing in the law to take such cases out of the general power granted to the commissioners of the general land office and the secretary of the interior to control all matters in respect to the sale and disposal of public lands, and confirming the judgment of the state court.

The court issued an order for the reargument of the case on April 10. The board of directors of the Modesto irrigation district of California. The case involves the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law.

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR.

F. L. Vandusen Appointed Superintendent of the Grounds.

NORTH YAKIMA, April 3.—The state fair commissioners met today and appointed F. L. Vandusen superintendent of the grounds for the coming year. Other appointments were postponed for two weeks on the telegraphic request of Governor McGraw, who wants further time in naming the commissioners to succeed J. R. Patton, of Tacoma, and John R. Reavis, of Spokane, whose terms have expired. The fair will be held this year at the close of the hop-picking season, when there will be 8,000 or 10,000 Indians in Yakima, and their presence will add to the interest and will prove an attractive feature. Last fall the fair and the Indian festivities were held at different periods, but so novel and interesting were the latter that many people traveled hundreds of miles to be present, and were well repaid for their journey.

AN INQUIRY AT BUTTE.

BUTTE, Mont., April 3.—Judge Speer in the district court today summoned a grand jury and instructed its members to investigate the great dynamite explosion of January 15, by which fifty men were killed and 400 or more injured. The jury told the judge that someone was responsible for the death of these men, and he hoped the blame would be fixed by the jury. The prosecuting attorney had refused to take the responsibility of filing information, and the jury was called.

To Guard Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Ruger has ordered the post commanders of Oklahoma territory to send escorts to such express officers as paymasters may designate for the purpose of guarding public funds to their destination during the payment of troops under the muster of the present quarter.

Los Angeles Pools to Close.

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—The efforts made against the municipal authorities resulted today in a decision by the city council to close the poolsrooms, which are run by men from San Francisco and Oakland, who transferred their gambling to Los Angeles.

Bogus Bullion Substituted.

CARSON, Nev., March 20.—The Tribune this evening contains a statement, claiming to be authoritative, that a bogus bar of bullion composed of some useless composition has been discovered to have been substituted for a bar of gold bullion to cover up the mint shortage. This is one of the bars received by the present melder and refiner, Harris, from the previous administration at the stamped value. Rumors are current that arrests will soon be made, but nothing definite can be learned.

Lexow's First Witness.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Carl Priem, who was the first witness to furnish the Lexow investigation committee with testimony regarding police corruption in this city, was found dead in his room today, having committed suicide by taking poison.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

"Norman" to Be Sung and "Trilly" to Be Read in the Parlor.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Thomas A. Edison and his phonograph are going to join hands once more, and the "Wizard of Menlo Park" promises improvements and novelties which will astonish the public. The phonograph has been controlled by the North American Phonograph Company, which went into the hands of Receiver John U. Hardin last August. The company was capitalized at \$6,000,000 in 1889, and James Lippincott, the promoter, went insane when he found it was a fizzle. The receiver has advertised for bids for the entire assets, and Mr. Edison's offer of \$120,100 has been accepted. The acceptance of the bid must be sanctioned by the chancellor of New Jersey. A circular has been sent by Receiver Hardin to the creditors and stockholders of the bankrupt company, stating that Monday, April 8, he will request permission from the court to convey the property to Mr. Edison. Mr. Edison said:

"The company has one asset which I am willing to pay a high price for; that is a claim on all my future inventions and improvements of the phonograph. I do not care to have any one else have a lien on my brain, so I made a bid which proved higher than all others. I shall now and expect to keep all the promises I made when I first introduced them. I am going in for household instead of nickle-in-the-slot machines, and in a short time expect to produce an entire opera or a complete novel on a cylinder. It will cost a good deal, but it will pay me, as I suppose it will cost me \$2,000 to have the opera Norma sung to the machine, but I can reproduce that on almost as many cylinders as I please. I think I can afford to pay Du Maurier more than the Harpers and newpapers have, so that any gentleman can have his own opera in his parlor in the course of an evening. I shall manufacture the perfected phonograph individually."

Then the reporter asked the question that the Wizard always expects to hear from newspaper men: "What is the latest?"

"Nothing at all," returned Mr. Edison, smiling, "except the kinetophone, the combination of kinetoscope and phonograph. I am going to reproduce the motions and words of life-size speaking figures. I have already the speaking figures and the motion figures up to half life size. I have paid more attention lately to my mine than anything else. Very soon now I'll get to work in the laboratory."

THE PREACHER SUED.

Blasphemy May Be Perpetrated in the Form of Prayer.

