THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

OL. 3. NO. 44. PORT ANGELES, CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The Colony Store.
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HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF

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Men's Clothing AND
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PURCHASES PROMPTLY DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

All Goods Sold at Lowest Prices.

MPSON BLOCK. - - PORT ANGELES, WASH

WILL IT BE A TRANSCONTINENTAL

System of Railway Connecting Port Angeles With the Great Trade Centers of the East?

THIS RESTS SOLELY WITH THE GENEROSITY

And Patriotism of Property Owners of the City and County to Determine.

The Vision of a Railway Terminus on Port Angeles Bay, So Long Cherished in the Minds of Citizens Will Vanish Only to Appear Again as a Living Reality as the Shrill Whistle of the Locomotive Resounds Through the Valleys and Re-echos from the Hillside, If Every Property Owner Does His Duty.

The minds of the people of Angeles are happily engrossed with important business propositions. For the past few years business depression had cast a gloom over the entire country, and particularly new portions of the country that depended so much upon outside capital to develop it. The state of Washington, though by far the most prominent new state in the far west, whose riches are boundless and its supply of everything that leads to wealth practically inexhaustible, has been suffering for the past few years for the want of eastern capital. Puget Sound with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the fisheries of Massachusetts, the timber supply of the best two states in the Union and an inland sea with land-locked harbors not equaled in any country upon the face of the earth, has been unable to escape the afflicted hand of this universal depression. To come nearer home, Port Angeles and Clallam county, in their less developed condition have suffered long and patiently the struggle in which many have fallen by the wayside, but at last the sun has begun to shine upon us. New hope inspired and good times not only predicted but assured.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

The question that dominates in the minds and absorbs the undivided attention of the people of Angeles at present is the raising of $350,000, which is the subsidy required by the Hon. John F. Plummer, of New York, in order to make good his promise to build a railroad between Port Angeles, the metropolis of the Straits, and the thriving city of Everett, on the eastern side of the Sound. Mr. Plummer assured our people, through his able representative, C. A. Barnes, this week, by a dispatch from New York that the railroad was a sure go if the bonus was raised, appended below is his telegraph:

NEW YORK, March 20, 1893.

C. A. Barnes:

Your letter of the seventh received. Yes, say to the people of Angeles positively if bonus is raised railroad will be built as proposed.

JOHN F. PLUMMER.

Mr. Plummer has the confidence of the people of Angeles, and they believe him on his word. There are a great many schemes introduced into new communities that the great majority of intelligent people have no confidence in but since the first introduction of this proposition the people have felt confident of its execution because the name of John F. Plummer of New York was connected with it, provided of course that the conditions were complied with.

WHAT ABOUT THE BONUS.

Various conjectures have been indulged in during the week as to the actual amount of bonus raised, and as to whether it will be raised or not. Some are skeptically inclined in this matter like everything else, and do not believe that Clallam county is equal to the tax demanded, while others are of the opinion that it is a very easy matter. Some are pessimistic in their make-up, while others indulge in the sweet raptures of optimism. There are some that disbelieve that the sun has arisen until they see it and are convinced, while there are others that believe it to have arisen in all the ages of the past, and that it is certain of making its appearance on the morrow. The black clouds of disappointment and dispair are impenetrable to the eye of some, while others see a ray of hope in the dense darkness, and thus verify the dictum of Pope when he said:

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
Man never is, but always to be blest."

The fact is that the bonus is in such shape at present where neither of these parties can be of a very material aid to it. It is conditioned such that neither the discouragement of the skeptic nor the over confidence of the enthusiast will render a very tangible assistance to complete it. It is the calm, cool, long-headed and determined business man that is needed at the present juncture. Men of the type of Louis Williams, W. W. Gray, Thomas Malony, W. R. Hoole and Col. J. S. Coolican, that stay with a proposition until it is completed, should steer the boat in the present crisis; $350,000 is a large sum of money to raise, a large proportion of the property owners of Clallam county live on the outside and are inaccessible at a moment's notice, and a larger proportion still is in the hand of the general government so that when all these obstacles are intelligently considered, the task of raising such a gigantic sum of money in the most westerly territory of Uncle Sam's possessions is not by any means a trifling job. That the subsidy can be raised, and instructed in the beneficial results to be derived from it dares to doubt. This, however, should not lead any person interested in the project to restrain his activity nor conclude in his own mind that the bonus will be raised anyhow, without any effort on his part, as the fact that it will be raised depends entirely upon the fact that eventually the entire people of Clallam county will come to realize upon reflection that it is an absolute necessity and hence will put their shoulders to the wheel. The beneficial results of this enterprise must sooner or latter impress every person interested in this county. Not until then will everyone realize the importance of his individual duty in the matter.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade convened last Monday evening with Col. Coolican, the president, in the chair. The secretary was instructed to call the role. Two new members were admitted into the organization, Messrs. H. C. Strong and J. C. Caie. The minutes of the last meeting were suspended, and the president proceeded to business at once.

Col. Coolican urged the people to renewed effort with the bonus. He referred to the cost, expense and labor to bring things to the condition that they are to-day. Delinquent members of the Board were urged to pay up their dues, as money must be raised to pay accrued indebtedness. He touched upon the expense of going to Washington to hasten the acceptance of the survey of the Reserve. It might be necessary to send Mr. Carrigan to Washington again to hasten the acceptance of the appraisers' report. He stated that $200 will be better now than $2,000 later on. He said; "It would not look well to see the Board sued for a small sum of money. Personally, I am at your disposal for three, or four months if necessary to help the work along, and especially to help you to raise the bonus; $1,000 will pay all our debts, and that amount must be raised at once. I received a letter from Chas. E. DeWolf & Co., of Liverpool, England, in which he thanks me for all the information, maps and pamphlets that I had forwarded them regarding this port, and in which he promises me that all his ships will call here in the future in preference to any other port on the Sound. I met Peter Scott at Portland last week, who is interested in eighty ships, and he promised me that his ships would sail into Port Angeles in the future and await orders here instead of at Royal Roads. I want to tell you that this railroad is only the beginning of good things. We will by and by get a ferry to Victoria, also, and the Canadian Pacific will have its most westerly terminus at this point. I have good news to you which I must not reveal at present. Port Angeles is in it to stay."

COLLECTIONS.

Dr. Chas. Gore introduced a resolution that the chairman appoint a committee to look after the collection of sufficient money to meet current expenses. He said that it was necessary that this should be done immediately. The chairman appointed Messrs. Frank Chambers, J. I. Kirschberg, Warren R. Dodge, H. B. Crockett, Louis Williams, C. P. Brown, Geo. V. Smith and D. W. Morse.

W. R. Gay, preceded by a short speech, moved that Louis Williams be appointed a committee of one to take up a collection there and then. The following checks came in at once, while the general collection was taken:

S. G. Morse	$15
L. Williams	10
J. M. Martin	20
Geo. E. Fisher	10
D. G. Harvey	5
G. V. Smith	1
H. B. Crockett	20
W. R. Gay	5
Warren Dodge	20
A. Goldwater	10
Major Harding	20
Mr. Sindars	1
General collection	15.50
Total	152.50

This collection was made with enthusiasm, and each one gave with a willing heart. The cheerfulness will be long remembered.

JAMES GILLERAN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Gilleran is a prominent capitalist of San Francisco, and deeply interested in Angeles. He owns considerable property here, and is one of the trustees of the Washington Development Co.

He said: "I have not come here to speak. I did not expect to be called upon. I am pleased to see that you have your streets graded. That is the way to begin with a new city. Other cities, long after they are grown into gigantic proportions, have suffered from this defect and negligence. Sewers and grades are the most important things in any city. Do things right at first, and you will have no occasion to regret in the future. Water sheds should be figured on large enough to carry all refuse away. I was sea-sick coming up this time, and I trust that next time I come it will be by rail."

DR. CHAS. GORE.

The above name is familiar to the people of Angeles. Dr. Gore is full of energy and push. He related his experience in presenting the monster petition of merchants and people of Angeles to the Board of Trade of San Francisco, and afterwards his conversation with Goodall, Perkins & Co., the owners of the P. C. S. S. Co. boats, who promised to make their first trip into Angeles the 14th of next month, and to continue the same if the venture pays. The expense of these boats to call at this port will be considerable. They will lose in time about five or six hours, will have to supply extra meals to their passengers, besides other incidental expenditures which will be incurred. The same rates will be granted this city as other points on Puget Sound. This will be a reduction of half the present rates on freight coming into this city. The tramp steamers that come in here at present from Portland and San Francisco are unreliable and uncertain. They go anywhere they have business, but there is no certainty as to when they go and come. The regular boats of the P. C. S. S. Co, travel these waters on schedule time, and the passengers that they carry will have an opportunity to see our city. Dr. Gore stated that he had just been to Victoria and had made arrangements of which he will be further instructed in a few days, to have excursion, from Victoria to this place. He is desirous of seeing a regular line of steamers traveling between here and Victoria, via Port Townsend for the present. The rates to be five dollars for return tickets.

The Doctor expressed his delight at the railroad proposition which had been submitted to our people since he was here before. He said: "Chicago has twenty-three railroads, and we might have the same. This is only one of the good things that will be shown this city in the near future."

ORIENTAL TRADE.

Col. Coolican stated that he and Mayor Smith on their way back from Washington last summer met a gentleman who is interested in seventy-five ships doing oriental trade. The gentleman promised him to establish a line of steamers between Hong Kong and Angeles, for all their shipping of tea as soon as he had a railroad.

The Col. said: "There is millions of dollars behind Everett. $2,000,000 were presented by the land company of the city of Everett for the purpose of carrying on improvements. These people will work tooth and nail with Port Angeles."

LOUIS WILLIAMS.

The enthusiasm of Mr. Williams was bonding in favor of the railroad. He urged the people to raise the bonus. The property owners, he claimed, would be repaid a thousand fold. He said, "We will do our best to raise it in Angeles, but if we cannot we will appeal to the farmers and land owners of the east end of the county to aid us." There were a number of the farmers present.

MAYOR SMITH.

The popular mayor of the city said: "The doors of the people of Dungeness and Sequim have always been open for me. That they will help to raise the bonus should not be disputed for a moment. They gave cheerfully and liberally to C. E. Mallette's railroad, which was not constructed, and they will contribute to this enterprise also, which means so much for them and their children."

THE FARMERS.

A number of the East End farmers were present. John Brown of Sequim was called for, He arose and said: "I will do what I promised to do before, and a little more if necessary."

Mr. Lotzgasell, a wealthy farmer of the Dungeness country excused himself, but privately offered his aid.

William Ward of Dungeness, spoke briefly, and said that he came to this county in 1858, and said then that there was a future to it. He said that there was a little feeling at Dungeness against the people of Angeles on the County seat matter, and that the people of this place should not fire their faith too much to them. He stated, however that he would his duty, and help to push the cause along.

James A. Smith of Sequim said: "I gave to the other road, and will do the same to this one."

R. A. Davis of Dungeness said: "To-night is the first I have heard of the railroad, Dungeness precinct will do its duty."

B. F. Dean and son of Blyn e[illegible] themselves ready to do anything in their power to assist to raise the bonus.

Messrs. Grant and Sindars of Sequim were present. Mr. Sindars was requested to speak a few words, but expressed himself by a little contributation of money to the Board of Trade. Col. Coolican cracked a joke on Sinders' name. He said: "After the Chicago fire there were some looking for valuable jewelery as relics of the great destroyer. They were informed that those precious metals were among the sinders. We may be in need of a few jewels before we get through with this bonus, and we will not forget to seek them among the sinders."

COMMITTEES.

Dr. Gore moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the City Council and provide in conjunction with said body to inaugurate a system of advertising Angeles in a pamphlet form. The chair appointed Dr. Gore, G. V. Smith, W. Dodge, W. W. Gray, J. I. Kirschberg and F. Chambers.

Louis Williams, preceded by a fiery speech, moved that each individual present be appointed a committee of one to aid in the raising of the bonus. This ended the most important and enthusiastic meeting that the Board of Trade has experienced since its organization. It has done valuable work in the past, the fruits of which are reaped at present, and it is nothing save earnest, it is hoped of what it may do in the future. It deserves the financial and material support of every person in Angeles and Clallam county. May it live long and prosper.

ON TO DUNGENESS.

Committee on Railroad Subsidy Canvassing Eastern Portion of County.

A member of the committee on railroad subsidy left Wednesay afternoon for the Dungeness country for the purpose of canvassing that country for donations to the railroad subsidy.

They will make a thorough canvass of that locality, and judging from the public spirit and liberality in contributing in the past to enterprises of a public nature, it is safe to predict that the citizens of the Dungeness country will as generously respond to the appeal.

The Dungeness country would doubtless be as greatly benefited by a railroad as any portion of the county, as it is the oldest, most thickly settled and is exceedingly rich in agriculture. The only outlet to the trade centers is water transportation. Give this valley railroad connections and it will supply farm products for the markets of the state.

The soliciting party is comprised of H. B. Crockett, Henry Hoffman, Ed, Metcalfe, C. W. Thompson, Wm. Ward, D. W. Morse, Frank Chambers, Cliff Thompson and Jas. Smith.

J. C. CAIE,

LAWYER.

COLLECTIONS MADE, CLAIMS ADJUSTED,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE

LOTS or Acreage Property in Clallam County placed in my hands for Sale will receive immediat attention. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED Especially of Nonresidents.

PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON.

Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

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LEAVES PORT TOWNSEND FROM TYLER ST. DOCK, FOR

Port Angeles, Port Crescent and Neah Bay

AND WAY PORTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 8:30 A. M. Returning, arrives at Port Townsend Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. Calling both ways at Port Williams, Dungeness, Port Angeles, Port Crescent, Lyle River, Pysht and Clallam Bay. Leaves Port Townsend FOR PORT ANGELES every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Port Angeles every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., and on Sunday at 4 P. M. For Passage or Freight, apply on board.

NOW FOR AN UPWARD TURN IN REAL ESTATE.

The Puget Sound Co-operative Colonoy offer for 30 days at special prices---

40 LOTS IN ITS OWN SUB DIVISION

20 LOTS IN N. R. SMITH'S SUB DIVISION,

280 LOTS IN EDGEWOOD.

TERMS—On all purchases of $100. and over, 1-5 cash, remainder in four quarterly payments at a low rate of interest

LONGER TIME TO THOSE WHO WILL IMPROVE.

Call and Get Prices and See Plats.

OFFICE IN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, PORT ANGELES.

IF YOU WANT A TIMBER CLAIM

If you want a Ranch,
If you want to be Located on Government Lands,
If you want City Property in the Gem City,
East Clallam, Washington

—APPLY TO THE—

EAST CLALLAM REAL ESTATE CO.

Correspondence Solicited.

MARLETTE & EDWARDS.

EAST CLALLAM, - - WASH.

Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Company

Cut all Kinds of Lumber.

THE BEST OF

CEDAR - LUMBER - A - SPECIALTY.

T. H. BRADSHAW, Manager

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SURGERY, NERVOUS DISEASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN SPECIALTIES.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

GEO. VENABLE SMITH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WA

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EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

IN THE OFFICE OF H. B. WILLSON. PORT ANGELES, WASH.

CHAS. E. GAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

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WILL BE FOUND IN HIS OFFICE, OVER HALL'S DRUG STORE, FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

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ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEYING AND LOCATING.

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Fresh and Salt Water Baths.

THEY strengthen and invigorate the system and are far superior to any medicine. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND LADIES. Single baths, 25 cents. Five baths, $1.00.

Coffee - and - Lunch - House

IN CONNECTION.

GOOD BOATS ALWAYS ON HAND TO HIRE.

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Hendricks Dairy.

FRESH MILK & CREAM

Delivered to Any Part of the City.

Leave Orders in Second-Hand Store, Corner Front and Oak Streets.

C. Hendricks, - Port Angeles

JOHNSON & BORK,

House, Sign and Decorative Painters

—DEALERS IN—

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

Front St., between Oak and Laurel, Port Angeles

RAPID FIRING GUNS.

HOW THE INVENTOR OF THE GATLING STRUGGLED AT FIRST.

