THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

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THE LAW IS VALID.

The Supreme Court Sustains Tide Land Appraisement.

LOCAL BOARDS OE APPRAISERS

Were Not Abolished By the Creation of the State Land Commission—Important Ruling of the Supreme Court—The Decision Causes Universal Satisfaction Among Local Applicants.

The appraisement of the tide lands of this city by the local boards has been declared valid by the Supreme court of the state.

The decision is universally heralded with satisfaction, as the invalidity of the acts of the board would have resulted in great loss to local tide land claimants.

Claimants can now proceed to perfect title to these lands, as the decision removes any question of illegality.

The following is a synopsis of the decision of the court:

The Supreme court to.day filed its decision in the mandamas suit brought to compel the land commission to make and certify findings of fact which would show that the claimants were entitled to purchase certain tide lands in Port Angeles harbor. The court says:

"This cause arises out of an alleged conflict between the act providing for appraising and disposing of the tide lands and the act creating the land commission. The contention of the respondent is that so much of the act of March 26, 1890, as conflicts with the provisions of the act of March 15, 1893, is repealed and that sections 3, 5 and 6 of the act of March 26, 1890, providing for local boards of appraisers and defining their duties in relation to tide lands, are inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 15, 1883. In other words, their contention is that the local board of appraisers provided for in section 3, of the act of 1890, is abolished, and that the official duties of that board devolve upon the board of state land commissioners by virtue of the provisions of the act of March 15, 1893.

"The act is rambling and the provisions are disjointed and somewhat incongruous, which make it a difficult law to construe, but while there are some provisions in the act which if construed alone might probably give color to respondent's contention, yet construing all of the provisions together such contention plainly cannot be maintained. For instance, while the first part of section 5 provides in general terms that the state board of land commissioners shall have full supervision and control under the law of all public lands, including tide lands, etc., yet its powers are specifically defined in the subsequent portion of the section as follows:

And that the said board shall, from the date of its assumption of official duties, possess and exercise over all such lands and areas all the authority, power and functions, and shall perform all the duties which the state land commission, the state school land commission and the state board of equalization and appeal for the appraisement of tide and shore lands, respectively, had and exercised and which by law heretofore devolved upon them and were the functions which they performed; and the said board of state land commissioners is hereby constituted their successor.

Here we find powers and functions which are specially conferred upon this new commission, viz: The powers and functions that were conferred upon these three old state commissions. If it had been the intention of the legislature to include in the list the local board of county appraisers it would, doubtless, have included them in the enumeration, and as proof that there was no accidental failure or omission to enumerate the board, whose powers and functions were to be abolished by the new commission, the statute repeats the enumeration in the following language:

And all provisions of the law heretofore applicable to said state land commission, state school land commission, and state board of equalization and appeal, shall, so far as consistent with this act, be deemed, and is hereby made applicable to said board of state land commissioners hereby created.

And, as if this delegation of power was not sufficiently defined, the legislature proceeded to provide for the transfer of this power as follows:

That as soon as said board assumes its officialfunctions, the said state school land commission and said state board of equalization and appeal, shall, on demand, forthwith hand over to said board of state land commissioners all books, records, abstracts, maps, plats, papers, accounts, implements, furniture and all other state property, in their possession or under their control, respectively, as well also as that in the office of the late harbor line commission, and that said state land commission, state school land commission and said state board of equalization and appeal shall thereupon and thenceforth cease to exist.

There is no mention made anywhere in the act of the assumption by the new commission of the powers and functions of the local boards of appraisers. There is no provision for them to turn over to the new commission their records, plats, papers or furniture of any kind; no legislative announcement that they shall cease to exist. Under any known rule of construction of the statutes the conclusion is irresistable that the legislature did not intend to merge the local appraisers into the land commission, or in any manner to interfere with their functions or powers. It has not said so in terms nor by reasonable implication; but it does plainly appear to us that the intention of the legislature was to unify these three state commissions enumerated under the name of the board of state land commissioners.

The difficulty in construing this act arises from the fact that many of the sections, which were evidently intended to apply only to granted land and can not logically apply to tide land, are not distinguished in their application by the act. Thus it seems plain to us that section 28, even if it be conceded that the legislature has power to nullify that which has been done with the sanction of law, has no application to tide lands, but that the appraisement mentioned refers to school lands. This plainly appears from the proviso to the section, as it is evidently an appraisement of the county commissioners which is referred to, and many of the preceding sections evidently have no reference to tide lands without specially reviewing each section we are satisfied that the act of March 26, 1890, providing for the appointment of a board of appraisers of tide lands and specifying their duties, has not been repealed, and as it is conceded that the relator would be entitled to the relief prayed for if such act is sustained, the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded to the lower court with instructions to issue the peremptory writ of mandamus prayed for.

ODD FELLOWS' RECEPTION.

Grand Master Mitchell Entertained by the Local Lodges.

Last Monday evening Grand Master Mitchell, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of Washington was tendered a reception by Clallam Lodge No. 72 and Home Lodge No. 82, in their lodge room over the post-office. A short session was held, after which the lodge was thrown open to Mountain View Rebekah Lodge No. 34, and to friends who, by special invitation, joined in the reception to the Grand Master.

A short program was produced, consisting of addresses, recitations and music. An address by Prof. Tiffany, a declamation by Mr. N. W. Merrifield, a recitation by Mrs. A. M. Johnson, and a declamation by Mr. H. Culver completed the program, which was throughout most acceptably received.

Grand Master Mitchell then, in a clear deliberate and forceful manner spoke of the objects, aims and purposes of Oddfellowship. The lodge had made remarkable advancement in Washington. Here were some of the largest and most flourishing lodges in the country. Its principals when fully understood stimulated the better sentiment and inspired humanity to higher and loftier motives.

With the condition of the local lodges evidencing thrift and substantial growth he was more than gratified. When intelligence, unity and harmony are the dominating characteristics, there need be no fear as to the future, as the evolutions of time would surely unfold glorious things for those whose footsteps were guided aright.

Citizens of Angeles, were, indeed, a favored people. Free homes and no taxation, is an ideal commonwealth. In years gone by our forefethers rebelled against taxation without representation. You here enjoy the latter in all its fullness without bearing the distasteful burdens of the former.

The able address was listened to with wrapt attention, and keenly appreciated.

Mr. J. Harding, with his usual humor, entertained the guests with a few apt and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Mitchell, as a representative of the Washington Oddfellow, the official organ of the order in the state, made a modest appeal in the interest of his journal, impressing upon members the necessity of supporting their organ.

The Rebekahs had prepared a delicious luncheon which was served by them and keenly relished by all.

They Want Him There.

The following significant telegram was received by Col. Coolican, Tuesday:

NEW YORK, July 18, '93.

Col. J. S. Coolican, President Board of Trade:

Have insisted on Carrigan remaining here to meet representatives of English capital on arrival here next week.

JNO. F. PLUMMER.

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

BIGGEST TURNED VASE.

How Washington' Red Cedar as Shown at the Fair.

A MAMMOTH VASE SIX FEET HIGH

Turned From a Block of Cedar Wood—Durability of the Wood Shown—Criticism of Washington by Mr. Edward Atkinson, the Noted Statistican of Boston.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 12, 1893.

[Special correspondence.]

Red cedar has always been an important and favorite wood in the great Northwest. When the hardy frontiersman pushed his way into the unknown wilderness of the Pacific Northwest he found that he could construct himself a temporary shelter by felling one of these fine trees and splitting it into long planks and into small boards for "shakes," the old fashioned shingles, and for frames, shelves, etc. The wood is so evenly grained and so easy to split that it was readily used by all the early settlers for building houses, barnes, fences and drains.

To this day the red cedar is largely used for all these purposes by the farmers of the Puget Sound section, but more recently it has attracted much wider attention in the markets of the Eastern states in the form of shingles. No one can compute the wealth that will flow into the state of Washington for this one product, of red cedar shingles. The statistics of the State for 1892 show that there are 246 shingle mills now in Washington with a yearly capacity of 3,723,000,000. Last year the output of shingles was 1,683,858,750, bringing a revenue of $3,542,429. So it is seen that the red cedar is fast creeping up on the Puget Sound fir as an important wood of commarce. There are many other uses for which cedar is becoming more appreciated. As an interior decorative wood its fine soft grains and color are bringing it to the front. In the Washington State World's Fair building is one sample of turning that demonstrates the fact beyond all questtion. It is claimed to be the largest piece of wood turning from a single block in the worle. Mr. J. L. Nygren, while at work for the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing Company, spent about three months of his time making a special lath and turning from a single log of cedar a huge vase six feet high and four feet across the top. The vase is highly polished and shows to splendid advantage the coloring and graining of the red cedar. The wonderful durability of this cedar is shown by another exhibit in the same building. There is seen an old cedar log that had fallen to the ground, and on its remains had grown a sdruce tree. By counting the annual rings of the spruce it is found to be over two hundred years old, and the cedar trunk that lay dead under the growing tree all these years is still firm and solid in its texture. Many such specimens are found in Washington, and these are also shown shingles and shakes that have done service on roofs in Washington for over fourty years, and they show no signs of decay. Many other woods are shown, but none are more interesting to practical lumbermen than the favorite red cedar of the west.

CRITICISM BY AN EXPERT.