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—Judge Clark today overruled the demurrer interposed by the Rev. J. C. Campbell in the suit charging him with slandering Miss Teala L. Kalso, the librarian of the Los Angeles public library. The basis of the action was a prayer offered by the defendant before his congregation in the First Methodist church, in which he said:

"Lord, I vouchsafe Thy saving grace to the librarian of the Los Angeles city library, and cleanse her of all sin, and make her a woman worthy of her office."

The reverend gentleman in his demurrer took the position that his statement was privileged. The court held that it could be perpetrated in the form of a prayer as readily as in any other form of speech, and no communication made by pastor or priest to his congregation is privileged because of such relation, unless perhaps, when made in the discharge of his pastoral duty, and the denunciation of religious exercises of the church, and then only unless made without malice.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Address by Chauncey Depew at the Chicago Auditorium.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A convocation of the Chicago university was held in the Auditorium to-night. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address, and in the course of his remarks said:

"This institution, which owes its existence to the beneficence of Rockefeller, is in itself a monument of the purpose of wealth accumulated by a man of genius. So is Vanderbilt, and so are the old colleges, as they have received the gifts of generous, appreciative and patriotic wealth. But in view of the dangers which are about us and of the difficulties which are before us, we cannot rely upon what the rich may do or what the philanthropists may suggest. It would be a long step forward in popularizing higher education if the government had established at Washington a great national university."

Chang's Assassin's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is said at the Japanese legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang will probably be sent to the mines of Northern Japan to serve his life sentence. The locality is much like Siberia. Unofficial reports of the sentence make no reference to his trial or conviction. It is understood there had been a civil trial, as a military trial would have resulted in a death. Dr. Scriba's report on Li Hung Chang's wound is regarded by the Japanese legation as assuring recovery. Scriba is one of Germany's most noted surgeons, who has entered into service in Japan.

The Bible in the Public School.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 3.—By a decision today of Judge Gunster, in a Waverly borough school case, the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Pennsylvania was practically declared illegal. In his opinion Judge Gunster said that the denominational religious exercises and instruction in sectarian doctrines have no place in our system of common school education. They are not only not authorized by any law, common or statutory, but are expressly forbidden by the constitution, the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

Revenue of Australian Colonies.

MELBOURNE, April 2.—The revenue of Victoria for the first quarter of 1895 was £1,757,000, a decrease of £123,000 compared with the same period in 1894. The revenue of South Australia for the first quarter of this year was £684,000, a decrease of £31,000 as compared with 1894.

HORSEMEAT AS FOOD

Suggestion by an American Consul in Germany.

OPENING TO AMERICAN PACKERS

The Consumption of Horseflesh in the Large Cities in Germany Almost as Great as That of Beef and Mutton, and Continually Growing.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—One of the most striking novelties in the recent consular mail received at the state department is the deliberate recommendation of a United States consul that American packers should turn their attention to shipping horseflesh to Germany.

"In view of the prohibition of German markets to American cattle, there is another direction toward which American packers might well turn their attention. That is the preparation and sale of horsemeat."

This is the opening paragraph of a report just received from Consul Edward W. S. Tingle at Brunswick, Germany. Mr. Tingle adds:

"While exact statistics on the consumption of horseflesh are difficult to obtain it seems almost as great as that of beef and mutton in the large cities of Germany. In smaller cities, where there is some prejudice against horsemeat, the consumption is about one-third that of beef, but in those places the use of horsemeat is growing daily. Its consumers are exclusively of the poorer classes, but they comprise ninety-five per cent of the consumers of the country. Beef and other first-class meats cost from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound in Germany, and are out of the reach of the average workman, who receives 75 cents or 1 per day."

The demand for horsemeat in Germany has grown to such an extent that it is beginning to be difficult to supply it, and this is where the opportunity for American packers comes in, according to Mr. Tingle. Formerly the German butcher had little difficulty in procuring for slaughter horses which were either worn out or injured so as to be worthless, but the supply of this class of animals is about exhausted, and horses for butchering now cost from \$40 to \$60, where formerly they could be had for \$5 to \$10. The consequence is that just as people become attached to horsemeat, the butchers find they must raise their prices. Mr. Tingle adds:

"Horses can be raised in the United States much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered by any of the American packers as easily as cattle and they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle, and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly greater than seven cents per pound. The meat is consumed in Germany in both salted and smoked forms, while the astonishingly rapid increase in the consumption of horsemeat in America, particularly in the West, is far from being the profitable industry it has been. The ranchman, however, can make the raising of horses for food profitable. Why should he not do it? The subject is of two-fold interest to the American packer, whose beef and mutton products are excluded from the German market, and to the horse raiser, whose investment capital brings him in very unsatisfactory returns. The prejudice against eating horsemeat is so great in our own country that there will probably never be a demand for meat of this kind, but there is no reason why American packers and ranchmen should not take advantage of the existence of a different state of things in other countries to find what can be made a very profitable industry and extensive export trade."

