THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

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THE POPULAR RESORT FOR BUSINESS MEN.

BEVERAGES Unexcelled. | ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER. Cold Lunches and Delicacies. | CIGARS. Only the Best

CAN LEAVE HIS CLAIM

To Earn a Living for His Family.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Renders an Important Decision—Continuous Residence Is Clearly Interpreted to Permit a Claimant to Leave His Claim to Earn a Living for Himself and Family.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior recently rendered an important decision, which was received at the Seattle land office last Saturday.

The ruling is upon the question of continuous residence. Claimant is obliged to leave his claims to earn a living, when his absence has been taken advantage of by his claim being contested, the contestant holding that continuous residence was absolute in proving good faith and in complying with the requirements of the law.

The land in controversy is the east half of the northeast quarter of section 32. township 24 north, of range 5 east, and lies about eight miles southeast from Seattle,

On February 16, 1889, Ellingwood filed his claim, having purchased from a man named Loftus a relinquishment of all right to the land and the posession of all the improvements made by him. These improvements were of some value, and the house especially was very substantial. After filing his claim Ellingwood took up his residence on the land and made additional improvements. He was a poor man and had a family in Boston dependent upon him for support In order to furnish them this support and also to support himself, Ellingwood was under the necessity of working at his trade, that of a carpenter, in Seattle, spending the few days of leisure he had each week upon his claim.

On account of these forced absences from the claim, Paulson, the contestant in this case, was of the opinion that Ellingwood could not prove up, and filed a contest in the Seattle land office. In May, 1890, a hearing was had, and on June 28, 1890, a decision was rendered in favor of Ellingwood. The evidence introduced at the hearing of the contest in the opinion of the local officials fully substantiated the right of Ellingwood to the claim, as it was proven in a satisfactory manner that all of his absence from the claim had been for the purpose of earning means for the support of himself and family. This being the case, in accordance with the custom of the land offices throughout the West, the decision was given in his favor. An appeal was taken and the commissioner of the general land office reversed the ruling of the local office. Ellingwood appealed in his turn and by the decision just received William H. Sims, the first assistant secretary, reverses the commissioner.

In the decision the secretary holds that the only question to be decided is whether or not the absences of Ellingwood from his claim were in truth and in fact for the purpose of earning a living for himself and family. If so, then he should have the claim in spite of all contests on the ground of abandonment. If not, then it was a breach of the well known requirements of the United States from a settler and showed his bad faith when making the entry. The local officers are the best judges of fact in the case and their decision is therefore upheld. The case of Martel [6 L. D., 566) is quoted from and the principle there laid down as the law in cases like the one under consideration is in full as follows:

"The rule requiring actual residence of the claimant on the land for six months preceding entry is for the purpose testing good faith of the claimant, but where the good faith of the settler is otherwise sufficiently established, temporary absences during any period of the settlement for the purpose of earning a living not inconsistent with an honest intention to comply witn the law, will be accounted a constructive residence."

Continuing, the secretary says:

"I am of the opinion that, judged by this rule, the good faith of Ellingwood is not impeached by his absence from the land to earm money to support himself and family and to enable him to pay for the land."

AN OPEN MEETING.

Tne A. O. U. W. Entertained Their Friends Last Friday Evening.

Last Friday evening was the occasion of a pleasant social and entertainment given by Port Angeles Lodge No. 59, A. O. U. W.

One of the objects of the open meeting was to bring the outside world in closer touch with the organization, to unfold its admirable working, its beneficiary advantages, and thereby awaken greater interest in the society.

Long before the hour set for the production of the program, the large attractive lodge room was filled to overflowing.

The company was welcomed by Master Workman Thos. Malony, who briefly reviewed the history of the society, dwelling with emphasis upon its aims and purposes, its remarkable growth, its beneficiary advantages and other points of excellence.

Its growth in the state had, indeed, been remarkable. There were 57 lodges with a membership of 4,254.

The dues were very reasonable, taking into consideration the $2,000 insurance paid the family at the death of a member. Each lodge may fix the dues, which are payable monthly, to this is added the grand lodge dues which are 75 cents per member every six months. The amount of money paid in for insurance from January 1st, 1892 to April 1st, 1893 was $54,046.25: the amount paid out for tne same period, was $53,392.11; number of persons to whom paid, 42; the amount received by each person ranged from $285.71 to $2,000.