Washington, is one of the youngest states in the union, has received many favorable comments at the hands of distinguished visitors, who have been delightfully surprised at the material advancement displayed and the wonderful natural resources of every description exhibited by Washington at the World's Fair. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the noted statistician of Boston, visited the Fair recently, and on his return home he was interviewed by the Boston Herald. He shows how carefully he examined the great Exposition, first as a whole, then as to its architecture and the details of exhibits. Being asked by the interviewer: "What fact seems most significant in your study of the fair?" Mr. Atkinson replied as follows:

"After the first impressions had been surmounted, and one begins to look to the foundation of the whole great result, he may soon find it. I will cite the building which had been placed within the grounds by the State of Washington as an example of the whole. First, witness the foundation: great sticks of timber piled one upon another which could not be rivaled by any other place in the world. The great flag staff, a single shaft of fir, 300 feet high. I happened to enter the building of the annex and instantly found myself looking over a school exhibit, showing an organization and progress in the schools and in the higher branches of free education, which could not be equalled in England at the present time. Passing from this base line of developing intelligence to the center room we witness the promise of abundance in our food supply, which only more and more prominent as we pass from state to state into the great building devoted to agriculture. Witness one great pile of bags of wheat—101 bushels gathered from a single acre in the State of Washington. Pass from that room into another annex, and there one finds a wealth of fuel and metal which is typical of almost every part of this country."

Washington seems to have made such a lasting impression on Mr. Atkinson that he selected that state as a type, and spoke of no other State building in his extensive interview.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

COUNTY NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs From the County Press.

Port Crescent Leader.]

A party consisting of Ben Marble, Sam Wilkeson, W. H. Rowan, Frank Mulligan, Len Hovey and one of the Masterson brothers left the bay on Tuesday to make a prospecting tour along the beach near Lapush at the gold diggings. There is in that locality an abondoned placer mine, which was worked by three men during the summer of 1891. They washed out considerable gold from the black sand upon the beach and the source of the supply of gold has never been ascertained. It will be one of the points of search of the present party to determine if there exists a ledge of the precious ore anywhere in the vicinity.

Dr. Albert Wilgurs of North Yakima, has been appointed government physician to succeed Dr. Geo. Runnels in charge of the health department of the Neah Bay Indian Agency. Dr. Wilgurs was an appointee under Cleveland's previous administration having been on duty at the Puyallup reservation. His appointment comes direct from the commissioner of Indian affairs. He was a passenger on the Willapa for Neah Bay Monday.

A meeting of citizens of [illegible] place last Sunday afternoon to put the proposition in shape to present to the Pacific Tanning Extract company relative to repairing the company's wharf. The wharf is gradually breaking up and will probably be a total wreck next winter if it is not repaired now. The people at the meeting decided to offer to do the necessary work of repair if the company will furnish the iron and hardware necessary.

R. S. Dimmick has taken charge of the Neah Bay telegraph and signal while Mr. Adie takes a vacation, Joe Fallihee is in charge of the office here and Bob Smith at Pysht.

Miss Maud L. Smith has been appointed postmistress at East Clallam in place of R. S. Dimmick, resigned. She will take charge of the office in about thirty days.

Port Crescent Leader.]

The three parties of surveyors will spend the season on the work in the townships near Lake Ozett and southeast of Forks. Only those who have had experience in life in the woods of western Washington can rightly appreciate the difficulties encountered by the surveyors who must accurately survey these dense forests. The fallen timber, the thick underbrush, the uneven nature of the ground and the frequent swamps combine to form an array of obsticles that are of the most formiable character. The members of the surveying party will accumulate a series of experiences which they will probably recount a generation from now with great gusto to their grand children. For the present severe work, hard beds and scanty grub may drive away all flavor of romance. A tired man is not generally of a poetic turn of mind. A hungry man rarely rightly appreciates the beauties of a landscape that promises no immediate prospect of a dinner. The dreams of weary men sleeping on the hard ground are seldom of aesthetic character. But when a season with a Puget Sound surveying corps is gilded with the enchantment afforded by a restrospect from a time a generation later, the summer life in the great forest may become endowed with charms not how conceived by the most extravagent imagnation.

The steamer Gedney returned to Port Crescent yesterday from Seattle and Tacoma. She will make this her headquarters for a couple of weeks while Capt. Gilburt is completing his observations in this neighborhood.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Things Which Belong to the Body Coverings for the Night.

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

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

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

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

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

Blinding a Shark.

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

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

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

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

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

Two Extremes.

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

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

Venetian Hospitality.

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

A Retort on Black Friday.

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

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

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

The Baby Played Its Part Well.

The hit of the evening at Herrmann's was the baby. Marion Manola and Jack Mason produced "Caste," and it was not until the third and last act of the play that anything interesting occurred. The first two acts were stupid, and there was absolutely nothing to interest the house. Mason was stiff and anxious, and Marion Manola was too tearful and cried all over the stage. The curtain went up on the great third act and revealed a prop baby and the usual accompaniments.

The widow talked love to the prop baby, and half a dozen characters made enough noise to awaken a Brooklyn policeman, yet the baby slept on all unconscious. Finally they took the baby off, and when it came on again it was a genuine baby, flesh and blood. It was a humorous baby for its age, for the programme said that but a year had elapsed while the orchestra was playing popular tunes. The baby must have grown rather rapidly, and it was too big for the crib from which it had apparently been taken but a few moments before.

The baby was letter perfect in his lines. It looked as if he was waiting for his cue and wagged its head at its papa, Mr. Mason, the returned dead warrior. Finally after he had handled it as if it were a pat of butter, its papa asked somebody to take it away, and then he went over and began to weep—why, nobody knew. No father need be ashamed of such a rapidly growing baby as that was, even on the stage.—New York Evening Sun.

Odd Death of a Bell Ringer.

A young man named George Vaughan, one of the ringers at the parish church at Presteign, Radnorshire, lost his life on Monday under unusual circumstances. The church bells had been left after ringing for evening service on the previous day, in a position known as "set," and Vaughan went to the belfry about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to correct some small fault with the gear. He was not seen during the remainder of the day, but when some of the ringers went to the belfry in the evening they found Vaughan dead. His body was astride a beam among the bells.

It is supposed that in the course of his work he dislodged one of the bells, causing it to swing over, and that to save himself he had clutched the wheel of another and caused that to fall also. One of them had evidently struck him on the head, killing him instantly. Several persons recall noticing the sudden striking of one or two of the bells about 3 o'clock.—London Standard.

President Eliot's Salute.

The college boys who took part in the commencement dances at "The Pageant of the Year" are laughing at their unsuccessful attempt to salute President Eliot during the performance. They knew the seat which Harvard's president was to occupy, and so they arranged among themselves to give a salute to him as they skipped out in their inimitable exit. The dance was completed in due form, and they pranced out amid applause. When they reached the proper spot all saluted and disappeared behind the scenes, proud over the compliment which they had paid President Eliot. Judge their dismay when they learned that he was not in his seat then, and that he did not come in until several dances later! But no doubt the person who was saluted thought it very nice.—Boston Transcript.

Spellbound.

The eighty-five teachers in the public schools of Lockport had a spelling contest the other day, to the great delight of their pupils, because some of the teachers did not altogether cover themselves with glory. Of the eighty-five only five spelled "Rensselaer" correctly, and 74 per cent. of the whole number misspelled "acknowledgment." All of the following words were wrongly spelled by more than half of the teachers, and several of them by more than fifty: "Supersede," "resuscitative," "excellence," "benefited," "business," "medal," "maintenance," "milliner," "pretentious," "gaseous" and "concede." The name "Genesee" is said to have caught a good many victims.—Boston Journal.

An Important Question.

On the night of the big Twenty-third street fire Dr. Buddington, anxious to get home and not knowing any reason why he should not do so, pushed his way through the crowd. A policeman ordered him back, and on his failing at once to obey knocked him down. Dr. Buddington, under the influence of the stinging blows, struck the policeman and was at once handcuffed and taken to the station house. The question which suggests itself is, How long must an orderly and law abiding citizen stand being clubbed by a policeman before he has a right to defend himself?—New York Herald.

Active Retirement.

It is said that Emile Zola has gone into retirement to finish his new novel, "Doctor Pascal." How many persons would be wishful that this distinguished Frenchman would stay in retirement right along, if he were not so perniciously active when in that situation. Under the circumstances the world would not be a whit the worse off if Zola never went into retirement at all.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A Noble Endowment.

By the death of Mrs. John C. Gammon, of Batavia, Ills., the Gammon School of Theology, a Methodist seminary for negro students at Atlanta, comes into possession of $750,000. Mr. Gammon founded the school some years ago with a gift of $350,000, and the last windfall makes it one of the best endowed institutions in the south.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

An Abundance of Fingers and Toes.

There was born on New Year's morning to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Norton, of Wyandotte county, Kan., a baby. Each hand of this baby is provided with six fingers and each foot has six toes. All the fingers and toes are fully developed and perfect, so that it is impossible to tell which are the extra fingers and toes.—Kansas City Letter.

THE SWEET, SAD YEARS.

The sweet, sad years, the sun, the rain,
Alas, too quickly did they wane!
For each some boon, some blessing bore;
Of smiles and tears each had its store,
Its checkered lot of bliss and pain.

Although it idle be and vain,
Yet cannot I the wish restrain
That I had held them evermore,
The sweet, sad years!

Like echo of an old refrain
That long within the mind has lain,
I keep repeating o'er and o'er,
"Nothing can e'er the past restore;
Nothing bring back the years again,
The sweet, sad years."

