THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

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THE POPULAR RESORT FOR BUSINESS MEN.
BEVERAGES Unexcelled. | ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER. Cold Lunches and Delicacies. | CIGARS. Only the Best

TIDE LAND CONTEST

Likely to Cause Angeles Applicants Loss and Delay.

THE COMMISSION DECIDES THAT

It Has Jurisdiction Over the Tide Lands of This City—Over One Hundred Applications Rejected—The Ruling Will Undoubtedly Lead to Further Legal Complications.

Late rulings of the newly created state board of tide land commissioners, regarding the appraisement of the tide lands of this city are likely to cause an endless amount of trouble and delay.

A short time since objections to the survey were filed by Mr. D. O. Finch of Seattle, a considerable shore owner, who in his remonstrance urged as reasons against the appraisement that it was excessive and that the survey and appraisement were not in accordance with the law.

The case came up for hearing last Thursday at Olympia before the state board, Allen Weir appearing for the applicants, and filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds of alleged want of jurisdiction on the part of state board.

The motion to dismiss on the ground of no jurisdiction was denied because in the opinion of the board it has jurisdiction over the appraisal and sale of tide lands, but it was dismissed because in the opinion of the board no valid survey and appraisement have been made from which an appeal can lie, and no survey and appraisement have been filed according to law with the board of state land commissioners or its predecessor.

In connection with this case the board rejected 132 applications to purchase tide lands in front of Port Angeles under the provisions of 28, 9, 34, 8 and 5 of the land law approved March 15, 1893.

After reciting the facts in connection with the filing of the Port Angeles plat, in which certain discrepancies are set forth, as heretofore published, the board is of the opinion that the intent and effect of the state land commission act is to entrust and place in the power of the board the full supervision and control of public lands of the state of whatsoever character, as referred to in the act, with a view that the board should devise a comprehensive system of selection, survey, appraisal and sale of public lands of the state in the simplest, speediest and most economical and advantageous manner. The board further holds that the new law repeals the old law, except so far as the provisions of that law can be made consistent with the present law, and that the effect of the new act, so far as it relates to the tide land act of 1890 and 1881, is to abolish the county boards of tide land appraisers and to transfer the functions of those boards, and of the state board of equalization and of the commissioner of public lands, in so far as his duties under those acts are inconsistent with those that may be prescribed under the present act, to this board, and that, "as we believe there exists no legal survey, appraisal or application to purchase the lands referred to in the preceding applications, such as are contemplated in the act of March 15, 1893, these applications should be rejected."

A point in connection with this ruling, not otherwise brought out, is that the land commission holds that when the new land law went into effect the surveys and appraisements of all unsold tide lands were thereby annulled. This did not effect lands where contracts had been entered into for their purchase. Of course, this does not imply that the state board is bound to reject the surveys and appraisements made by the local boards heretofore. If it so chooses, the board can accept, reject entirely or modify the work already done by these boards, where tide lands remain unsold.

In a recent letter to one of the principal tide land applicants of this city, Mr. Weir says regarding the question at issue:

OLYMPIA, Juue 30, 1893.

CAPT. W. S. MORRISSEY:

MY DEAR SIR:—I won in the Finch matter in getting his contest dismissed; but the state board has decided that the provisions of the new law setting aside appraisements heretofore made applys to tide lands as well as to school lands. They also hold that local boards ceased to exist March 15th, last. This would nullify the appraisement and all the work done by the local board at Angeles, because the plats and report of appraisement were filed after March 15th. It would also do away with all preference rights to purchase, which I contend cannot be done even had the Legislature intended it, which I am sure it did not. If the board is correct then tide land can only be sold hereafter at auction, and improvements would be confiscated. The land commissioner holds with me, but the new appointees do not seem to have gotten their bearings yet.

I am going to test the matter in the Supreme court, and am promised a hearing within ten days. But the owners of improvements on tide lands in Angeles must pay me for the service. It is a big job, and I must work day and night to get the pleadings in shape, and the brief properly made up, and authorities studied over for argument. It is the most important case ever coming up on Puget Sound.

Very Truly Yours,
ALLEN WEIR.

HE TAKES A BATH.

A Jubilant Victorian Completes His Celebration With a Swimming Fete.

So far as a diligent corps of reporters could learn the only accident which occurred during the celebration of the Fourth in Angeles was experienced by James Coleman, an excursionist from Victoria, who did a little more than his share of celebrating, and to make the day replete with joy he cultivated a jag of great magnitude, and assayed a voluntary swimming exhibition by deliberately jumping off the wharf into the bay.

He was rescued and resuscitated with difficulty. Salt water and American booze not possessing very great affinity in a mortal's "inward," when taken out of the deep blue sea, he displayed all of the characteristics of a Babcock fire extinguisher for a few minutes, then announced himself as being ready to reward his rescuers, in regular Fourth of July style.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A Rare Chance Offered by the U. S. Clothing House.

Knowing the very general desire among our customers for good family portraits we take pleasure in announcing to them as well as to the public at large, that we have made arrangements with one of the largest and best known portrait copying houses in this country, to copy for us a large number of photos, which we are to send them. All that is necessary is to pay for the frame, which we will furnish at the lowest wholesale price. Sample of portraits and frames are on exhibition at our store, and as our liberal offer will insure orders in large numbers, your early visit is desired. These photos are to be enlarged and finished in crayon and India ink to life size, of the same size and quality as have been sold for years at $10,000 each; and we propose to make

a present of one of these elegant portraits to each of our cash customers, as soon as their purchases at our store amount to $10.00. The price of our goods will remain just as low as heretofore but we trust that this unexampled offer on our part will greatly stimulate cash trade and induce all to buy for cash as well as to prove to the public generally that it is not only our aim to sell goods closely for cash, but to please our customers in other ways, and to occasionally deal with them with extra liberality in repayment for their custom, which they have so generously showered upon us in the past, and which we have no doubt they will continue to give us in the future.

Respectfully,
GREENBERG BROS.,

Dealers in imported and domestic and imported clothing, men's furnishings, hats, caps, shoes, etc. U. S. Clothing House, Port Angeles.

The Weather.

Highest wind and direction for the week, 21 miles W. Date, 1st.

Average rainfall since January 1, 15.46 inches for nine years.

Total amount of rainfall since January 1, 19.67 inches.

Total excess since January 1, 4.21 inches. WM. BELL, U. S. Observer.

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

For Dungeness butter go to Harvey's store.

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

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

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

AN ONWARD STRIDE.

The Proposition to Vote Bonds For the Purchase

OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Will be Carried by an Overwhelming Majority To-Morrow—The Success of the Scheme Means Work For the Unemployed of the City—"Vote, Bonds Yes."

Every citizen who is patriotically devoted to the best interests of the city, will vote "bonds, yes," to-morrow.

By declaring in favor of this proposition he accomplishes two points, either of which is of material advantage to all interests concerned, viz:

1st. The reduction of the operating expenses of the plant below the income point, and a consequent saving to the city of several thousand dollars each year.

2nd. The providing of labor for the unemployed of the city, and consequent establishment of a pay roll, and the circulation of a large sum of money with the business men each month.

Are not these points worthy serious consideration?

During the past five months the operating expenses of the electric lighting plant cost the city $4,416.36, and its earnings during that period were only $3,357.50, a total loss of $1,058.86.

The principal item of expense is fuel, which would be saved if bonds are voted for the development of water power.

The relative cost of steam and water power is very clearly demonstrated in the following letter which was received from the Albany Electric Light, Power and Telephone Company, a short time since by Manager Harding:

Mr. R. R. Harding:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of inquiry dated the 24th inst. at hand. Referring to the same will try and answer as far as in our power. We pay $900 per year for 150 horse-power, with a rebate of $2.50 per day for every day water is not furnished, matters not from what cause. We also have a complete steam plant, as an auxilary, of the same horse-power, though we seldom use steam. You cannot make any comparison between steam and water as a power, that will not be in favor of water, even if wood or coal were furnished free. Our plant cost us some over $43,000, though we made many mistakes which cost money, and our plant was put in nearly six years ago, when everything electrical cost much more than now. We had to change our incandescent system about three years since, which was expensive. And speaking of incandescent systems, you will make no mistake if you purchase a Westinghouse, all other alternating current systems are a crude imitation and none are as good, and the people are gentlemen to deal with, and do not rely upon misrepresentations to sell goods, which cannot be said of some other companies.

We do not put in but few of less than 16-candle power, and do not think it advisable, as they do not last as long.

In regard to residence lighting, the meter will be the most satisfactory to the consumer, and I might say to the company, for when a reduced rate is charged the consumer agreeing to pay for a limited number of lights the regular rates. and use no more, though the premises are wired for many more, we find will not work, as the privilege or contract is not lived up to. We think the meter is better for all intermittent lighting, like churches, lodges and residences. We have about 70 arc lights and are wired for about 1200 incandescents, we have also one moter that gives power to run off the morning paper.

Very Truly,
N. H. ALLEN,
Secretary and Manager.

From the foregoing letter the facts are gathered that the management of the Albany Electric Lighting works regard it more economical to pay $900 per year for the use of water to develop 150 horse-power, than steam, EVEN IF FUEL WAS PROVIDED FREE OF COST.

The purpose is to develop 500 horse-power, which will leave a surplus of 350 horse-power which can be leased to advantage to manufacturers, providing the city from this source alone an income of several hundred dollars each month.

Viewed from any standpoint the proposition appeals to the better judgment as purely a business stroke, giving almost certain assurance of large returns for the money invested.

Of greater consequence even, than the points considered, is the fact that if this proposition prevails, the city becomes sole and absolute owner of its lights, an important step in the right direction.

Declare for progress and advancement by voting "bonds, yes."

Destroyed by Fire.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Fire at La Push on the 21st destroyed five Indian dwellings and would have swept the entire village but for the prompt action of the tribe, who were all at home.

This is the second blaze at this place, the other one occurred three or four years ago while the Indians were away picking hops. The efforts of Daniel Pullen and A. J. Carpenter alone saving the town. When ths Indians returned home instead of thanking anyone for saving what they did, they basely accused the good men of setting the fire. This time Mr. Pullen being in Port Angeles they can hardly lay it to him.

Some say the Indians had been drinking and the fire was caused by some carelessness while under the influence of liquor.

When Mr. Baxter started the heavy suit against Daniel Pullen he filed an attachment on everything owned by defendant so as to bind him hand and foot. Mr. Pullen and wife were forced to come to Angeles leaving their little ones in charge of the place with garden, cows, pigs and poultry to care for, with very little money, to rustle their own living, do their cooking, house work, etc. The eldest a little girl of eleven years and three little boys aged eight, six and four.

Here is a copy of a letter to her father by the little girl:

LA PUSH, Wash.

MY DEAR PAPA: Us children are all right and we have a little turkey. It is a white one a very spry little thing. I have sold a little butter and I earn my own living and a little more. Mina Lamoreux came down a week ago. Dee and I are having a fine time. Royal is in bed. We take a walk on the beach nearly every day. Mrs. Thompson was subpoenied by Baxter. Erickson came down on Thursday night at eleven o'clock and went rap-rap-rap at her door. Mrs. T says "Who's there?" Erickson said me! "Who's me, Erickson. What do you want? I want you I have a subpoena for you from Mr. Baxter and I want you to hurry and get on your wraps and start out tonight to catch the morning boat. I won't do it? said Mrs. Thompson and she opened the door. You'll have to for here's the papers. Where's my witness fees! Here it is said Erickson but she wont go out till Sunday. How is the trial getting on? I suppose mamma is growing nervous by this time. With love from

MILDRED.

Mrs. Thompson was brought to Port Angeles during the trial and then not used by the prosecution.

In the examination of Mr. Baxter on the witness stand he testified that he was the direct cause of the government suit against Mr. Pullen's claim at La Push, through that suit Dan Pullen is now ordered by the Indian department to leave his pleasant home within sixty days. He will go when they take him by force. The case will now be hotly contested in the courts.

DAVID SMITH.

My Hope Lodge.

A new society, designated Royal Endeavor, has been organized in this city. Last Wednesday evening Mr. T. T. Newman, head counsellor, instituted what will be known as My Hope Lodge, with the following officers:

President, J. E. Thomas; Vice President, Mrs. Ray Haynes; Banker, Thos. Larsen; Escort, C. E. Pryor; Clerk, N. W. Merrifield; Watchman, John C. Wilson; Sentry, R. D. Richmond; Medical Director, W. T. Strother; Managers, Ray Haynes, Mrs. Alice Albright and C. E Pryor.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Of Clallam Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F. A Surprise Party.

Last evening the newly elected officers for the ensuing term of Clallam Lodge No. 72,, were duly installed.

The new officers are as follows: C. A. Foss, Noble Grand; Vice-Grand, L. Raymond; Secretary, H. D. Lindsey; Treasurer, C. M. Raymond.

Following the installation the officers and members were completely taken by surprise by the presence of a large number of lady visitors, members of Mountain View Rebekah Lodge, No. 34, who were, however, accorded a cordial welcome. Several hours were most enjoyably spent, with literary, vocal and instrumental selections, dancing and an excellent luncheon. For the unqualified success of the "surprise" much credit is due Mrs. Dr. McGeorge and Miss Ruth Taylor.

See Van Lehn Bros., prices on job lots of feed and flour.

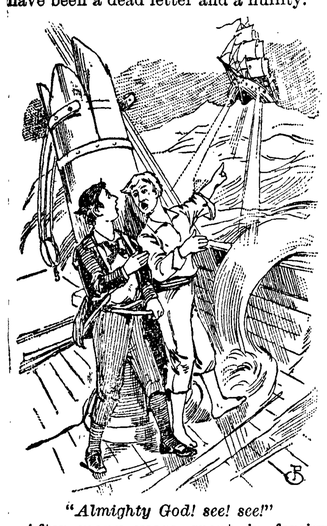
MS. FOUND IN A BOTTLE

By EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Qui n'a plus qu'un moment a vivre
N'a plus rien a dissimuler.
—Quinault—Atys.

Of my country and of my family I have little to say. Ill usage and length of years have driven me from the one and estranged me from the other. Hereditary wealth afforded me an education of no common order, and a contemplative turn of mind enabled me to methodize the stories which early study diligently garnered up. Beyond all things, the works of the German moralists gave me a great delight, not from my ill advised admiration of their eloquent madness, but from the ease with which my habits of rigid thought enabled me to detect their falsities.