Where He Got His Idea and How He Elaborated It—The Fundamental Principle of the Maxim Gun, in Which the Recoil Is Made to Do the Work.

A white haired, white bearded old man of striking presence and nervous manners is a familiar and frequent figure at one of the up town hotels. His name is Richard J. Gatling, and he is the inventor of the Gatling gun, which has played in modern warfare a larger and more effective part than any other instrument of destruction. Dr. Gatling has been a great traveler as well as a close and careful observer, and is a delightful and instructive companion. While chatting with him the other evening he told me the curious and interesting story of the origin of the Gatling gun. Dr. Gatling was born in South Carolina and received his medical training here in New York.

"In 1861," said he, "I was living in Indianapolis. My residence was near the depot, and I often saw troops of volunteers leaving for the front or when the dead bodies were brought home for burial. I was surprised to note that the number of men killed by sickness was far greater than those killed by ball or actual battle. One day I observed that of nineteen corpses which arrived at the depot only three had been killed in battle. Then the thought struck me that if a gun could be constructed capable of doing the work of a hundred men and requiring but two or three to operate it the horrors and the duration of war would be wonderfully lessened.

"I set to work at once, and in a few months completed the first Gatling gun. My first guns were built in Cincinnati and were able to fire from 150 to 250 shots per minute. Six had been completed when the factory burned down and the guns were destroyed. Following this accident I had thirteen guns made at what is now the type foundry in Cincinnati, and those I sent on by my partner, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, to Washington to persuade the government to introduce them. He took them to Baltimore, where he left twelve, and went with the other to Washington. The chief of the ordnance department at the time was an old fogy. He received him coldly, told him he had no faith in his gun and that he believed that flintlock muskets were, on the whole, the best weapons for warfare. In short, he would have nothing to do with him.

"My partner then left Washington and returned to Baltimore. Ben Butler was there with his troops. He had heard of the guns, and he asked to see them work. As soon as he had done so he said he would buy them on his own responsibility, and did so, giving his voucher for $12,000 for them. My partner had this cashed, but at this time there was a great fall in pork, and 50,000 hogs which he had packed in Chicago with the expectation of a rise had to be sold. In a word, the break in the market ruined him, and my money went with him.

"So for the first twenty guns I had made at a great cost to myself I received nothing. Ben Butler took the guns he had bought with him to the battle of Petersburg and fired them himself. They created great consternation and slaughter, and the news of them went all over the world. Now they are used by all the leading governments of Europe, and also in Asia and Africa."

Equally curious and equally interesting was the origin of the Maxim gun, in rapidity of fire and destructive qualities the most formidable rival of the Gatling gun. Hiram S. Maxim, from whose brain it sprang, is one of the greatest of living inventors, a man of splendid intellect and superabundant energy. Long before he became famous as a gun inventor he had achieved distinction as an electrician, and it is well known that he was narrowly anticipated by Edison in the perfecting of the incandescent light. "When I went south as a soldier in the ranks many years ago," said Mr. Maxim not long since, "and fired my first musket the recoil knocked me down. Ever since I was a boy I had experimented with tools and wood in making little cannon, and when I fell down a new idea came to me. I wondered if I could not put that vigorous recoil to some good use. When I went to London I experimented a long while, and my gun is the result. The principle is simple. The cartridges are fixed on a long strip of canvas, which passes at right angles through the gun. I press a button, the trigger is released, and the first shot is fired.

"The recoil of the gun is all spent in pushing the lock piece back against a spring and pulling the canvas strip so that another cartridge falls into its place. As soon as the lock piece touches the spring it is released again. Another shot is fired, and the recoil pushes it back again, and so it keeps up as long as I hold my finger on the button, or as long as there is a single cartridge in the strip. Of course there are many details of mechanism, but that is the principle of the thing. There are 333 rounds on each canvas strip, and the gun fires at the rate of ten a second, or about 600 a minute. The Russian army has 1,000 rounds on a strip."—New York Herald.

Death from Fright.

I have interested myself somewhat in looking up unusual causes of death, and have met several well authenticated cases where fright was the cause. The English Surgeon General Francis tells of a drummer in India across whose legs a harmless lizard crawled while he was half asleep. He was sure that a cobra had bitten him, and it was too much for his nerves, and he died.—Dr. Elder in Washington Post.

A Gallant Reply.

A distinguished Philadelphia lawyer asked by his wife in company when the question was going round, "Who would you rather be if not yourself?" made the gallant reply, "Your second husband, dear."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Honest Veterans Are for Pension Reform.

Two dollars a month to a veteran who was wounded and disabled in battle is not enough, yet one of the best comrades in the city, the commander of his post, was getting that, and believing himself entitled to more applied for an increase. His application was refused. A fellow who was not wounded during the war, but got slightly injured in the leg by a fall from a horse, was rerated at thirty dollars a month by Tanner, and got some $5,000 arrearages besides. We know of other such cases which we hope to see investigated and corrected. All undeserving pensioners may well quake; deserving pensioners need have no fear.

If today every man and woman whose name is on the pension list were required to appear before the proper authority, there to substantiate their claim to pension by evidence that would be admitted in any court of law, or be allowed by the most lenient of juries, there would undoubtedly be a great many names taken from the list altogether and a far greater number of pensioners reduced in amount.

The people should have this money saved for them. We believe the incoming administration will do it. No honest man should object. Assuredly no fair veteran will do so.

The Gazette has always favored high pensions for deserving veterans. If a soldier in actual service was maimed or disabled so that his power to make a living for himself and his family was gone or impaired, his loss or impairment should be made good. That was the purpose in granting pensions. So long as the Republican party did that the people sustained them.

When they left that safe ground and embarked on a treacherous sea of extravagance, taking aboard the great army of claim agency sharks, they began to lose the confidence of the people. —Grand Army Gazette and National Guardsman.

Previousness of a Former Postmaster.

The funniest after election story is told by Representative Hopkins, of Illinois. In his district is the little crossroads postoffice of Ivanhoe, over which in Cleveland's administration a German Democrat presided. When President Harrison came into power Mr. Hopkins had the Democrat succeeded by a Teutonic Republican, who died about a year and a half ago. His wife was thereupon appointed postmistress. On the day after election the German Democrat appeared at the postoffice.

"Cleveland has won," he said with accents of the fatherland and of triumph delightfully mixed. "The postoffice is mine."

The widow, knowing that Cleveland had been elected, and unsuspectingly believing that her official career was ended, did not object when her predecessor brought a big wagon and carted the entire contents of the postoffice over to his store. He has been acting as postmaster ever since.

Yesterday Mr. Hopkins reported the facts to the postoffice department, and an inspector has been sent to convince the enterprising Democrat of the error of his way.—Washington Post.

Telegraphing at Sea.

The telephotoes, an instrument invented by Mr. C. V. Boughton, of this city, by which vessels at sea can converse at long distances, has been placed on public exhibition, and is pronounced a success by experts. The instrument consists of a series of wires and electrical connections, operated by a keyboard, by which 106 incandescent lights are controlled and made to produce the signals of the Morse telegraph alphabet. The wires number over 5,000 and occupy a space of only 11 by 12 inches. The dots of the telegraph characters are represented by two illuminated lamps, the spaces by twelve unilluminated lamps, and dashes by twelve illuminated lamps.

The inventor claims that 32-candle power lamps can be seen at a distance of ten to fifteen miles. Mr. Boughton has secured patents in this country and Europe. A complete instrument will be built and placed at the disposal of the United States government, to be exhibited on the model of the warship Chicago at the World's fair.—Buffalo Letter.

Collecting Taxes from Indians.

County Treasurer Summerland is having some difficulty in collecting taxes on the property owned in this county by the remnant of the Miami tribe of Indians, the latter declining to liquidate under the impression that they are not obliged to contribute to the support of the government. All have let the taxes on their farms go delinquent, and when the tax collector went out to obtain the money they chased him off the premises. He, however, made a levy on live stock, which would have been sold Friday had the Indians not secured a restraining order from the circuit court.—Wabash Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Serra Took First Prize.

The Spanish painter Serra, long domiciled at Rome, whose work is often seen in New York, took the first prize of a gold medal at a recent competition of Spanish artists at Madrid. He has the grand cross of the Order of Isabella, and has been further decorated by King Humbert. He is one of the artistic descendants of Fortuny.—New York Home Journal.

There Are Ekologists in Boston.

A new science was christened at the Vendome last night. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, called it "ekology," and its sponsors were the members of the Boston Boot and Shoe club and ladies, to the number of nearly 250. "ekology" is only another name for what has been known as the science of domestic economy.—Boston Record.

A Queer Looking Coffin.

Hezekiah Shepherd, an aged and eccentric citizen of Davis county, Ia., was recently buried at Drakeville, in the same county, in a coffin built in exact imitation of the easy chair in which he had sat for years.—St. Louis Republic.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Things Which Belong to the Body Coverings for the Night.

The hours of repose are among the essentials of the many matters of routine which contribute in varying measures toward existence. With these hours go the clothing for the night.

Many ideas are prevalent in regard to what should be worn at the time when one ordinarily prepares for that repose which is to give energy for the following day. One person has an opinion that a certain form of night robe and a bed covering of particular construction or character are the proper things for health and for comfort. Ordinarily these convictions of thought are not worth a serious consideration. A little common sense goes a great way and carries with it nearly every thing that suggests a proper habilimen. for the hours of sleeping.

In the first place there is the body garment proper, and this is from a purely sanitary standpoint best exemplified in the pajamas. Pajamas cover both body and limbs and furnish all necessary warmth and comfort. They are loose fitting and thoroughly comfortable, and so very easily adjusted that any one can put them on the body with that facility with which an ordinary night shirt is placed. Women who may be averse to adopting clothes which may outwardly appear manlike may find in health a goal well worth contesting, and in covering themselves with that style of garment which is thoroughly sensible.

The composition of the nightgown is a matter of taste. Canton flannel, linen and woolen goods stand at the head of the list; after these come the silks. One, however, which deserves special attention and which is equally suited for both sexes is the real china silk. This last is the best, but cannot be procured at prices within ordinary range of purse. If it can be bought it will give not only a necessary protection, but a comfortable and an enduring garment.

The matter of bed clothing is another thing deserving of thought, comprising that same relation to the body which the outer clothing should hold. A few simple rules should cover the entire ground, and they are comprised in four homely precepts: Use a hair or husk mattress, cover this mattress with a blanket, cover the blanket with a sheet, put a sheet, blankets and counterpane, or extras if you like, above this, and always bear in mind that a lowering of the body's temperature at night is not to be sanctioned.—New York World.

Blinding a Shark.

A successful diver must possess great courage and nerves of steel. Such a man, connected with a large wrecking company, was visiting the pearl fisheries in the gulf of California. On one of his trips in quest of the pearl oyster he had a narrow escape from a fearful death.

He had been instructed never to stir from the bottom until he had looked up and around. Fortunately he heeded the advice. Having filled his bag he glanced quickly about, and caught sight of a huge shovel nosed shark watching him.

In an emergency men think fast. Near the diver was a large rock. He moved quickly to the other side of it, hoping to dodge the ferocious monster. But the maneuver did not work; the shark watched every movement, changing his position by a slight motion of his powerful tail.

Time was precious, and the diver conceived the idea of blinding the shark by stirring up the mud. Under cover of that he might escape. He worked for dear life, and had the water thick with mud in less than half a minute.

Slipping around the rock again he rose to the surface, having barely strength enough to reach the side of the boat, and was hauled on board just as the voracious man eater made a rush for him.—Frank Leslie's Magazine.

Two Extremes.

There are many things which women do not approve in men, as there are doubtless many faults in the moral and mental composition of women which are distasteful to men.

The violence and abusiveness, the lack of dignity, and even those personal differences which are emphasized with blows it would be painful to see introduced into an assemblage of women. Nevertheless there is no reason why the other extreme of excessive amiability should be aimed at, with the caressing and petting that have their proper and only place within the four walls and the strict seclusion of home. It is a far cry from the masculine turbulence of a political primary to the excessive sweetness of the too "womanly" convention, but there lies between the two a golden mean, where courtesy and refinement and unceasing regard for the feelings of others are perfectly compatible with official dignity and refreshing good sense. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Venetian Hospitality.

Whatever might have been said against the Venetians, they were a hospitable people—this, too, in small as well as in great matters. When, for example, in 1476, an ambassador from the khan of Tartary visited the city, and it was known that the khan and his suit carried but one shirt apiece in their bags, the senate formally voted twenty ducats, that they might be provided with additional shirts, which were accordingly made "alla tartarescha," and presented. We can imagine how the good councilors and citizens would enjoy this kindly little jest.—National Review.

A Retort on Black Friday.

On that historic day in Wall street following the memorable Black Friday Gould's old partner, shaking his finger in the millionaire's face, shouted:

"I'll live to see the day, sir, when you'll have to earn a living by going around this street with a hand organ and a monkey."

"Maybe you will, Henry; maybe you will," was the retort. "And when I want a monkey, Henry, I'll send for you."—Exchange.

An English Court Decision.

Patent medicine advertisers who offer to bank on the virtues of their remedies can be compelled to redeem their promises in the English courts. A test case decided this week by the court of appeals establishes an interesting precedent for America as well. A year ago, when the influenza was prevalent, the Carbolic Smoke Ball company in an advertisement guaranteed immunity from the disease to everybody who used the remedy three times daily for two weeks, £100 to be the forfeit. Mrs. Carlill used the smoke ball faithfully for three weeks and then the epidemic seized her. She sent in her claim for £100, but the money wasn't paid.

All sorts of excuses were offered. It was argued that the offer was a mere device to attract attention, a wager vague in its terms, that there was not a complete contract, because Mrs. Carlill did not notify the company of her acceptance of the offer. All these excuses have been brushed aside by the courts in which Mrs. Carlill brought suit. Lord Justice Bowen, in the decision, likens the case to the offer of a reward for a lost dog. People do not write letters to the advertiser accepting his offer, but they look for the dog. It is safe to say that the decision will work a sweeping modification of the claims made on behalf of the thousand and one curealls in the public prints.—London Letter.

Officeholders Who Pay Rent.

Governor Leon Abbett, who was informally nominated for senator from New Jersey by Governor Elect Werts at the Democratic society's dinner in Jersey City a few evenings ago, has a law office on Broadway opposite the postoffice. The sign is on the stairs and on the door, but "Leon Abbett, Lawyer," is very seldom inside. Callers are informed that the governor is in Trenton, or that the governor is in Jersey City, or elsewhere in New York, or in some other part of New Jersey. Many other out of town officeholders have offices on Broadway. Railroad Commissioner Chapin's law office is in the Corbin building. He drops in occasionally, but one cannot find him unless he makes an appointment.

Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, is a member of a banking firm. He keeps an eye on his business, but does not go to his office regularly. Commissioner of City Works Adams, of Brooklyn, has a law office in this city, and finds time to drop in and pass the time of day with the office boy occasionally. It is estimated that upward of 500 officeholders and others are paying rent for offices which they do not occupy. It's a good thing for the landlords.—New York Advertiser.

The Dedicatory Ode.

Departing from the precedent established when the preliminary arrangement for the recent dedicatory ceremonies were made, it has been decided to pass by the younger aspirants for the laurel wreath and request the veteran Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to furnish an appropriate ode for the May Day celebration of the opening of the exposition. It seems to be the universal opinion of the directors and of the commissioners that the last member of America's first school of great writers should be paid this compliment.

After Miss Harriet Monroe had been commissioned to prepare the dedicatory ode, and until the young lady had herself disarmed criticism, many harsh things were said of the committee's action. In this case it will be impossible for the most exacting to find fault with the choice. This has been the idea of those who have made the decision. No direct promise has been received from Dr. Holmes, still it is understood that if the request is made he will consent to serve the exposition. It is also said that he will make the ode his final masterpiece.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Remarkable Decision.

The decision of the New York courts the other day in favor of the Godeys, granting them the right to illustrate their new style dresses by printing representations of them on the figures of prominent society women, whose faces are so well reproduced that one cannot but recognize them, will strike terror to the hearts of prominent women in the north and everywhere, but if the law says it's right it's right, and that is all there is to be said about it. If your face appears in a fashion magazine over a dress pattern of a gymnasium suit, a full dress costume, or anything else the fashion designer cares to represent in the line of women's clothes, all you can do is just "to grin and bear it" and say nothing at all.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Amusing Newspaper Blunder.