—Rev. Charles D. Bell.

Working on Mountain Tops.

Some practical facts are furnished by the experience of the workmen engaged in the construction of the new Central railway over the main range of mountains in Peru. The line starts from Lima, in latitude 12 degs. The summit tunnel of this line at Galeria is at the height of 15,645 feet, or a little under the height of Mont Blanc, but it must be remembered that the climatic conditions are very different and more unfavorable in Peru than in Europe.

Mr. E. Lane, the engineer in chief, finds that the workmen up to an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet do about the same relative quantity of work as at sea level, provided they have been inured to the height or brought up in the country. At 12,000 feet the amount of work deteriorates, and at 14,000 to 16,000 a full third has to be deducted from the amount that the same man could perform at sea level.

Mules and horses are found to do about the same efficient work proportionately as human beings up to about 17,000 feet in the district.—Nineteenth Century.

Remarks About Snow.

The snow was particularly light and fluffy, and it settled on the sidewalks like fine goose feathers. The janitor of a certain flat is a son of Ham, built like a Hercules. The janitor of the next flat is a son of Erin. The two recognize no color line, and are great friends. Before the sun they rose to clear the sidewalks of the snow ere it should be trampled down by pedestrians. Both were equipped with snow shovels.

"By golly, Pat," shouted the herculean son of Ham, after he had been working for a few minutes, "dis yar snow am so feadery dat shovelin it ain't no good nohow. 'Minds me of pushing fog."

"Well, begorra," replied Pat, without looking up from his work, "get a fan and fan it off."—New York Times.

Big Salvage in New York Harbor.

In 1889 the City of New York, on her first voyage to this port, ran ashore off Sandy Hook. A leading wrecking company of this city took a score of lighters down to take off her cargo so that she might be floated. A number of tugs aided in the work.

The wrecking company put in a claim for salvage and was awarded $75,000. Including the compensation to the tugs which worked with the wrecking company the total amount of salvage awarded was over $100,000.—New York Evening Sun.

His Retort Courteous.

A well known New Yorker, famous for his bon mots, was asked by a friend upon returning from Boston recently if he had renewed his acquaintance with a certain lady well known for her impressive style and blue stockingish qualities.

"No," he replied with a smile. "She invited me one evening to 'meet some minds at tea,' but I had an engagement—to meet some stomachs at dinner—at the St. Botolph club, and so I had to forego the pleasure."—New York Herald.

The Smallest Painting.

Probably the smallest painting ever made was the work of the wife of a Flemish artist. It depicted a mill with the sails bent, the miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. Upon the terrace where the mill stood was a cart and horse, and in the road leading to it several peasants were shown. The picture was beautifully finished, and every object was very distinct, yet it was so amazingly small that its surface could be covered with a grain of corn.—New York Press.

Working in Great Altitudes.

Owing to the absence of malaria the percentage of efficient labor at the greatest elevation is a very high one. Men coming from the coast are not found capable of doing efficient work for about two weeks on an average, when taken to high elevations. The capacity gradually increases and reaches its maximum in a few weeks or months, according to the constitution of the individual.—Nineteenth Century.

The Egyptians and Romans.

The Egyptians and the Romans among ancient nations present characteristic examples of inequality in the development of the different elements of their civilization, and even of the different branches of which each of these elements is composed.—Popular Science Monthly.

We are told by Livy that when Hannibal had vanquished the Romans in the battle of Cannæ two women, seeing their sons whom they had supposed dead return in good health, died immediately from excessive joy.

Lenity will operate with greater force in some instances than rigor. It is therefore my first wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.—Washington.

In public house signs three seems to play an important part, such signs as "Three Bells," "Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bears," etc., being often used.

A fast penman will write at the rate of thirty words a minute, which means that in an hour's steady writing he has drawn his pen along a space of 300 yards.

The Chinese women, who have coarse, hard hair, though beautiful, use a curious mixture of honey and flour to cleanse and soften it.

Indiscriminate Giving.

It is all very well to preach against indiscriminate charity, and to those who are inclined to benevolence the lesson is most valuable. There is too much careless giving, for charity no doubt often breeds mendicancy, and if there is to be giving it ought to be thoughtful, to the end that it may do good and not evil. Besides the charitably disposed, however, are those who are careless of the misfortunes of their neighbors and those whose selfishness is rarely tempted to make a sacrifice for the happiness of their kind.

When such as these do a charity they are the important beneficiaries, and it is to them that the divine precept concerning the blessedness of giving applies. It matters little whether these give with discrimination or indiscrimination; their gifts are so few that they cannot work much harm. If the encouragement of begging depended on the occasionally and spasmodically generous, the trade would assuredly die out. It is well not to preach the cold truth to them, for they need little enough excuse for buttoning up their pockets. Let them open their hearts when they will, thoughtlessly or not, as it may chance. What good is done by them will be chiefly to themselves, and they will always, for a time at least, be the better for their improved opportunities.—Harper's Weekly.

Women and Dogs, Etc.

In the late Montagu Williams' book, "Around London," there is a striking testimony to the truth of an old saying concerning women. "If any one," said Mr. Williams, "has doubts as to the brutalities practiced on women by men, let him visit the London hospital on a Saturday night. Very terrible sights will meet his eye. Sometimes as many as twelve or fourteen women may be seen seated in the receiving room waiting for their bruised and bleeding faces and bodies to be attended to. In nine cases out of ten the injuries have been inflicted by brutal husbands. The nurses tell me, however, that any remarks they may make reflecting on the aggressors are received with great indignation by the wretched sufferers. They positively will not hear a single word against the cowardly ruffians.

"'Sometimes, said a nurse to me, when I have told a woman that her husband is a brute, she has drawn herself up and replied: 'You mind your own business, miss. We find the rates and taxes, and the likes of you are paid out of 'em to wait on us.'"

Lecturing to Royal Children.

Of the first lesson given to the royal children Mr. Hart says that when the professor (Sir Richard Owen) first arrived at Windsor castle he inquired where he should hang up his diagrams, as these lectures were to be given in the white drawing room, the walls of which were covered with white satin. The answer was that he was to do exactly as he pleased. The gentleman in waiting was therefore of opinion that he should pin the drawings upon the white satin hangings, but this the professor declined to do, and thereupon requested to be led to the laundry of the castle, to the blank amazement of the official. When he arrived there he picked out the largest clotheshorse he could find, and, having procured some green baize, rigged up an impromptu stand, which showed off his diagrams to the best advantage.—London Globe.

People Who Use the Telephone.

"Philadelphia," said Dr. Plush, of the Bell company, "runs higher than any other city in the number of its telephone calls. The service is increasing with each year, and with each year is arriving nearer and nearer perfection. Up to the present year we were frequently put to considerable trouble and expense in repairing our lines after stormy weather. Now, however, it is different. We began to put our lines under ground in October, 1891, and have almost completed the work. Storms and high winds can do us but little harm now. No, we keep no record of the number and variety of swear words uttered by impatient subscribers, but I can safely say that they are fewer now than in former years."—Philadelphia Record.

A Gallant of the Old School.

On a Sixth avenue train the other evening an old man sat literally packed among women. As the train approached the Twenty-third street station he began to button up his coat preparatory to leaving the car. He looked about grimly among the clustered women till he caught sight of an elderly man standing with them. Reaching out at arm's length with his cane among the furbelows and feathers, he managed to touch his fellow man on the elbow. The other understood at once, and wedged his way back to the waiting seat. When he was safely there the old man got up, and, glaring defiantly at the baffled fair ones, picked his way rheumatically out of the train.—New York Times.

An Enterprising Burglar.

America is said to be the home of enterprise, but an English burglar has gone a little ahead of anything that ever originated in the Yankee mind. He conceived the idea of increasing his receipts by furnishing to a newspaper "beats" on his exploits. After each burglary he sent a full account to the paper and collected pay for the articles in the usual way. The fact that he was finally detected and is now in jail does not detract from his distinction as a man of resources.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Snobbery Rebuked.

Snobkins (who thinks he recognizes some one he knows)—Oh—er! Haven't I seen you somewhere before?

Nobkins (who declines to be patronized)—As I have been in existence for the last half century I should say it is highly probable that you have.

Snobkins does not pursue his inquiries any further.—Exchange.

The annual exportation of india rubber from Para is said to be upward of 20,000,000 pounds, worth from $6,000,000 to $9,000,000.

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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 Fogarty 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 againt 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 WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF CLALLAM. } 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 Overlin, 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 Executor.

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 } 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 said court as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my haud 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 County 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,
Sheriff of Clallam County.
By 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.

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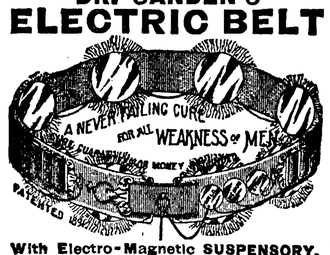

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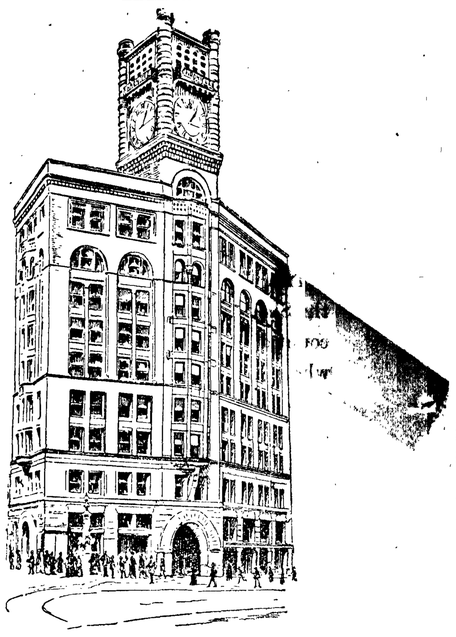

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

THE CHANGE COMING.