I have often been reproached with the aridity of my genius, a deficiency of imagination has been imputed to me as a crime, and the Pyrrhonism of my opinions has at all times rendered me notorious. Indeed a strong relish for physical philosophy has, I fear, tinctured my mind with a common error of this age—I mean the habit of referring occurrences, even the least susceptible of such reference, to the principles of that science. Upon the whole, no person could be less liable than myself to be led away from the severe precincts of truth by the ignes fatui of superstition. I have thought proper to premise thus much, lest the incredible tale I have to tell should be considered rather the raving of a crude imagination than the positive experience of a mind to which the reveries of fancy have been a dead letter and a nullity.



"Almighty God! see! see!"

After many years spent in foreign travel, I sailed in the year 18— from the port of Batavia, in the rich and populous island of Java, on a voyage to the archipelago of the Sunda islands. I went as a passenger, having no other inducement than a kind of a nervous restlessness which haunted me as a fiend.

Our vessel was a beautiful ship of about 400 tons, copper fastened and built at Bombay of Malabar teak. She was freighted with cotton, wool and oil, from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board coir, jaggeree, ghee, cocoanuts and a few cases of opium. The stowage was clumsily done, and the vessel consequently crank.

We got under way with a mere breath of wind, and for many days stood along the eastern coast of Java without any other incident to beguile the monotony of our course than the occasional meeting with some of the small grabs of the archipelago to which we were bound.

One evening, leaning over the taffrail, I observed a very singular isolated cloud to the northwest. It was remarkable as well for its color as from its being the first we had seen since our departure from Batavia. I watched it attentively until sunset, when it spread all at once to the eastward and westward, girting in the horizon with a narrow strip of vapor and looking like a long line of low beach. My notice was soon afterward attracted by the dusky red appearance of the moon and the peculiar character of the sea. The latter was undergoing a rapid change, and the water seemed more than usually transparent.

Although I could distinctly see the bottom, yet heaving the lead I found the ship in 15 fathoms. The air now became intolerably hot and was loaded with spiral exhalations similar to those arising from heated iron. As night came on every breath of wind died away, and a more entire calm it is impossible to conceive. The flame of a candle burned upon the poop without the least perceptible motion, and a long hair held between the finger and thumb, hung without the possibility of detecting a vibration. However, as the captain said he could perceive no indication of danger, and as we were drifting in bodily to shore, he ordered the sails to be furled and the anchor let go. No watch was set, and the crew, consisting principally of Malays, stretched themselves deliberately upon the deck.

I went below—not without a full presentiment of evil. Indeed every appearance warranted me in apprehending a simoom. I told the captain my fears, but he paid no attention to what I said and left me without deigning to give a reply. My uneasiness, however, prevented me from sleeping, and about midnight I went upon deck. As I placed my foot upon the upper step of the companion ladder I was startled by a loud, humming noise, like that occasioned by the rapid revolution of a mill wheel, and before I could ase[illegible] in its meaning I found the ship qui[illegible] the ship [illegible] center. In the next instant [illegible] next instant [illegible] foam hurled us upon o[illegible] us upon our [illegible] and rushing over us f[illegible] over us fore [illegible] the entire decks from s[illegible] decks from ste[illegible]

The extreme [illegible] The extreme [illegible] ast proved, in a great mea[illegible] in a great meas[illegible]tion of the ship. Although c[illegible] ip. Althou[illegible] y waterlogged, yet as her masts [illegible] as her [illegible] gone by the board she rose after a [illegible]ute heavily from the sea, and staggering awhile beneath the immense pressure of the tempest finally righted.

By what miracle I escaped destruction it is impossible to say. Stunned by the shock of the water, I found myself upon recovery jammed in between the stern post and rudder. With great difficulty I gained my feet, and looking dizzily around was as first struck with the idea of our being among breakers, so terrific, beyond the wildest imagination, was the whirlpool of mountainous and foaming ocean within which we were engulfed.

After awhile I heard the voice of an old Swede who had shipped with us at the moment of leaving port. I hallooed to him with all my strength, and presently he came reeling aft. We soon discovered that we were the sole survivors of the accident. All on deck, with the exception of ourselves, had been swept overboard. The captain and mates must have perished as they slept, for the cabins were deluged with water. Without assistance we could expect to do little for the security of the ship, and our exertions were at first paralyzed by the momentary expectation of going down.

Our cable had of course parted like pack thread at the first breath of the hurricane, or we should have been instantaneously overwhelmed. We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear breaches over us. The framework of our stern was shattered excessively, and in almost every respect we had received considerable injury, but to our extreme joy we found the pumps unchoked, and that we had made no great shifting of our ballast.

The main fury of the blast had already blown over, and we apprehended little danger from the violence of the wind, but we looked forward to its total cessation with dismay, well believing that in our shattered condition we should inevitably perish in the tremendous swell which would ensue. But this very just apprehension seemed by no means likely to be soon verified. For five entire days and nights—during which our only subsistence was a small quantity of jaggeree, procured with great difficulty from the forecastle—the hulk flew at a rate defying computation before rapidly succeeding flaws of wind, which, without equaling the first violence of the simoom, were still more terrific than any tempest I had before encountered. Our course for the first four days was, with trifling variations, southeast and by south, and we must have run down the coast of New Holland. On the fifth day the cold became extreme, although the wind had hauled round a point more to the northward. The sun arose with a sickly yellow luster and clambered a few degrees above the horizon, emitting no decisive light. There were no clouds apparent, yet the wind was upon the increase and blew with a fitful and unsteady fury.

About noon, as nearly as we could guess, our attention was again arrested by the appearance of the sun. It gave out no light, properly so called, but a dull and sullen glow without reflection, as if all its rays were polarized. Just before sinking within the turgid sea its central fires suddenly went out, as if hurriedly extinguished by some unaccountable power. It was a dim, silverlike rim, alone, as it rushed down the unfathomable ocean.

We waited in vain for the arrival of the sixth day. That day to me has not arrived—to the Swede, never did arrive. Thenceforward we were enshrouded in pitchy darkness, so that we could not have seen an object at 20 paces from the ship. Eternal night continued to envelop us, all unrelieved by the phosphoric sea brilliancy to which we had been accustomed in the tropics. We observed, too, that although the tempest continued to rage with unabated violence there was no longer to be discovered the usual appearance of surf or foam which had hitherto attended us.

All around were horror and thick gloom, and a black, sweltering desert of ebony. Superstitious terror crept by degrees into the spirit of the old Swede, and my own soul was wrapped up in silent wonder. We neglected all care of the ship as worse than useless, and securing ourselves as well as possible to the stump of the mizenmast looked out bitterly into the world of ocean. We had no means of calculating time, nor could we form any guess of our situation. We were, however, well aware of having made farther to the southward than any previous navigators and felt great amazement at not meeting with the usual impediments of ice.

In the meantime every moment threatened to be our last—every mountainous billow hurried to overwhelm us. The swell surpassed anything I had imagined possible, and that we were not instantly buried is a miracle. My companion spoke of the lightness of our cargo and reminded me of the excellent qualities of our ship, but I could not help feeling the utter hopelessness of hope itself and prepared myself gloomily for that death which I thought nothing could defer beyond an hour, as with every knot of way the ship made the swelling of the black, stupendous seas became more dismally appalling. At times we gasped for breath at an elevation beyond the albatross—at times became dizzy with the velocity of our descent into some watery hell, where the air grew stagnant and no sound disturbed the slumbers of the kraken.

We were at the bottom of one of these abysses when a quick scream from my companion broke fearfully upon the night. "See! see!" cried he, shrieking in my ears, "Almighty God! see! see!" As he spoke I became aware of a dull, sullen glare of red light which streamed down the sides of the vast chasm where we lay and threw a fitful brilliancy upon our deck. Casting my eyes upward I beheld a spectacle which froze the current of my blood. At a terrific height directly above us, and upon the very verge of the precipitous descent, hovered a gigantic ship of perhaps 4,000 tons. Although upreared upon the summit of a wave more than a hundred times her own altitude, her apparent size still exceeded that of any ship of the line or East Indiaman in existence. Her huge hull was a deep dingy black, unrelieved by any of the customary carvings of a ship.

A single row of brass cannon protruded from her open ports and dashed from their polished surfaces the fires of innumerable battle lanterns which swung to and fro about her rigging. But what mainly inspired us with horror and astonishment was that she bore up under a press of sail in the very teeth of that supernatural sea and of that ungovernable hurricane. When we first discovered her, her bows were alone to be seen as she rose slowly from the dim and horrible gulf beyond her. For a moment of intense terror she paused upon the giddy pinnacle, as if in contemplation of her own sublimity, then trembled and tottered and—came down.

At this instant I know not what sudden self possession came over my spirit. Staggering as far aft as I could, I awaited fearlessly the ruin that was to overwhelm. Our own vessel was at length ceasing from her struggles and sinking with her head to the sea. The shock of the descending mass struck her consequently in that portion of her frame which was nearly under water, and the inevitable result was to hurl me with irresistible violence upon the rigging of the stranger.

As I fell the ship hove in stays and went about, and to the confusion ensuing I attributed my escape from the notice of the crew. With little difficulty I made my way unperceived to the main hatchway, which was partially open, and soon found an opportunity of secreting myself in the hold. Why I did so I can hardly tell. An indefinite sense of awe, which at first sight of the navigators of the ship had taken hold of my mind, was perhaps the principle of my concealment. I was unwilling to trust myself with a race of people who had offered to the cursory glance I had taken so many points of vague novelty, doubt and apprehension. I therefore thought proper to contrive a hiding place in the hold. This I did by moving a small portion of the shifting boards in such a manner as to afford me a convenient retreat between the huge timbers of the ship.

I had scarcely completed my work when a footstep in the hold forced me to make use of it. A man passed by my place of concealment with a feeble and unsteady gait. I could not see his face, but had an opportunity of observing his general appearance. There was about it an evidence of great age and infirmity. His knees tottered beneath a load of years, and his entire frame quivered under the burden. He muttered to himself in a low, broken tone some words of a language which I could not understand and groped in a corner among a pile of singular looking instruments and decayed charts of navigation. His manner was a wild mixture of the peevishness of second childhood and the solemn dignity of a god. He at length went on deck, and I saw him no more.

A feeling for which I have no name has taken possession of my soul—a sensation which will admit of no analysis, to which the lessons of bygone time are inadequate, and for which I fear futurity itself will offer me no key. To a mind constituted like my own the latter consideration is an evil. I shall never—I know that I shall never—be satisfied with regard to the nature of my conceptions. Yet it is not wonderful that these conceptions are indefinite, since they have their origin in sources so utterly novel. A new sense, a new entity, is added to my soul.

He muttered to himself in a low, broken tone.

It is long since I first trod the deck of this terrible ship, and the rays of my destiny are, I think, gathering to a focus. Incomprehensible men! Wrapped up in meditations of a kind which I cannot divine, they pass me by unnoticed. Concealment is utter folly on my part, for the people will not see. It was but just now that I passed directly before the eyes of the mate; it was no long while ago that I ventured into the captain's own private cabin and took thence the materials with which I write and have written. I shall from time to time continue this journal. It is true that I may not find an opportunity of transmitting it to the world, but I will not fail to make the endeavor. At the last moment I will inclose the MS. in a bottle and cast it within the sea.

An incident has occurred which has given me new room for meditation. Are such things the operation of ungoverned chance? I had ventured upon deck and thrown myself down without attracting any notice among a pile of ratlin stuff and old sails in the bottom of the yawl. While musing upon the singularity of my fate, I unwittingly daubed with a tar brush the edges of a neatly folded studding sail which lay near me on a barrel. The studding sail is now bent upon the ship, and the thoughtless touches of the brush are spread out into the word "Discovery."

I have made many observations lately upon the structure of the vessel. Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build and general equipment all negative a supposition of this kind. What she is not I can easily perceive; what she is I fear it is impossible to say. I know not how it is, but in scrutinizing her strange model and singular cast of spars, her huge size and overgrown suits of canvas, her severely simple bow and antiquated stern, there will occasionally flash across my mind a sensation of familiar things, and there is always mixed up with such indistinct shadows of recollection an unaccountable memory of old foreign chronicles and ages long ago.

I have been looking at the timbers of the ship. She is built of a material to which I am a stranger. There is a peculiar character about the wood which strikes me as rendering it unfit for the purpose to which it has been applied. I mean its extreme porousness, considered independently of the worm eaten condition which is a consequence of navigation in these seas, and apart from the rottenness attendant upon age. It will appear perhaps an observation somewhat overcurious, but this wood would have every characteristic of Spanish oak, if Spanish oak were distended by any unnatural means.

In reading the above sentence a curious apothegm of an old weatherbeaten Dutch navigator comes full upon my recollection. "It is as sure," he was wont to say when any doubt was entertained of his veracity, "as sure as there is a sea where the ship itself will grow in bulk like the living body of the seaman."

About an hour ago I made bold to trust myself among a group of the crew. They paid me no manner of attention, and although I stood in the very midst of them all seemed utterly unconscious of my presence. Like the one I had at first seen in the hold, they all bore about them the marks of a hoary old age. Their knees trembled with infirmity. Their shoulders were bent double with decrepitude. Their shriveled skins rattled in the wind. Their voices were low, tremulous and broken. Their eyes glistened with the rheum of years, and their grey hairs streamed terribly in the tempest. Around them, on every part of the deck, lay scattered mathematical instruments of the most quaint and obsolete construction.

I mentioned some time ago the bending of a studding sail. From that period the ship, being thrown dead off the wind, has continued her terrific course due south, with every rag of canvas packed upon her, from her truck to her lower studding sail booms, and rolling every moment her topgallant yardarms into the most appalling hell of water which it can enter into the mind of man to imagine. I have just left the deck, where I find it impossible to maintain a footing, although the crew seems to experience little inconvenience. It appears to me a miracle of miracles that our enormous bulk is not swallowed up at once and forever.

We are surely doomed to hover continually upon the brink of eternity, without taking a final plunge into the abyss. From billows a thousand times more stupendous than any I have ever seen we glide away with the facility of the arrowy sea gull, and the colossal waters rear their heads above us like demons of the deep, but like demons confined to simple threats and forbidden to destroy. I am led to attribute these frequent escapes to the only natural cause which can account for such effect. I must suppose the ship to be within the influence of some strong current or impetuous undertow.