THE SMOKING NANAWOYD.

White Men Have Discovered What Indians Have Known for Years.

PARIS, Tex., April 2.—A party of men just arrived bring news of a most singular phenomenon recently noticed in the wildest part of the Choctaw nation. The Nanawoyd mountain is about fifteen miles long and towers fully 1,000 feet above the surrounding country. It is in a desolate position, no person living within fifteen miles of it. Prospectors saw smoke arising from the mountain, and on investigation found that smoke was issuing from a fissure in the rock. The rock was so hot they could not stand on it, while a strong odor of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere, and occasionally detonations were heard. The party became alarmed and left the vicinity. They went to an old Indian and informed him of their discovery. He was familiar with the plain, and said the smoke had been issuing from it and the same noise had been heard since 1832, when the Choctaws went to that country. A further investigation will be made as silver has been found at the base of the mountain.

Love Finds a Way.

SANTA CRUZ, April 2.—Harry Eason, aged 20, and Mary Hinckley, aged 17, have been lovers for some time, but their parents objected to their marriage. Notwithstanding the opposition they determined to wed, and to do so they walked from Miss Hinckley's home at Ben Lomond to this city, a distance of fifteen miles. They chartered a boat and secured the services of a justice of the peace, by whom they were married after being rowed three miles from shore.

Why Japan Agreed to Stop.

PARIS, April 2.—The Journal des Debats says that the Chinese-Japanese armistice is due to the exhaustion of Japanese monetary resources and the injury done to her trade since the beginning of hostilities. The paper believes that Japan will find it harder to turn her victories to account than it had been to gain them.

Prineville Horror.

THE CITY JAILLED BURNED TO THE GROUND and a Drunkard Met His Death.

PRINEVILLE, April 2.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning the fire alarm was sounded, and it was discovered that the town jail and old engine house were ablaze. Before the fire department could reach the spot the fire had spread beyond control and it was with the greatest difficulty that the blaze was kept from extending to other buildings in the vicinity. Frank McNally was locked in jail a few hours before by Marshal Dobson, and it is supposed he set fire to the jail. He was burned to death and his charred remains were found beneath the debris after the flames had been subdued. Coroner Pringle called a jury today to inquire into the cause of the death of McNally, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The City Jailed Burned to the Ground.

PRINEVILLE, April 2.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning the fire alarm was sounded, and it was discovered that the town jail and old engine house were ablaze. Before the fire department could reach the spot the fire had spread beyond control and it was with the greatest difficulty that the blaze was kept from extending to other buildings in the vicinity. Frank McNally was locked in jail a few hours before by Marshal Dobson, and it is supposed he set fire to the jail. He was burned to death and his charred remains were found beneath the debris after the flames had been subdued. Coroner Pringle called a jury today to inquire into the cause of the death of McNally, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Why Japan Agreed to Stop.

PARIS, April 2.—The Journal des Debats says that the Chinese-Japanese armistice is due to the exhaustion of Japanese monetary resources and the injury done to her trade since the beginning of hostilities. The paper believes that Japan will find it harder to turn her victories to account than it had been to gain them.

Revenue of Australian Colonies.

MELBOURNE, April 2.—The revenue of Victoria for the first quarter of 1895 was £1,757,000, a decrease of £123,000 compared with the same period in 1894. The revenue of South Australia for the first quarter of this year was £684,000, a decrease of £31,000 as compared with 1894.

WASHINGTON'S DAIRY LAW.

Provisions of the Act Passed by the Late Legislature.

OLYMPIA, April 2.—The new dairy law makes it unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any adulterated, impure or unwholesome milk. Every person who shall manufacture cheese must stamp it in a distinct and durable manner. The grade of the same as "Washington full cream," "skim" or "half-skimmed," as the case may be, together with the locality of the factory must be shown. Only such cheese as has been manufactured from pure and wholesome milk, unadulterated in any way, shall be stamped "Washington full cream," or "skim" or "half-skimmed," as the case may be, and the manufacturer shall keep a correct account open to inspection of the dairy commissioner or person furnishing milk to such creamery or the number of boards in the butter, and of the amount of butter and cheese manufactured daily. The first Monday in December of each year the manufacturer must send a verified report of the same to the board of dairy commissioners. For the purposes of this act any butter or cheese manufacturer who shall keep twenty or more milk cows, and who shall manufacture the milk from the same into butter or cheese, shall be deemed to be keeping a private dairy. No person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell or serve to any board of health, hotel, restaurant, hospital, asylum, school or penal institution any article made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil or oleaginous compound thereof, not produced directly from milk or cream with or without coloring matter. Nothing in this act shall prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine a separate and distinct form that will advise the consumer of its character.