LAST November the people of the United States voted for a change and they are getting it with a vengance. The republican party can say with perfect propriety, "we told you so."—Tribune Times.

There you have a fair sample of Republican argument of today.

No, neighbor, your are wrong. The change has not come yet. It is the same old doses. The effect is showing. That's all. The change will take place shortly, though, as congress will meet August 7th, when Republican laws will commence to crash, a good deal like the proverbial China shop when invaded.

The people will get their change; don't be in a hurry.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal not far wrong in the following comparison, which it applies to the financial outlook:

On a certain occasion, as a sub-com. comittee charged with the duty of reporting a particular plank to the Platform was about to begin its work, its Chairman said: "I suppose, gentlemen, it will be agreed by all of us that none of us knows a living thing about the subject we are here to determine?" There was a laughing assent. "Very well," continued the Chairman, taking his seat, "let us proceed to business."

Touching the financial situation that faces the country at the present moment the incident is illustrative.

THE P.-I. does not know whether the Sherman act was passed on account of the fear of free coinage or whether it was the old Bland-Allison act that Sherman et al were afraid of. But it still insists that the Democrats were responsible for it, while as a matter of fact it never got a Democratic vote in house.

SECRETARY MORTON is apparently making a great effort to get the weather in condition for congress next month. Together, they will probably get the temperature high enough by the end of August to suit the most cold blooded of our citizens.

THE lady managers are having a high old time over their exhibit. If they keep on the best show of their exhibit will be the board itself—a comedy in real life, as it were.

THE Tribune-Times is not just in its attack on the Telegraph. The Telegraph has given more space to Clallam county and its resources and development than any paper in the state outside of Clallam county.

SPOKANE is making a great effort at letting the world know that they want free silver over there.

Washington Great in Everything.

Will Viscer, the well-known correspondent on the Pacific Coast, in an article on the World's Fair says:

"The exhibits at the World's Fair from the State of Washigton are not only great as exhibits they also carry them the most indubitable evidences of the grandest characteristics, to remarkable degree among the people of that state, and these are patriotism, enthusiasm, energy, enterprise, liberality pluck, intelligence, social excellence and hospitality.

"A little more than a decade ago, the then Territory of Washington was for the most part a howling wilderness, into which the steel roadway of iron horse had not penetrated. The Northern Pacific was not only built over its seeming deserts and through its limitless forests, but it penetrated its mighty range of mountains, the Cascade, at Stampede Gap, and the next longest tunnel in the world was there. The road pressed on to where the city of Tacoma now stands, when the site of a lonely saw mill or two on Puget Sound today a beautiful city with all the accessories and adjuncts of a metropolis. The State increased in population, the development of its resources began, and in 1890 the state was admitted to full sisterhood in the Union, and has four members of Congress two in the upper and two in the lower House, and to-day four transcontinental lines of railroad cross the State, connecting it with all the world, and a fifth line is rapdly reaching toward this bright, young and "Evergreen State." Besides this, its great inland sea, Puget Sound, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, is ever flocked with the sails of every maritime nation. The State is sending abroad vast quantities of cedar shingles that are of such durable character that they do not need to be replaced in four or five generations. Its coal, wheat, lumber, vegetables, and manufactures of paper, tiling nails hollow-ware, etc., go to the end of the world, and the state of Washington is a mighty factor among the nations of the earth.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. H. K. Bickford returned Wednesday from Seattle.

Jas. R. McDonald of Seattle, was in the city, Tuesday.

Paul Barnes, of Fairholme, was in the city this week.

Mr. C. A. Barnes returned from Lake Crescent, Wednesday.

Mrs. J. E. Guptill, of Seattle, was a guest at the Arlington, Wednesday.

Mr. Ed. Metcalfe, sr., returned from Victoria, on the Isabel, Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. C. Hatch returned Wednesday from a business trip to Olympia.

W. P. Boyd, a prominent business man of Seattle, was in the city during the week.

Mrs. Jno. Dyke left for Townsend Saturday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Dodd.

Messrs. Fred McCaundry and Al Phillips of Townsend, were in the city, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Graham are late arrivals who have taken up their residence in this city.

Mr. I. D. Spencer, of Seattle, representing the Thos. Kane Furniture Co., was in the city Saturday.

Miss Ella Guptill returned Wednesday from Minneapolis, Minn., where she has been attending school.

Mr. H. S. Ballou left last Sunday on the steamer Isabel for a visit to Victoria and Vancouver. He will be absent several weeks.

Mr. Frank R. Beahan, of the United States signal service, at Tatoosh Island, arrived on the Willapa Saturday, returning Monday.

A. B. Dorsey, superintendent county schools, left on the Willapa Wednesday to visit the schools in the western portion of the county.

Mr. Hugo Peyser, of San Francisco and Mrs. Ebers of Townsend, spent several days in the city this week, guests of Mrs. A. Goldwater.

Mrs. Mary E. Doyle, Robert G. Doyle, and Martin F. Doyle, who recently arrived from Helena, Mont., have decided to remain here permanently.

Mr. C. A. Barnes, of Seattle, was in the city Saturday, leaving Sunday morning for the lakes to remain several days, a guest of his brother, Mr. Paul Barnes.

Mr. Chas. Sheldon, who has been assistant light house keeper at Tatoosh Island, arrived Saturday. Mr. Sheldon has been transferred to the Coos Bay light.

Mr. Chas. M. Hatch, the gentlemanly purser of the Monticello, left last Tuesday morning for a visit to his old home at Monticello, N. Y. He will be absent about five weeks.

Born.

CAMPBELL—In this city, last Tuesday evening, to the wife of Daniel S. Campbell, a son.

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

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

PRESENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

No. 2.

An anomalous condition of affairs presents itself to an observing mind. A nation grown wealthy in a time unprecedented; richer than any other nation on the face of the earth, our granaries are full to overflowing; the necessaries of life to be found on every hand, and at prices that are absurdly low. In strong contrast to this abundant supply we see—outside of a few thousands who by inheritance or acquisitiveness have heaped up for themselves more than they can possibly use—the greatness of our people, wage workers, farmers, miners, laboring men of every variety and description, struggling for those very supplies so abundantly garnered, unable to secure them in sufficient amount to live a comfortable, decent existence.

Again we see work enough to be done to bring this land up to the garden like condition of which it is capable, we see land to reclaim, hills to level, valleys to fill, streets to pave, roads to build, a thousand and one things to be done, and in contrast to this pressing demand for labor to be performed, we see thousands of men seeking labor, and unable to find remunerative work to supply the necessaries of life. It is no longer true that a man willing to work can find work and that every man willing to do so can make a good living in this country. To those who have taken the pains to investigate and observe during the past few years, the facts have come to them of men who were willing but could not find work, and that those who wished most earnestly, and seconded their wishes by persistent trying, could not make a decent living.

Again upon the one side we see our national treasury with a surplus of hundreds of millons of dollars of silver hoarded; we see millions upon millions piled up in our national banks, our insurance companies, and other corporations with their cash reserves running up into the millions; our state treasuries with their hundreds of thousands, seemingly enough money in existence to supply every need. Upon the other hand we see evidences of the lack of this necessary medium of exchange, from the wage worker who cannot get an amount sufficient to feed and clothe his family decently up to the manufacturing concerns and business enterprises that are compelled to run upon quarter and half time or shut down altogether because they cannot get money wherewith to carry out their useful occupations.

As with the circulation of blood in the human body, so with the circulating medium of our business life. It is only when it is in motion, throws from its heart out to the utmost tissues of the body, carrying with it its freight of life giving force, upbuilding and rebuilding, keeping at its best all parts of the system, and imperceptibly passing from arterial to venous uses, that the human system is in its best working order, and easily and vigorously performs the duties imposed upon it. But let the life-giving stream be clogged and choked; let it accumulate in any part or parts of the body and immediately the system is thrown out of order; parts lacking the supply cease working and general languor and debility follow.

Just so with the money of this country. While in circulation and swiftly passing from hand to hand, doing the work which alone it was made to do, viz., to facilitate the exchange of produce—useless in itself but useful as a medium of exchange—the country was prosperous, business of every kind was thriving. But there has been a congestion of the life blood of the nation. Our treasuries, state and national, have hoarded their millions until the wealth producers are deprived of a sufficient amount to continue their work successfully. Our insurance companies, banks and loaning institutions have aggregated their millions upon millions, all useful and having served their purpose in our growing civilization, but so large an amount has been drawn from the circulation of the country that the EXTREMITIES, the farmers, the miners, the wage workers, are dying for the lack of the circulation that has heretofore brought life and activity to the wealth producers.

How shall the abundant supply of the necessaries of life be distributed to those needing them? How shall we get bread and meat to the hungry, clothing to the naked, shelter to the exposed? How shall the laborer be got to the labor, that the one may earn his living and the other be performed?

How shall the surplus, the accumulation of millions, be gotten again into circulation, the congestion relieved, the business wants of the country again supplied? And having accomplished these things, how shall the system be conducted so that we shall not again have a repetition of these RUINOUS times in the next seven or eight or ten years.