I have seen the captain face to face and in his own cabin; but, as I expected, he paid me no attention. Although in his appearance there is to a casual observer nothing which might bespeak him more or less than man, still a feeling of irrepressible reverence and awe mingled with the sensation of wonder with which I regarded him. In stature he is nearly my own height—that is, about 5 feet 8 inches. He is of a well knit and compact frame of body, neither robust nor remarkable otherwise. But it is the singularity of the expression which reigns upon the face—it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age, so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense, a sentiment, ineffable. His forehead, although little wrinkled, seems to bear upon it the stamp of a myriad of years. His gray hairs are records of the past, and his grayer eyes are sybils of the future.

The cabin floor was thickly strewn with strange, iron clasped folios, and moldering instruments of science, and obsolete, long forgotten charts. His head was bowed down upon his hands, and he pored with a fiery, unquiet eye over a paper which I took to be a commission, and which at all events bore the signature of a monarch. He muttered to himself—as did the first seaman whom I saw in the hold—some low, peevish syllables of a foreign tongue, and although the speaker was close at my elbow his voice seemed to reach my ears from the distance of a mile.

The ship and all in it are imbued with the spirit of Eld. The crew glide to and fro like the ghosts of buried centuries; their eyes have an eager and uneasy meaning, and when their figures fall athwart my path in the wild glare of the battle lanterns I feel as I have never felt before, although I have been all my life a dealer in antiquities and have imbibed the shadows of fallen columns at Balbec and Tadnor and Persepolis until my very soul has become a ruin.

I have seen the captain face to face and in his own cabin.

When I look around me, I feel ashamed of my former apprehensions. If I trembled at the blast which has hitherto attended us, shall I not stand aghast at a warring of wind and ocean, to convey any idea of which the words tornado and simoom are trivial and ineffective? All in the immediate vicinity of the ship is the blackness of eternal night and a chaos of foamless water, but about a league on either side of us may be seen, indistinctly and at intervals, stupendous ramparts of ice towering away into the desolate sky and looking like the walls of the universe.

As I imagined, the ship proves to be in a current—if that appellation can properly be given to a tide which, howling and shrieking by the white ice, thunders on to the southward with a velocity like the headlong dashing of a cataract.

To conceive the horror of my sensations is, I presume, utterly impossible. Yet a curiosity to penetrate the mysteries of these awful regions predominates even over my despair and will reconcile me to the most hideous aspect of death. It is evident that we are hurrying onward to some exciting knowledge—some never-to-be-imparted secret, whose attainment is destruction. Perhaps this current leads us to the southern pole itself. It must be confessed that a supposition apparently so wild has every probability in its favor.

The crew pace the deck with unquiet and tremulous step, but there is upon their countenance an expression more of the eagerness of hope than of the apathy of despair.

In the meantime the wind is still in our poop, and as we carry a crowd of canvas the ship is at times lifted bodily from out the sea. Oh, horror upon horror!—the ice opens suddenly to the right and to the left, and we are whirling dizzily in immense concentric circles round and round the borders of a gigantic amphitheater, the summit of whose walls is lost in the darkness and in the distance. But little time will be left me to ponder upon my destiny. The circles rapidly grow small—we are plunging madly within the grasp of the whirlpool—and amid a roaring and bellowing and thundering of ocean and tempest the ship is quivering—O God! and—going down!

Note—The "MS. Found In a Bottle" was originally published in 1831, and it was not until many years afterward that I became acquainted with the maps of Mercator, in which the ocean is represented as rushing, by four mouths, into the (northern) polar gulf, to be absorbed into the bowels of the earth, the pole itself being represented by a black rock towering to a prodigious height.

THE END.

Butler Took the Case.

"I had an important law case on," said a Wakefield gentleman the other day. "I knew no one could win that case for me but Ben Butler. He was in Washington at the time. I went to Washington, and after hard scrabbling for two days got an audience with him. He said he wouldn't take my case for $1,000 a day. He had more work on his hands now than he could attend to, and he went about his work right then.

"'General,' I said, 'I was born in the same town with you.'

"He grunted, but wasn't otherwise affected that I could see.

"'Do you remember little Miss ——? And you remember the boy who used to send notes to her and the boy who used to take them? I am the boy who took the notes.'

"'And I am the boy who sent them,' said the general. He held out his hand. 'I guess I'll take your case after all,' he said, and he did and won it."—Boston Globe.

Beauty and Goodness.

There are thoughtless people who say that beauty of soul signifies invariably beauty of body; that the spiritual and intellectual must of necessity shine through the corporeal vestiture as a lamp through a transparency.

Granting that a certain dignity and nobility do inhere in the personality, and that education refines the features and informs the countenance with expression, the admission must be made that beautiful souls are not invariably resident in beautiful bodies. A very plain face, a rough skin, unsightly lineaments, have often been the outward accompaniments of rarely pure and exquisite beings, whose angelhood was compelled to await its wings on the other side of this sphere.—Harper's Bazar.

A Misunderstanding.

Old Mike Shays was arrested and brought into the Sixth precinct station house the other night for the fifteenth consecutive time in a fortnight.

"What is your name?" asked the sergeant, merely by way of formality.

But Mike was above the sphere of the commonplace, and drawing himself up proudly replied: "My name is Norval. On the Grampian hills my father feeds his flocks, a frugal swain!"

"What's that about swine?" inquired the sergeant sternly.

"Oh, he didn't mean anything personal," said the station keeper deprecatingly. "That's just Marc Antony's address to the Romans."—Washington Post.

Queer Southern Names.

"Most southerners know the negro's propensity for odd names," said Charles Waters at the Lindell, "and in my time I have run across some that were most remarkable. For instance, I know an old negro down in middle Tennessee who rejoices in the sobriquet of Niagara Falls, though his companions have shortened this to Nigger Falls, but he was really christened after the great cataract. I also know an old colored woman who delights in telling that her name is Virginia Alabama Georgia South, and another who enjoys the cognomen of Amanda June Day. This last is a schoolteacher and signs her name A. June Day. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Odor of Washing Day.

In nothing does the utter commonplace speak more exasperatingly, more depressingly, than in the odor of "washing day"—the damp, steamy soapiness, breathing which one ceases to believe in moonlight or in roses. There is nothing in the sight of the tubs, in the sound of the swishing suds, that in the least corresponds in depressing effect with the odor associated with them.—Boston Commonwealth.

Sure to Be Found.

Policeman—Well, my little dear, if you can't tell me your mother's name or where she lives, how are we to find her?

Little Girl (lost while out shopping)—Yes' put me in a store window, an mamma'll be sure to see me.—Good News.

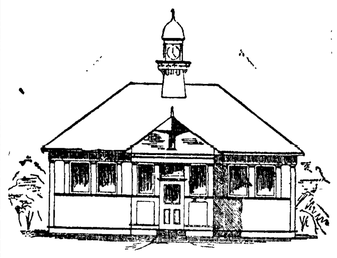
A SCHOOL HOUSE PLAN

Heating and Ventilating Facil Are Carefully Considered.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

The fathers and mothers of children pay very little attention to the manner in which their offspring is taught; to the capabilities of the teachers, their general character or anything which affects the mental or physical welfare of the scholars. The public pays very little attention to the kind of buildings, the manner in which they are cared for, the way in which they are heated, ventilated or anything else connected with that which affects the general well being of the pupil. This is a lamentable fact. About all that taxpayers know of school buildings is that they pay their taxes, and generally as little of that as possible.

Herewith are presented a school house plan and a story that may redound to the benefit of the public and the pupil. A large part of the life of children is spent in the schoolroom. Their health and well being are affected thereby. None of us who stay about offices, work in fields or do household work is as uncomfortably surrounded as the very large proportion of children who are occupied in schoolrooms. In hardly any other walk of life are people subjected to the influences of crowded rooms without ventilation, and it is rare that they are subjected to the influences of being crowded to this extent

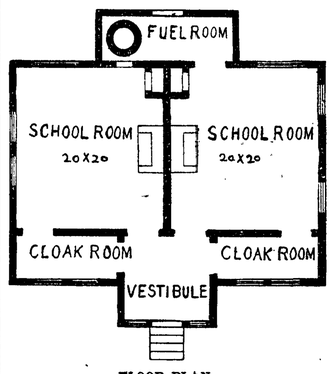


FRONT ELEVATION.

under other circumstances, to say nothing of ventilation. The particular matter of ventilation was considered in another article. It was stated that pure air, the cheapest thing that there is around us, is the one thing that is the most often denied us in school buildings, and the means of securing a sufficient quantity of pure air warmed to the proper temperature in winter time was outlined. It was also stated that the various companies that are manufacturing apparatus for this purpose are not monopolies any more than pure air is a monopoly, and that at a very slight expense over and above the cost of heating such a building would supply a quantity of winter air warmed to a summer temperature, and at the same time provide means of exhausting the foul air from the room. There are no patents on such apparatus, and wherever there is a public interest in such things proper ventilation for school buildings may be secured.

One reason why schooll children are neglected in the matter of comforts which properly belong to them is that those who are providing for them undertake to build monuments for themselves. In the case of a large school building—the big brick school house in a large town or city—there are towers, dormer windows, finials, large quantities of cut stonework, gables, pinnacles, balconies and other details which do not contribute to the comfort or convenience of the occupants of school buildings. All of these things may not exist in a single school house. Many of them or some of them nearly always and unnecessarily exist in buildings of the class named. The writer does not mean to suggest that school buildings be made ugly, or that everything which goes into them should be plain or common. Far from it. They should be substantial, in good proportion, good workmanship and good outline. If a tower is needed for any purpose, put it on. Let it be simple and substantial. Good proportion in a tower or building or in any detail of a building costs no more than a poor proportion.

In the plan which is here given there is first a vestibule, on each side a cloakroom, and back of the cloakrooms and vestibule are schoolrooms. Back of the schoolrooms is a fuel room, in which are placed a furnace and ventilating apparatus. There is noth-



FLOOR PLAN.

ing in this plan for mere appearance. The vestibule extends out beyond the cloakrooms in order to give proper size. This makes an agreeable outline for the plan. Likewise the fuel room extends back of the schoolroom, and in bringing it up in connection with the room it also adds interest to the rear elevation of the building and in that way adds to the general attractiveness. Here we have taken the natural constructive features, and by their aid have brought about a building which in elevation works up in a presentable manner. It is desirable that the windows in a cloakroom be placed high enough up so that the children may have a sufficiency of wall space on which to hang their hats and wraps. We take advantage of this architecturally to add to the appearance of the building. A band comes underneath the windows, and immediately on this are placed the side casings. The windows leading into the side vestibule are made to line in the same way, and the transom is shown over the door. The transom bar is made to project over the outside casing, and altogether by the simple requirements of the plan a very artistic effect is secured. Over the vestibule is a gable. It is proper the gable should be placed there. The entrance to the building is one of the most important features connected with it, and naturally some interest must be attached. It is done, with only a slight expense, in supplying a gable and little window to ventilate the attic over the vestibule. The small tower is needed in buildings of this kind, and in this instance it is made very simple, and it is hoped a pleasant outline that will add to the artistic value of the building. Altogether it is expected that this will make a school building which would subserve to the comfort and convenience of the pupil and teacher in a district which required only two schoolrooms.

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Summons for Publication,

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss.

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 15th day of May, 1893.

Phoebe Chalfaut, Plaintiff,
vs.
Perry Chalfaut, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby notified that Phoebe Chalfaut, 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 19th day of May, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 22nd day of July, 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 a divorce from you on the grounds of "abandonment for one year" and for "neglect and refusal to support" her for same time, and for title to lots 7 and 8 of block 342, U. S. Reserve at Port Angeles said county and lots 27 and 28, block 18 of Rogarty and Dolan's addition to Port Angeles said county and costs and disbursements herein.

{SEAL} WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, affixed this 15th day of May, A. D. 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
GEO. C. HATCH, Plaintiff's att'y.

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles.

William J. Morrissey, Plaintiff,
vs.
John G. Rollins, Defendant. } No. 677.

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 7th day of April, 1893.

To the above-named Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that William J. Morrissey, 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 7th day of April, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 10th day of June, 1893, the same will be be taken as confessed and the prayer of said Complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said Complaint is to obtain judgment on a promissory note of date Jannary 11th, 1892, due one year from date for sum of $250, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum from date and attorney's fee of $50, as provided for in mortgage herein named, and to foreclose a certain mortgage, given by said defendant to secure payment of said note, on SW ¼ of SE ¼ and S ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. 9, Tp. 30 N., R. 7 W., Clallam county, Washington.

SEAL WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, affixed this 7th day of April, A. D. 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
H. B. WILLSON, Attorney.
Date of first publication, April 7th, 1893.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF WASHING TON, CLALLAM COUNTY. } ss.

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

Isabella Jennings, Plaintiff,
vs.
Alfred C. Jennings, Defendant. } No. 686.

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 14th day of April, 1893.

To the Above Named Defendant.

You are hereby notified that Isabella Jennings 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 April, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 22d day of June, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is that plaintiff and defendant be forever divorced, that plaintiff be awarded custody of minor child of parties hereto, be restored to her maiden name, Isabella Overlip, and have judgment for her costs and disbursments herein.

M. B. SACHS, Plaintiff Attorney.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } ss

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles.

Benjamin R. Brierly, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jane Conklin, Emma Jane Bailey, Belle Miller, Louisa Conklin, Thomas Conklin and William G. Conklin, Defendants. } No. 712.

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 24th day of May, 1893.

To the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby notified that Benjamin R. Brierly, Plantiff, has filed acomplaint 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 2d day of June, 1893, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1893, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted.

This action is brought by the plaintiff as owner in fee of lot one [1], in block fourteen [14], of the original townsite of Port Angeles in Clallam county, State of Washington to quiet the title thereto. Plaintiff claims that Wm. G. Conklin died intestate and without leaving any debts, and that at the time of his death Wm. G. Conklin was the owner of said lot one [1], and left as his only heirs at law the defendants and one Clara Conklin, now deceased. That after the death of said Wm. G. Conklin, to-wit: on the 15th day of January, 1890, the defendants and Clara Conklin, by deed of that date, conveyed said lot to one Silas Goodwin, and that said Silas Goodwin conveyed said lot to plaintiff, and that plaintiff conveyed the same to one M. A. Longfellow, and that said Longfellow has reconveyed the same to plaintiff. That no administration was ever had upon the estate of said Wm. G. Conklin, and that administration thereon was wholly unnecessay. That defendants and each of them claim an interest in said property adverse to plaintiff. That defendants setforth their interest or claim to said lot in this action or be forever barred from asserting any claim thereto, and plaintiff prays judgment for such relief as he may be entitled to in the premises.