The governor is directed to appoint a competent person as dairy commissioner, whose term of office shall continue four years. Said commissioner may appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the duty of the dairy commissioner to devote his attention to the dairy interest of the state, and enforce the laws in relation thereto. The dairy commissioner shall have power to enter any place where he has reason to believe the dairy products or imitations are kept, and make inspection thereof. The commissioner shall receive an annual salary of \$1,200 and transportation expenses, which shall not exceed \$1,000 in any one year. The deputy shall receive \$3 per day while actually employed, together with expenses. No deputy shall be employed for more than thirty days in any one year.

The secretary of state, the president of the agricultural college, and the dairy commissioner compose a state board of dairy commissioners, who shall receive no compensation, but are allowed traveling expenses.

To carry out the provisions of this act there is appropriated \$60,000 for the term beginning April 1, 1895. An emergency clause is attached.

THAT ELECTRIC ROAD.

Freight Will Be Taken From New York to Chicago in One Day.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Intercon Electric Railway Company incorporated at Springfield yesterday proposes to make some decided changes in the present method of freight transportation. The company has a capital stock of \$300,000,000, the largest ever incorporated in the West, and a number of Chicago, New York and San Francisco capitalists are interested in the corporation. The intention is to construct an elevated electric railway between Chicago and New York for the transportation of coal and grain. The plans and specifications have been drawn by a Chicago engineer, and the company owns a number of patents on electrical devices to be used by the road. John W. King, one of the incorporators and attorney for the new company, said yesterday:

"The road is a decided step in advance of the electric roads operated at present. Electricity is cheaper as a motive power than steam and renders a much higher rate of speed possible. By elevating our road we expect to do away with the necessity of buying a right-of-way, and all delays incident to surface traffic will be avoided. The present time taken on it, while a strong odor of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere, and occasionally detonations were heard. The party became alarmed and left the vicinity. They went to an old Indian and informed him of their discovery. He was familiar with the plain, and said the smoke had been issuing from it and the same noise had been heard since 1832, when the Choctaws went to that country. A further investigation will be made as silver has been found at the base of the mountain."

"The road will be in sections. The Fairhaven Land Company will improve the road over its holdings, and the improvement at the Skagit end is now assured."

Ion. George Turner, of Spokane, anti-corporation attorney, has been employed by the farmers of Walla Walla and Columbia counties to conduct their cases against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and E. McNeil as receiver, before the interstate commerce commission, which will take testimony in the case, commencing April 11.

J. Fritch and Coran Watts have purchased a site at Ellensburg, Wash., and are erecting a cheese factory, using one vat and twelve thirty-inch presses as a starter. They will handle 1,000 pounds of cheese daily. The building will be 20x40 feet in size, and will be built on a high site. The creamery business has multiplied so rapidly in the Kittitas valley that the number of cows is insufficient to supply the various plants.

Two adventurous residents of Puyallup, Wash., are preparing to go to the gold fields of the Yukon district in Alaska. They will not make the trip in the ordinary manner, but propose to get out of the beaten track. Instead of traveling over the Chilkoot pass to Lakes Bennett and Lindeman and then building a boat to transport them down the streams leading to the Yukon, they propose taking their boat with them and transporting it on runners over the pass.

The United States is importing flax seed in large quantities from Argentina, a good indication, says the West Coast Trade, that there is a home market for a considerably increased production, and that the farmers in the eastern portion of Washington who are sowing nearly all the seed obtainable are making no mistake. Argentina imports, after paying duty, are worth \$1.25 per bushel in New York, and dealers who are furnishing seed to Washington growers are guaranteeing 80 cents to \$1 a bushel, which is said to insure a considerably increased profit over wheat-growing. It is believed that the manufacture of flax-seed oils will soon become an industry of considerable importance in the state, while in Western Washington, where the flax fiber is equal if not superior to that produced anywhere in the world, another profitable branch of manufacture will be opened up, should flax culture assume the proportions which experiments extending over a considerable period seem to justify.

More Morality in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

The work of beautifying the custom house grounds in Port Townsend has begun.

Stevens county, Wash., has completed the sale of \$45,000 current expense bonds at par.