There is wealth enough in the country, with an equitable distribution, to enable every man to have a comfortable home for his family, a healthful and abundant living, and after eight hours of labor daily, time enough to enjoy his family and home, and time to advance mentally and morally. To make beasts of burden of our wage workers and dwarf all intellectual and moral growth by continuous and unremitting toil, necessitated by our present system, and then upon the other hand by depriving these wage workers of their just proportion of the wealth produced, and heaping such wealth into the laps of a favored few is neither sense or good statesmanship. The twentieth century civilization demands something infinitely better. In future numbers we will endeavor to show how things may be equalized without business convulsions or defrauding anyone of his just holdings.

G. K. ESTES.

Hoke Smith on the Negro Question.

(From an Interview.)

"How about the negroes?"

"They are getting along very well. Many of them are becoming educated and not a few are accumulating property. They are better off now than they have been for years. The first election of Grover Cleveland had more to do with the improvement of the negro than anything else. It shows them that they need not fear Democratic rule. As it is now the better classes of them are with the democratic party and they vote generally with the whites. Nearly all of the bishops of the colored churches in my state voted for Cleveland."

"How about social equality? Will the two races ever come together.?"

"No," was the reply. The blacks are as proud as the whites, and are as anxious to keep separate. We have no white teachers in the colored schools in Atlanta, and the most of our Methodist churches will not employ white preachers. There is less mixing with the races in the South than ever before, and it may surprise you to hear that many of the pure blacks look down with contempt upon the mulattoes whom they despise as being the products of the immorality of their ancestors."

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.

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.

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

City Certificates

AND

County Warrants

Are Taken in Exchange for

MERCHANDISE

AT THE

New York Clothing House.

CORNER FRONT AND LAUREL STS.

NOT READY FOR ACTION.

Committee on Plan of Procedure Given Further Time

IN WHICH TO PREPARE REPORT.

The Establishment of Railroad Avenue—The City Pays Semi-Annual Interest on Its Bonds—Other Matters of More or Less Importance Acted Upon.

The council met in special session last Saturday with the Mayor absent and Councilmen Krueger, Metcalfe, Reed, Rose, Beam, Carver and Ristine present.

Councilman Krueger was called to the chair. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the report of the special committee, appointed at the preceding regular meeting to formulate plan of procedure for the construction of water power for the city electric lighting plant.

Councilmen Beam in verbal report stated that the ideas of committee were at variance about doing anything at present, but that they had united in the opinion that work should not be begun until bonds were sold, and that work of putting pipe and water power be done by day's work.

Councilman Ristine considered it impossible that contract be done until grade stakes were set by the engineers.

Councilman Carver favored letting the making and putting pipe by contract.

Councilman Reed moved that special committee be granted until next Wednesday evening to report. Carried. The council adjourned.

Wednesday evening the council met with the Mayor and Councilmen Krueger, Metcalfe, Reed, Rose, Beam, Carver and Ristine present.

Special committee were granted further time in which to formulate plan to do work for water power for electric lighting plant.

The city attorney stated that the only way to lay out Railroad avenue was to follow plan adopted by local board of tide land appraisers.

A committee of three, comprising Councilmen Krueger, Metcalfe and Carver were appointed with instructions to report at next meeting on the manner in which ordinances No. 181, 182 and 184 should be drawn.

Warrant for $1506.75 was drawn in favor of City Treasurer Seevers for semi-annual interest which falls due next August.

Street commissioner was instructed to fasten down barrels on outside of rails on Peabody street bridge and fill with water and cover the same. Council adjourned.

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

FITZ HENRY & SEMON,

SURVEYORS.

Blue Printing and Draughting a Specialty.

Report of Dungeness Schools.

Report of the Dungeness public school for 1⅛ months ending June 30th, 1893:

Whole number enrolled	59
Average number belonging	53
Average daily attendance	49
Percent of attendance	93
Cases of tardiness	33
Number of visitors	30

Neither absent nor tardy and 100 in deportment, Tottie Dick, Lena Cays, Lovey Evans and Willie Ward.

Neither absent nor tardy during term of 4½ months, Blanchie Shepherd, Joe Kindred and Willie Ward.

In fourth and fifth reader grades receiving 90 per cent. or more on term examination, Joseph Kindred 98, Mabel Roberson 95, and Mabel Dick 92.

A. B. DORSEY, Teacher.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of the transfers for the week ending July 19th, as furnished by the Clallam County Abstract and Trust Company:

Ben Chambers and wife to Herman Wirth, lots 5 and 6, Chamber's add	$ 85
John F Crane and wife to Zacnoria Marfrige, lots 10, blk 5, Crescent add. to Port Angeles	75
Fogarty & Dolan to Granger Adams, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, blk 12, and lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, blk 13, Fogarty & Dolan's add	1000
John Miller & John Gough to M C Troll, lots 2 and 3, blk 3, Original Government Townsite of Port Angeles	20
Sam'l G Morse and wife to Archibald Taylor, et al, block 16, Railway add	500
E A Nash to Jno P Fidock, Urban lot 15, blk 48, original government townsite of Port Angeles	525

There is in Clallam county 89,519 acres of surveyed land and 1,373,722 acres unsurveyed.

Mr. Andrew Daw had a leg broken last week while booming logs at Gettysburgh. Mr. Seth I. Davis took him to the hospital at Port Townsend.

Both steamers are now running on Lake Crescent.

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

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

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

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

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

The Democrat-Leader.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1893.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

The best cigar in the city at the Arlington.

Only first-class wines, liquors, and cigars at the Arlington.

If you want a delicious noon-day luncheon go to the Arlington.

For an excellent noon-day luncheon go to the Arlington. Only 25 cents.

The Arlington, under its present management is becoming deservedly popular.

The addition to the Central school building will soon be ready for the plasterers.

The Dungeness brick is being hauled from the U. P. wharf to the turpentine works for the ovens.

The Sons of Veterans gave a social and literary entertainment in the council chambers last evening.

There will be a teachers' institute held in the central school of this city from the 14th to the 16th of August.

Mr. B. Van Lehn, went to Victoria, Sunday. Before he returns he will doubtless extend his visit to Vancouver.

Talk is cheap, but the pictures tell that for fine work Thomas the Photographer takes the lead in Clallam county.

Mrs. W. L. Church, of Dungeness, Mrs. D. H. Hill and Mrs. F. P. Loftus, of Townsend, drove in from Dungeness Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were serenaded by the kid band at their home on Front street last evening. They doubtless survived the ordeal.

There will be a dance at Lake Crescent tomorrow evening, at McDonnell's hotel. Quite a number of young people will attend from this city.

The subject off the morning sermon at the Congregational church will be "Christ in All."

Evening subject: "Christ the King."

There will be service in the Episcopal church on Sunday next, by the Rev. E. Davis, at 11 a. m. After service Sunday school. All are cordially invited to attend.

The social hop given under the auspices of the Gate City Athletic Club, last Saturday evening, was quite will attended and a decided social success. Refreshments were served at the Arlington.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. Church will serve ice cream, strawberries and cake, on Front street next Tuesday, July 25th. Ice cream, strawberries and cake, 25c; strawberries and cake, 15; ice cream and cake 15c.

The ladies of the First Congregational church of this city will tender the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ferrier a farewell reception, at the church, this Friday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Preston M. Troy returned Monday from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he had graduated from the law department of the Michigan University. Mr. Troy has not as yet determined where he will locate in the pursuit of his profession, having several excellent openings under consideration.

Uncle Sam Wants the Millsite.

A suit in ejectment was begun yesterday in the United States circuit court at Seattle by United States District Attorney W. H. Brinker on behalf of the government agaist the Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Company. The complaint sets forth that the defendants on October 26, 1891 unlawfully entered upon lot 1 of the Ediz Hook lighthouse reservation and ousted and evicted the United States therefrom, and have refused to surrender possession of the land to the government, which now asks the court to give it possession, as well as $10 a month rent and $500 damages.

Lost.

On Saturday afternoon, on Front street the web and rubber portion of physician's STETHOSCOPE. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to the office of THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

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

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

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

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

WANT BONDS EXTENDED

Plummer and His Associates Appeal to Citizens

TO TIDE THEM OVER THE FINANCIAL

Crisis—Declare That the Road Will Be Built Before Close of '94, if Citizens Co-Operate With Them —Committee Guarantee Extension if Positively Assured That the Road Will Be Built,

The experience of citizens of Port Angeles has not been dissimilar from that of any other town in its earlier or embryonic condition in the uneven struggle for better transportation facilities. It has been an example of continuous and heroic effort, fraught only with failure and bitter disappointment. That the present scheme, (promising in the beginning almost certain assurance of success) should have been destined to an ignoble, and even, figuratively speaking, tragic end, is to many, doubtless, a source of surprise.

The faith of citizens in the ability and integrity of the promoters of this enterprise to redeem their pledges was simply boundless, absolute, in fact, childlike, in simplicity, purity and completeness.

The success of the enterprise restedsolely and wholly, not upon the ability of the projecters to negotiate a loan, as citizens had been led to believe the money was deposited in some safety vault, but rather upon the ability of the "parties of the second part" to raise the bonus.

It transpires later on, however, when the bonus has been raised, that, after all, money loaners, in their proverbial wisdom and caution, have not departed from sound business principles and demand positive assurance that the scheme will be productive of large returns, before they will invest.