{SEAL} Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court, affixed this second day of June A. D., 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
Date of first publication June 2, 1893.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the state of Washington for the county of Clallam.

In the matter of the estate of Algernon S. Jones, deceased.

Notice of settlement of final account.

Notice is hereby given that Smith Troy, executor of the last will and testament of Algernon S. Jones, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of the above named Court his final account as executor of said estate, and that Saturday, the first day of July, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said court has been appointed as the time and place for the settlement of said final account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to said account and contest the same.

Witness the Hon. James G. McClinton, judge of the said Superior Court, and the seal of said Court affixed this 31st day of May, 1893. {SEAL}

A. A. RICHARDSON,
County Clerk and Clerk of said Superior Court.

R.C. WILSON, Attorney for Ex ecutor.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam.

In the matter of the estate of Algernon S Jones, deceased } No. 75, Probate.

Order to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made.

Smith Troy, the executor of the last will and testament of Algernon S. Jones, deceased, having filed in this court his petition praying for an order distributing to him, as the sole assignee and grantee of all the devisees and legatees named in the last will and testament of said deceased, all the residue of said estate.

It is ordered that Saturday, the first day of July, 1893 at eleven clock in the fornoon of said day, at the court room of this court, be and the same are appointed as the time and place for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate be and appear at said time and place, then and there to show cause why such order of distribution should not be made.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the DEMOCRAT-LEADER, a newspaper printed and published, and of general circulation in said Clallam county.

JAMES G. MCCLINTON, Judge.

Dated May 31, 1893.

State of Washington, County of Clallam. } ss.

I, A. A. Richardson, county clerk and clerk of the superior court of the State of Washington, for the county of Clallam holding terms at Port Angeles, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original Order of said court as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court, affixed this thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1893. {SEAL}

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

R. C. Wilson, Atty. for Executor.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

G. H. WILCOX, Plaintiff.
vs
JOEL H. ALBRIGHT AND ANNIE A. ALBRIGHT, Defendants.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM- } ss

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court in and for Clallam County, Washington, dated the 15th day of June, 1893, in a certain action wherein, G. H. Wilcox, plaintiff, in said action recovered judgment against Joel H. Albright and Annie A. Albright. defendants therein for seven hundred dollars, principal, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars, interest. attorneys fees in the sum of fifty dollars, and thirty-six and 55-400 dollars, costs of suit and accruing costs on the 9th day of June, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property, as property of said defendants, to wit; The north half (N½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of section number four (4), in township number thirty (30) north of range number eight (8) west, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey.

Notice is hereby given that on 15th day of July, A. D., 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the court house, in the County of Clallam, State of Washington, I will sell all the right title and interest of the said Joel H. Albright and Annie A. Albright, defendants, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1893.

S. G. MORSE
Sheriff of Clallam County, Wash.
W. E. BURNSIDE
Deputy.

Lamoreux & Gay attorneys for plaintiff. 24-5t

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

In the Superior court of Clallam county, State of Washington.

CHAS. L. WILSON, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 205.
R. N. WILSON and E. E. HOPKINS, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the above entitled Court under the hand of the Clerk and seal, thereof, dated the 23rd day of June, 1893, upon a certain judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 22nd day of May 1893, wherein the said plaintiff Chas. L. Wilson, recovered judgment against the said defendants, R. N. Wilson and E. E. Hopkins, for the sum of $174. and the further sum of 41.90 costs of suit, and to me the under signed as the Sheriff of said Connty directed and delivered, I have this day levied upon in the manner prescribed by law, all of the following described real estate situate in said Clallam county, as the property of said defendant, E. E Hopkins, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter, and the east half of the south east quarter, of section twenty-two, in township thirty, north of range eight, west of Willamette meridian.

Now, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North Front door of the Court House in the City of Port Angeles in said Clallam County, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy said writ of execution and accrueing costs.

Dated at Port Angeles, this 23rd day of June 1893.

S. G. MORSE,
By Sheriff of Clallam County.
W. E. BURNSIDE,
Deputy Sheriff.

BENTON EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of First Publication June 23rd, 1893,

Sheriff's Sale.

AUGUST LARSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
BENJAMIN H. BURGESS, Defendant. } No. 652.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM } ss.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Superior Court in and for Clallam County, Washington dated the 12th day of June. 1893, in a certain action wherein August Larson, Plaintiff in said action, recovered judgment against Benjamin H. Burgess, Defendant therein, for eleven-hundred forty-six and 20-100 ($1146.20) dollars, and thirty three and 60-100 ($33.60) dollars, costs of suit, and accruing costs, on the 6th day of May, 1893, I have levied upon the following described property of said defendant, to wit: The east half (E½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of section six (6) township thirty (30) north of range eight (8) west Willamette Meridian Clallam County, State of Washington.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 17th day of July, A. D, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of said day, at the north front door of the Court House in the City of Port Angeles in said Clallam County, I will sell all of the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin H. Burgess defendant, in and to the above described property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated the 13th day of June, 1893.

S. G. MORSE,
24-5t Sheriff of Clallam County, Wash.

THE PRINCE IS DEAD.

A room in the palace is shut. The king
And the queen are sitting in black.
All day weeping servants will run and bring,
But the heart of the queen will lack
All things, and the eyes of the king will swim
With tears which must not be shed,
But will make all the air float dark and dim,
As he looks at each gold and silver toy,
And thinks how it gladdened the royal boy,
And dumbly writhes while the courtiers read
How all the nations his sorrow heed.
The prince is dead.

The hut has a door, but the hinge is weak,
And today the wind blows it back;
There are two sitting there who do not speak;
They have begged a few rags of black;
They are hard at work, though their eyes are wet
With tears that must not be shed;
They dare not look where the cradle is set;
They hate the sunbeam which plays on the floor,
But will make the baby laugh out no more;
They feel as if they were turning to stone;
They wish the neighbors would leave them alone.
The prince is dead.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

JUDGE CEPHAS.

Happening soon after the close of the war to ride along the road past "Old Pop Castle," I observed a large and excited concourse of colored people standing under the famous oak at that place. Upon approaching and making inquiry I learned that Uncle Cephas—now Squire Bolden—who, along with some others of his race, had recently been appointed magistrate, was about to hold his first court.

Elbowing my way through the dense crowd till I reached and mounted one of the gnarled roots of the oak, I was enabled to overlook the sea of heads and survey the court. On the safest corner of a very unsteady shuck frame was perched the presiding magistrate, his ebony forehead, which bowed back without limit over his ball pate, covered with an appropriate frown. The rest of the frame held the six jurymen, who leaned against or sat upon it according to each one's confidence in its stability. The prisoner, a vagabondish but harmless looking man, on whose crow black face fright was imprinted in an ashy cast, was wrapped up in ropes and placed in the middle of the shuck frame for safe keeping.

I had scarcely gained my position and taken in the surroundings when the court opened.

"De court am now adjurned en will perceed to bizness," cried Uncle Cephas in a loud voice as he removed his hat and dropped it on the ground. "Let whomsomedever gwi' pussycute dis pussun hyere in de shuck frame now speak up er f'rever hole his peace!" he continued with solemnity.

A young mulatto, the smartness of whose dress culminated in a highly glazed paper collar, slowly arose from one of the oak roots, cleared his throat in the most approved legal fashion and announced that he had been engaged to conduct the prosecution.

"Well den, shoot, Luke, er give up de gun," exclaimed the court after the counsel had wasted a good while fumbling through his pockets in a perfunctory manner.

"Mister Magistrate en genbrmen ob de jury," began the prosecutor after this warning, "you am dissembled tergedder hyere dis puirty day under dis blue sky en dese green leabes to deform one er de highes' juties er freemuns en feller citizens."

"De gentermuns better not take quite sich er big chip, en chop er l'l' closeter to de line," put in the court.

"You am dissembled tergedder," continued the counsel, in no wise abashed, "hyere to see dat er pussun dat needs jestice wess'n anybody in de succle er my whole intelligence gits hit, en gits er plenny ob it, heaped up, sheken down, squashed in en runnin ober. En ef—ef de law didn' inquire dat some confusions must perceed out'n de mouf er de pussycuter, ev'y word dat would be necessory would be, 'Hyere's Nickydemus en dat's de lim' er grapevine,'" pointing to a stout grapevine which lay on the frame near the magistrate. "Ev'body knows he's done broke ev'y law dat been made sence dey fust started to makin laws, sides all sights en stacks un um dat nebber ai' been made. He's broke um straight way, en broke um sideways, en broke em crossways, en broke um sloperdicler, en broke um puppendicler, uppendicler, downendicler, en roun'endicler twel he's nately wo' um out to er frazzle.

"But es de law do inquire some confusions to perceed fum de mouf er de pussycuttin lyyer, I will perceed. Fustly, who is dat in de shukk frame? Nickydemus Wagstaff! What is he excused ob? Ev'ything in God Ermighty's worl 'cep'n one theng, en dat is doin right. Eben de biggis't lier 'twixt Roanoke en Tar river never excused him er doin dat.

"Who'll come to yer house en holler tull he'll make yer walk two miles from yer work en mebbe wade de crick, en den des want to borry 5 cents? Who c'n gin er thousin reasons why yer mus' len him er dollar, en den turn roun en gin ten thousan w'y he ca' pay it? Who c'n make de biggis' promus en de littles' kerformence in de Nunited States? Who c'n outargyfy Daniel Webster hisself when he wants to git holt er yer thengs, en den outargyfy him ergin when yer tries to bre'k dat holt?

"Who is de lazis', lyinist, eatinis', outlandishis', worryinis' nigger awn dis side ob de river? Who aggyvates en 'sturbs de neighborhood till dey don' know dar heels from dar head? Ergin I axes yer who owes ev'body in twelb miles er dis place er furder ef he ranges furder? Who c'n looks into yer min en tell ter minute how lawng it takes yer furgit dat las 25 cents he borrid, en den step right up en borry er nudder one? Nickydemus! En now who ken be spar'd de bes en missed de less? Nickydemus!"

The magistrate, who for some time had been extremely busy trimming the knots from the grapevine with his pocketknife and twisting it into suppleness, now paused and delivered the following charge:

"Gentlemuns ob de jury, you's hyeard ernough to hang er whole cuppen (cowpen) full er niggers. En all I'm got to say is dat pull'n Fodder Time putnigh nyere en dis is er mighty good chance to git ridder Nickydemus."

"Gentlemuns ob de jury, is yer egreed?" demanded Squire Bolden.

"We am, sah," came in dignified tones from the frame.

"What is de wordick?" solemnly demanded Uncle Cephas.

"De wordick, sah, am it nebber won' do to let slip dis chance er gittin ridder Nickydemus," was the reply.

"Stan up, pris'ner," was the superfluous order of the magistrate to the condemned, who had been standing up from the first. "You's done plenny harm in his worl' fer one nigger; en 'sides you's had er fa'r trial 'fo' yer feller citizens. Now, it's de jedgment er dis court dat yer be hung to de biggis' lim' awn Pop Castle oak widder grapevine, caze t'ud be bad luck to use er rope after it been 'bout dead folks, en dat de jury is debbytized to do de hangin."

"Hold on!" I shouted, thoroughly aroused by the groans of the prisoner and the screams of his wife and children. "Do you know that you are about to deprive a human being of life against law and justice? Why, not even a witness has appeared against him. Mind what you do!"

"De genterman in sto' cloze," replied the magistrate sternly, "will please don't bodder de exscusionments er dis hyere court. De chac'ter er Nickydemus Wagstaff is knowed fer as de train goes, ef not er li'l' furder. De whole yearth en ev'ytheng in it b'rs witness ergin him. Gentermuns, do yer juty."

While I was struggling desperately to force my way through the throng and reach the spot, the ropes were stripped from the prisoner, a slip noose in the grapevine thrown around his neck, and he was dragged away to the designated spot. One end of the vine weighted with a small stone was thrown over a huge limb. The jury seized it as it fell and pulled with might and main. The doomed man rose, wildly kicking and struggling against the background of blue sky. He was already several feet in the air when a hitch occurred. The jury gave a jerk. With a snap the grapevine broke, piling them in a heap on the ground. In an instant Nicodemus was making for the woods, descending the hill 20 feet at a bound, with half the grapevine standing out straight behind him, and the whole crowd, Uncle Cephas in the van, in headlong pursuit.

Before 100 yards were covered it was clear that Pop Castle would witness no hanging that day, and in half an hour the breathless, baffled crowd was back again seeking what consolation the cool spring water could afford.

Whether it was an accidental break in the grapevine or whether the shrewd old man while trimming and "sooplin" gave it a nick it was impossible to say, although there was plainly a twinkle in Uncle Ceph's eye when his gaze met mine on his return from the chase.—David Dodge in Kate Field's Washington.

Shakespeare's Anachronisms.

Virgil made Æneas land at a port which had no existence until a couple of hundred years before the poet's own time, and in three separate places revives characters killed earlier in the poem. The anachronisms of Shakespeare are legion. In the "Winter's Tale" he speaks of the coast of Bohemia, an inland country, and in "Coriolanus" calls Delphi an island, whereas it is a city of Greece. The "beetling cliffs of Elsinore" are mentioned, but Elsinore has no cliffs, while although the Danes were, in Hamlet's time, pagans, the Ghost in "Hamlet" speaks of absolution and purgatory. In "Twelfth Night" the Clown in Illyria speaks of St. Bennet's church in London. In "Julius Cæsar" Brutus tells Cassius, "Peace, count the clock," and Cassius answers, "The clock has stricken 3," when striking clocks were not invented for 1,400 years after that time.

Hamlet is said to be educated at a school which, in his time, had no existence, and Menenius, in "Coriolanus," mentions Galen over 600 years before the latter was born. In the play of Henry IV turkeys are spoken of 100 years before the discovery of America, whence they came; Hector is made to quote Aristotle; Cleopatra's palace is fitted out with a billiard table, and Tunis and Naples are spoken of as though at an immeasurable distance from each other.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Importance of Light.