Edmund Yates writes: "One of the most amusing newspaper blunders I have recently met with occurred in connection with the manifestations at Brussels. On the line of the route followed by the procession stands a marble statue of General Belliard, a Frenchman, who fought at Waterloo and died in 1832. Somebody placed a universal suffrage placard in his hand. Upon this the Paris papers, misled by a telegram, announced that the insurgents had attacked the king's escort, seized General Belliard and forced him to carry a seditious handbill against his will."

New York at the Fair.

The four statues which will occupy niches in front of the New York state building at the World's fair are of Christopher Columbus, Hendrick Hudson, George Clinton, the first governor of this state, and Roswell P. Flower, the present executive.—Buffalo Express.

A Sedalia (Mo.) man killed fifty-six copperheads in his yard on his fiftieth birthday. He is a very superstitious man and thinks it is a sure sign that he has only six years to live.

Captain Illine, whose death has just been reported from Russia, commanded "the terrible battery" which made such havoc at Sevastopol among the British and French troops.

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"A nation of politicians? Nonsense. There is not enough real knowledge of politics and politicians in the entire country to keep a man from being ashamed of this 'land of the free' whenever he thinks of it," said John G. Wythe, of New York, to a crowd in the Laclede corridors. "You don't believe it? Let me ask you a question or two. Now here is a crowd far above the average in general knowledge of politics, and yet an Englishman would be ashamed to possess as little knowledge of the politics of his country as we do here. Who were the candidates for president of this great and splendid country of ours at the election just gone by? All of you answer 'Cleveland' and 'Harrison,' but only five or six say 'Weaver,' and one man alone says 'Bidwell.' That's all? No other candidate? Didn't you know there were other candidates, one of whom got three times as many votes in New York as Weaver? Didn't know it? His name is Wing. Never heard of Wing—Simon Wing, the socialist?

"And yet you call this a nation of politicians! Can any man in the crowd name Bidwell's running mate? Or even Weaver's? No. And the most thoughtful campaign in the entire history of the country has just closed. No, sir, we are a nation of superficial pretenders. We glance hurriedly through the papers to a sufficient extent to talk glibly about one or two of the principal candidates in the great race and think we know it all. We would not even know the shibboleth of each of the great contending factions if it was not hammered into our heads every day for months at a time. It makes me tired."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Jail When Elected to the Legislature.

From the legislature to jail is not an unheard of thing in the history of state governments, but in going from jail to the legislature Judge Lane, presiding judge of the county court of Cass county, Mo., will have rather exceeded the record.

Judge Lane is an official resident of one of those Missouri counties sweating under the burden of a great railroad debt. The duty of the judge was to have levied a tax to meet interest on these bonds, but leaning in his sympathies toward the taxpayers he refused. For this he was sentenced to jail by a United States judge. While in jail the populace, relieved of an impending financial stress by his action, nominated him for representative on the Democratic ticket. He accepted, hired a typewriter and conducted his campaign by mail in such a manner that he led his ticket by several hundred votes. His term as judge expires Jan. 1, and he will step out of jail directly into the state assembly.

In this position he will probably be expected to retaliate against the railroad corporation which indirectly [illegible] his incarceration.—Chicago [illegible] ord.

Almost One Hundred Miles [illegible]

What is believed to be the fastest time on record was made by a compound locomotive of the Vauclain type on the Bound Brook route between Philadelphia and New York on Friday evening, Nov. 18. The locomotive, No. 385, was attached to the regular 5:15 p. m. express from Philadelphia, which consisted of four cars. A number of very rapid runs of several miles were made. Between Jenkintown and Yardley five successive miles were run in 205 seconds, or at the rate of eighty-eight miles per hour, and near Neshaminy a mile was made in thirty-nine seconds.

The record was broken, however, between Plainfield and Elizabeth on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where one mile was run in thirty-seven seconds, and two successive miles in seventy-five seconds, or at the rate of ninety-seven miles per hour. The engine which made this extraordinary record weighs 123,800 pounds without tender, and carried 88,400 pounds of it on the drivers, the latter being seventy-eight inches in diameter.—Engineering Record.

Labouchere on Large Fortunes.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, discussing the recent death of Jay Gould and the large fortune he left in London Truth, says: "Were I an American I should meet this tendency by a progressive death duty on all bequests. What I mean is that the duty would not progress on the sum total left by the individual, but on the sum inherited by the individual. Suppose that a man left $1,000,000, and that my progressive duty doubled itself on every $500,000 inherited by any of his heirs. My plan would work out in this way: If the duty on the first $500,000 were 5 per cent., should he leave one person $1,000,000 the sum of $75,000 would have to be paid, $175,000 by any one getting $1,500,000, and so on, until the effect of leaving an excessive amount to one individual would be that the state would become the sole heir. This would prevent the perpetuation of accumulations and oblige a millionaire so to spread his money on his death that a large number of individuals would profit by it."

Displaying a Genius for Trading.

Lewis Strodtbeck left Martinsville three months ago. Up to this time he had been looked upon as a little less than incorrigible lad. He is about sixteen years old. When he left with a lot of gypsies he had a good suit of clothes, and there ended the extent of his possessions. He traded his clothes for an inferior suit and a plug of a horse. Since then he has proven himself an adept at trading, and today he owns a restaurant in Vincennes, five horses, and clothes to wear to church.—Indianapolis Journal.

Nevertheless Coal Is Going Up.

A few days ago the Reading railroad brought sixty-five coal trains from the mines to tidewater. This does not appear like much of an item, but sixty trains contain enough cars to hold 109,200 tons. The freight is about $2.10 a ton. Result, nearly $250,000—very fair pay for a day's work. Coal, by the way, is still going up.—New York Herald.

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Published every Friday at Port Angeles, Washington, by

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

PATERNALISM WRONG.

The prophesy of Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., as to the conditions, social and political, that will be upon earth in the year 1993, is attracting widespread attention. The learned divine finds a basis for his reflections in the following assumed hypothesis:

"'The less government the better' is a motto of an infantile republic. It is out of date at least 100 years. By government our ancestors understood tyranny, kingship, a power outside of the people pressing upon them. By government now we understand the people governing themselves. As life becomes necessarily complex, so government must keep pace with the development of life; otherwise liberty will become at last a mockery."

Through the operation of this socialistic theory, Mr. Dixon foresees the sure and swift panacea for all the evils of our political and social system.

The eminent theologian sees men and women in full possession of all their natural rights, an hundred years hence. But how it is all to be accomplished by paternalism is not made clear.

The right to a currency that will not hinder, but promote the freest possible exchange of the products of labor, the right to an equitable system of taxation, the right that every individual has to enough of the earth's surface on which to live and prosper, the right to individual freedom for man and woman alike all so clearly prophesied for the next century, are natural rights, to attain which, unnatural restrictions of the paternalism of the past must be removed. The conditions that make the exercise of these latent rights an impossibility, are the result of centuries tyrannic paternalism.

Paternalism or governmental interference is an artificial institution promulgated near time's beginning by those strong in power or intellect for the express purpose of profiting on the liberties and rights of those less fortunate. These old tyrants and their decendents rioted upon the stolen and self appropriated privilege so long that a conservative following was found amongst those who are always searching the past for a precedent for every action of public concern.

The faith of these conservatives was so strongly centered in the generations gone, rather than in their active, awakened fellows, when this nation was established, they, under the leadership of Mr. Hamilton, proposed a monarchy, believing their masses not capable of self government.

It is strange that in the light of this last quarter of the Nineteenth century's developments that all had not ere this recognized in its true colors this grim and hideous spectral — paternalism, the ghost of tyranny.

AN INTERESTING WAR.

The political situation in the state of New York is becoming interesting. It is beginning to look like a great triangular war, with President Cleveland, "Boss" Crocker and Senator Hill, the three principals, with the chances of success in the order mentioned, unless Senotor Hill makes peace with Tammany, which does not now seem probable. In fact, many think the great senator will prefer to support Mr. Cleveland in the war that is breeding, and so interpret the much talked of consultation between president and senator a few days since.

If the New York World represents the president, as has been alleged, a fight fast and furious will soon be in full blast. That powerful and brillant journal unmasked its batteries and opened a fire on the state machine in New York that cannot be mistaken. It attacks the leadeaship of Senator Murphy, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan and "Boss" Crocker as not even the Independent press of New York city has done.

"Gov. Flower," says the World, "is but a tool of the "bosses," and Senator Hill has been cast adrift by his ungrateful comrades whom he helped into power," and it proceeds with charges libelous, if not true: "The machine leaders are not in politics to advance public politics or to promote the public interests. They are in politics for what they can make. They levy triubte on corporations. They sell legislation. They compel all who are obliged to have relations with the city or the state to pay tribute to them. They do not desire the alliance of pure men with honorable ambitions. They drive such men out of politics, and keep them out."

The World demands that the President use his great power to to crush this gigantic oligarchy.

The progress of the fight will be watched for with great interest, the final result being so doubtful. It is probable, however, that the result will be a reorganization of Tammany and the Democratic State Central Committee with such men as Bourke Cochran as counselors, and with the masses of the people as the principal factor.

ANGELES MUST HAVE IT.

The prospects for an immediate greatness for Port Angeles were never so good as today. With transcontinental connections. Port Angeles can have no competitor, nor need she fear any rival. A woolen mill comes to us unasked within a week from the submitting of a proposition to build a railroad. Let us secure the railroad and industries will come thick and fast, and with them a rapid advancement of neighboring and contiguous territory. One or more railroads through the west end will be an immediate result, and with that, the establishment of wholesale houses and sawmills and shingle mills. These taken with the grain trade and the Asiatic trade and the passenger traffic will make Port Angeles a metropolis inside of five years.

How much depends on the raising of the bonus can be easily seen. The citizens of this city must not let the opportunity pass. Port Angales must have a railroad, and have it in 1893.

WE congratulate the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., on the clearness of his vision of the conditions an hundred years from now, made more remarkable by the fact that he looked into the wrong end of the telescope.

HON. SILAS W. LAMOREUX, of Wisconsin, uncle of Mr. F. O. Lomoreux, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE New York Tribune says it's by performance and not by platitudes that on administration is finally judged. It ought to know. Its last administration has an experience of 1,300,000 minority.

THOSE who are awaiting anxiously and more or less patiently for their division of the loaves and fishes must not forget that the distribution of the offices is one of the minor duties of the Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland has more important duties to perform.

LAST week a railroad; this week a woolen mill; next.

JUST watch Port Angeles grow!

Serious Accident.

Mr. Chas. D. Ulmer, of the Tribune-Times, met with a serious accident last week. While riding over a bridge his horse slipped and fell onto him, injuring him internally. It was feared for a time that his injuries might prove fatal, but later developments proved to the contrary.

ON FRUIT CULTURE.

Invaluable Suggestions to Those Who Contemplate

ENGAGING IN THE RAISING OF FRUIT

How to Plant and Take Care of an Orchard—The Selection of Trees an Important Point—The Soil Best Adapted to Fruit—Other Essential Points.

It is generally admitted that no sood posesses greater medicinal and health giving properties than the different varieties of fruit in their ripend state. It is also an observed fact that where a man's diet consists largely of fruit he is healthy both in mind and body and seldom suffers from an attack of sickness. Each has his favorite variety of fruit from the pleasant flavor of the saccharine grape to the acid juice of the lemon, not to enlarge upon the luscious peach, rich sugary plums, delicious melting pears, and that brisk, often peculiar aromatic flavor possessed by the apple alone. How few are able to indulge the inherent craving for this wholesome article, under existing circumstances. Situated as we are in a new country, with very few bearing orchards in our vicinity, we must depend upon our fruit supply coming from California or elsewhere, and only those with plenty of means at their disposal, are able to pay the unreasonable prices charged them, consequently instead of being a common every-day article, used in every household it takes the form of a luxury. There is no reason why every farmer and owner of a few acres of land, should not derive a profitable income, raising fruit for market, and at the same time have ample for his own and family's needs. No fruit on being shipped, often when half ripe can equal that grown in your own orchard and picked when fully ripe or in its right season. Many will raise the objection that they must wait too long for trees to come into bearing, but this generally proves to be an ill-founded excuse. Certainly if the trees are neglected and choked out by the grass and weeds the best results can hardly be expected. What garden or farm crop would be profitable, if after planting, it were left to care for itself? Take the apple one of the longest fruit trees to come into bearing, on this coast it will commence bearing the third or fourth year, although in the Eastern states it requires six or seven. The state south of us is well named the land of the big red apples and here in Washington, we have much the same climate as they get in the Willamette Valley where a deal of fruit is raised, where all fruits of the temperate region grow to perfection. What fruit can be put to more uses than the world wide apple, ripening all the way from July till late in Fall, and by the art of jellies and preserves may be had on the table the whole year round. It is one of the easiest trees of culture, and no fruit is considered more wholesome. When land requires so much labor to prepare it for cultivation, as in our thickly timbered forests, it could not be better or more profitable utilized than by planting to orchard. It is not necessary to remove stumps from the land, but simply to slash, and clear ground from logs and brush, afterwards keeping the soil in a piable condition to admit air and moisture, which acts as a mulch in a dry season.

Fruit trees without an exception require well drained soil, and generally thrive best on the uplands. Pear trees do best and yield large crops of finest flavored fruit on the heavier upland clay. Apple trees prefer a somewhat lighter soil, and should be continually cultivated. Frequent shallow hoeing through the summer, is what keeps them vigorous and healthy, and unless the soil be poor and gravelly they need no manure. The plum, prune, etc. delight in an upland clay, but the peach prefers a sandy loam.

When trees have borne crops of fruit for several years, some of the mineral elements of the soil should be replaced in order to insure large crops of fine fruit. Lime is one of the best fertilizers for the apple, and ashes or potash should be applied to stone fruits, especially peaches. One of the greatest mistakes in setting out an orchard is to leave large tops on trees just from the nursery, where the roots generally receive a severe pruning in digging. In this condition the tree can barely sustain itself through the summer, and more trees are anually lost through this treatment than all other causes combined. Having such a large leaf surface exposed to the sun, its sap passes off in evaporation, before new roots can start forth and replace the vital element. The safe and surer method is to cut back the top close to the body of tree, which keeps back the top growth until new roots are formed, when the tree starts out into vigorous growth often growing a better head than it had at first.

Be careful not to plant fruit trees too deep, and always work in the soil between roots, treading firmly with the heel in a circle close to its trunk. Even set them a little shallower than they stood in the nursery, as the chief feeders of a tree are the rootlets, which are found near the surface in their natural place receiving beneficial effects from air and moisture thus obtained. It is also a mistake to place fresh, strong manure close to the roots, and when used it should be thoroughly decomposed.

Better results must be derived from setting out a dozen trees and bestowing the necessary care and attention upon them, than by planting a hundred or more to become sickly and stunted in their growth from carelessness and neglect. Healthy foliage denotes a thrifty tree, and it is essential that the leaves should be kept free from the various aphides, lice, caterpillars etc. The leaves are the respiratory organs of the tree, and if these are destroyed while the tree is in full growth, in all opposition to nature, the tree must suffer greatly and if the evil is not arrested in time, must perish.

Fruit growers as a body are almost unanimous in agreeing that trees headed low give the best results. Instead of leaving a bare trunk six feet or more exposed to the heat of sun and weather, the head should be allowed to start at four or five feet from the ground, and peaches are allowed to branch close to the ground. As well as being so beneficial to the health and vigor of the tree, it admits of gathering the fruit with more ease and dispatch, and the natural tendency of trees on this coast is to shoot up and become sky scrapers.