Thus with a single revolution what a people in their infinite wisdom had determined to be a positive force, proves only to be a very questionable negative quantity.

How much of the ills, and short comings, sins and omissions of humanity so weak at the best, the strained condition of the times has to bear. Is it any wonder, then, that Old Father Time protects his person and defends his name and station with that instrument, death?

Seriously, misrepresentation has with a natural, intense, realistic conception, played the principal part in this drama. And from the powerful impersonation experience should have gathered an invaluable lesson.

Now to the question at issue. Mr. C. A. Barnes, representing Mr. Jno. F. Plummer and associates, arrived in the city last Saturday to submit to citizens a proposition recently received from the former gentlemen, which is substantially explained in the following telegram:

NEW YORK, July 11, '93.

C. A. Barnes, Seattle.:

The depressed financial conditions throughout entire country have hindered and made it impossible to close money matters at present for building railroad. Have great encouragement, however, and have made arrangements with representative of capitalists to visit Angeles and inspect entire line within thirty days. If found satisfactory they will furnish money to build road. Explain situation to railroad committee, and if peoole are willing to heartily cooperative and extend bonds, believe they can have completed road before close of next year, perhaps much sooner. Wire me if they will do this and I will instruct you what to do.

JNO. F. PLUMMER.

The foregoing telegram having every evidence of honesty and sincerity, and the determination on the part of the writer to redeem the pledges made if within the limit of physical possibility, at once stimulated friendly felling on the part of the committee, who unanimously favored any reasonable concessions, that would enable Mr. Plummer and associates to realize and at the same time protect citizens interests.

Mr. Gay stated that he certainly favored extending bonds if citizens were given positive assurance that the road would be built. In his judgment the proper plan to pursue, would be to wire Mr. Plummer to the effect that when citizens were given satisfactory assurance that the road would be built, the bonds would be renewed.

A motion prevailed that Mr. W. W. Gray join Mr. Barnes in a telegram to Mr. Plummer in substance as outlined in the foregoing.

Mr. Barnes submitted a letter which read as follows:

EVERETT, Wash., June 27th, 1893.

C. A. Barnes, Seattle:

DEAR SIR—Referring to our conversation of last week in which you urged the closing up of the subsidy to your proposed railroad, which I recommended to our company, I would say that I leave to-morrow morning for New York, and while there will confer with the Everett Land Company in regard to the matter, and I believe a satisfactory conclusion can soon be reached. I can assure you that delay in closing the matter has not been from lack of zeal or appreciation on our part towards your enterprise, and we would not willing retard the development of your plans.

The financial condition of the county has been such that no company or individual has been warranted in binding themselves to the payment of any large sum of money until the financial outlook was more settled. I believe, however, that upon my arrival in New York our company can make an arrangement with yours, which will be satisfactory to both.

If the time in which you are required to begin construction is as short as you state I fear it will be necessary to have your subsidy bonds extended, as it will hardly give time for official action on the part of the Everett Land Company.

Yours Truly,
HENRY HEWITT, jr.

The following is the telegram sent by the committee:

PORT ANGELES, Wash., July 15, 1893.

John F. Plummer, Union League Club, New York:

Committee unanimously agree to the extension as asked. Thdy think it unnecesary to execute new instruments, until examination is made by capitalists within the thirty days. Heartiest co-operation assured. Answer.

W. W. GRAY, Chairman.

The following answer was received.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1893.

W. W. Gray.:

Find it advisable to have bonds extended and put in shape at once, so we can submit definite proposition, condition being that the road be completed by close of next year. Work to be commenced at earliest possible date. Tell Barnes.

W. W. GRAY, Chairman.

Here the matter rests and an expectant, deeply concerned public will patiently await further developments.

Regarding the proposition citizens are seriously, soberly in earnest, and scorn even a presumption of trifling from any source.

Port Angeles needs a railroad and it needs it bad. This is not all. It's going to get the road, too. And if Mr. Plummer and his associates fail to redeem their pledges, the bonus will be turned over to any company that demonstrates its ability to build the road.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

Improvements Revert to the State at the Expiration of the Lease.

OLYMPIA, WASH., July 15, 1893.

County Auditor, Port Angeles, Wash., Dear Sir:

As considerable anxiety is expressed by the lesses of school lands, as to whether the improvements made by them on leased lands will be paid for, it is the wish of the Board of State Land Commissioners that you aid them in enlightening such lesses on this question. It could never have been the intention of any of the school land laws of the state to confiscate the property of citizens, whether they chance to be accidental squatters or leases; but in the leases which have been made of late years, the following stipulations occur:

"The lease herein expressly agrees that all improvements of whatever kind or nature, by him placed upon said described premises, at the expiration of this lease, whether it terminates by lapse of time or any other reason, shall revert to and become the property of the State of Washington, free from any claim for compensation."

"All fencing and improvements put upon the said land shall attach to and become part of the realty, at the expiration of this lease."

It will be seen that if, under the agreements, the state were to take advantage of the lesse or citizen squatter, great hardship would result. However, it is not probable that the law would sustain such action.

The new land commission law, passed by the last legislature and approved March 15, 1893, which called the present board into existence, is very clear on this point. Section 16 expressly provides that all improvements placed on any land of the state prior to the taking effect of this act, found on the land at the time of the appraisement, shall be appraised. So too, does it provide that all damage and waste to the land shall be appraised. If the value of the improvements exceeds the amount at which the damage and waste is estimated, the purchaser of the land must within thirty days from the date of the sale, pay the difference to the owner of the improvements; in other words the lesse or chance occupant. This is simply justice to the citizens who have either leased the lands in question or occupied them as bona fide settlers. If you will favor the Board by generally distributing this information, it will serve at once to relieve the mind of those concerned, and the Board of the labor of answering repeated inquiries.

Respectfully Yours,
E. D. COWEN,
Sec'y Land Commission.

The McGlynn Code.

When Chad George a young Neah Bay Indian was united in marriage to Miss Minnehaha Rice by Judge Marlette a few weeks ago, he returned from his bridal trip to Clallam Bay only to be locked up in the loathsome dungeon known as the Skookum house on the reservation. He offended the laws of McGlinn in getting married like a white man and had to suffer the penalty. Some time ago the Indian was married in the Siwash fashion of getting permission from the Indian agent to live with the woman. He relates that he found her to be a very immoral person and finally became tired of her loose and convival habits he applied to the agent for a divorce. He was told that there was no divorce known to the McGlinn code. The Indian agent can join a couple together but he cannot tear them loose again so Chad was told to read a riot act to his erring spouse and live in peace. He did not propose to do this so he took a young lady named Rice to East Clallam with a marriage license and had Judge Marlette tie the knot. He is now in jail charged with the crime of bigamy.—East Clallam Record.

MR. CARRIGAN WRITES A LETTER

In Which He Unfolds the Latest Plan to Build the Railroad.

The following interesting and spicy letter was received from Mr. M. J. Carrigan by Colonel Coolican:

To Colonel J. S. Coolican, President Board of Trade:

DEAR FRIEND—When I wired you that the appraisement had been accepted by Secretary Smith, I said that interesting detail relative to the opening of the reservation would be mailed you. I have been waiting from day to day ever since for a document they are to send me from Washington, necessary to complete the notes that I have before me, giving all the detail information about the opening of the reservation that every squatter will find of both interest and value.

I expect to start for Angeles next Monday, and if the document is not here by that time, I will stop at Washington and go after it personally, which seems to be the only successful way of getting anything in a hurry through government channels.

So I will not want the papers now, but will take them all home with me. You can call a public meeting of all persons interested in the reservation, for the night of my arrival, and I will tell them all I know that will be of interest to them.

Mr. Plummer is a brick. He is determined to have the Everett & Port Angeles railway completed before the close of 1894, despite the almost disheartening and wholly unlooked for obstacles that have been put in his way, and the country began to go to smash financially.

He has been working like a Turk for Angeles, and has never for a moment wavered in his determination to build the road.

He has arranged with the representative of a strong syndicate of capitalists to visit Angeles within thirty days, to personally inspect entire line of road, and to have a look at Port Angeles and Everett, and if the inspection proves satisfactory, the syndicate will furnish the money to build the road. The gentleman who will make the inspection is one of the best railroad men in the East, a practical railroad builder and operator, whose judgment carries great weight in railroad and financial circles.

I expected to start home to-morrow, but at Mr. Plummer's request, will remain over until Monday, in order to meet the representative of a big English syndicate, who will reach here from London, on the Servia Sunday afternoon. The gentleman is a very close friend of Mr. Plummer's and at Mr. Plummer's instance placed the whole proposition of giving Angeles a railroad before the, his, English principals in London. He has sent Mr. Plummer some favorable messages from London, and may have something of great interest to report Monday.

The subsidy bonds should be extended at once so as to expire about the close of 1894. If this is done, cheerfully, we will find Mr. Plummer squarely at our back, and we will get our railroad despite the fact that the times are out of joint, and that practically all new developing enterprises have been temporarily abandoned here in the East.

I hope to see you in a very few days, and to be the bearer of good news, I am sincerely yours,

M. J. CARRIGAN.

Those Deadly Typograghical Errors.

In last week's issue of this journal occured in the report of the public schools several ridiculous and glaring mistakes occured which are corrected to read as follows:

Total number of children between 5 and 21 years of age in the distoict, June 30, 1893, 640.

Total for supplies of KINDS $326.40.