An all important fact in connection with photography lies in the illumination. There are good days and bad days—days when the sun shines so brightly that the shadows are distinct and outlines are sharp and perfect. To obtain a negative under the best conditions the exposure should be made when the sun's rays have attained an angle of about 35 degrees on an object situated about 20 feet from the operator, who should have the sun behind his back. The general tone of the light should be blue; a yellow, hazy atmosphere will never give a satisfactory negative.

No matter how perfect a machine may be, good results cannot be obtained if the operator is not careful to observe the needs of the moment. The camera may be pointed too high or too low, directly in the sun's path, or the hand may press the button at the wrong moment, or with a tremor that will cause the shutter to slide unevenly.—Outing.

A Fault on Virtue's Side.

Some of the best botanical works of the past generation were issued under the patronage of the Empress Josephine, who was herself very fond of gardening. A recent account says of her:

Josephine's favorite employment—it was more than a diversion—was horticulture. She was not in any sense a scientist. She loved nature for nature's sake, and her hothouses and gardens were her long and lasting delight. In those days such pleasures were costly, and more than once after her divorce complaints were made that she overdrew her rather large annuity. Napoleon was liberal himself, but the state interfered, and on one occasion he was compelled to delegate a minister to warn her of the consequences of her horticultural extravagance.—Meehan's Monthly.

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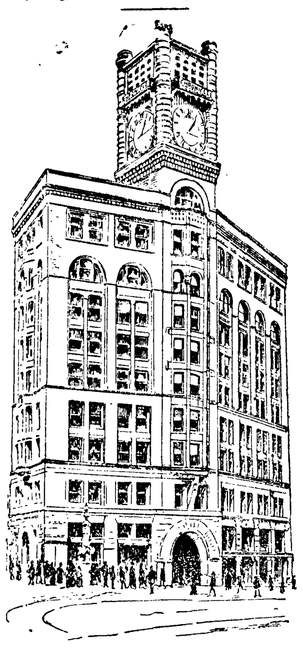

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

A GOOD SELECTION.

In the appointment of William K. Clark, as deputy collector of customs for the sub-port of Port Angeles, Mr. Saunders has given general satisfaction to the people of Clallam county. Mr. Clark is one of the most efficient, honest and energetic men in the county. He is well qualified in every respect for the duties of the office.

His education, official experience and physical constitution will make the responsibilities of the office easily borne by him. Besides all this, Mr. Clark is deserving of the honor. Since before his majority Mr. Clark has labored for the best interests of Clallam county and the Democratic party, and his service has been well rendered and effective. As Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee Mr. Clark conducted a splendid campaign, and, considering the lack of funds and all the circumstances the result of the election last fall showed well.

RIDICULOUSLY FALSE.

The ridiculousness of the charge of Sunday's Post-Intelligencer that the Democratic party forced the Sherman act on the people is exceeded only by its falseness. Has the P.-I. forgotten that when that measure was passed the House of Representatives was the personal property of the Republican party machine with Czar Reed in full charge? Has it forgotten that the senate had a clear Republican majority? Has it forgotten that Benjamin Harrison was president and every right of veto intact?

This seems a fair average argument on matters political for the Post-Intelligencer. It has about as much truth in it as that paper's editorials usually have—absolutely none.

A MATTER OF CIRCULATION.

The Tribune-Times, ever sensative upon the subject of circulation, takes offense at our statement that with the added circulation of the Beacon THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER has, without question, the largest circulation in Clallam county of any paper or periodical published anywhere," and contemptously proclaims that the Beacon paid exactly four cents postage for the month of May for its circulation.

No postage is charged on weekly newspapers addressed to postoffices in the same county in which it is published. While the Beacon did not have a large circulation beyond the confines of Clallam county, its circulation in this county, where it would be of benefit to its local advertisers, was fully equal to that of the Tribune-Times, and we reiterate our former statement.

THE appointment of Frank P. Fisher, as inspector of customs for this port is a recognition of one of the best Democrats in the state of Washington. Mr. Fisher has always been a hard working and consistant Democrat. Since his arrival in Clallam county he has served as deputy sheriff and deputy county clerk. In both places his services were satisfactory to all concerned. Amongst those who had recommened Mr. Fisher's appointment, besides the immense petition from Clallam county, were personal letters from Governor W. T. Thornton, Hon. Antonio Joseph, member of congress, and many others from New Mexico, where he had lived for twelve years.

Mr. Fisher will make a good officers and reflect credit upon the appointing power.

THE claim of the Tribune-Times that the appointment of William K. Clark, as deputy collector of customs, is a rebuke to the old timers and old war-horses is about as near the truth as is possible for the editor of the Tribune to get—about like the distance between the poles. There is, however, some excuse in the fact that the "tenderfoot" editor of the Tribune has not been in this state long enough to know who the old timers are

Mr. Clark was fighting for Democracy and assisting in building up the new west while the conceited "smarty" of the Tribune was wearying the denizens of blizzard stricken Kansas with his puny journalistic efforts.

IF there is anything from which the Tribune religiously abstains it is being fair. If the Tribune editor knows anything, which sometimes seems doubtful, he knows that newspapers circulated within the county published are not taxed for postage. Therefore all that paper's slush about the Beacon's circulation is common "blow" so peculiar to that paper.

THE Post-Intelligencer never misses an opportunity to abuse the Democratic party for its predilection to free coinage of silver, but maintains a painful silence as to the position of Washington senators on this question. For its conglomeration of inconsistencies and hypocritical nonsense, the Post-Intelligencer should be on exhibit at the world's fair. It would certainly take the first prize.

DEATH OF COLONEL WOOD.

An Old and Prominent Puget Sounder Passed Away.

The death of Colonel Oliver Wood, at Port Townsend last Sunday afternoon removes a conspicuous figure from the Republican party of Jefferson and a prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. Wood was a genial, whole-souled man who was peculiarly gifted with that rare tact of gaining and retaining the confidence and friendship of those with whom he came in contact.

He was born June 25th, 1824, in Saratoga county, New York, where he was appointed deputy sheriff. He located at Portsmouth, O., in 1854, where he enlisted, at the beginning of hostilities, as a private; served on the staff of General Rosecrans in Kentucky and Tennessee and was present at the capture of Vicksburg, and at the close of the war had worked his way up to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general.

Baptist Church Services.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

Morning subject—"Borrowing Trouble." Evening subject—"The Morning of Life." A sermon to the Y. P. S. C. E.

Sunday School at the close of the morning service.

Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. led by Edgar McCormick. Subject—"Had to Meet Trouble," Acts 16, 23-25. 2 Cor. 7, 3-7. Everybody welcome to all of the services.

The Luxurious Halibut.

Recently fifty-two thousand pounds of halibut were caught off Cape Flattery. They averaged about twenty pounds each. In the wholesale market this excellent food fish bring two cents per pound. The fish are packed in ice and sent by fast express to Chicago. The express cost of a car delivered in Chicago is $500, where halibut stakes are retailed at twenty-five cents per pound—qute a luxury.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

A NATION CELEBRATES.

The Victoria Excursion the Feature of the Day.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED

Throughout the County—Over 3,000 Victorians Visit Angeles—Horse Races, Base Ball and La Crosse Afford Interesting Pastime—A Delightful Trip to Victoria.

In reality Port Angeles did not celebrate, in fact, had made no preparations for the proper observance of the Fourth. The prevailing sentiment did not favor any public demonstration this year as existing conditions would not warrant the necessary outlay yet, notwithstanding this, there were, doubtless, a larger number of visitors within the gates of the city than upon any former occasion. For several months past Mr. R. T. Williams, of Victoria, who is, by the way, one of Angeles' most ardent and loyal friends, had been very industriously arranging for an excursion to the city on the Fourth. His efforts met with such gratifying success that he felt justified in chartering the large, palatial steamer, Islander, which is one of the fastest and most elegantly appointed passenger steamers in these waters, for the accommodation and convenience of the excursionists. When Mr. Williams informed our citizens of the large number of excursionist who would visit the city on that occasion, they immediately began preparations for the entertainment of the visitors.

The excursion was so admirably arranged, that it caught public favor and inspired interest beyond the most sanguine expectations of the promoter. The secret, doubtless, of the marked success of the excursion was the remarkably low fare, only fifty cents for the round trip. This, together with the fact that the Islander would make three trips during the day, affording an opportunity to a far greater number, stimulated hundreds, no doubt, who otherwise, would not have made the trip. Another pleasing feature of the excursion, which was taken advantage of by at least 500 citizens, was the opportunity to visit Victoria, spend several hours there and return in the evening. Each trip to and from Victoria the Islander was crowded with passengers, and a conservative estimate of the number of visitors from Victoria would doubtless be 3,000.

The Islander arrived on her first trip at about 9 a. m., and was greeted by about a thousand citizens, who, with the band, gave them a royal welcome.

As no inducements had been held out, the visitors, of course, were not disappointed in the decidedly uninteresting program that had been hastily prepared. In fact, the visitors understood that there would be no exercises or sports, and brought over two La Crosse clubs and a number of race horses, presumably for their amusement and the entertainment of the people of this city. In the afternoon a

GAME OF BASE BALL

was played on the grounds west of the city, which doubtless would have proved one of the particularly interesting features of the day had the players been more evenly matched. But, as the game advanced, the fact was most painfully evidenced that the skill was entirely with one of the clubs which was rather a disgusting revellation. The score stood 17 to 0, and the victors did not appear to revel over the questionable victory, either. Immediately following this contest, an interesting exhibition of

LA CROSSE

Was given by the visiting teams. The players evidenced considerable skill and an intelligent understanding of the game, making some very clever plays, which provoked hearty approval. The

HORSE RACE

while intensely exciting did not prove an exhibition of great speed, although the races were very even. Three horses were entered for a single quarter mile dash. Two of the horses, Murphy and Mathew, belonged to Mr. Campbell, of Victoria, the other was entered by Sam Johnson. As the Victoria horses neared the quarter line they were neck and neck, Mathew crossing only half a neck in the lead. Another race, quarter mile dash, between Sam Johnsons' and Geo. Myers racers, proved the latter's horse the victor, crossing the line half-length ahead. The celebration

AT DUNGENESS

was doubtless the most elaborate and interesting of any in the county. The feature of the day was horse races, which were witnessed by a large number of citizens from this city, and several thousand people from over the county and from Townsend.

Another attraction of the celebration was the canoe races, several hundred Indians participating in the festivities of the day. A dance in the evening rounded up the exercises of the occasion, which was voted by common consent one of the most decidedly successful demonstrations ever held in the county. The day was observed at

CLALLAM BAY,

the lakes and in Quillayute, in a becoming and truly patriotic manner.

Within a few years Angeles will, no doubt, be connected with the lakes by an electric tramway, the consummation of which will afford one of the most delightful attractions of a holiday program, an hour's ride to and the fascinating pastime of boating and fishing at the lakes.

With the advantage of an electric car line to these lakes Angeles will become one of the most desirable and popular points on the Sound with tourist and outing parties, for the reason of it affording, as it then will, that variety of natural attractions, varied scenery and the climatic conditions, which always charm and interest pleasure seekers.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Chas. Dyer, went to Victoria on the Fourth.

W. B. Main, of Sequim, was in the city Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. B. Wood returned from Townsend Sunday.

Mr. Frank P. Fisher went to Townsend yesterday afternoon.

Judge Ballinger of Townsend, was in the city Wednesday.

N. W. Merrifield left Sunday for several days visit up-Sound.

Mr. Louis Rockman of Seattle, arrived on the Monticello, yesterday.

Wm. Van Lehn returned from a business trip to Seattle, Monday.

Mrs. Laura E. Peters has been a visitor in Seattle for several week.

Mr. W. L. Ketchum returned Tuesday from a business trip to San Francisco.

Mr. J. L. Crosby returned from an extended sojourn at Everett, Wednesday.

Geo. H. Jones, a prominent attorney of Townsend, was in the city, Wednesday, on business.

Miss Sara Troy and Miss Ella Lindsey spent the Fourth in Townsend, with relatives and friends.

Sfanley Latimer, recently appointed customs imspector by Collector Saunders was in Angeles on business, Sunday.

Rev. E. Davis has returned and will hold services in the Episcopal church Sunday next at 11 a. m. All are invited.

Messrs. John W. Troy of THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER, and H. B. Crockett of the Arlington, went to Townsend, Wednesday.

Wm. Reilly, who for several years past was chief engineer on the steamer Garland, was drowned in Gibbs' lake, near Townsend, last Saturday.

Mrs. Capt. Hatch and Miss May Robertson, of Dungeness, were in the city several hours today, returning in the afternoon on the Monticello.

John D. Ferguson, who now enjoys a lucrative position in one of the leading grocery stores of Everett, is home on a short vacation with his parents.

Department Commander Joseph F. Sinclair and Assistant Adjutant General M. M. Holmes will visit the local Grand Army Post, Tuesday evening next. All comrades invited.

Judge Ballinger, of the superior court of Jefferson, has been assisting Judge McClinton during the week to clear the docket of cases that had accummulated during the past six months.

Deputy Collector Clark left Sunday for Port Townsend to receive his commission as deputy collector of this port, and to confer with Collector Saunders as to future plans for the administration of the office.

Messrs. R. A. Grimes, F. A. Mackintosh and Will Ware with a corps of surveyors, left Friday to survey a number of townships, near Clallam Bay. They will be absent about three months. The survey is under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Smith.

Capt. W. S. Powell, the newly appointed Indian agent at Neah Bay, passed through on the Willapa Monday, to assume the duties of his office. His predecessor, J. P. McGlynn, will, doubtless, remove to his old home at La Conner where he has large property interests.

John D. Hickok returned from a month's visit with friends in Owatonna, Minn., during which he spent a week at the World's fair. The exhibition, he says, is one of the most wonderful products of modern times, far surpassing in magnitude and in points of interest, his most sanguine expectations.

Hon. and Mrs. W. R. Hoole arrived from Beaver, Saturday. For months past Mr. Hoole has been in poor health and acting upon the advice of his physician finally decided to seek relief from some of the health resorts of California. Accompanied by Mrs. Hoole he left for California to-day, where, his many friends sincerely hope, he will fully recover his health. They will probably be absent several months.

Reduced Passenger Rates.