We are not troubled with the plum curculio, that greatest enemy of the plum and often the cherry in the East, which insect punctures the immature fruit and causes it to fall before ripe. Tobacco stems and leaves steeped in water will make a solution that will destroy most insect pests and being a vegetable never injures the foliage of a tree like some mineral solutions. Stronger insecticides are used in large orchards where a spray and force pump are necessary. Cherries thrive in a poorer soil than most fruit trees, and in parts of the state where extensively grown, they bear large crops of fruit annually, and the varieties of best quality are chiefly grown, as the Biggareans and Hearts, which are too tender to stand the Eastern winter, where they split open from severe frost and the sap and gum escapes to the great injury of the tree. Here they grow to perfection and live to a green old age. Though of inferior quality as a desert fruit the sour or pie cherries should find a place in every orchard as they are indispensable for cooking and preserving.

Though as a rule fruit should be allowed to ripen on the tree to develop its best qualities, the pear is an exception which goes to prove the general rule. As soon as it has attained its size and the stem will part readily from the spur to which it is attached, the pear has received all its nourishment and should be gathered immediately, keeping in a cool place till wanted for use and then brought into a light room a day or two before being eaten.

The fall is perhaps the best time to plant out an orchard especially if done early while the ground is warm. If delayed too late or after cold weather has set in, there is little if any advantage over spring planting, for the tree will send forth very few roots until the soil has some warmth in it and trees set out as late as May have been known to make a good growth before the fall.

Trees should be pruned each year before starting into growth removing all useless shoots. They should be trimmed in such a way as to keep the heads open and allow each leaf its share of air and sunshine. Some trees notably pears need but little pruning, but apples and other vigorous growing trees need constant trimming in order that the branches do not get too numerous, crowding each other and shading from light. The quince is considered a profitable fruit, but needs richer land than most fruit trees and should be manured every year. The orange or apple variety is most extensively grown, and is perhaps the most profitable. It is highly prized for jellies, etc.

Trees should never be allowed to overload themselves bearing fruit especially while young. When the crop is plentiful, it is better to thin out the fruit, by so doing the remainder will increase in size and flavor, and the tree will not become exhausted in ripening seeds, which is one of the chief causes of an off fruiting season.

Root crops may be safely grown in an orchard, but no grain or hay should find a place there. Even clover which tends to mulch the soil by supplying moisture should not be permitted to ripen seed. The safest plan is to grow hoed crops until the trees shade the land, and then let the trees have the entire space. Small fruit bushes may be planted along in rows in an orchard, being careful to keep them three or four feet from each tree in order to leave room for proper cultivation.

An average yield for prune trees set out five years is three hundred pounds of green fruit, and young bearing orchards yield from seven to ten dollars a tree in fruit.

Roots of fruit trees should never be exposed to the action of frost or drying wind. When not in the ground they are out of their element as a fish out of water.

A safe distance for planting trees is as follows—feet apart, apples 25x30, pears prune, plum, 18x20; peach, cherries, 15 x20. As it is many years before the trees will need all the space, in order to secure the greatest returns, I would advise planting apples 30x30 feet apart and placing upright growing trees between, prune, cherry, etc, allowing each fifteen feet of room. I believe it to be a good profitable plan and have adopted it.

As a summer pear the Bartlett is first on the list and rightly so for it is popular everywhere. But when keeping qualities are desired other varieties must be selected as Louis Bonne D., Jersey and Fall Butter in fall, and Winter Nellis. Burr Easter and Benn D. Anjou for winter, all standard kinds are best for this latitude.

We have a large variety of plums to choose from, but some prove to be more profitable than others though not necessarily better in quantity. Green Gage is one of the earliest to ripen and has no superior. It is small, yellowish green, sweet, juicy, fine flavor. Bradshaw is a vigorous and productive, fruit large, reddish purple, oval shape. Jefferson is a rich plum and large, yellow with orange flesh, sugary flavor. Washington is large, yellowish green, marked with red, productive ripens in August. Yellow Egg is a valuable market variety, vigorous and productive.

Italian is a rich prune, dark blue, yellow flesh, juicy and sweet. Silver prune is a late productive sort, fine for drying. The French prune is extensively grown in California and dried in the sun, it is small but good.

Some of the best apples adapted to this state are, for summer, Red Astrachan large deep crimson, juicy, sour, tree hardy and productive. Yellow Transparent is a good early marketing variety and early apples command higher prices, ripens before early harvest, turns waxy yellow when ripe. Duchess of Aldenberg is often counted a summer apple, but is seldom used before September, an early bearing variety, medium size, red streaks on golden ground, juicy and sub acid. Gravenstein is a profitable fall apple, also Alexander and Fall Pippin, King of Tompkins county is a valuable winter apple, large, yellow marked with red, flesh tender rich vinous flavor. Rhode Island Greening is another valuable winter sort. Baldwin is a very hardy variety, and possesses all the qualities of a rich apple, keeps from November till March. Wagreen is a popular market variety keeps from November till February. In crab apples Hyslop is one of the best, makes good jelly.

There is considerable profit to be derived from the growing of small fruits for market; and strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, etc., are always in demand at good prices. This is a business that should be followed by every fruit grower, for he will derive an income from it while waiting for the trees to come into bearing, and it is found profitable at all times, so much so that many growers prefer to make a specialty of small fruit culture and net four and five hundred dollars an acre upon the crops.

Conclusion—When sufficient fruit is produced to supply the home demand we have the markets of the world open to us, and situated as we are here in Clallam county with every shipping specialty, in the years to come there is no reason why the raising of fruit should not be one of the leading industries, and the product exported estimated in tons.

Aside from the profit connected with the raising of fruit, there is an elevating influence arising from the pursuit, which educates the nobler part of man, and sheds a refining influence upon all who follow this calling, an employment which fascinates and constantly opens new channels for experiment and improvement.

This is not intended as a complete treatise on fruit culture in all its details, but merely as a guide, and as giving a few timely hints on the subject, more especially for beginners, and I trust it may be the means of many acquiring a taste for this profitable occupation and their desiring a further insight into the subject in all its branches.

A. LINGHAM.

Lake Valley Nurseries.

Leading varieties of Prune, Plum, Apple, Pear and Cherry trees, etc, also a fine stock of small fruit bushes, and other plants. All of first quality and at reasonable prices. For sale and grown at the Lake Valley Nurseries by

A. LINGHAM,
Port Angeles, Wash.

Specimen trees at my residence on 11th street between Oak and Laurel.

A New Firm.

Messrs. A. A. Smith and W. W. Dedman, under the firm name of Smith & Dedman, have opened an office in the the Williams' block and will do a general brokage business in real estate, loans and insurance. Mr. Smith was formerly editor of the pioneer newspaper of Clallam county and is well and favorably known throughout the county and state, and by the investors in Port Angeles realty from all over the United States. Mr. Dedman was formerly associated with the Democrat and later was deputy sheriff under Gould. Mr. Dedman has also an extensive acquaintance over the State. The popularity of these gentlemen, their reputation, and business ability will insure speedy sales.

Baptist Church Services.

Song—Rehearsal Saturday evening at 7:30 to which all are invited.
Subject for Sunday morning discourse—"The Bible God's Word to our Times."
Evening subject—"Offense in our Point, Guilty of all."
Sunday School at the close of the morning.
Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m.— conducted by Mr. Elsworth Petterson, subject, "Promises"—Let each one bring a promise from the Bible.
Everybody welcome to all of the services.

The Fisher Pharmacy is the old reliable.

MALLETTE AMENDS HIS

Street Railway Ordinance Slightly Changing the Route.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE

Requests That the Council Have an Official Map Prepared, Adopted and Litographed — Bridge and Street Improvements—The Lincoln Wharf Contest—Taxes Must be Paid in Cash After April 1st.

The council met in regular session Wednesday evening with Mayor Smith and Councilmen Kreuger, Reed, Beam, Rose, Carver and Ristine, present.

Mallette requested that his street railway franchise be amended so as to change the route from over Tumwater hill to First street along Tumwater to Fifth street.

A petition from Geo. Fend and F. P. Fisher was read in which petitioners prayed that Major Harding be not granted a franchise for a wharf at foot of Lincoln street as such franchise right was granted by Clallam county, when it could not legally exercise such authority; said F. P. Fisher and Geo. Fend had previously made improvements; and Lincoln had never been extended north of Front. Referred to franchise committee.

Councilman Beam moved that the street commissioner be instructed to proceed at once and lay a sidewalk on First street between Peabody and Pine, wherever such walk is required. The motion prevailed.

The city treasurer stated that the council should demand that ta least one-third of delinquent taxes be paid in cash, otherwise the city would not be able to meet its accruing obligations.

Councilman Ristine moved that all delinquent taxes unpaid on and after the 1st of April be paid in cash. The motion prevailed.

A committee from the board of trade being present were given a hearing. The chairman of the committee, Dr. Gore, briefly stated that Mr. Williams and himself had been detailed as a committee from the board of trade, to request that the council have a map of the city of Port Angeles litographed and designated as an official map. The cost would not exceed $500 and would be of inestimable value to the city. Mr. Williams stated that a map adopted by the city as official would find ready sale and reimburse the city for the outlay. On motion a committee was appointed comprising Councilmen Kreuger, Beam and Ristine to look into the matter and report at the next regular meeting.

The street commissioner reports that it would cost $309.74 to complete Peabody street bridge. He was authorized to complete the structure.

The franchise committee asked for an extension of time to report on the Mallette street railway franchise ordinance. The request was granted.

Franchise committee was given further time to report on the Harding wharf franchise.

The street commissioner was instructed to examine Tumwater hill and prepare an estimate of cost of its improvement and submit at the next meeting.

Council adjourned.

Everett to Assist Us.

President Hewett, of the Everett Land Company, in an interview published in today's Post-Intelligencer says the Plummer railroad scheme is feasible and in the hands of people able to put it on its feet. He favors the donation of $75,000 to the bonus by Everett.

At the City Hotel.

J. H. Irving, J. W. Martin, T. A. Noble John Carr, Seattle; Henry L. Wilson Geo. Johnson, city; Joe Shaw, J. F. Salisberry and wife, Portland; F. T. Fischer, H. E. Dunning, Frisco; E. A. Gardner, Seattle; M. B. Smith, Frisco; Peter Bowman, Seattle; J. S. Coolican, Portland; J. M. Ferress, Chicago; Jas. Hamblin, Beaver; S. E. Yerkes, Townsend; A. W. Morgensten, J. Gilleran, Dr. Gore, Frisco R. A. Davs, Dungness; F. A. Wing, C. M. Gregory, Seattle; J. A. Moore, J. A. McDonald, Seattle; W. B. Warren, J. F. Pinckney, St. Louis; R. J. Flinn, Tacoma J. A. Doyle, W. W. Felger Allen Weir, Olympia I. Jacobs, Chas. Harris, Frisco, W. L. Church, G. G. McNamara, Townsend, W. H. Giver, Portland E. W. Ruff Seattle, J. Jones. Townsend.

THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24. 1893.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. F. P. Fisher went up Sound, Tuesday.

Wm. Church of Dungness, was in the city this week.

R. A. Davis of Dungness made Angeles a visit this week.

Mr. Al Miller, of Port Crescent, is in town on business.

Mrs. Dr. Stanley, of Townsend, was in the city, Tuesday.

J. J. McNamara, of Townsend, was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Robt. Davis of Dungness was in the city Tuesday.

Mr. Lotzgaselle of Dungness was in Angeles last Monday.

Mr. Herman Fisher is improving his Front Street property.

Mr. J. C. Laskey oi Townsend, was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Jno. Fisherman of East Clallam was in the city Tuesday.

B. F. Dean and son, of Blyn visited our city the fore part of the week.

Attorney Felger, of Townsend, was a visitor here this week.

"Ticket of Leave Man" at the Opera house, to-morrow evening.

Hon. Allen Weir of Olympia, spent several days in the city, this week.

Miss Ray Rockman is expected to return to this city from New York, soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Strong of Port Townsend, were in the city several days this week.

S. G. Yerkes the hustling agent of the N. P. R. R. at Townsend paid Angeles a visit this week.

Lieut. J. A. Doyle, of Port Townsend, of the U. S. Revenue cutter Walcott was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Adrian Sheehan, a prominent young Democrat of Townsend, was in the city, Thursday.

Mr. D. P. Quinn the pioneer real estate agent, is making preparations for great activity in that line.

Mr. N. W, Merrifield has opened a real estate office with apartments in W. R. Gay's real estate office.

Superintendent Johnson of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, of Seattle, was in the city, Thursday.

Mr. A. H. Howells went to Olympia Thursday, on official business in connection with the tide land commission.

Mr, James Jones, of Townsend, agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, was in town Wednesday on business.

Mr. E, W. Ruff, of Seattle, traveling freight agent of the Northern Pacific railway, was in the city, Wednesday.

A slide occurred in the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific which carried away the track and snow-sheds and buried 12 men.

Deputy Collector A. L. McClinton of Townsend, is in charge of the custom house here, during Deputy Collector Bickford's absence.

Mr. F. S. Wing, of Seattle, Manager of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was in the city several days this week in the interest of his company.

Mr. J. R. McDonald, ex-president of the Seattle Lake Shore and Eastern railway, accompained by J. F. Pinckney and W. B. Warren, of St. Louis, railway contractors were in the city, this week.

Dr. Chas. Gore, James Gilleran and Alfred Morgenstern of San Francisco arrived in Angeles Monday noon. These gentlemen are heavily interested here; and hence their presence here now is explained.

Rev. S. R. Tollefsan of the Scandinavian Lutheran church will preach on Sunday atthe German Lutheran church on 6th st between Oak and Laurel. Services begin at 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

The farmers of the east end of the county visited the county seats this week in large numbers. The railroad news has revived their spirits. They all believe it to be a sure go, and are all willing to contribute their share to the enterprise.

Mr. Thos. Moore returned from a business trip to Seattle and Portland, Tuesday. "Angeles" Mr. Moore says "is on everyone's lips. And every person he met spoke only in the kindest and warmest terms of the town and its prospects. Viewed from an industrial and commercial stand-point 1893 will be memorable for the wonderful strides Angeles and Clallam will have made."

THE OLYMPIC RAILWAY.

The McDonald Railway Proposition.

The Line Will be Built Through the Olympic Country—A Country Marvelously Rich in Resources—Angeles the Principal Terminal Point.

Mr. J. A. McDonald, president of the Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, accompanied by Messrs. Pinckney and Warren were in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be remembered that Mr. McDonald recently visited Europe in the interest of a railway enterprise, the purpose of which was to build through the Olympic region, a country marvelously rich in natural resources.

Mr. McDonald was successful, even beyond the most sanguine expectations, as he easily floated the bonds with which to carry out his enterprise.

His success is of more than passing importance to Port Angeles as it is destined to be one of the principal terminal points of the proposed road. The Olympic country is directly tributary to this city, and its settlement and development means the establishment of a city of considerable commercial importance here.

The plan of Mr. McDonald is to build to Olympia and connect with the Northern Pacific, a fact which gives credence to the opinion that the Northern Pacific is back of the scheme.

It is understood that the citizens of Townsend will contribute liberally in a bonus, turning over the lapsed Oregon Improvement subsidies, together with other large donations. Is is not unlikely the company will absorb the Port Townsend Southern Railway. Active construction is to be begun at once.

In this plan is also incorporated as one of the principal objects, the building of the road through the Quillayute and into the Gray's Harbor country, without doubt the richest portion of the Olympic region.

The day of railroad building on the west side of the Sound is certainly at hand. And now for a great industrial awakening.

"YOUR WATER POWER

An Inexhaustible Source of Wealth and Industrial Advantage."

Lieut. Doyle of the revenue cutter Wolcott, spent several days in Angeles this week, looking after property interests here.

For years past Mr. Doyle has been an ardent believer in Angeles, having abiding confidence in its prospects as an important commercial port, the basis of which is thorough knowledge of its industrial advantages, natural resources and commercial opportunities.

"I see in the development of the city's water power an inexhaustible source of wealth and industrial advantage," said Mr. Doyle. "As motive power nothing compares with water, both from an economical standpoint and risk from the elements. Any town with the unlimited water power, the fine harbor, and the excellent shipping facilities with which Angeles is possessed has prestige for commermercial and industrial supremacy, almost impossible to equal or overcome by rival towns. Nature has certainly endowed this city with every essential natural advantage absolute to commercial greatness.