The Columbia mine of Baker county, Or., has the machinery on the way from the East for a ten-stamp mill.

It is estimated that the total output of potatoes from Grand Ronde, Or., this season will reach 200 carloads.

Spokane is threatened with a meat famine. Chicago buyers have bought all the fat cattle and sheep, and shipped them out of the country.

Mrs. Mary Phinney, of Seattle, is suing the Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover \$100,444 insurance on the life of her deceased husband.

Cattle buyers from the East have purchased 2,000 head of cattle in the John Day country. They will be driven to Huntington for shipment East about May 1.

A colony of Hollanders has bought 640 acres of land in Snohomish county, Wash. The colonists are planning to go into the butter-making business on a large scale.

The Whatcom county commissioners have let the contract for the improvement of the Lake Samish and Fairhaven water front road, a distance of one and one-quarter miles, for \$3,750.

Two national banks of Yakima, Wash., show an increase in deposits between January and March of about \$14,578.83, and hold a total deposit of \$230,088.85 or about \$62.50 per capita.

Whatcom county, Wash., is now assured of a wagon road outlet to the south, and the completion of the new road to Blanchard will connect the lay cities with one of the finest farming sections of the state.

Tacoma merchants have a grievance upon the action of some of the steamers plying between Tacoma and Seattle. They say that these steamers work only to the detriment of Seattle and to the detriment of Tacoma.

Seattle street car companies contend that they cannot afford to light the streets along which their tracks run, although their franchises call for it, and they ask to have their franchises amended to relieve them of that expense.

John E. Hough, the fruitdealer and surveyor, states that there will be on a conservative estimate 250,000 fruit trees set out in Grande Ronde valley, this season. And all trees that are being planted are of first-class stock.

The top acreage in Lewis county, Wash., this season will approximate about 1,000 acres, of which 300 acres is tributary to Chehalis. About fifty acres of new yards come into bearing this season, while about fifteen acres are being put out in new yards.

Everett, Wash., expects soon to see work begin on a new wharves. Estimates of the earnings of the wholeboat City of Everett show a net profit of \$5,000 a month. This would provide for 20 per cent yearly dividends and pay for the boat in five years.

Corvallis, Or., people will be disappointed when the census returns are all in. Assessor Alexander has practically completed the enumeration of the city, with the exception of the Fair addition, and gives it as his opinion that the total population will not reach 2,000.

The city council of Fairhaven, Wash., has concluded to connect with the Samish road at an expense of \$1,800. The work will be let in sections. The Fairhaven Land Company will improve the road over its holdings, and the improvement at the Skagit end is now assured.

Ion. George Turner, of Spokane, anti-corporation attorney, has been employed by the farmers of Walla Walla and Columbia counties to conduct their cases against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and E. McNeil as receiver, before the interstate commerce commission, which will take testimony in the case, commencing April 11.

J. Fritch and Coran Watts have purchased a site at Ellensburg, Wash., and are erecting a cheese factory, using one vat and twelve thirty-inch presses as a starter. They will handle 1,000 pounds of cheese daily. The building will be 20x40 feet in size, and will be built on a high site. The creamery business has multiplied so rapidly in the Kittitas valley that the number of cows is insufficient to supply the various plants.

Two adventurous residents of Puyallup, Wash., are preparing to go to the gold fields of the Yukon district in Alaska. They will not make the trip in the ordinary manner, but propose to get out of the beaten track. Instead of traveling over the Chilkoot pass to Lakes Bennett and Lindeman and then building a boat to transport them down the streams leading to the Yukon, they propose taking their boat with them and transporting it on runners over the pass.

The United States is importing flax seed in large quantities from Argentina, a good indication, says the West Coast Trade, that there is a home market for a considerably increased production, and that the farmers in the eastern portion of Washington who are sowing nearly all the seed obtainable are making no mistake. Argentina imports, after paying duty, are worth \$1.25 per bushel in New York, and dealers who are furnishing seed to Washington growers are guaranteeing 80 cents to \$1 a bushel, which is said to insure a considerably increased profit over wheat-growing. It is believed that the manufacture of flax-seed oils will soon become an industry of considerable importance in the state, while in Western Washington, where the flax fiber is equal if not superior to that produced anywhere in the world, another profitable branch of manufacture will be opened up, should flax culture assume the proportions which experiments extending over a considerable period seem to justify.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations.

San Francisco, April 1.—The health and police committee of the board of supervisors has recommended for passage an ordinance preventing the display of indecent pictures. This ordinance is designed to prevent the publication or display of pictorial advertisements and theatrical posters, in which nude or partly nude figures are exposed and the sale of indecent literature, photographs and other illustrations