The Northern Pacific Railroad takes pleasure in notifying its patrons that its rates to St. Paul, Chicago and points east, are as low as by any and all other lines. Full particulars will be cheerfully furnished upon application to

M. J. CARRIGAN, Agent,
By C. M. KENT, Acting Agt.

The man who never advertises always has plenty of time to balance his books.

Van Lehn Bros. wholesale dealers in flour and feed of all kinds.

J. C. Hansen has a complete stock o Homeœpathic medicines.

AT THE COUNCIL.

The Council Purchases a Building and Site for City Purposes.

At the regular meeting of the council last Wednesday evening one of the most important matters which received favorable consideration, was the purchase of a site and building for city purposes.

The lot and buildings purchased is situated on the corner of Oak and First streets. This property was owned by Mr. Bohall, who received a consideration of $1000 for the building and his equity in the ground it occupies. For a small building and similar right to the adjoining lot the city paid Jno. Dyke $225.

This property is situated in the block reserved by the government, and if the city can establish a claim to the property the government will recognize, it will become the owner of valuable property, admirably adapted and centrally situated for city purposes, for a mere pittance.

Another important matter attended to was insuring Peabody bridge for $900.

A number of claims were read and allowed. The council adjourned.

COUNTY NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs From the County Press.

East Clallam Record.]

The filings of the settlers on the two-mile strip taken at East Clallam June 21st were the largest lot ever sent into the land office by mail at one time. The certificates were received back on Monday night and delivered to the settlers who could be found. There are still a number of certificates awaiting the owners at the U. S. Commissioner's office.

Work commenced this week on a new building for the Record. It is located on Frontier street on the lot adjoining the present quarters of the newspapers. The building will be 16x30. feet, of one story, and will afford a good sized and well lighted printing office with an additional room where the business of the U. S. Commissioner's office, at this place will be done.

Ben Krohn leaves next week on a visit to his old home in Iowa, to be absent two months. He will take in the world's fair.

The new dam on the river is now about completed and it is expected that a supply of logs can be brought down to the sawmill within ten days.

James Keltner commenced work on the trail to the Hoko Falls, from town, on Monday with a crew of about twelve men. The force will be increased and work pushed on the new trail. Twenty men are now at work and the road is opened about one and a half miles.

The sash and door factory building is nearly completed. The machinery is expected in the course of a few weeks.

Mrs. G. Snyder left Monday to make her residence on her claim at Sale river where a new dwelling has been built. Her building on Frontier street is for rent cheap.

Port Crescent Leader.]

Road Supervisor Frank Robinson has almost completed the grade at the eastern approach to the Elwha bridge. It will be a splendid piece of work.

Road Supervisor August Peterson will next week tear out the bridge on the county road across Wasaukari creek and rebuild it much higher so as to obtain a better crossing. The road will be blockaded on this account for a few days.

Road Supervisor Austin has completed the extension of the county road almost to Lyle river and by going part of the way over the skid road of the logging camp the road can be traveled through to Gettysburg. On Tuesday work was stopped until the condition of county finances can be determined. Mr. Austin is at Port Angeles investigating matters.

The sawmill recently burned at this place was one of the best built mills on the coast and was valued at about $12,000. President John E. Lutz personally superintended its construction and took great personal pride in its efficiency. The mill was just beginning to cut a large order of cedar for a Nebraska firm which would have kept it busy for the next three months. Losing this valuable order is a great misfostune. President Lutz says he intends to rebuild as soon as possible, but the loss of a season's work is a great hardship.

The steamer Flyer began running on Lake Crescent last week.

Reserve Lots.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive filings and take proofs in all matters of claims to Port Angeles Townsite Reservation Lots, as well as Homestead and Pre-emption Claims. As the county receives a great and much needed benefit from the fees paid the clerk in such cases, and the cost to the claimant is never any greater at the court house than if paid to private parties, and as all lots and parcels of land become taxable as soon as title passes to individuals, it is deemed of interest to all having such claims to make their filings and proofs before the Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. A. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Several blocks in the Colony's 2nd addition. Have cash customers for lots in this addition. Prefer whole blocks.

THOS. MALONY.

The Fisher Pharmacy is the old reliable.

E. A. FITZ HENRY, County Surveyor. U.S City Engineer. A. SEMON, puty Surveyor.

FITZ HENRY & SEMON,

SURVEYORS.

Blue Printing and Draughting a Specialty.

A. A. SMITH

W. W. DEDMAN

Brokers.

* * * * *

**

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LOANS

**

$8 PER ACRE WILL BUY SIXTY ACRES of good land in section 35, Tp. 30 N, R 5.

$10 PER ACRE WILL BUY FORTY acres in section 15, Tp. 30 N, R 7 W.

$15 PER ACRE WILL BUY A FORTY acre tract in section 33, Tp. 31 N, R 7 W. Ten acres cleared, with a good house.

$20 PER ACRE WILL BUY FORTY aces in section 21, Tp. 30 N, R 5 W.

$30 PER ACRE WILL BUY A FORTY acre tract in same section as above.

$50 PER ACRE. TWENTY ACRES IN north half of section 26, Tp. 30 N, R 6.

$20 TO $100 WILL BUY GOOD ADDITION lots according to size and location.

$250 WILL BUY A 25-FOOT CORNER lot with small house, at Second and Vine streets.

$500 A 50-FOOT LOT WITH GOOD house, fence, etc., in Block 37, N. R Smith's Sub., Georgiana and Francis streets.

$500 A 50-FOOT LOT IN BLOCK Original Townsite, Third street, between Valley and Cherry.

$600 TO $1200. BUSINESS LOTS ON Front, First and Second streets, according to location.

$1500 FIVE LOTS IN BLK, 75 ORIGINAL townsite. Third, between Cedar and Tumwater.

WE HAVE A BLOCK OF 100 LOTS IN A good addition which will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash.

A LOT ON LAKE UNION, SEATTLE, TO trade for a few acres near Angeles.

A GOOD RESIDENCE FOR RENT CORNER second and Cherry Streets.

A LONG LIST OF BARGAINS NOT ENUMerated above. Call or write and inquire about them.

FRONT STREET,
PORT ANGELES.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of the transfers for the week ending July 6th, as furnished by the Clallam County Abstract and Trust Company:

F S Findley to F W Wise, blk 8 Findley's add to City of Port Crescent	$ 250
Frank Motx and wife to H A Hart lots 20 and 21 blk 1, Williams' subdiv of lots 15 and 16 of Croft's add	150
Joseph I Kirschberg to W E Reynolds, urban lots 17 and 18 blk 75, in the City of Port Angeles	10
Nels Thompson and wife to J W Burgess, S E ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ Sec 6 T 30 R 8	
J W Burgess to S R Haddock, E ½ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S E ¼ 6-30-8	2,000
S R Haddock to Wm Leity, W ½ of S E ¼ 6-30-8	1,000
C J Smith et al to E H Wemme, lot 6 blk 3, Campbell's add	200
J W Burgsss to Max Glenger, lot 47 blk 3, 1st div Kellogg Land Co plat of Clallam	350
C D Mason and wife to John Bell, lots 1 to 16 blk 8, West End Syndicate add	
Indian Ned and wife to C B Measor, lots Q and R of plat of Jamestown	
James Stewart to A P Stevens, lots 17 and 18 blk 3, Beacon Hill add	300
J H Burns Jr to Minnie Burns, E ½ of urban lot 9 blk 33, town of Port Angeles	1,200
Mary J and G R Funk to E A Breyman, lots 22 and 23 blk 5, Chandler & Coolican estate, Port Angeles	150

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

Look! Look!! Look!!! Two four-in-hand ties or two scarfs for 25c. This bargain ior four days only at the

U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE.

HAMMITT B. WILLSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PORT ANGELES, WASH

WARRINER E. SMITH,

SURVEYOR.

ALL DESCRPTONS OF SURVEYING AND LOCATING.

PORT ANGELES, WASH.

H. T. STROTHER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE:—OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

Night Calls at the Office.

Free consultationand prescriptions every Friday to those not able to pay.

DR. F. S. LEWIS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Th Democrat-Leader.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Vote "bonds, yes."

Special election to-morrow.

The Monticello made a special trip Monday.

The Angeles-Victoria excursion was a decided success.

Three thousand Victorians visited Angeles on the Fourth.

To-morrow (Saturday) declare yourself in favor of "bonds, yes."

If you are enterprising and progressive you will vote "bonds, yes," to-morrow (Saturday).

The streets and a number of business houses were very tastefully decorated for the Fourth.

The success of the bonding proposition means employment for a large number of workingmen.

About five hundred citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Victoria on the Fourth.

Customs Inspector Stanley Latimer was detailed for special services on the Islander on the Fourth.

Last Sunday evening the Port Angeles Lodge No. 3, O. d. H. S. observed the anniversary of that society.

The Superior court took a recess from Saturday until Wednesday, the jury, however, being excused until Thursday.

The county commissioners have been in session several days this week, having under consideration matters of vital importance.

The ladies of the Catholic church of this city, served refreshments in the vacant store-room of the Colony building on the Fourth.

The remarkable success of the Victoria excursion was largely due to the efforts of Mr. R. T. Williams of Victoria, and Dr. Gore of this city.

A vote for bonds, favors the municipal ownership of lights, and the expenditure of a large sum of money among the workingmen of the city.

Every ballot cast in favor of bonding the city for the purchase of the electric lighting plant, is a vote in the direction of material advancement.

The grand arch across Laurel street, leading to Morse's wharf, was one of the artistic features of the celebration which received favorable mention from the city's guests.

Every public spirited citizen should favor the proposition to float bonds for the purchase of the electric lighting plant and the development of water power with which to operate the same.

At the council meeting Wednesday evening councilman Metcalfe urged that members do all in their power to carry the bonding proposition, as he firmly believed the success of the scheme would result in incalculable benefit to the city.

Moses Ackles, who was recently found guilty of assault with intent to do severe bodily injury, was sentenced last Wednesday by Judge McClinton to one year in the state prison at hard labor. Ackles has filed motion for an appeal to the Supreme court.

Look! Look!! Look!!! Two four-in-hand ties or two scarfs for 25c. This bargain for four days only at the

U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE.

ABOUT THE SCHOOLS.

An Addition to the Central Building Under Construction.

An addition is being built to the Central school building. The new structure will be two stories high, the dimensions of which will be 26x30 feet. The improvement will cost about $1,000, and when finished will add materially to the architectural appearance of that edifice, and provides the additional room the overcrowded condition of the old building has demanded for some time past.

The corps of teachers for the schools of the city have been engaged for the school year which begins next September. Of these nearly all of the old teachers have been retained, in fact, only two new teachers having been employed.

The teachers of the central school will be, Prof. Tiffany, A. N. Tayler, Miss Love, Miss Pitt, Miss Kate Yarnell, Mrs. A. M. Johnson and Mrs. H. S. Ballou. The ward teachers will be Mr. Ed. Hatch, Mr. A. M. Johnson, Mr. Wagner and Mr. H. C. Shelton.

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

For fine Job Printing go to THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

LET SQUATTERS REJOICE

Secretary Smith Settles the Vexed Reserve Question.

APPROVES APPRAISERS' REPORT.

Squatters Will Soon Be Able to Prove up on Their Lots —The Prompt Action of the Secretary of the Interior Meets With Unanimous Approval.

The report of the appraisers of the government townsite of Port Angeles has finally been accepted and approved by Secretary Smith, a fact evidenced in the following telegram from M. J. Carrigan to J. S. Coolican, president of the board of trade:

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 7, 1893.

COL. J. S. COOLICAN:

Secretary Smith has approved appraisement. Interesting details mailed. Expect to wire good railroad news in a few days.

M. J. CARRIGAN.

The Secretary of the Interior deserves credit for his prompt and decisive action in this matter, of such vital importance to the three thousand squatters who established homes on the reservation in compliance with a recent act of congress.

The barriers have all been burned away, and nothing remains in the pathway to obstruct or interfere with the speedy settlement of this quest . The approved report, with the neces sar n-structions will now be forwarded to the local land office and within sixty days at the fartherest the squatter can perfect title to his lots, and what has long been one of the most serious drawbacks to the material advancement of this city will have been overcome.

PRESENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

BY G. K. ESTES.

It is the intention of the writer to state plainly existing facts as he sees them, to note their bearings on society as he finds it, to point out as he sees them the inequalities of distribution, and to suggest such changes as seem adequate to rectify the wrongs. There has been forced upon our attention, by the present stringency of the times, questions which heretofore we have thought little about, or if thought about at all merely in a speculative way, but these questions are no longer problems for mental solution as a pastime, but for practical determination and application. As a nation we must solve them, and solve them correctly, or the history of these United States will, within the history of the next few decades, be the fulfillment of the prophecies of Macauly and De Tocqueville.

Heretofore, our so-called boundless and exhaustless public lands have afforded an outlet for the people. In seasons of depression thousands have started anew their homes upon the government lands, and with a will have endured the hardships of a pioneer life and by their labors added to the general wealth of the country, but these "boundless" lands have been bounded, and these "exhaustless" acres are nearly exhausted. The last of the vacant lands that are valuable are rapidly filling and while systems of irrigation and reclamation from desert areas may add much arable land to the inhabitable public domain, yet the crowding process is beginning, and a people that have had the blessings of the fullest liberty do not and will not sit down supinely and allow landed estates to take the place of reasonable sized homesteads, nor an aristocracy put in tenant subjection the former owners of the soil. There is room in these United States for three hundred millions of people, a people owning their homes and enjoying a progressive, profitable life, but the one-sided policy that has grown up in our midst, one scarcely knows how or why, of superabundant wealth upon the one hand, and the ekeing out a bear existence on the other, is not in the line of the greatest public good, and should be no longer tolerated. If the present system is one of the inevitable evils, as we are told, that comes of diversified ability, then it is better to smash the system into a thousand fragments and try something else, than to reduce a free, liberty-loving people to the squalid wretchedness of an Irish tenantry.

But is it an inevitable evil? We claim not, but that rather it is an evil produced by undue cupidity on the one hand and undue carelessness on the other; while the plain people, the farmers, the miners, the wage-workers upon the one hand, have been busy producing wealth and careless as to its distribution so long as a fair living was gained, the handlers of this wealth upon the other hand taking advantage of the carelessness of the wealth-producers, have manipulated it to their own advantage, and made it possible for colossal fortunes to be gained in a few years—such as it should never be possible to be gained with a just and equitable distribution of the wealth produced. This grasping spirit has so prevailed that it has brought home to the wealth producers the absolute injustice of the system as nothing but the jeopardy of their homes could have done, and with as sturdy and dauntless a spirit as they wrestled this wealth from the virgin soil, the undeveloped mines, and the untraversed wilderness, with one mind they are turning their attention toward the correct solution of the problem as to the just distribution of this wealth.