"One of the most urgent demands of the hour is a railroad. To compete with points having transcontinental connections this city is at a great disadvantage Because of this fact the shingle and lumber industry languishes. as manufacturers cannot sell with profit and pay the additional fifteen cents per thousand to lay down their product at a common point.

"I believe the Plummer railway scheme practicable and business-like. And then Mr. Plummer and associates command unlimited financial backing, and are in a position to redeem every obligation for which they bind themselves to citizens of the city and county.

Realizing the magnitude of the scheme, every citizen should exert himself to the uttermost to secure the bonus, as the building of the road means a wonderful impetus to business, industrial expansion and commercial advancement. The opportunity is easily within your reach, embrace it and and you will steadily advance to a position of commercial supremacy of the lower Sound."

FAVOR MORE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Bonding Proposition to Build Two School Buildings Prevails.

Port Angeles will have two more school buildings.

At the special election held in the Central school building last Saturday for the purpose of submitting the proposition to bond the district for $10,000, with which to build two school buildings in the western portion of town. There were 152 ballots cast. The canvass demonstrated that the proposition had been overwhelmingly carried, the vote being 147 for to 5 against.

The unanimity of opinion, as expressed in the vote, favorable to additional school building. shows a keen interest in better educational advantages. which is one of the favorable signs of the times, and evidences an intelligence and a patriotic devotion to good government and better condition of society.

ANGELES THE TRADE CENTRE

Of a Vast Territory Rich in Agriculture and Mineral Resources.

Mr. J. J. McNamara, of Townsend, who recently made an extensive through the Gray's Harbor country, was not only impressed with the vastness of that region, its exceedingly fertile soil, rich mineral deposits, but with the fact that some day a railway would connect it with Angeles and establish the latter as its trade centre.

After becoming familar with that country and its resources, Mr. McNamara is satisfied that Angeles will eventually become a commercial port of importance.

In conversation with a representative of THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER, Mr. McNamara said: "You have the country naturally tributary to your city. Give this country the outlet it demands and you will secure the trade."

"If you had a railway through the country with a transcontinental connection, there would soon be established a large number of saw and shingle mills, the operation of which would give employment to a great many men who would distribute each month among business men a large amount of money. From what I have observed I am of the opinion that Angeles has, indeed a bright industrial and commercial future."

A GIGANTIC CORPORATION,

With a Capital Stock of $2,500,000—Organized to Operate in Clallam.

During the past few days the doings of the Western Washington Development company have excited no little interest, especially as the business of the company is being transacted behind closed doors, and no one interested or connected with it seems willing to disclose the company's plans. This much, however, was obtained by a DEMOCRAT-LEADER reporter, after persistent inquiry: The annual meeting of the company's stockholders has been held, resulting in the election of five trustees as follows: James Gilleran and A. W. Morgenstern, of San Francisco, and N. R. Smith, J. S. Coolican and Chas. Gore, of Port Angeles. These gentlemen together with ex-Secretary of State, Allen Weir, of Olympia, constitute the present stockholders of the company, and the present capital stock of the company, $300,000 is fully paid up. The officers of the company for the ensuing year are as follows: President, N. R. Smith; vice-President and Secretary, Chas. Gore; Treasurer, N. R. Smith; Corporation Attorney, Allen Weir. It is learned that a stockholders' meeting will be held as soon as may be under the laws of the state, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to two and one-half millions of dollars, and that its plans which involve business enterprises of considerable magnitude will be made public in due season. The company has been quietly operating for months past in fact ever since its organization in September last, and very few, if any of our citizens even suspected its plans. We are assured in a general way that its future operations will result largely to the benefit and development of Port Angeles. There are undoubted evidences that the company is in earnest. The presence at its meetings this week of the San Francisco capitalists interested, and of its attorney who is preparing to enthuse the whole of Clallam county, and the evident earnestness and prudence of all concerned, means very much to our citizens.

L. H. Smith for Plumbing at his new sta a Front and Oak streets.

Prescriptions prepared with the greatest care at the Hall Drug store.

"NOT A PUBLIC SPEAKER"

But his Words Fell With Glowing Eloquence, Touched

WITH RICH HUMOR AND TRITE

Sayings—Capt. Johnson Represents the Interests of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company at the Board of Trade—Charmed With Angeles and Its Matchless Situation—It Holds the Key to the Situation.

Tuesday evening a special meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of giving a hearing to Capt. J. H. Johnson, who represents the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

President Coolican briefly stated the object of the meeting. He said "that for several months past the Board of Trade had been in communication with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, striving to get them to make regular calls here with their steamboats, but until the present time the effort had been unsuccessful. The company had not, however, treated the appeal with indifference, rather on the contrary it has given it thoughtful consideration, and was, in fact, so well impressed with the proposition that they concluded to make a trial trip to this port with the steamer Walla Walla which sails from San Francisco on th 10th of next month. Capt. Johnson was, however, here in the interest of his company. and, I take pleasure in introducing him to members and citizens."

Capt. Johnson slowly arose and in a calm, cool, collected manner, began, what proved to be a spicy, interesting address. He said that he was no public speaker, which statement, he most thoroughly convinced his charmed audience was not the case

He said, "I feel an embarrassment which I am powerless to overcome when I attempt to address a public assembly. The life of a seafaring man is, indeed, a quiet one, removed as he is from the center of thought, activity, and commercial and social intercourse. With nothing but the moeing of the sea, the motion of the waves, the canopy of the clear blue heavens above, as companions, you find yourself a child of solitude, and you slowly drift into a sea of repose and silence, until it becomes practially distasteful to you to mingle with and exchange thoughts and ideas with men.

"But I must say to-night I am deeply impressed with your city, its enthusiastic citizens. As we approached the city, the harbor with its arms stretched out, as it were, to receive us, I was, indeed, inspired with your delightful surroundings. When the steamer had moored at the wharf, I was received by a number of enthusiasts. who piloted me over the city, unto the reserve, out to the uttermost confines of the city, into the dense, impenetrable forest, and there with my strong Gladstonean arm hewed a monarch of the forest down and carved my name in wood. It was a cottonwood tree. I am now a resident of your city. Out of that tree I will hew the block with my name. I will take it to the Everett paper mill have it transformed into paper with which I will prove up." I have caught the Angeles fever and am now an enthusiast.

Seriously, I am strongly impressed with your town and its future prospects. I am here in the interest of my company. If it can be demonstrated that enough business offers to justify we will call here. The trip will, however, incur considerable additional cost. We first go to Victoria, from which point we would sail for this port. As much of the fresh California fruit is shipped on our steamers to the Sound ports, because it can be delivered more quickly and in better condition than by rail, any considerable loss of time would seriously effect this important branch of our business. So we must in justice to ourselves, receive a fair amount of business before we can entertain the proposition of calling in here. From what I see and what I believe the future has in store for your city, I am constrained to confess that the business of this port will soon command our attention."

Dr. Gore read a communication from R. T. Williams of Victoria, the prince of Angeles, friends, who stated that there would in all likelihood be an excursion party arrive on the Walla Walla on her trial trip to this city. The party would consist of at least one hundred.

Mr. Louis Williams, Hon. Allen Weir, Mayor Smith and others spoke at the meeting.

ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Real Estate Business Transacted With Fidelity, Ability and Honesty.

Real estate is a business that is engaged in in every city and hamlet in the west. Some places justify the business while others do not.

Puget Sound as a rule is a successful country for the real estate dealer, and particularly some favored localities. It is claimed by every one that has ever visited these shores, after deliberate thought and careful consideration, that Port Angeles, the county seat of Clallam county, the richest west of the Cascade mountains, and the Gate City of the Straits of Fuca, is one of the most favored spots in the state of Washington. Real estate, consequently, will always be an important factor in the business of the city.

The real estate firm of Campbell & Cain is, perhaps, one of the oldest and most successful firms in Angeles. Daniel Campbell, the senior member of the firm, came to Angeles several years ago, and has bought and sold land ever since then until today he is perfectly familar with the real valuations of property and has successfully earned the confidence of the public.

John Cain came to Angeles at a later date, but has been here long enough to have made for himself an enviable reputation. He is an able and a faithful partner to Mr. Campbell.

Those that have property to sell will do well to call on this firm. The office is located above the First National Bank on Front street.

Street Commissioner Williams has a large force of men grading and surfacing Race street between Fourth and Ninth streets.

Dill Stage, who is now a resident of Blaine, is spending several days in the city.

MISFORTUNE BEFALLS

The Precursor of the Michigan Soldier's Colony Association.

In front of the City Hotel last Monday in the forenoon the personal property of D. C. Ashmun was sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Ashmun, it will be remembered, is the pioneer among the Michigan soldiers in this city, and has been interested in directing a number of them to Port Angeles. Unfortunately, to Mr. Ashmun, he neglected his own personal affairs, which finally disabled him to meet his obligations. He shipped his furniture by the Northern Pacific railway to this city, and failed to raise the money to pay the freight or his hotel bills. Mr. Person, the City Hotel proprietor, attached his goods but had to pay a forty-five dollar freight bill before they could be recovered, which sum was more than the actual valuation of the property. It is not surprising that Mr. Ashmun was involved in financial difficulties when he would ship from that distance at such enormous rates, household furniture that would not bring fifty cents on the dollar. If bought new they would hardly equal the freight in amount.

Mr. Ashmun's name, nevertheless, will be historic in the future developments of this city and county. General Noble's memorial visit, and Mr. Plummer's great railway enterprise will be considered a natural sequence to the introduction of the Michigan soldiers to this city through the instrumentality of Mr. Ashmun. Back of all this, M. J. Carrigan's first communication to Mr. Ashmun is the source whence this rivulet originated, and which is to-day a mighty stream.

The A. U. Davis butter at Harvey's.

L. H. Smith for tin roofing at his new stand,

For pure, fresh drugs go to the Hall drug store.

The best assortment of perfumery at the Hall Drug Company in the city.

Choice groceries always on hand at Harvey's and headquarters for A. U Davis butter.

First a railroad then an industrial growth which will be of a permanent nature.

For Dungeness butter go to Harvey's store.

L. H. Smith for water pipe at his new stand,

English Buff Cochin Eggs for sale. Inquire at C. E. BELL & Co's.

Wagons, buggies, and a complete line of agricultural implements can be purchased at C. E. BELL & Co's.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms on the Option plan. J. E. Beam, Port Angeles, Wash.

The Fisher Pharmacy stands at the head for purity, uniformity and superiority of quality. J. C. Hansen proprietor.

RAYMOND & STEWART,

—: IMPORTERS OF :—

GROCERIES

CANNED FRUITS.

The Best Butter and Fresh Ranch Eggs in the Market.

Produce Bought and Sold.

Goods Delivered to any Part of the City.

Clark Building.

Investigate AND Convince Yourself.

I HAVE every facility for the rapid transfer of property placed on sale with me.

PURCHASERS,

AND those who desire to sell, at a reasonable price will gain every advantage in the realty market by consulting with me.

PHIL A. DOLAN,

OFFICE—Corner of Front and Valley Streets.

Selling Out!!

$5,000

STOCK OF

CLOTHING

THIS stock of clothing and furnishing goods must be sold within 30 days without fail. Going below cost at

U. S. Clothing House,

CLARK BUILDING

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Freight and Baggage Transfered to all Parts of th City.

HAY AND FEED FOR SALE.

Wood Delivered at Reasonable Prices.

PORT ANGELES. - - - WASHINGTON

THE BUREAU

Front Street. Port Angeles, Clallam County. Op. Opera Hous

The Popular Resort for Business Men.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE CITY HOTEL.

American and European Plan.

Special Rates to Commercial Travelers.

FREE EXPRESS FROM ALL BOATS

L. F. PERSON, Proprietor. Port Angeles, Wash.

THE TURF.

THE BEST BRANDS OF

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

PRIVATE - ROOMS - IN - CONNECTION - FOR FAMILY - USE.

CORNER FRONT AND LAUREL STS.,

FRANK MEERWALDT, PROP'R.

Old : Crow

SALOON.

M. GERAGHTY, Proprietor.

Good Whiskies and Fine Wines a Specialty.

LAKE VIEW

HOUSE.

Situated on Lake Crescent, the most beautiful body of fresh water in the State, is open for guests who are desirous of spending a few weeks where fishand game are plentiful. Charges reasonable. A good road connects the lake with Port Crescent, where ample accommodations for tourists can be had at the Markham house, and transportation for baggage to the lake at moderate rates.

RICHARD M'DONNELL,
Port Crescent.

PETER HANSEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer In Fish.

All kinds of Fish in season. Also Shell Fish. Fish shipped to any point in the state securely packed in ice.

LOCATION: MORSE'S WHARF.
PORT ANGELES, WASH

ALBERT GOLDWATER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cleaning - and - Repairing.

FRONT STREET, PORT ANGELES.

Van Lehn Bros.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Grain and Feed.

Port Angle, W

THOMAS LARSON,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Embroidery, Silks and Ribbons. Novelties.

LINCOLN STREET WHARF, - - NEAR FRONT.

E. W. MERRILL,

— DEALER IN —

Confectionery, Candy, Fruit, Cigars and Tobacco.

NELSON BUILDING, - FRONT STREET.

LIPPINCOTT'S

FOR JANUARY

Will Contain a Complete Story

—BY—

MRS. M. E. STICKNEY,

ENTITLED

A Pacific Encounter.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

The Davis Vertical eed Sewing Machine.

The fol owing accessories and attachments are furnished with each machine: Five hemmers, braider, quilter, gauge, and self-sewer braider screw, gauge-screw, oil can (filled), two screwdrivers, six bobbins, twelve needles, thread cutter, ruffler, tucker and binder, and a very complete and fully illustrated book of directions, by which the use of the machine, in all varieties of work, can readily be understood and mod without the aid of an instructor.

SIMPLE, DURABLE, THOROUGH, RAPID AND EASY TO OPERATE.

Sold on Monthly Instalments

For Sale
R. EACRETT, Sr.,
Front Street, Port Angeles

PIANOS

—AND—

ORGANS

O. E. PETTIS & COMPANY.

Nos. 1006, 1008, 1010 Front St.

Seattle, Wash.

EMERSON, STEINWAY, WEBER

AND OTHER PIANOS

STORY & CLARK

ORGANS

—ON—

-:EASY TERMS:-

The largest and finest stock of Pianos and Organs, Musical Mdse. Sheet Music and Music Books in the state. If you need anything in our line it will pay to call or write us before purchasing.

A FINISHED WORKMAN

F. SCHULER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIRST-CLASS tailoring establishments, and years of experience in the business justifies me in guaranteeing a perfect fit.

THE LATEST PATTERNS IN SUITING ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Front Street - Port Angeles, Wash.

LODGES.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR—Meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at Masonic Hall. All members of the order invited to attend.
PARMELIA ARMBRUST, Acting Worthy Matron.
MRS. WALLACE MYNATT, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.—Port Angeles Lodge, meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall, Colony building.
W. BRUMFIELD, W. M.
WALLACE MYNATT, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Gate City Lodge, No. 65, meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
L. R. COLE, C. C.
J. D. STAGE, K. of R. and S.

G. A. R.—Pacific Post No. 48, meets every first and third Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall at 7:30 P. M. All comrades in good standing cordially invited.
H. M. GUPTILL, Commander.
C. B. BLAKE, Adjutant.

PACIFIC WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—No. 21, auxilliary to the G. A. R., meets every first and third Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall, at 2:30 P. M.
MRS. S. LAND, President.
MISS SARAH CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FUCA ENCAMPMENT, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—Of Port Angeles, Wash., meets every Wednesday night at 8:00 P. M., at McDonald's Hall. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to be with us.
JACOB HARDEY, C. P.
Attest: D. R. CALLEN, Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—Home Lodge No. 82, meets every Monday at 7:30 P. M. at McDonalds Hall.
J. W. STEWART, N. G.
N. W. MERRIFIELD, Cor. Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Clallam Lodge, No. 72, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall over the Post-office at 7:30.
C. S. STAKEMILLER. N. G.
B. F. VAN LEHN Secretary.

I. O. R. M.—Clallam Tribe, No. 4, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 P. M. in Masonic Hall. Visiting Redmen are invited to attend.
WALTER DYKE, S.
S. P. CARUSI, C. of R.