Amount of bonds outstanding, $15,500.

Total receitps for the year, including the amount on hand at thd beginning, $11,141,25.

Balance in the county treasury, $5,628,15.

License to Wed.

The county auditor has issued a license to Chas. B. Measor and Lura Hovey, of Clallam Bay, to wed. Both are well-known society people of western Clallam county, where they have lived for several years. Mr. Measor is in the mercantile business at Clallam Bay.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration with the bill annexed upon the Estate of Rufus K. Reynolds, have been granted to the undersigned by the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Clallam County.

All persons having Claims against said deceased are required to present them to me within one year from the date of this notice at the store of the Farmers' Mercantile Company at Dungeness in said Clallam county, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said company.

Dated July 21st, 1893.

WILLIAM L. CHURCH,
Administrator cum testamento of the estate of Rufus K. Reynolds, deceased.
R. C. WILSON, Attorney for Administrator.
Date first publication, July 21, 1893.

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

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

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

For Dungeness butter go to Harvey's store.

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

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Port Angeles, Wash.

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Lieutenant Governor - - - - J. H. Luce
Secretary of State - - - - James Price
Treasurer - - - - - - O. A. Bowen
Auditor - - - - - - L. R. Grimes
Attorney General - - - - W. C. Jones
Supt. of Public Instruction - C. W. Bean
Commissioner of Public Lands - W. T. Forrest
Congressmen - John L. Wilson, W. H. Doolittle
State Senator - - - - F. W. Hastiugs
Judges Supreme Court { R. O. Dunbar, T. C. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt, T. J. Anders, E. Scott.
Land Office—Seattle Dist. { T. M. Reed Jr., Register. G. G. Lyons, Receiver.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative - - - - W. R. Hoole
Superior Judge - - - - J. G. McClinton
Auditor - - - - - - John W. Troy
Clerk - - - - - A. A. Richardson
Sheriff - - - - - - S. G. Morse
Treasurer - - - - - - M. J. Clump
Attorney - - - - - - D. W, Bryan
Assessor - - - - - - Geo. H. White
Surveyor - - - - - E. A. FitzHenry
Coroner - - - - - W. W. McGeorge
County Commissioners { Jno, B. Knapman, A. O'Brien, George Lamb
Justice of the Peace Port Angoles 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 3rd 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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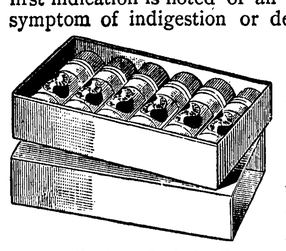
act gently but promptly upon the kidneys, liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; dispel colds, headaches and fevers; cure habitual constipation, making enemas unnecessary. Are acceptable to the stomach and truly beneficial in effects. A single TABULE taken after the evening meal, 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
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For Offensive Breath and all Disorders of the Stomach, ... TAKE RIPANS TABULES

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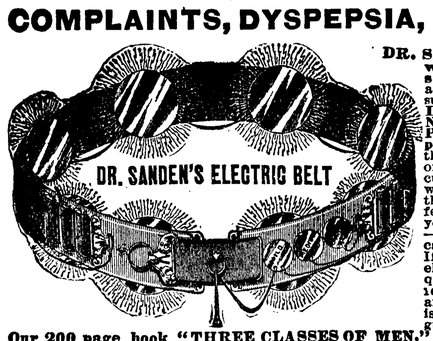

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CENERAL DEBILITY CURED.
San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Before I used your belt I was troubled with lost vigor, vital weakness, and almost a complete loss of power. I would get up with a very tired feeling, bones aching, 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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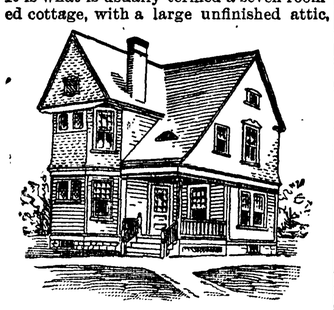
A $2,800 COTTAGE.

It Contains Seven Rooms and Attic and Is Pretty and Comfortable.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

The improved taste displayed in house building during the past few years has served to educate people to appreciate better work. No matter how small the structure may be, the owner will strive to embellish the design as much as his pocketbook will allow, and will even sacrifice space for the sake of appearance. The craze for eccentricities in design has given place to a sensible appreciation of simplicity. Experience has proved that good, substantial materials and work are less expensive than flashy, meaningless and perishable ornaments, which quickly decay. In house building, as in dress, good materials, properly fitted and put together, give the appearance of stability, neatness and prosperity.

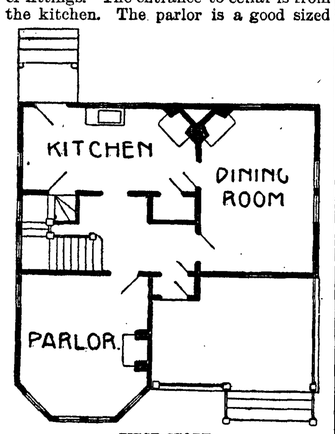
The perspective view and plans here shown illustrate the design of a neat cottage suitable for either town or country. It is what is usually termed a seven roomed cottage, with a large unfinished attic,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

which contains sufficient space for two good sized bedrooms, and a small room for storage. You enter the house from the front porch, which is formed by extending the main roof down over the front entrance; the long sloping line thus formed gives a pleasing and somewhat picturesque appearance.

From the porch you enter a good sized hall which contains a handsome staircase, lighted by a double stained glass window over the landing. From this hall you may enter the parlor, dining room and kitchen. The parlor has an octagon front, which is carried up two stories as a bay window, and is one of the features of the house; it gives a pretty appearance to the exterior of the building and a very pleasant effect inside. The kitchen is not large, but is conveniently arranged and provided with a sink, range and boiler and all proper fittings. The entrance to cellar is from the kitchen. The parlor is a good sized

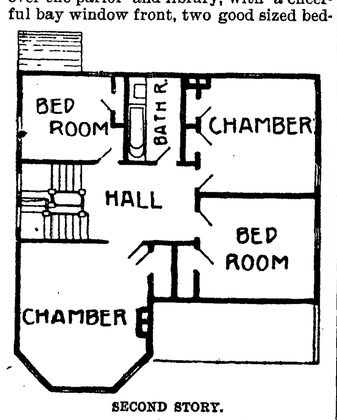


FIRST STORY.

room, which serves the double purpose of parlor and library. There is a handsome open fireplace on one side of the room, with a neat wood mantel in which are set beveled mirrors, rich tile facings and an appropriate grate and ornamental brass fender complete.

On each side of the mantel are placed bookcases, which may be either on a level with mantelshelf or extend upward to harmonize with the top of mantel. If more space is required for bookcases, the end of the room next the staircase hall can be utilized, leaving space for a piano opposite the mantel. Of course, the rooms in this plan are all separate from each other, and are not suited to giving large receptions, but people of moderate means usually prefer a few friends quietly rather than a large company. This plan is well suited to a young couple just beginning life together, and fills all the requirements usually demanded.

In the second story is one large chamber over the parlor and library, with a cheerful bay window front, two good sized bed-



SECOND STORY.

rooms and one small room, a large bathroom and five closets. The first story is finished inside with North Carolina pine, the second story in white pine, painted; the windows are fitted with Venetian blinds.

The roof of the house is of slate color, the body color a light buff, with bronze green trimmings; sash, red. There is a cellar under the whole house.

This dwelling can be built for $2,800; in some localities it would cost less.

D. W. KING.

Delicate and Artistic.

A more charming announcement of one's entrance into a room could not be imagined than that given by door harps. Delicate and artistic looking, its rows of fine wires and golden balls would only add to the attractiveness of a pretty door, the slightest jar of which sends out a jingle of sweet sounds that it makes one long for the childish privilege of swinging on it.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Door Harps.

These harps are hung on doors by a slight framework of decorated wood, from which are suspended golden balls by threadlike wires of different lengths. The least movement causes them to swing to and fro and touch a row of strung wires, which produces the sweet sounds. As they are not costly, no doubt they will be very popular.—Decorator and Furnisher.

HEALTH AND SQUALOR.

A Very Low Death Rate in the Most Crowded Ward in New York City.

"Appearances are sometimes deceptive and popular impressions erroneous," said Dr. Tracy, of the health department.

"What now?" I asked.

"I had a friend, a physician from Connecticut, call on me the other day. On one of his tramps about town he had strayed down in the Tenth ward, which is bounded by Division, Rivington and Norfolk streets and the Bowery. It is the banner tenement house ward of the city. There may be a dozen houses in which less than three families live, but most of the dwellings are double decked tenements, holding from twenty to sixty families to the house. Children swarm like bees, and it is probably the most densely populated spot in the United States, perhaps the globe. My friend thought that the mortuary record must be frightful.

"When I told him that it was about the most healthful district in New York, and with nearly the lowest death rate of any ward, he would scarcely believe me. Take the Nineteenth ward, between Fortieth and Eighty-sixth streets, east of Sixth avenue, which is mainly filled with the homes of the rich and well to do, the death rate is 21.82, while in the Tenth it but 18.73. The death rate in the old Ninth, or the 'village,' which contains but comparatively few tenements, is 23.34. The First, Fourth and Fourteenth are the three most unhealthful wards in the city, the rate being 35.02, 36.80 and 36.84 respectively. In the Twelfth ward, which comprises all of Manhattan Island north of Eighty-sixth street, and which contains the largest population, having within its borders about 225,000 souls, the rate is 19.28.