It is useless to longer be satisfied with the statement that hard times are inevitable, that they must come with the unvarying volation of so many years; that over production has caused the absurdly low prices, and that speculation lies at the bottom of it all. We believe that there is no effect without its producing cause, and that saying a thing is "inevitable" is a begging of the question, is yielding to an undeserving fate. It should have been our business to find out the cause long ago, and to have remedied the evils ere they bore down so relentlessly upon so many thousands, yea millions of people, and never, never can the sober judgment of our people decide that there has been an over production of the necessaries of life while single human being is lacking the food to fully satisfy his hunger or the clothing to make him comfortable, and while we acknowledge the era through which we have passed has had its effect in demoralizing men as well as prices, yet the pressure has fallen not alone on those who have disregarded all sense, and rushed wildly into speculative operations, but upon the many who have pursued the even tenor of their way, lived economically, worked hard, used prudence, and yet find at the end of the year's work that their capital has been encroached upon, and that they have not made their expenses, and with this outlook staring them in the face that with the continuation of the existing system but a few years will wipe out their houses and transfer their property to another class.

A. O. U. W. INSTALLATION

Will be Held This Evening by the Local Lodge.

The following officers of Port Angeles Lodge No. 59 A. O. U. W. will be installed this evening:

Past Master Workman, D. W. Bryan; Master Workman, Thomas Malony; Foreman, C. L. Babcock; Overseer, D. L. Smith; Recorder, A. R. Pringle; Receiver, P. J. Williams; Financier, W. E. Burnside; Guide, A. J. Guyer; Outside Watchman, Wm. McIvor; Inside Watchman, A. C. Brotherton.

IS IN CLALLAM.

Protection Island Belongs to This County.

County surveyor E. A. FitzHenry and J. L. Worthley returned from the eastern portion of the county Monday, where together with Surveyor A. N. Godfery of Jefferson county and a corps of assistants, they have finally satisfactorily established the Jefferson-Clallam boundary line.

The corrected line gives Clallam a strip which comprises 3,000 or 4,000 acres of land.

The survey also thoroughly satisfied Mr. FitzHenry that Protection Island is in Clallam county. Surveyor Godfery however, took issues with him on this point. If left to arbitration with competent, disinterested persons, he feels certain that they will agree with him.

If the final settlement of this question determines that Protection Island belongs to Clallam, its acquisition will quite materially increase the assessment roll, as this little island contains about 300 acres of land, the greater part of which is very valuable for agriculture, and is in a high state of cultivation.

The simplest, lightest running, most durable Sewing Machine—the Singer—for sale by Mrs. Lee, Laurel street.

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

K. OF P. OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Men Who Will Direct Its Affairs for the Ensuing Term.

Last Wednesday evening the newly elected officers of Gate City Lodge No. 65 K. of P., were duly installed as follows:

Past Chancellor, John W. Troy; Chancellor Commander, Horace White; Vice Chancellor, John D. Hickok; Prelate, Albert Wilson; Master of Exchequer, W. W. Dedman; Master of Finance, Geo. W. Meagher; Master at Arms, E. E. Hopkins; Keeper of Records and Seal, T. Wagner; Inner Guard, W. R. Dodge; Outer Guard, M. O. Gilpin.

First Class Dining Room.

Miss A. D. Richart will open to the general public in the Frank Link building on Front street, a first class dining room, on Saturday, July 1st, at 5 p. m. The patronage of the general public respectfully solicited, and every effort will be made to merit a share of the trade. Special attention given to dinner parties and suppers for social gatherings.

ATTENTION.—Any person desiring a carriage to any part of the city, will find the undersigned on Lincoln street wharf, nearly opposite the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Passengers taken to and from all boats; also baggage promptly delivered. Terms reasonable. Orders left at the Y. M. C. A. or at Maggart's second hane store on Front corner Oak streets. Prompt attention given to all orders. Patronage respectfully solicited.

WM. H. DOUGLAS.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam.

In the matter of the estate of Marquis D. Pullen, deceased. } No. 4, Probate,

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

It appearing to the court by the petition this day presented and filed by Jesse S. Maxfield and Ephraim D. Pullen, administrators of the estate of Marquis D. Pullen, deceased, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrators to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell some portion of the real estate belonging to said estate to pay said debts and expenses, it is ordered that all persons interested appear at the court room of this court on Saturday, the fifth day of August, 1893, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrators to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DEMOCRAT-LEADER, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Clallam county, Washington before said fifth day of August, 1893.

Dated June 30, 1893.

JAMES G. MCCLINTON, Judge.

State of Washington, } ss
County of Clallam. }

I, A. A. Richardson, county clerk and clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the county of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original order of the Superior court as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court affixed this 30th day of June, 1893.

A. A. RICHARDSON,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior court.

Date of first publication June 30, 1893.

R. C. WILSON, Atty for Admrs.

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

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

The Singer Sewing Machine for sale on the installment plan. Inquiry at Mrs. Lee's, Laurel street.

The Fisher Pharmacy stands at the head for purity, uniformity and superiority of quality. J. C. Harsen pro prietor.

The best is the cheapest. Call on Keller & Randall, in the Opera House Block, when you want drugs, toilet articles, perfumery, etc. Prescriptions honestly and carefully compounded.

Wall Paper of the latest styles and designs can be seen at Keller & Randall's Drug Store in the Opera House Block.

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

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

Look! Look!! Look!!! Two four-in-hand ties or two scarfs for 25c. This bargain for four days only at the

U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE.

!! CUT RATES !!

We are selling fine Footwear worth 2.50, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.50, Take Your Choice.

SHOES $2.00 SHOES

—:AT:—

THE U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE,
CLARK BUILDING.

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

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.

LUMBER!

The Filion Mill and Lumber Co.

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBES AND CEDAR SHINGLES ALWAYS ON HAND.

MILL ON TUMWATER HILL.

CORNER B AND C ON ELEVENTH STREET.

Farmers' Mercantile Company,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
of Every Description.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hardware and Machinery, of all kinds.

We are agents for Mitchell and Lewis Staver Co. for Clallam county and will keep constantly on hand

CHAMPION MOWERS & REAPERS
THE MITCHELL WAGON
All Kinds of Hay Tools.

We pay the highest prices for produce of all kinds, and are headquarters for

FRESH MEAT, BUTTER AND FRESH EGGS.

We will not be undersold, and if you have cash to spend we can give you bargains.

Dungeness, - - - - - Wash

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 immediate attention. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED Especially of Nonresidents.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - WASHINGTON.

Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Co.

CUTS ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

THE BEST OF
Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

T. H. BRADSHAW, :: :: :: :: Manager

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Freight and Baggage Transfered to all Parts of the City.

HAY AND FEED FOR SALE.

Wood Delivered at Reasonable Prices.

PORT ANGELES, - - - WASHINGTON

—LOTS IN THE—

GYRENBAD -:- CEMETERY.

Are now ready for sale. Plat can be seen at the store of

—: JOHN M. MARTIM, :—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Or at the residence of

CHARLES PETERS,
On Tumwater Hill, opposite Mynatt's Store.

E. H. FOSTER

Has Some Fine Investments.

Boom Angeles

FOR THREE YEARS WE HAVE BEEN BOOMING CLALLAM COUNTY. WE NOW GIVE THE CITIzens an opportunity to assist us in booming the county and State From now until

SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

We will send the weekly DEMOCRAT-LEADER, free of charge for six months, to any address, outside the State, furnished by anyone in the state who renews his subscription to or sends in one new subscriber for the DEMOCRAT-LEADER, an 8-page, 46-column paper, both for One Dollar, the regular subscription price. Send your own address nd the address of the party outside the state to which you want the paper sent, accompanied by One Dollar.

Remember, this proposition will be conducted on a strictly cash-in-advance system, and no subscriber need fear that he will have a bill run up on him by sending the paper for a longer time than it is subscribed for. All subscriptions will be taken from our mailing list at the expiration of time paid for unless a renewal is ordered.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE

Democrat-Leader,

Port Angeles, Wash.

STATE OFFICERS.

ernor	John H. McGraw
tenant Governor	J. H. Luce
etary of State	James Price
surer	O. A. Bowen
itor	L. R. Grimes
rney General	W. C. Jones
of Public Instruction	C. W. Bean
missioner of Public Lands	W. T. Forrest
gressmen	John L. Wilson, W. H. Doolittle
e Senator	F. W. Hastings
Judges Supreme Court	R. O. Dunba, T. C. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt, T. J. Anders, E. Scott.
d Office—Seattle Dist.	T. M. Reed Jr., Register. G. G. Lyons, Receiver.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

presentative	W. R. Hoole
perior Judge	J. G. McClinton
ditor	John W. Troy
erk	A. A. Richardson
eriff	S. G. Morse
easurer	M. J. Clump
torney	D. W. Bryan
sessor	Geo. H. White
rveyor	E. A. FitzHenry
roner	W. W. McGeorge
County Commissioners	Jno. B. Knapman, A. O'Brien, George Lamb
stice of the Peace ort Angeles Pre.	W. E. Bu nside, S. P. Carusi
Constables Port Angeles Precinct	A. H. Nottage, 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. McGregor
Attorney	Geo. C. Hatch
Engineer	E. A. FitzHenry
Police Judge	A. H. Howells
Street Commissioner	Harry Williams

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.

GEN. JOHN W. NOBLE Camp, No. 28, S. of V. meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Masonic Hall. All S of V in good standing are cordially invited.
C. W. BROTHERS, Capt.
E. W. STEWART, F. S.

FUCA ENCAMPMENT, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—Of Port Angeles, Wash., meets on the 1st and 2nd Sat. evening of each month at 7:30 P. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall over Postoffice. All visiting brothers are urged to attend our meetings.
D. R. CALLEN., C. P.
J. D. YARNELL, H. P.
A. N. TAYLOR, Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—Home Lodge No. 82, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 P. M. at I. O. O. F. Hall over Postoffice.
JOHN COOLIDGE, N. G.
W. W. MALTBY, 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.
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 McDonald's Hall
D. G. MUNROE, 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.

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Instead of flying to the door gasping for breath, seeming as if each one would be your last, you have only to take **a few doses Asthmalene** when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy and you feel as if an angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death. The happiest moment of your life will be when you have used **a few bottles of Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE** and it has cured you of Asthma. *We mail to any Asthma sufferer a trial bottle* Sold by druggists. **Dr. Taft Bros. M. Co., Rochester, N.Y** **FREE** and prove that it does Cure Asthma

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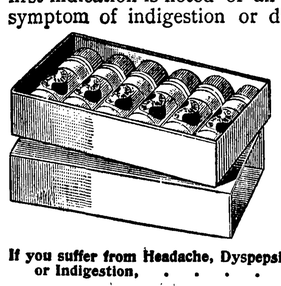
act gently but promptly upon the kidneys, liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; dispel colds, headaches and fevers; cure habitual constipation, making enemas unnecessary. Are acceptable to the stomach and truly beneficial in effects. A single TABULE taken after the evening meal, or just before retiring, or, better still, at the moment when the first indication is noted of an approaching cold, headache, any symptom of indigestion or depression of spirits, will remove the whole difficulty in an hour without the patient being conscious of any other than a slightly warming effect, and that the expected illness failed to materialize or has disappeared.



Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you suffer from Headache, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,	TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If you are Bilious, Constipated, or have a Disordered Liver,	TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If your Complexion is Sallow, or you suffer Distress after Eating,	TAKE RIPANS TABULES
For Offensive Breath and all Disorders of the Stomach,	TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

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HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED

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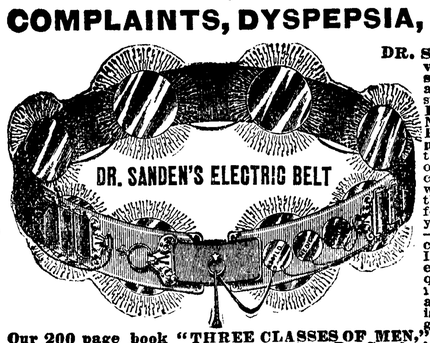

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure **without medicine** all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from **Nervous Debility, Losses, Drains, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints,** and **general Ill health,** the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In ignorance of effects you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality **—which is electricity—**and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money. **Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN,"** should be read by **every young, middle-aged** and **old man,** sent sealed, free. **Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt** is no experiment as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our **Belt.**

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

GENERAL DEBILITY CURED.

San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Before I used your belt I was troubled with lost vigor, vital weakness, and almost a complete loss of power. I would get up with a very tired feeling, bones aching, etc., since using your belt I have had a new lease of life. I now enjoy life better than I have for ten years past. I have the utmost confidence in your treatment. You can publish this statement, also have others write or call on me. Truly yours, H. A. BOWEN, 26 and 28 Turk St.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS CURED.

Portland, Oregon, April 18 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I got one of your belts two weeks ago for rheumatism, from which I suffered for several years. For the past six months I had not been able to work. Your belt has placed me in almost perfect health in the two weeks I have used it. I can walk comfortably, and feel like a new man generally.
M. E. HUGHES, Proprietor International Hotel.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—LOSS OF VIGOR.

Tacoma, Wash., October 24, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I have been using your Electric belt for general nervous debility, and to-day feel better than I have for five years. I have gained in vigor daily, and am strong in every part.
Yours gratefully, CHAS. LUETKA.

LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM.

Portland Oregon, September 26, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Years of exposure and hard work, combined with the strain coming from the jar of an engine, gave me a severe case of lame back, from which I suffered for seven years. I was so bad that I could not bend my back. Was all doubled up with it. I bought one of your belts. It helped me inside of two days, and I continued to wear it for four months, being perfectly cured. That was two years ago, and I am as well to-day as I ever was in my life. I know your belt well, and I know lots of people who have been cured by it. Many others need it, and if they would try it they would find it the same as I did—the best remedy in the world. I am located here permanently, and will be glad to talk with anyone who wants to inquire about it.
ROBERT BURREL, Engineer Hotel Portland.

LOST VITALITY AND STRENGTH.