I. O. G. T.—Angeles Lodge No. 27, meets every Friday evening at 7:30, at Martin's Hall.
WM. REX, C. T.
ROY MCCLINTON, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR—Port Angeles Lodge Local Assembly No. 2696, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., at McDonald's Hall.
E. E. SEEVERS, W. M.
E. BURNS, Secretary.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 260—Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., at L. Henderson's, Second and Pine streets.
L. HENDERSON, President.
D. R. CALLIN, R. S.

CALEDONIAN CLUB—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30, at McInnis & Campbell's office, over First National Bank.
WM. RITCHIE, Chieftan.
D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PORT ANGELES (GERMAN) LODGE No. 3, O. d. H. S. meets every Thursday at 7:30 p. m., in their own Hall, corner Peabody and Eighth Streets.
H. GENCK, Pres.
GEO. WUNDERLICH, Sec.

PORT ANGELES SQUATTER'S ASSOCIATION—Meets every Tuesday night at Squatter's Hall, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets.
E. A. LASLEY, C. S.
D. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A. O. U. W. Port Angeles Lodge No. 59 meets every Friday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, over Post Office. D. W. BRYAN, M. W.
A. R. PRINGLE, Recorder.

Light Brahma Fowl for City Folks.

The best kind of fowl for people who live in the city are the light Brahmas. They are handsome and very docile and if not overfed will lay as many eggs as any other kind—laying from 130 to 150 eggs per year, and when fat for killing will weigh—hens from 8 to 9 pounds and cocks from 11 to 13 pounds. They are very hardy and free from disease when properly housed and not overfed. Overfeeding being a very common cause of many troubles to poultry, but their great virtue for city folk consists in their inability to fly more than 2 feet high, which allows those who keep them to be as friendly with their neighbors as ever. Mr. Albert Ware of Sequim, Clallam Co., Wash., has 2 fine pens of thoroughbreds from which he is now ready to supply eggs for hatching and will guarantee them to be fertile and a No. 1 quality. He will be pleased to correspond with or receive visitors to inspect his stock at his place near Sequim Prairie at any time. He also keeps Black Minorcas, the greatest layers of the greatest eggs.

Babyland for February has stories and pictures for the month. And the Babies everywhere will accord the mid-winter number hearty praise, while Mamma will be asked to repeat the rhymes over and over and tell the pretty stories until, like Baby, she knows them all "by heart." Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

DON'T GET BIT

BY THE DEMON OF POVERTY.

The best provision that can be made against this danger, is to plant a Prune Orchard. Nice one year old trees 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each by the hundred; 12½ cents each for five hundred. Fine large Apple, Cherry and Pear trees 3 years old 6 to 8 feet, very cheap at Carter's Nursery. Send postal card for price list to T. H. CARTER, Port Angeles, Wash.

Executor's Notice.

IN the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of
ALEXANDER SAMPSON,
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Executorship on the estate of Alexander Sampson, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 4th day of February 1893 by the Superior Court of Clallam County.

All persons having claims against said Estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, at my residence on 2nd street near Valley street, in City of Port Angeles within twelve months after the date of this notice, or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1893.

JOHN F. CHURCH,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament and Estate Alexander Sampson, Deceased.

By WILL R. GAY, His Attorney.

Date of first publication, Feb. 18, 1893.

"PEE-WEE."

When the morning long was filled with song
That burst from every tree,
I heard a foolish little bird
That only sang "Pee-wee!"

And I spoke out clear, so the bird could hear,
"It really seems to me
If I couldn't sing a different song
Than just 'Pee-wee! Pee-wee!'

"I'd hide away from the songsters gay
In the thickest greenwood tree,
And I wouldn't sing the foolish thing
To show my low degree."

But the little bird, when he had heard
My wise speech, looked at me
With his bright eyes wide and his head one side,
And said again, "Pee-wee!"

And I understood the lesson good
The little bird had for me.
God gives one song, and we should sing,
If it only be "Pee-wee!"
—Albert Annett in Youth's Companion.

A CAPTAIN'S DREAM.

"But, sir," said the orderly in respectful remonstrance, "you are annihilated."

"Annihilated!" echoed the captain in indignation.

"Yes, sir; the umpire sent word as you and all your company was swep' away by the last discharge of the milishy."

"By the militia, too!" exclaimed the captain. "Well, I'm d——d. Here, give me my flask and sandwiches and take the horse."

The captain sat watching the fight as it rolled over to the opposite hill and consuming his sandwiches. He was of course annoyed at being annihilated; but after all he was saved some marching in the sun, and the day was hot. He wondered where he should be likely to find his wife, who had expressed her intention of trying to see something of the maneuvers. By the time, however, that he had finished his lunch and lit his cigar he decided that he did not much want to find his wife, and he lay back and smoked in luxurious ease.

"Talk about meeting death with resignation!" mused he; "why, it's splendid. I'm sorry it was the militia, though. I suppose our charge was rather rash—a Balaklava sort of"——

He nodded off, and his cigar fell from his lips. Hardly had this happened when he was roused by a sweet voice Opening his eyes, he saw before him a lovely girl.

"I beg your pardon, sir," she said, "but could you tell me where to find mamma?"

The captain looked at the lady. "I am dead," he said; "dead men can't find mammas."

"You don't look very dead," she answered, smiling.

"An Englishman never knows when he is dead," said the captain in hazy reminiscence; "but I have it on the authority of the umpire, if that will do."

"I left mamma just about here," remarked the lady.

"Then she's undoubtedly annihilated also. Nothing bigger than a mouse could have lived through that fire."

"Mamma is much larger than a mouse," said the lady, smiling.

"Won't you sit down?" asked the captain.

The lady, smiling again, sat down. She wore a simple dress of white, and the blue ribbon round her waist was rivaled by the blue of her eyes.

"I mustn't stay long," she said.

"At a moment like this," remarked the captain, "a man's memory wanders free through the delightful labyrinths of youth and love"——

"Love! Are you married?"

"I was married," answered the captain.

"And you were thinking of your wife?"

——"while his fancy," pursued the captain, "pictures joys yet in the future—perhaps the near future."

The lady was picking a daisy to pieces. She raised her eyes for a moment and looked at the captain.

"But if you are dead"— she suggested.

"Now you," the captain continued, raising himself on his elbow, "are too young even to have thought of a kiss!"

"I have certainly never thought much of a kiss," said the lady.

"The thought does not fill you with delicious trepidation?"

"Oh, no."

"I thought not," said the captain in a gratified tone. "It does me, you know."

"Ah!" said the lady.

"You can't know what it's like."

"I've often kissed mamma."

"It's not quite the same thing; still, show me how you kiss mamma."

"Well, supposing my hand was mamma, I should go like that."

"I see. And what would mamma do?"

"Oh, I can't show you that. My hand can't kiss me, you know."

"But supposing I were your hand"——

"That's nonsense, isn't it? I couldn't suppose that."

"Well, then, supposing I were mamma"——

"But you're not a bit like mamma."

"I have it. Suppose you were mamma, and I were you"——

"That would do capitally; but we need not trouble. I see mamma coming now."

She pointed, and at the foot of the hill the captain also saw mamma.

"Has she good sight?" asked the captain.

"No, she is nearsighted. I'm afraid she'll not see us."

"Ah!" said the captain, and he kissed the lady. With a little cry and a little laugh she sprang up and ran down the hill.

The captain closed his eyes, but in a moment a well known voice made him open them again. His wife stood before him. She was looking very handsome, the captain thought. By her side stood young Jocelyn—Beauty Jocelyn, as they called him—the last joined cornet. The captain's wife and Beauty Jocelyn stood just in front of the captain, some six feet from him.

"I don't see why not," said the captain's wife to Beauty Jocelyn, and to the captain's horror Beauty Jocelyn kissed his wife.

"Another?" asked Beauty Jocelyn.

"I should like it," said the captain's wife.

"This is a hideous nightmare," thought the captain.

"Just one more!" pleaded Beauty Jocelyn.

"Well, if you"— began the captain's wife.

But the captain leaped to his feet. "The devil!" he cried.

"Oh, you are awake now, dear, are you?" said his wife. "How imprudent to sleep in the sun! I met Mr. Jocelyn, and he kindly helped me to find you."

"I was delighted," murmured Beauty Jocelyn.

"Delighted, you scoundrel!" exclaimed the captain. "You dare to kiss my wife before my very eyes! And she—she permits it!" and the captain groaned.

"My dear captain, I kiss your wife!" expostulated Beauty Jocelyn with raised eyebrows.

"Charles! How dare you!" said the captain's wife.

"You deny it? You have the audacity to deny it? Just now, this very moment, you kissed her twice."

"You must have been dreaming, Charles."

"At first I thought I was," said the captain bitterly; "but I am awake now."

"Ah, but you were dreaming!" insisted his wife, and her eyes wandered from his face and looked down the hillside.

Near the foot of the hill, side by side with a stout woman in black, the captain saw a white muslin dress and a blue sash. The eyes of the captain's wife rested an instant on the white and blue; then they traveled back and dwelt upon the captain's face.

"You were certainly dreaming," said the captain's wife, and Beauty Jocelyn smiled.

A pause followed. The captain thought he heard a light laugh wafted by the breeze from the foot of the hill. He looked again at his wife. His wife smiled.

"I must have been dreaming," said the captain.

Beauty Jocelyn laughed.

"But are you awake now?" asked his wife.

"Well, you woke me," said the captain.

"I thought we should," said his wife. "Shall we go home now, Charles?"

"Perhaps we had better."

"You don't want to sleep any more?"

"No; I think, on the whole, I have slept enough."

"On the whole, perhaps you have."

His wife took the captain's arm and bowed to Beauty Jocelyn.

"Au revoir!" said Beauty Jocelyn, and when the captain saw him last he was tacking warily down the hill in the wake of the white and blue.

"I think Mr. Jocelyn likes dreams too," said the captain's wife.—True Flag.

Some Interesting Relics.

What appears to be the most interesting archæological discovery since the settlement of western New York by the whites was made recently near the city line. Workmen who were engaged in laying out a new street turned up a quantity of human bones and copper instruments, which so excellent an authority as W. C. Bryant believes to be relics of the Kah Kwahs, the little known tribe of peaceful Indians who occupied this region before the days when the Senecas came to keep the western door of the Long House.

The early and complete extinction of this nation by the more warlike and better organized Iroquois left little more than a legend of them to inspire the poetical fancy of the lamented David Gray, and to furnish a name for a cottage on the lake shore. If further investigation shall tend to confirm Mr. Bryant's apparently well founded conjectures, the relics discovered will add distinctly to our knowledge of the people whose fires burned here long before ours were kindled.

This was an ancient burying ground for a race of giants, judging from the size of the bones found in the loamy soil of the hill. They show the men to have been very large.—Buffalo Courier.

Lengthening of Tree Trunks.

In reply to the query whether branches which are now too low for convenience will get higher in time when the trunk of the tree lengthens, Meehan, in his Illustrated Monthly, says:

It is a general impression that the trunks of trees lengthen, but this is not the case. The trunk of a tree, being once formed, does not lengthen a fraction, no matter if it lives to 100 years. A branch from a trunk that is now, say, six feet from the ground will have the center of that branch still six feet from the ground, no matter how many years elapse. If branches are therefore now too low, they had better be cut off at once. Again, it is worth remembering in cutting off branches that they should always be cut close to the trunk or to any main branch, so that the wound may heal over. If the branch is very large, so that the wound is likely to take several years to heal over, it is better to paint it, in order to keep the water from rotting the wood until it is properly healed. More good trees are spoiled through leaving an inch or two of stump to a cut off branch than people have any idea of.

By a Poppy's Smell.

In Turkey if a man falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field and the wind blows from the field toward him he becomes narcotized and would die if the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances, did not bring him to a well or stream and empty pitcher after pitcher of water on his face and body.—New York Press.

Parts of Louisiana are adapted to the culture of oranges, and considerable planting has already taken place. Orange culture has also acquired a foothold in Arizona, especially in the Salt river valley and in the valley of the Gila, according to the California Fruit Grower.

The Salary Too Small for Both.

"When L. Q. C. Lamar was made secretary of the interior, nearly every young man who had known him in Mississippi went to Washington to get a job," said H. F. Cole, of Water Valley, Miss. "Among the number was John Youngblood, editor of the Oxford Globe, who called at Mr. Lamar's office on the 8th day of March, 1885. The secretary was of course glad to see him. Youngblood had once been Mr. Lamar's private secretary. He expected something big, but a clerkship only was tendered him, and this he declined.

"Time wore on, and Youngblood, in common parlance, 'went broke.' Could his old friend, Mr. Lamar, let him have fifty dollars? Mr. Lamar could and did. Two weeks more, could his old friend, Colonel Lamar, let him have a hundred while he was waiting to be placed? Again Mr. Lamar could and did. A month rolled by. Youngblood's board bill was due. He had to live while waiting, and he knew no one else in Washington except his old friend from Oxford. His board bill was settled. The next day he called again and wanted to be accommodated. He was.

"After Youngblood went out Mr. Lamar turned to Colonel Muldrow, his assistant, and said: 'See here, Henry, Youngblood has got to get away from Washington. Find some place for him. Both of us can't live on $8,000 a year.'

"The next morning Youngblood was made superintendent of the Arizona schools and was sent to Yuma, where he later died."—St. Louis Republic.

William Hahn Has Good Luck at Last.

William Hahn, a month ago a tramp, has just received information that he is heir to $100,000. Hahn has had a good many ups and downs, chiefly downs, and now that he has struck it rich he can scarcely believe in his good luck. He was born in New York city, of German parentage, thirty-four years ago. He learned the cabinet maker's trade with Herman, the big furniture manufacturer. He went west in 1876, visiting several states. He put $800 in the Fidelity bank in Cincinnati, and went to Alabama, and very soon learned that the bank had failed and that his earnings had gone with it.

Later he had his chest and face cut by a bursting wheel in a shop. Then his wife and child died. He went to Chicago, and in September began tramping eastward. He reached Utica on election day and begged a job in a furniture factory. When he sent to Chicago for his tools he learned that they had been stolen. In a few days he was taken ill, and now, when again on the verge of financial dissolution, he has received a letter from the burgomaster of Wurzburg, Bavaria, saying that his deceased uncle has left him $100,000.—Utica (N. Y.) Dispatch.

Mr. Yerkes and His Mausoleum.

It will be hard work to convince the patient people who ride or try to ride on the North Side Chicago cable cars that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes is a philanthropist, yet he sometimes finds very laudable uses for his money. Mr. Yerkes has set apart $250,000 for an observatory and telescope for the use of the University of Chicago. His order was particularly Chicagoesque: "Go ahead and construct the biggest and most powerful telescope in the world. I will be responsible for the cash." But Mr. Yerkes does not put all his money in telescopes. He lives well, furnishes his house lavishly and has an eye to paintings far beyond the ordinary purse.

Moreover, Mr. Yerkes has consideration for his future residence and is not to be outdone by Cheops or Mausolus or any other extravagant ancient. So he has put $50,000 into a tomb that will some day welcome him to its hospitable embrace. This provision sheds quite a luster on Mr. Yerkes' forethought, and shows how easy it is to spend money when one has the money and the accompanying brilliant ideas.—New York World.

Immigration.

Whatever may be true of London, it is probable that a large share of the poverty of our American cities is due to the influx of helpless and degraded people from other countries. London draws into its insatiate maw the vigor of the country and impoverishes it. New York and Boston are themselves largely impoverished by the immigration of multitudes whose standard of comfort is far below that of our own people, and who help to drag the natives down to their own level. The American policy seems to be to prevent the "pauper labor" of foreign countries from competing on its own ground with American labor, but to open the door as widely as possible for this "pauper labor" to come to America and depress our own labor market by its desperate competition.—Rev. Washington Gladden in Century.

A Few Left.