"As I said, a casual observer would consider the Tenth ward the most unhealthful in the city, owing to its crowded tenements and its geographical situation. The Twenty-first ward, bounded by Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth avenue and the East river, contains much of the aristocratic quarter of the town, but the death rate is 26.60. In fact, the Tenth ward, with its 60,000 Russian Jews and Germans, has the lowest death rate of any ward except the Third—a small ward, containing but 1,300 population, and whose death rate is 16.95."—New York Herald.

Sailed Without Her Husband.

An interesting story is told of Mr. and Mrs. Haggard while they were traveling in this country in the spring of 1891. It is said that while in Mexico, at Vera Cruz, they arranged to sail north along the Atlantic coast to New York. While waiting for the steamer Mr. Haggard took a small coasting boat and made several voyages up and down the Mexican seaboard in search of curiosities and traditions, and became so interested that he forgot the flight of time and the sailing day of his vessel.

Mrs. Haggard thought her husband had been captured for a ransom, but with the courage so characteristic of her felt certain that he would turn up all right somewhere; so when the steamer was ready to sail for New York she went aboard and proceeded on her way. When Mr. Haggard reached Vera Cruz and found neither steamer nor wife he took the railroad, and as fast as steam could take him returned to New York. There in the corridor of a hotel husband and wife were reunited.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Loading a Mississippi Steamboat.

They loaded the lower deck inside and out; they loaded her upper deck where the chairs for the passengers had seemed to be supreme, and then they loaded the roof over that deck and the side spaces until her sides were sunk low down near the river's surface, and she bristled at every point with boxes, bales, agricultural implements, brooms, carriages, bags, and, as the captain remarked, "Heaven only knows what she ain't got aboard her."

The mates roared; the negroes talked all the time or sung to rest their mouths; the boat kept settling in the water, and the mountains of freight swelled at every point. It was well said that twenty ordinary freight trains on a railroad would not carry as much freight as was stowed aboard of her, and I did not doubt the man who remarked to me that when such a boat, so laden, discharged her cargo loosely at one place it often made a pile bigger than the boat itself.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

Grecian Sculptures.

The Greeks, who manifested the highest superiority in the most diverse branches, may be cited to prove the want of parallelism between the development of the various elements of civilization. Their literature was already brilliant in the Homeric epoch, but modern discoveries in archæology show that in the same period their sculptures were grossly barbaric and were simply crude imitations of Egyptian Assyrian work.—Gustave Le Bon in Popular Science Monthly.

An Intelligent Clerk.

In press cutting agents' offices it is the custom when a paragraph in the newspapers refers to any one to cut the paragraph out and send it to the person referred to, with an intimation that he will be supplied with further cuttings on such and such terms. The principal of one such office was very much horrified to find that a clerk had addressed a few cuttings to Dr. Johnson, Bolt court, Fleet street.—London Tit-Bits.

Brilliant Advice.

It was Count Montrond who said to Alexandre de Girardin of a young man who was beginning to make a brilliant reputation, and whom Girardin did not appreciate, "Hasten to recognize him or he will not recognize you."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Tumbler Pigeon.

Among recent breeds of pigeons is the parlor tumbler, which has not only lost the power of flight, but has very nearly lost that of walking as well. Its queer motions when it attempts to walk have given it its name, the tumbler.—Sports Afield.

Curious Experiments in High Air.

Nearly 100 years ago, in 1794, M. Boit and Gay-Lussac, the pioneer balloonists, conducted the most remarkable series of high air experiments ever known. Although ballooning was in its infancy at the time, the facts proved by those intrepid navigators of the air have been of inestimable value to all later investigators. They took domestic animals and birds of various kinds along with them for the purpose of taking notes on the effect which the extreme cold and rarified air would have on such creatures. They were also well provided with various scientific instruments and other suitable apparatus. The first experimental ascension carried them and their cargo to a height of 13,000 feet.

At 8,000 feet the animals and birds seemed to all be in normal condition; at 10,000 all were breathing very rapidly. When the barometer showed that a height of 11,000 feet had been attained a pigeon was liberated, or rather thrown from the basket, for it fell like a lump of lead, being utterly unable to flap a wing on account of the rarified state of the air at that altitude. Gay-Lussac had a normal pulse beat of 62 per minute; at 11,000 feet this had increased to 80. When on terra firma Boit's beat at 79 per minute and 111 when the 11,000-foot level was reached.—St. Louis Republic.

What We Eat.

"Many thieves go down Red lane" is a homely saying, but within its proverb-like garb there lurks an idea which is worth brief consideration. The red lane is the throat, and it was purposed by the Creator as the pathway by which those things that are good for food might supply the strength and repair the waste of the human machine. But, alas! how many thieves that rob the power, unnerve the strength and increase the waste of vitality come in—some boldly, with our knowledge, and others slyly and unaware. Intemperance in food or drink, or even in drugs whose quality if rightly used is remedial, can convert each and all of them into thieves, robbing the user either savagely and without quarter in brigand style, or bit by bit like a sneak thief.

The truth that there cannot be a healthful, vigorous manhood or womanhood unless the body be well nourished has caused many to forget that there is a mind and soul to be fed as well, and has enlarged the feeding of the physical powers to a place beyond its rightful deserts. Such people need to be reminded that it is not all of life to eat.—Harper's Bazar.

A Relic of a Bygone Day.

The great wall of China has outlived its usefulness. The powerful Tartar and Mongol hordes, whose sudden raids and invasions it was built to resist, are no more to be feared. The great Genghis and Kublai could not lead their people to gory conquest now as they did centuries ago. The Chinese civilization has endured, while the once conquering Mongols, the people who in their brightest days established an empire from the Black sea to the China coast, and a court at Peking of such luxury and splendor as Marco Polo described, are now doomed to pass away, leaving nothing behind them but the traditions and records and ruins of a brilliant past.

The wall stands as a sharp line of division between the tribes of the north and the Chinese. The latter, though repeatedly subdued and forced to bear a foreign yoke, have shown an irrepressible vitality to rise like a phœnix, and to reassert their supremacy and the superiority of their civilization.—Romyn Hitchcock in Century.

The Prayer She Wanted.

"The humorous annals of Episcopacy ought to be written up," said a Methodist woman. "They wouldn't hurt the church and would divert millions. Some Episcopalians, you know, imagine they can find a prayer for every event in life laid down in their precious ritual. When I was in Florida the baby girl of an Episcopal neighbor of mine was dreadfully scalded. I was sent for and found the household in great excitement, everybody running about, hunting for cotton, oil and other needed medicaments for the injured child. As I did not see the poor mother in the crowd working over the infant I searched for her and finally found her. She was in her parlor leaning over a table and wildly whirling the leaves of a large prayer book. As I approached she looked up with an agonized countenance and exclaimed excitedly:

"'Oh! What shall I do? I cannot find the prayer for the scalded baby! I can't find the prayer for the scalded baby!'"—Chicago Times.

A Watchmakers' Street.

Smartleigh—Now if all business in New York city were concentrated on certain streets—for instance, dyers on Dey street, bunko steerers on Jay street, florists on the Bowery, detectives on Center street, and so on—where would the jewelers and watchmakers go?

Dulleigh—I suppose on Minute street.

Smartleigh—Ah, but there is no Minute street.

Dulleigh—Oh, yes, there is.

Smartleigh—Out on you!

Dulleigh—How about Sixty-second?—Jewelers' Circular.

A Schoolmaster's Advice.

At the dinner given to F. Hopkinson Smith one of the speakers referred to the fact that their honored guest was known to some of his friends as Frank H. Smith. When Mr. McElroy was called upon he alluded to this fact, and said it reminded him of a piece of advice which one of his schoolmasters had given to the class. "Boys," said this pedagogue, "never part your name in the middle unless your name happens to be E Pluribus Unum."—New York World.

Answered at Last.

"What are the wild waves saying?" murmured the woman as she stood on the silver lining of the mighty main.

"Nothing, Maria," replied the man hoarsely. "They are like some people we know; they make a great deal of noise, but don't say anything."—Exchange.

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam county, Washington, will meet Monday, August 7th, 1893, as a Board of Equalization to then and there equalize the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Clallam county, Washington, returned by the County Assessor of said county. The said Board will continue in session from day to day until said work of equalization is completed according to law.

All property owners within Clallam county, and the agents of such, are respectfully requested to take due notice hereof.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam county.

In witness whereof I, John W. Troy, Auditor of Clallam county, Washington, have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 13th day of July, A. D. 1893.

JOHN W. TROY,
Auditor of Clallam county, Wash.

Date of first publication July 14th, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters tetamentary on the estate of W. L. Church, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 8th day of July, 1893, by the Superior Court of the state of Washington for Clallam county.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are required to present them to me with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to-wit: Within one year from July 14th, 1893, at the office of R. C. Wilson, attorney-at-law, at the city of Port Angeles, in said Clallam county, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated July 14th, 1893.

LOUISA J. CHURCH,
Executrix of the last will and testament of W. L. Church, deceased.

Date of first publication July 14, 1893.

R. C. Wilson, attorney for executrix.

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. Laughlin	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

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

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

Or at the residence of

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

E. H. FOSTER

Has Some Fine Investments.

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.

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

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By C. M. KENT, Acting Agt.

LAMOREUX & GAY,

Attorneys-at-Law.

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