Everett, Wash, June 18, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Since wearing your belt I have been greatly benefited. I feel my old energy fast returning; and after a month's use of the belt I find myself twice as vigorous as before. My memory is now nearly perfect, and each day shows for the better. I feel much stronger than before using the belt. Yours truly, HENRY SCHULTZ.

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is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or street, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit $5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory, the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or **Money Refunded.** They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

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THE U. S. CLOTHING HOUSE,

CLARK BUILDING, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

NOTICE

—OF—

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the city of Port Angeles,

That pursuant to ordinance No. 127½, of the city council of the city of Port Angeles, a special election will be held on Saturday the 8th day of July, 1893.

That the qualified voters of said city may vote on the questions by said ordinance adopted and hereby submitted to-wit:—

Ordinance No. 127½

AN ORDINANCE specifying and adopting a plan or system of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles, Washington, and declaring the estimated cost of purchase and construction thereof, and also proposing to incur an indebtedness and issue the negotiable bonds of said city to pay therefor.

The city council of the city of Port Angeles do ordain as follows:

Section 1.

It is hereby deemed advisable by the city council of the city of Port Angeles to adopt a system or plan of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles, and to submit the said plan or system to the qualified electors of said city for their ratification or rejection; and also the proposition to create an indebtedness by issuing the negotiable bonds of said city to the sum of not more than sixty-five thousand dollars, to pay therefor in the manner provided by an act of the legislature of the state of Washington, entitled, "An Act authorizing cities and towns to construct internal improvements and to issue bonds to pay therefor and declaring an emergency," approved March 26, 1890, and amended by an act of the legislature, approved March 9, 1891.

Section 2.

That the said system or plan of electric lighting works herein-after described may be purchased, added to, maintained, owned and controlled by the city for the purpose of lighting streets and public places, and supplying lights to the inhabitants of said city, with full authority to regulate and control the same.

Section 3.

The system or plan hereby adopted is the entire electric light plant now owned by "The Washington Electric Light and Motor Company of Port Angeles," and now being operated by the city of Port Angeles under lease, but more particularly described as follows:

Lot five, 5, in block fifty-one, 51, original townsite of Port Angeles, together with the frame power house, thirty-six, 36, by sixty, 60, feet, situated thereon; one Edison fifty arc dynamo; fifty arc lamps of two thousand candle power; two incandescent Edison dynamos of six hundred 16 candle capacity; two incandescent indicators; one Russell seventy horse power engine; two 40 horse power boilers, with brick foundation, set up complete; one ammeter ten amperes; one ammeter 160 amperes; one ammeter 120 amperes; two Stoddard 2 lamp indicators; 125 volts; two resistance boxes; one volt meter, double scale 600 volts; one break-down switch; one testing magnet; nineteen arc lamp hoods; one set of brushes for each dynamo; together with all the poles and wires and all tools now owned by said "The Washington Electric Light and Motor Company," and controlled by said city of Port Angeles, under lease; which electric light plant, as hereinbefore specified and described, may be purchased from the said "The Washington Electric Light and Motor Company," by the city of Port Angeles, for the sum of not more than twenty five thousand, $25,000, dollars.

Section 4.

That the said electric light plant may, when purchased, be rebuilt, added to, and reconstructed in the manner proposed in, and adopted by the following section, and made a part of the system and plan of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles, hereby adopted and proposed by this ordinance.

Section 5.

The motive power of said Electric Lighting Works shall be furnished by water power, by diverting Little River at a point about 2,500 feet from the corner of sections 30 and 31 line, township 30 N. R. 6 W., W. M., and shall be conveyed by a pipe-flume or square flume from that point to and over the divide and turned into the valley of Fraser's Creek; and flowed thence through said valley to a point on or near section 16, township 30 R. 6, W. M., where by means of a dam it shall be diverted to and carried by a pipe to a point at or near the water front of the city.

The pipe used for this work shall be made of staves of Washington fir dressed to dimensions shown on the plan, from lumber 3x6 in size; the butting joints of the staves shall have a dovetail grove dressed in each end; and double dovetail splines of fir shall be used to connect the adjacent ends of staves; the pipe shall be banded with round rods of wrought iron or steel, placed near enough together to insure a factor of safety against bursting of 2½; which rods shall have two corrugations in their length, shall have a nut and thread on each end, and shall be joined by a coupling saddle made of best cast or wrought iron; or if the city council shall ascertain and determine that the necessary water for such power can be conducted om said dam to the water-wheel at the power-house through steel pipe or other durable material, the said council are hereby empowered so to do; and at the water front shall be located a power house 40 x 70 feet wherein shall be installed Pelton or other water-wheels of a capacity of not less than 500 horse-power.

Detail plans of which shall be prepared and placed on file in the office of the city clerk, by the city engineer within 15 days from date of passage of this ordinance; which plans shall be a part of this ordinance, and are hereby specifically referred to.

Section 6.

That the estimated cost of said system or plan of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles, as hereinbefore specified, including the purchase of the electric light plant of "The Washington Light and Motor Company," described and specified in section three, 3, of this ordinance, together with the extension, re-building, adding to, and re-construction of said plant, as specified and proposed in sections four, 4, and five, 5, of this ordinance, it is hereby declared to be substantially sixty-five thousand dollars, and the same is hereby specified and adopted as the system or plan of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles.

Section 7.

That for the purpose of purchasing, adding to, constructing and maintaining said system of electric lighting works, an indebtedness shall be created by issuing coupon bonds of the city to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars to pay therefor; said bonds shall be sixty-five in number, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, $1,000, each; shall bear date of their issue; shall be paid twenty years from their date, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with interest coupons attached, and the principal and interest shall be made payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard weight and fineness at such banking house in the city of New York as shall be designated in said bonds, and their interest coupons. The bonds and each coupon shall be signed by the Mayor, and attested by the City Clerk, under the seal of the city.

Section 8.

There shall be levied each year a tax upon the taxable property of said city sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as the same accrues, and before seven years prior to the maturity thereof; an annual sinking fund tax, sufficient for the payment of said bonds at maturity, which taxes shall become due and collectable as other taxes.

Section 9.

That said plan or system of electric lighting works, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city of Port Angeles, at a special election to be held in the city on Saturday, the Eighth day of July, 1893, for their ratification or rejection, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 10.

That at a special election provided for in the preceeding section, the further proposition of creating an indebtedness by issuing the negotiable coupon bonds of the city, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city for their ratification or rejection, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 11.

That the city clerk shall, and is hereby authorized and directed to give thirty days previous notice of such special election, and the purpose for which the same is to be held in the newspaper doing the city printing, by publication in each issue of said paper during said time, and this ordinance as a whole shall form a part of the said election notice; and said special election shall be conducted in accordance with the general election laws of the state of Washington, so far as the same may be applicable, and that the polling places shall be the established polling places in the different wards of the city, and that the officers of said election shall be as follows;

FIRST WARD.

Inspector ..... Chas. Wood
Judges ..... John Coolidge, L. P. Crawford
Clerks ..... J. B. Spears, J. W. Stewart

SECOND WARD.

Inspector ..... D. P. Quinn
Judges ..... D. McInnis, J. F. Meagher
Clerks ..... J. M. Bell, J. A. Wilson

THIRD WARD.

Inspector ..... Chas. Raymond.
Judges ..... C. Babcock, D. L. Smith.
Clerks ..... G. V. Smith, Morris Fisher.

FOURTH WARD.

Inspector ..... Chas. Hibbard.
Judges ..... J. M. Albright, John Cain.
Clerks ..... W. H. Smythe, Wm. Banks.

FIFTH WARD.

Inspector ..... A. D. Shartle.
Judges ..... E. R. Gherke, A. B. Hall.
Clerks ..... D. G. Munroe, Thomas Hill.

SIXTH WARD.

Inspector ..... J. W. Souther.
Judges ..... D. W. Stivers, D. W. Campbell.
Clerks ..... Geo. H. Elwell, L. Russel.

Section 12.

That at said election there shall be two ballot boxes at each polling place, one for voting upon the ratification or rejection of the proposed plan or system of electric lighting works, in which said ballots shall be deposited; and the other for voting upon the question of incurring an indebtedness by issuing bonds of the city to pay for said system or plan of electric light ing work, in which said ballots shall be deposited.

Section 13.

That the ballots to be used at said special election for the purpose of voting upon the question of ratification or rejection of said system or plan, shall be in the following form:

PROPOSITION NO. 1.

Shall the system or plan of Electric Lighting works for the City of Port Angeles as specified and adopted in ordinance No. 127½ be ratified?

and each voter shall so prepare said ballot by striking therefrom the words "for ratification and adoption, yes," or "for ratification and adoption, no," so that the remaining portion of said ballot shall express his vote on said question.

Section 14.

That the ballots to be used at said special election, for the purpose of voting upon the question of incurring an indebtedness by issuing bonds, to pay for said system or plan of electric lighting works, shall be in the following form:

PROPOSITION NO. 2.

Shall bonds of the city of Port Angeles be issued to the amount of $65000, to pay for the system or plan of Electric Lighting works, as specified and adopted in ordinance No. 127½.

and each voter shall so prepare said ballot by striking therefrom the words "bonds, yes," or "bonds, no," so that the remaining portion of said ballot shall express his vote on said question.

Section 15.

That if at said special election a majority of the legal ballots cast on the question of the ratification or adoption of said system or plan of electric lighting works, be "for ratification and adoption, "yes," that said system and plan shall be, by the city council declared, adopted and ratified; and if at said special election, three-fifths (3-5) of the legal ballots cast on the question of incurring indebtedness by issuing bonds to pay for said system or plan of electric lighting works be in favor of "bonds, yes," the said city council shall be deemed to be authorized to purchase, add to, construct and maintain said system or plan of electric lighting works for the city of Port Angeles; and to issue the negotiable coupon bonds of the city to pay therefor, in the manner provided in section seven (7) of this ordinance, and to sell the same in the manner provided by the aforesaid act of the legislature, and the mayor and city clerk are hereby authorized and directed to issue said bonds and their coupons in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 16.

This ordinance shall be in force and takeg effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.

NORMAN R. SMITH,
Mayor.

Attest:
C. K. HUMPHRIES,
City Clerk,

SEAL

Passed May 6th, 1893.
Approved May 17th, 1893.
Published May 19th, 1893.

And further notice is hereby given that the polling places in the several wards of the city are as follows to-wit:—

First Ward at School House.
Second Ward at City Council Room.
Third Ward at residence of G. V. Smith.
Fourth Ward at Squatters' Hall.
Fifth Ward at residence of Tom Ollis.
Sixth Ward at store of Wallace Mynatt.

And that the polls be opened at 9 o'clock a. m. and closen at 7 o'clock p. m. of said day.

By order of the City Council.

C. K. HUMPHRIES,
City Clerk.

Date of 6th Publication, June 30, 1893.

Notice for Bids for City Printing.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 27th, 1893, for doing the city printing of all kinds, for the city of Port Angeles, for the current year, beginning July 1st, 1893. Bids will be considered by the city council at their meeting to be held June 28, 1893.

Such printing comprises all publications required by law, or that may be ordered by the city council or other official of said city, and all printed matter used or paid for by said city.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check for fifty dollars ($50), as a guarantee that the party or parties proposing to do the city printing will comply with the provisions of the ordinance relating to such printing, in case the same shall be awarded to them.

The successful bidder shall enter into a penal bond with the city in the sum of One Thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of his contract.

The city council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. K. HUMPHRIES,
City Clerk.

Dated Port Angeles, June 15, 1893.
Date of first publication, June 16, 1893.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam, made on the 20th day of June, 1893, the undersigned, as administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Jim Quimmyak, alias James Webster, deceased, will offer at public auction at the court house of said Clallam county, at Port Angeles, in said county, on Saturday, August 5, 1893, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate situated in said Clallam county, to-wit;

All the right, title, interest and estate of said Jim Quimmyak, alias James Webster, deceased, of, in and to lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), and the northeast quarter of the south west quarter of section twenty-one (21), in township thirty-two (32), north of range twelve (12) west, containing 154 acres, more or less, including the following described lands, to-wit: Beginning at a point 57.3 rods west of the south east corner of the above described tract of land and running thence north to the shore line of Clallam bay; thence south 43 degrees west 7.5 rods; thence south 51 degrees 10 minutes west 16.5 rods; thence south to the southern boundary line of the above described tract of land, and thence east 18.9 rods to the place of beginning, containing 18 acres, the estate and interest so to be sold, including any and all community interest of Fanny Etiat Quimmyak, alias Yatsquso Quimmyak, alias Jim Quimmyak, alias Mrs. James Webster, now deceased, in and to said lands.

Terms of sale—Cash, gold coin of the United States.

JOHN D. HICKOK.
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Jim Quimmyak, alias James Webster, deceased.

Date of first publication, July 7, 1893.
R. C. Wilson, Atty for admr.

County Road Notice.

We, the undersigned, twelve freeholders, residing in the vicinity through which the following proposed change of county road will pass, hereby give notice to all person 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 ending and course as follows:

Commencing at a point where the Joel Veasey road crosses the section line between sections 9 and 10, in township 29 north, range 13 west, Willamette meridian, thence running south on said section line between said sections 9 and 10, in said township and range to a point where the said Joel Veasey road intersects the said section line on Maxfield Prairie, end ending at a point where the said Joel Veasey road intersects the said section on Maxfield's prairie.

PRINCIPAL PETITIONERS.

Joel veasey ..... Shuwah
Clarence E. Doyle ..... Shuwah
M. V. B. Lamoreux ..... Beaver
S. B. Laughtin ..... Beaver
Charles Kelley ..... Shuwah
M. Beegler ..... Shuwah
Josiah Myers ..... Shuwah
L. C. Remington ..... Shuwah
Thomas O'Neil ..... Shuwah
Jacob Fasel ..... Shuwah
D. Colomb ..... Shuwah
J. P. Austin ..... Shuwah

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Poll books for registration of the qualified electors of the city of Port Angeles, will be closed from June 26th, 1893, and until after the Special Election to be held in said city on Saturday July 8th, 1893.

C. K. HUMPHRIES,
City Clerk.

SEAL

Dated Port Angeles, June 15, 1893.
Date of first publication June 16, 1893.

HARRY E. LUTZ,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
U. S. COMMISSIONER.
U. S. LAND FILINGS AND PROOFS
OFFICE OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK
FRONT STREET, PORT ANGELES, WASH