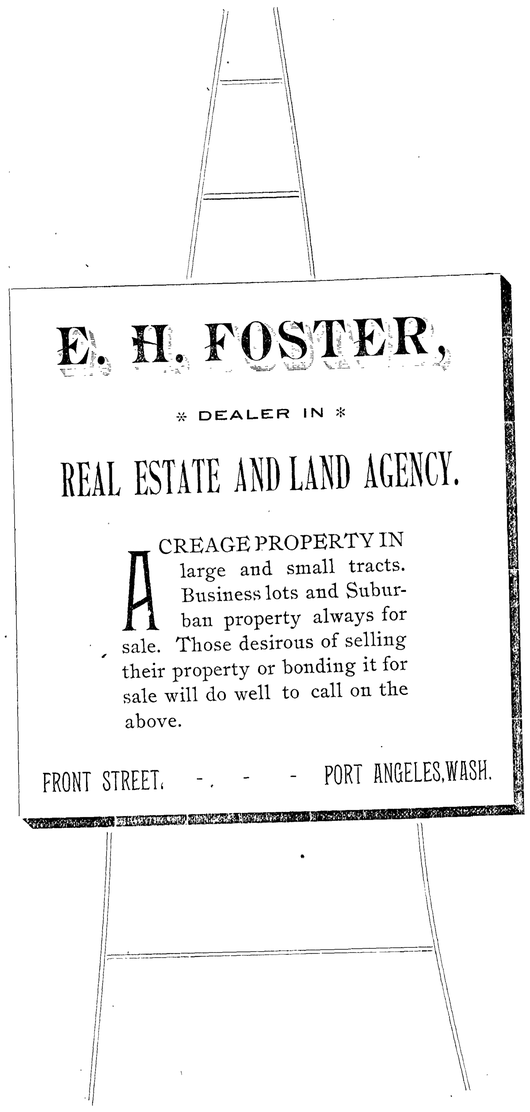
When Colonel Tom Kavanagh, who was sergeant-at-arms of the Republican campaign committee, returned to the city, he was kept busy receiving the condolences of his army of friends and submitting good humoredly to their bandinage. He was standing on F street, when an old friend came hurriedly by. Hands were shaken in the passage, and as the gentleman went on he remarked:

"Well, Tom, we snowed you under in great shape."

"We!" ejaculated Tom in astonishment. "Have you changed again? Great Cæsar, how much truer it is getting every day that there are only a few of us left!"—Washington Post.

The two men who are said to be the most difficult of access by interviewers are Colonel Ingersoll and Archbishop Corrigan. While there is a great divergence of opinion upon certain religious questions, both agree in keeping from within the pencil reach of reporters.

The month of October was the most prosperous in the history of the Brooklyn bridge. There were 4,330,920 persons carried on the trains and the receipts were $118,625.



The Inventor of the Cotton Gin.

No invention has played a larger part in our history than the cotton gin, which was the work of Eli Whitney. Whitney was the son of a poor Massachusetts farmer and worked his way through college without assistance. Soon after the revolution he settled in Georgia and became a teacher to the children of Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, widow of the famous General Greene. One day when a company of planters were assembled at Mrs. Greene's house near Savannah the depressed condition of the southern states came up for discussion, and it was generally agreed that the chief cause of the existing condition of affairs was the difficulty of raising cotton with profit, owing to the great labor of separating the fibers of the cotton from the seed. One of the planters suggested that perhaps this work could be done with a machine, and this prompted Mrs. Greene to remark: "Gentlemen, apply to my young friend, Mr. Whitney. He can make anything."

Whitney was sent for and the situation explained to him. He told the planters he had never seen a pod of cotton in his life, but he would try what he could do. Next day he procured some unclean cotton, shut himself up in his room and set to work to invent the machine required. From early boyhood he had exhibited wonderful skill in mechanics, and this aptitude was of the greatest assistance to him in his present task. He was compelled to make the tools and the wire with which he worked, but before winter had ended he had completed his machine. Then he set it up in a shed and invited a number of planters to come and see it work. The delight of his visitors at what they saw was unbounded. Whitney's engine could clean as much coton in one day as a man could clean in a whole winter.—New York Herald.

The Black Hole of Middle Mountain.

Up until about the middle of April, 1890, the "Black hole of Middle mountain" was one of the best known of Virginia's natural curiosities, the natural bridge of course always excepted. The Black hole was a natural well about twenty feet in diameter, situated at the foot of Middle mountain on the farm of A. H. Slitlington, in Pocahontas county. It was of unknown depth and locally believed to be poisonous from the fact that cattle, horses and other animals in common refused to drink of the water although almost famishing from thirst. Black hole has been known since at least 100 years before the opening of the Revolutionary war, and was given the name it bore because its waters looked as black as ink, even though the eyes of the beholder were not more than two feet distant from its surface. When dipped out by the cup, pail or barrelful it appeared as clear as crystal, the original coal black appearance being a phenomenon never satisfactorily accounted for.

Black hole, which had stood with its waters at a uniform level for two centuries of white man's history (during which time the water line had never in the least been affected by flood or drought), suddenly disappeared. One Varner, who lives on the Slitlington farm, was the first to discover and announce what was considered a neighborhood calamity. He had gone to salt the cattle which usually congregated in the shade around the brink of the pool, and was amazingly astonished to find that the old "bottomless well" had suddenly become a thing of the past. Its waters had been mysteriously drained, and its sides had fallen in.—St. Louis Republic.

The Different Hedge Plants.

Prospective planters of hedges may be assisted in making a decision by the following from Country Gentleman, whether the hedge be for ornament or with a view of forming a farm inclosure: "The selection must vary with locality, some succeeding well in one place and not in others. Where there is a good natural or artificial drainage and the winters are not too severe the osage orange is quite successful. In other places the honey locust does well, provided it is well cut back at the right time of year. The privet has a handsome natural hedgy growth, but is apt to die out in patches. The buckthorn is a hardy, thick grower, requiring less cutting back than some others, and when two or three barb wires are stretched lengthwise through its center while growing it becomes an efficient barrier. The barberry makes a beautiful hedge with little cutting and forms a good barrier with the barb wire center. Beautiful evergreen hedges are made of Norway spruce or hemlock, strengthened with wire in the same way. The arbor vitæ, or white cedar, has been much used, but will not bear its own shade without becoming too thin in foliage.

A Curious Irish Tradition.

Ireland is a country rich in traditions, and in places every inch of the ground has its queer history and some quaint story attached to it. For instance, not far from Belfast there is a romantic old well in a curious hollow of the hills called Barnas gap. The well is known as Barnas well and is filled at the bottom with white stones, the heather around being covered with pieces of rags. Close, too, is a large mound composed of stones, which is said to cover the bones of a holy friar long since dead. Every visiter to the well appears to make it a practice of adding a stone to the heap already there, but for what reason it is impossible to say.—Million.

A New Potato Food.

A new substance called torrefied pulp is being prepared from the potato. Its main use is for feeding cattle, but with boiling water it is said to form a palatable soup, and can be made into good breadstuff when mixed with wheat or rye flour. The potatoes are ground, and the pulp, after being pressed until most of the water is excluded, is sliced and dried in a furnace. The heating process is continued just long enough to give a pleasant taste to the product without converting its starch into dextrin.—Exchange.

INSTINCT IN ANIMALS.

The Influence Which Urges Birds to Change Their Home with the Seasons.

To the older philosophers instinct was a far more wonderful thing than it appears now. They asserted that all the actions of the lower animals were performed through instinct, and explained that they possessed this faculty in lieu of intelligence, which was the peculiar attribute of man. This was, however, soon exploded by the demonstration of the possession of intelligence among animals and of instinct by man. Indeed the later philosophers have come to believe that almost all the actions of man are influenced if not controlled by instinct alone.

The tendency to migration of certain species of animals is plainly referable to this hereditary influence. Originally, no doubt, migration occurred because food was more easily found in one locality than in another. The hereditary memory, so to speak, pointed out the place where more food was to be obtained with less exertion. Gradually other surroundings suggested themselves as agreeable to the embryo mind, and and these, repeated through many generations, created that unthinking tendency toward a particular place or climate regardless of its original fitness.

Almost all our ideas are gained from association, and it is fair to imagine that the constant and repeated association of a particular locality, with a pleasurable sensation—the satiation of hunger, for example—would soon identify the sensation with the place. Then would be evolved the sentiment of home, a sentiment which we feel only more keenly than the lower animals because it is associated not only with the place where there is something to eat, but because of other pleasurable sensations associated with it, as they are as constantly found in the same locality.

It is a mistake to regard the migratory instincts of animals as unerring. Every woodsman has observed how a particular species of bird will apparently desert a certain locality for another for one or more seasons. Occasionally this may result from choice, but it seems altogether more probable that it is from some mistake on the part of the birds themselves. Their generally accurate course has been deflected by some circumstance, and they have made their homes elsewhere. In the case of stragglers this is particularly marked. They rarely succeed in rejoining the main body to which they originally belonged, and are forced to be content with whatever suitable place may be found.

Migratory animals and birds are almost always gregarious—that is, they live and especially they travel in compact flocks or herds. They do this for one reason only—that the wisdom of a number is greater than that of any one. Any error in the route would be detected by one or another and thence communicated to the whole flock. Once in a while they are all mistaken, and then some incoming steamer serves as a point of rest for the tired little wings, or some hitherto unknown country becomes the new home of the home seekers.

But there is much that is very wonderful and awe inspiring in the instinct that guides them. If indeed it is merely the reflex of the memory of long departed ancestors—if the thoughts as well as the sins of the father descend to remote generations, what tendencies and inclinations are we transmitting to our children which may in later generations develop to good or evil? Are we steering a straight course, like the old gray goose?—Baltimore Sun.

Tidal Waves of Humanity.

The increase or decrease of population by natural or artificial causes and the distribution of mankind over different parts of the globe are the dominant factors of the history and condition of the human race. The rise and fall of nations and of empires, the progress or decline of civilization and the domination of man over the uncultivated parts of the earth are all due to the waves of population which are driven by various causes to new scenes of existence and new seats of power.

These tidal movements of humanity have occurred over and over again at many periods of the world's history, but with great irregularity. There have been times when the increase of population has been slow and its habits sedentary. There have been times when the whole human race seems to have been in motion, driven by some mysterious impulse to seek new lands to cultivate and new homes.—Edinburgh Review.

Another Function of Fishes' Ears.

Sharks have lately been affording contributions to science. The biologists have been vivisecting them for the purpose of finding out about the functions of the ear, which in fishes is made to some extent on the same pattern as in man. The fact has been known for some time that the ear is not merely an organ of hearing. It has to do with the sense of equilibrium. Light has been thrown on this matter by removing portions of the auditory apparatus of sharks, which are thus rendered unable to maintain their balance in the water. The part on which this faculty seems to depend is the "labyrinth," and the same effect is produced by cutting the nerves communicating with it.—Washington Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Costly Prayer Book.

Queen Elizabeth used to carry about with her suspended by a chain of pure gold, a book called "The Golden Manual of Prayer," a dainty volume of 300 pages, bound in "hammered virgin gold." One side of this costly volume gave a representation of "The Judgment of Solomon," the other the "Brazen Serpent on the Cross in the Desert."—St. Louis Republic.

The First British Steamboat.

The first steamboat in Great Britain was the Comet, forty feet long, built in in 1812 for the navigation of the Clyde; but before this time Fulton and Livingston had begun to build steamers at Pittsburg.—Syracuse Journal.

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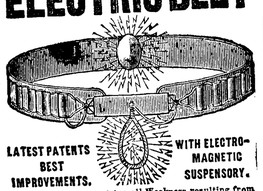

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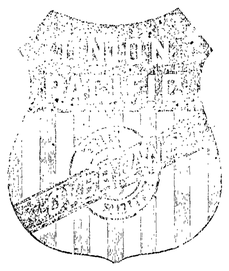

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Attorney General	W. C. Jones
Supt. of Public Instruction	C. W. Bean
Commissioner of Public Lands	W. T. Forrest
Congressmen - John L. Wilson,	W. H. Doolittle
State Senator	F. W. Hastings
Judges Supreme Court	R. O. Dunbar, T. C. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt, F. J. Anders, C. Scott.
Land Office—Seattle Dist.	T. M. Reed Jr., Register. G. G. Lyons, Receiver.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Clerk	A. A. Richardson
Sheriff	S. G. Morse
Treasurer	M. J. Clump
Attorney	D. W. Bryan
Assessor	Geo. H. White
Surveyor	E. A. Fitzhenry
Coroner	W. W. Metcorge
County Commissioners	Jno. B. Knapman, A. O'Brien, George Lamb
Justice of the Peace (W. E. Burnside	
Port Angeles Pre. (S. P. Carusi	
Constables	A. H. Nottage
Port Angeles Precinct	Ben Chambers

CITY OFFICERS.

COUNCILMEN:

E. Metcalfe. J. Ristine.
J. E. Krueger Tom Moore
John Rose J. E. Beam
H. D. Carver

Mayor	N. R. Smith
Clerk	C. K. Humphries
Treasurer	E. E. Seevers
Marshal	H. J. Seeorger
Attorney	Geo. C. Hugh
Engineer	E. A. Fitzhenry
Police Judge	A. H. Howells
Street Commissioner	Harry Williams

Summons for Publication

IN the Superior Court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles.

Action brought in the Superior court for the county of Clallam holding terms at Port Angeles and complaint filed in the office of the clerk on the 27th day of February, 1893.

August Larson, plaintiff,
vs.
Benjamin H. Burgess, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the above named defendant.

You are hereby notified that August Larson, plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of Clallam County, holding terms at Port Angeles, State of Washington, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 3rd day of March, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 5th day of May, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer of said complaint granter.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to foreclose a mortgage on S½ of SE¼ of sec. 6, T. 30 N. R. 4 W. W. M. said county, given by defendant to plaintiff to secure payment of two promissory notes dated January 12th, 1892, for the sum of $400, due one year after its date with interest thereon from date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, together with costs, disbursements and attorney's fees in said cause.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, affixed this 1st day March, 1893.

SEAL. A. A. RICHARDSON, County Clerk

D. W. Bryan, attorney for plaintiff.

Date of first publication March 3, 1893 11

Executor's Notice to Creditors

IN THE Superior Court of the state of Washington, County of Clallam.

In the matter of the estate of John Morris, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of testamentary on the estate of John Morris, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of June, 1892, by the Superior court of Clallam county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to us for allowance at the residence of E. H. McAlmond, at New Dungeness, Clallam county, Wash., within one year after the date of the first publication of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1893.

James Seavey,
L. T. Seavey,
Executors of the estate of John Morris, deceased.

Road Notice.

We, the undersigned, twelve freholders, residing in the vicinity through which the following described proposed road will run, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that at the next term of the board of county commissioners of Clallam county we will petition said board for a county road in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points as follows:

Commencing at a point where the Quillayute and Clallam Bay road diverges from the Dickey River in the Quillayute Prairie in lot seven, 7, Sec. six, 6, Tp. twenty eight, 28, N. R. 14 W., then following the east bank of the Dickey River where it is most practicable until it strikes the section corner between eleven, 11, and twelve, 12, Tp. 28, N. R. 15 W., then following the section line west a half mile, then south a quarter of a mile, then in a southwesterly direction until it strikes the section line between fourteen, 14, and fifteen, 15, then south for about half a mile, then in a southeasterly direction and ending at the Boston postoffice, Tp. 28, N. R. 15 W.

Dated the 25th day of February, 1893.

16 Petitioners, L. A. Hanson, and 12 others.

ROAD NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, twelve freeholders, residing in the vicinity through which the following described proposed road will run, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that at the next term of the board of county commissioners of Clallam county we will petition said board for a county road in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points as follows:

Commencing at the half-mile stake on south side of section thirty, 30, township twenty-nine 29, range three, 3, west, to run thence north easterly and ending at the head of Sequim bay.

Dated the sixth day of February, 1893.

8 Petitioners H. Hawkinson and 11 others

Road Noiice.

We, the undersigned, twelve freeholders, residing in the vicinity through which the following described proposed road will run, hereby give notice to all persons concerned that at the next term of the board of county commissioners of Clallam county, we will petition said board for a county road in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points as follows:

Commencing at a point on the Sequim bay county road where the section line between sections 21 and 22, township 30 n. range 3 w. 2, crosses said road, running thence south about one mile to the Burlingame county road, thence on said county road one-quarter of a mile in a south-westerly direction, thence through the southeast corner of section 28, thence through section 33 to the northeast corner of southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 33, thence west along the section line to the corner of section 32 and 33 and ending at the John Reed road, the whole distance being about three miles.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1893

8 Petitioners O to Sindars and 12 others.

Road Notice.

We, the undersigned, twelve freeholders residing in the vicinity through which the following described proposed road will run, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that at the next term of the board of county commissioners of Clallam county, we will petition said board for a change in the county road in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points, as follows:

To change that part of the Lake Sutherland road lying between "Settlers bridge" on the river Elwha in road district No. 29, and that point where the said lake Sutherland road intersects with the "T. Edward's" road in district No. 10, to a new route commencing at a point immediately below Little River on the river Elwha, where it can intersect with the upper Elwha road in district No. 29, thence in a westerly direction to a point near the cabin of Jacob Hanson, from there crossing the creek and Indian valley at the most practicable point, traversed the valley on the north side at the foot of the mountains until its intersection with the "T. Edwards" road in district No. 10, and ending at that point.

Dated the 13th day of February, 1893.

7 A. LINGHAM and 11 others.

SUMMONS.

IN the Superior Court of the state of Washington, for the County, of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, CLALLAM COUNTY. } ss.

Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated a corporation, Plaintiffs,
vs.
D. W. Johnson and B. H. Burgess, Defendants.

Action brought in the superior court for the county of Clallam holding terms at Port Angeles and complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 8th day of February, 1893.

To the Above Named Defendants.

You are hereby notified that Schwabacher Brothers, incorporated a corporation, plaintiffs, have filed a complaint against you in the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to wit: sixty days after the 10th day of February, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 17th day of April, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain judgment on a certain promissory note of date March 9, 1892, for $1,237.91 and interest thereon amounting to $125.70 and attorney's fees of $150.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court affixed this eighth day of February, A. D. 1893.

SEAL. A. A. RICHARDSON, County clerk, and clerk of the superior court.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., MARCH 8th, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. R. Gay, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court at Port Angeles, Wash., on Tuesday, April 25th, 1893, viz:

WOOD D. PARKER,

Hd. A. No. 14,657, for the lot 4 sw ¼ sec. 19, Tp. 30 N., R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Henry McAlmond, Wm. G. Green, James A. Smith and Wm. Jackson, all of Sequim, Wash.

T. M. REED, JR., Register.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICAION.

In the Superior Court, County of Clallam and State of Washington.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss.

For the County of Clallam, Holding Terms at Port Angeles.

The Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Company (a Corporation,) Plaintiff,
vs.
E. A. Gregg, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court for the County of Clallam holding terms at Port Angeles and Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 23rd day of Feb. 1893.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that The Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Company, Plaintiff has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 25th day of February 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the twenty seventh day of April 1893 the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said Complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is recover payment for lumber and shingles sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant to the value of $150.27 and costs, disbursements and attorney's fees herein.

SEAL. WITNESS my hand and seal of said Superior Court this twenty third day of February A. D. 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
LOUIS WILLIAMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication Feb. 25, 1893.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, and Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 18th day of January, 1893.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss.

L. P. Crawford, Plaintiff,
vs.
Belle Crawford, Defendant.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that L. P. Crawford, Plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 21st day of January, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 28th day of March, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said Complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said Complaint is for a judgment decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between Plaintiff, L. P. Crawford, and Defendant, Belle Crawford, on the ground of desertion and personal indignities rendering Plaintiff's life burdensome, and such equities as the cause demands.

SEAL. WITNESS my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, affixed this eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON, County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior court.
LOUIS WILLIAMS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication January 21, 1893.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., FEBRUARY 24th, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. R. Gay, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, at Port Angeles, Wash., on Tuesday April 11th, 1893, viz:

JAMES M. DOUGHERTY,

Hd. App. No. 9673, for the Lot 2, E. ½, N. W. ¼ & N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 18, Tp. 30, N. R. 7 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

R. H. Denny, J. F. Long, A. L. Drumb, H. H. Beach, all of Port Angeles, Wash.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

COUNTY NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs From the County Press.

The order of the postoffice department at Washington to have the Quilayute mail carried from East Clallam instead of Pysht went into effect last Saturday morning after two weeks delay. Still the mail sacks were not delivered here and the carrier went out with a very scant supply of mail matter. According to his orders the mail carrier feels in duty bound to make his trips here regularly whether the mail is delivered here for him or not. If there was less red tape and more practical attention given to the postal business it would be a heap better for the public. The people out in the Quilayute century are thinking so just now.

Citizens here should make an effort to assist the fisherman of the straits and encourage the industry by securing for them a special freight rate on fish shipped from this point. If a low rate was secured the vessels would come here to discharge cargoes, purchase supplies and make this port their headquarters.

Fred Kopp, a Solduck rancher, was found dead in the woods by a search party on Thursday of last week. He had been out elk hunting with a neighbor named Cable and both were lost for a day or two without provisions except elk meat. They ate it raw while struggling to find their way out of the wilderness.

Coming to a dispute over which was the best route to take to reach home the men parted company and Cable who was a novice experience in woodcraft came out airight. He secured a search party who went into the woods and found the body of Kopp cold and rigid in death. Night probably overtook him, hungry and exhausted and he sank down helpless. The funeral took place at Solduck last Sunday.

An inspector arrived from Olympia Wednesday to examine the surveys of townships 30, range 14 and 15, made by Shelton last fall. These are the Dicky and Ozette townships. The inspector went out this morning.

B. S. Woodruff and Charles A. Miller are engaged in repairing and fitting up a sloop on the river bank which they propose to take out in the straits shortly for fishing and other voyages. The sloop was purchased by Mr. Woodruff from James Lewis.

A young man named Wright, lately from Beaver, met with an accident while at work with the logging crew last Wednesday. An old windfall he was chopping around rolled down upon him and his hip was dislocated. He was taken to the East Clallam hotel and is doing well under the care of Dr. Headershott, but will be laid up for about six weeks.

Settlers along Fir ridge, east of town, have got out a petition for a county road to run from the sawmill to a point five miles southeast. The proposed road will accomodate a number of settlers.

Isaacnon, the Ozette settler taken sick at the west side was sent last week to the hospital at Port Townsend by the county commissioners.

Mr. Adam Zerenner the merchant tailor, has recently, received some of the latest and most stylish dress suit patterns. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

When you need prescriptions filled with accuracy and pure drugs take them to the Hall Drug Company's store.

WANTED—A girl for light housework— Inquire at the Steam Laundry.

Remember that you can always get pure fresh Jersey butter at Harvey's.

Fine line of stationery at the Hall Drug Company's store.

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Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

An Interesting Report of the Deliberations of That Body.

G. H. SCOTT, THE LOCAL DELEGATE,

Returns and Speaks Most Enthusiastically of the Future of That Association—Its Wonderful Growth —Excellent Addresses Delivered by Faithful and Steadfast Advocates of this Grand Cause.

The Fourth Annual Conference of District No. 2, convened at Seattle March 10th with a good attendance of delegates, members and visitors present—among the cities and towns represented were: San Francisco, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Portland, Tacoma, Sumner, Blaine, Whatcom, Centralia and Slaughter.

The reports read from these places show that all the associations in the Pacific Northwest are in a very prosperous condition.

The Fourth Annual District Conference of Y. M. C. A. convened at their rooms at 1417 Front street, Friday evening, for the purpose of organization and to give the delegates and member a reception. The meeting was opened by prayer from N. H. Jacks, of Portland. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. S. Dell Johnston, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, on behalf of the pastors of Seattle. A male chorus was then rendered with fine effect.

Mr. E. C. Frost, chairman of the executive committee, responded to the address of welcome.

An address of welcome from Seattle business men was then given by Ira H. Bronson. Judge Green, who was to have given this address did not appear. Mr. Bronson's speech was one which young men could well incorporate into their lives. The next number was a female quartette. The address of welcome from the Seattle association was then delivered by Secretary George Carter. The secretary referred to the fact that associations were widely scattered in the Northwest, and to the encouragement that their presence afforded each other in such gatherings. Levi Johnson responded to the welcome of Secretary Carter. The tone of this address was such as will encourage the delegates to renewed work on their arrival at home.

A quartetee and chorus was the next number on the programme. After the number was given a collation was served in the gymnasium by members of the Young People's Baptist Union. About 300 delegates, members and visitors attended.

This conference represented all the associations in Western Washington, viz, those at Blaine, Centralia, New Whatcom, Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma. It also includes college associations in the state university in this city, Puget Sound university, Tacoma, and Whitworth college at Sumner. There are over 1,000 members in these associations. A. V. Bell, of Seattle, was chairman of the conference, and H. A. Kiehl, of Port Townsend, secretary. The representatives are: Ovid A. Byers, Seattle; A. S. Gregg, Olympia; M. R. Rose, Centralia; C. A. Toneson, Tacoma; H. W. Carr, Tacoma; C. C. Fuller, New Whatcom; Levi Johnson, Port Townsend, Geo. H. Scott, Port Angeles and M. M. Myers, Tacoma.

Saturday was an interesting day. The meeting opened at 9:30 by devotional exercises. At 10, written reports of the various associations were handed in by various representatives as follows:

Levi Johnson, Blaine; Harry Manning, Centralia; J. H. McLeod, New Whatcom; H. A. Kiehl, Port Townsend; Geo. H. Scott, Port Angeles; Secretary George Carter, Seattle; E. T. Everett, Whitworth college; W. E. Langston, University of Washington.

At 10:45 began the reading of papers, as follows:

"Bible Study; It Importance in Association Work," Harry Ewing, Seattle. Remarks by Rev. Calvin Stewart, of Whitworth college. "How May We Reach Young Men Through Social Agencies," Noel E. Jaks. "Some Important Facts," James A. Dummett, traveling secretary for the Pacific Northwest.

Among them were notices of the state convention, which will convene about the last of August at Victoria, B. C. and the international convention at Indianapolis May 10 to 14 inclusive.

Adjournment was then taken for lunch. At 2 p. m. the session was reopened by a Bible reading by Secretary Carter. Papers were also read as follows:

"Individual Work and Responsibility" Rev. McMillan, Slaughter; "What Can Be Done to Help Young Men in Places Where Associations Do Not Exist?" by George H. Scott, Port Angeles; "Sphere and Value of Woman's Work in the Association," by Secretary George Carter, in the absence of A. J. Burrows, Tacoma; who was ill; "How to Keep Out of Debt," Rev. Lippy; "Educational Classes, Why and How," generally discussed by the conference.

Many bright thoughts were brought out during the time, which was occupied by all present in asking and answering questions of interest to Christians workers. The evening session opened with a short song service at 7:30. The report of the chairman of the district committee was read by A. V. Bell, of Seattle. This indeed, was one of the best papers read, being bright and spicy. It showed that in comparing figures with Eastern states the Pacific coast leads the van in numbers of Y. M. C. A. men in proportion to the population. A ten-minute paper on "Physical Work Adapted for Large and Small Places" was then read by Levi Johnson, of Port Townsend. This paper contained much good advice to the young men as regards exercise in the gymnasium. The last, but not least, part of the day's exercises was an eloquent address by Rev. C. D. Davis, of Seattle, "Responsibilities of the Christian Young Man of the Pacific Northwest."

The services for Friday were 9:30 a.m., fellowship meeting at the association rooms; 3 p. m., mass meeting, Seattle theater, addressed by James A. Dummett. Evening services and farewell exercises at First M. E. church. These services were one and all interesting.

The mass meeting at the theater was one to be remembered. The association had present the members of the St. Andrew's brotherhood and, as they are engaged in practically the same line of Christian work, made common cause with them. John W. Wood, General Secretary of the brotherhood was introduced and explained to the audience the general workings of their order. Their work primarily the same as that of the Y. M. C. A. lifting man up and saving souls.

James A. Dummett, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the Pacific Northwest, then spoke in welcome to the brotherhood. It was in the same work exactly as the Young men's Christian Association. Speaking for the latter organization, he said that it embraced all Christians. As one of its members, a railroad man, had explained it: "This Y. M. C. A. is running on the continuous Episcopalian tract, with Baptist water in the boiler, Presbyterian tickets for all Christian passengers, and they are going it through on time." In the United States and Canada, Mr. Dummett said, the work of the last twenty-five years showed as its result 1,373 associations and 225,000 members.

Mr. McBee then spoke. He said that of the 8,000,000 men between 18 and 35, 6,000,000 never heard a religious service. Yet these men, old and middle-aged, were holding forth examples to younger men. In practice, nothing could speak louder than one's life. The basest father would advise his son to live rightly; but would he live rightly to lead his son right? His address was a stirring appeal to men to lead upright and Christian lives.

Dr. S. P. Wilson, of Trinity M. E. church, then made a brief prayer from his seat in the audience and the services closed with the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Baldwin.

The evening service at the First M. E. Church was given up by Dr. George, the pastor, to the Y. M. C. A., and was in the nature of a farewell to the delegates attending the conference. The service convened at the usual time, 7:30, and included song and prayer in its earlier portion. No sermon was preached. On the platform sat Secretary George Carter, Mr. James A. Dummett, of Portland traveling secretary of the Pacific Northwest Y. M, C. A.; H. Willis Carr, Anson S. Burwell, A. V. Bell, Ovid A. Byers, Levi Johnson, of Port Townsend; Charles Fay, of Portland; one of the general executive committee; Noel H. Jacks, of Portland, treasurer; George H. Scott of Port Angeles' and Harry Manning. Addresses were made by A.V. Bell and J. A. Dummett, the latter speaking especially of the broad character of the work of the Pacific Northwest Association. Brief responses for local associations were then made.

This concluded the addresses and the last scene was the saying of farewell by the joining of hands in the circle. This was an impressive sight. At the call of Mr. Dummett the members present all stood around the outer line of the seats and across the channel of the church, each member holding his neighbor by the hand. Standing with hands thus clasped, members and audience joined in the old hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." The usual benediction closed the service.

Gentlemen's Neck Wear.

A magnificent stock of gentlemen's neck wear has been received at Levy's New York Clothing House. The ties were manufactured to order in New York and are all of the latest design and color now in vogue in New York city. Two hundred dozen of them are now on display and an equally large assortment would be a credit to any furnishing store on the Sound.

Port Angeles Cigar Store.

J. D. Barstow has opened a wholesome and retail cigar store on Front st. next to Tompson's meat market. Pipes, tobacco etc. on sale also.

All parties desiring Plymouth Rock eggs for setting can obtain the purest strain from W. F. Barker, Gettysburgh at $1,00 per sitting of thirteen. tf

BELL has a complete line of hardware. Contractors and carpenters can save money by trading at BELL'S, on Front street, near Oak.

If you want the very best of everything, go to Fisher's Pharmacy.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

A Well-Known Business Man Engages in Real Estate.

Mr. E. H. Foster, an old, highly respected and successful business man has engaged in the real estate business. He has office apartments in the Jno. Clark building.

Mr. Foster was a member of the first municipal government of Angeles. He has ever been a staunch advocate of any movement for the material advancement of this city and county.

In '90 he was the Republican nominee for the legislature from this county.

He is thoroughly acquainted with this city and its surroundings, and can give valuable information as to its natural resources, opportunities, advantages, etc.

For years engaged in mining pursuits, he is well informed as to the natural resources of the mountain region south of this city.

Any business intrusted to this gentleman will receive thoughtful consideration and careful attention.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Western Washington Development Company will be held at the office of the said company at its principal place of business in the city of Port Angeles, state of Washington, on the first Monday in June, A. D., 1893, at the hour of 10, a. m., of said day. The object of said meeting is to increase the capital stock of said corporation from three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars to two and one-half million ($2,500,000) dollars.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Dated at Port Angeles, this 23rd day of March, A. D., 1893.

ALFRED MORGENSTERN,
JAMES GILLERAN,
JAMES S. COOLICAN,
NORMAN R. SMITH,
CHARLES GORE.

Trustees of the Western Washington Development Company.

Mrs. W. L. Ketchum,

TYPEWRITER,
—AND—
STENOGRAPHER

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EGGS FOR BREEDING.

Brown Leghorns, Per Sitting.....$1.25
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Pekin Ducks..... 1.50

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