The grand lodge was formerly connected with Oregon and British Columbia, but was made separate and distinct January 11th, 1892.

Any person who contemplated associating himself with this organization must first undergo a local medical examination which is passed upon by state examiner. The name of candidate who successfully passes medical examination is submitted to local lodge and balloted upon twice before final admission.

It was indeed gratifying to all alike to note the prosperous condition of the local lodge. From the beginning it had enjoyed a steady, healthful growth, and although one of the youngest lodges in the state, ranked with the oldest in membership.

One of its most admirable features is the insurance, which is easily within the reach of any poor man, providing for his family a competency, in the event of his death. And doubtless, if you were to search for the secret of its remarkable growth, you would be convinced that the insurance was the inducement that had induced thousands to become members.

With the close of the address by the master workman, the following excellent program was produced, which elicited the hearty approval of the company:

Song by the male quartette.
Recitation by Bro. E. R. Gherke.
Song by Miss Stoops.
Song by Harry and Goldie Bryan.
Address by Bro. J. W. Souther.
Song by the male quartette.
Address by Mrs. E. Hoar.
Recitation by Harry Bryan.
Luncheon.

THE NEW YACHT.

Launched in Townsend For the Port Angeles Yacht Club.

The Port Angeles Yacht Club's new yacht has been launched from the ways at Townsend. She is pronounced a handsome little craft, with graceful outlines, and a model admirably fashioned for swift sailing.

The Townsend Leader says of the new yacht:

Last night at eight o'clock, the new yacht built at Frank Perrot's ship yard for the Port Angeles Yacht Club was successfully launched and will now be rigged and fitted up for service. It will take a little more than a week to complete here, and a week from to-morrow she is expected to be ready to be turned over to her owners.

The new craft is a marine beauty, but is not as yet been named. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 31 feet over all; beam, 10 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 4 feet. She is built for cruising and is sloop rigged, winh a twelve-foot cabin. She has six side lights and is to be handsomely finished throughout, particularly the cabin, which will comfortably accommodate eight persons. C. A. Burnett and Dr. C. M. Baldwin assisted in launching the yacht.

Reservation Plats.

I am now prepared to furnish all information regarding the Port Angeles reserve, with plats of blocks, showing all streets, with lots correctly numbered and the appraised price of the same, for 50 cents per block.

Remember fifty cents invested now will insure you against any mistake in proving up, and may save you a great many dollars, besides loss of time if not loss of home. Send money either in postage stamps or in postal notes. Address, J. L. GREEN,

Rooms 511 and 512 New York Blk.

COMMISSIONERS MEET

And Adjust Pressing County Matters.

SIT AS A BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Improvement of Roads and Bridges—A Number of Important Changes in County Thoroughfares—Other Matters of Interest to the Taxpayers of the County.

The board of county commissioners met Wednesday, August 5th.

The board iustructed Road Supervisor E. E. Fisher of Road District No. 10 to complete the work commenced on the E. E. Fisher road, the cost not to excced $300.

The matter of purchasing steel jail cells and building a jail was laid over until the next meeting of the board, and the auditor was directed to correspond further to ascertain prices of different plans of cells.

Report of viewers and surveyor of the J. E. Franklin road was approved and the premises described therein declared to be a county road, it having been read three times and no remonstrance presented.

The report of the surveyor and viewers of the survey of the change in the Port Angeles and Quillayute road near the Solduck road was approved and the same declared to be a county road and the road overseer directed to open the same.

The board ordered that the surveyor of road district No. 7 open and remove all obstructions on the county road heretofore granted by the board of county commissioners of Clallam county between M. D. Gleason, and Silas Goodwin in accordance with an agreement entered into on the fifteenth day of May, 1893, now on file in the office of the auditor of Clallam county.

The report of E. A. FitzHenry, county surveyor, of his inspection of the Beaver bridge, and approving the same was read and accepted and the same approved, and the auditor was directed to issue warrants to W. H. Lambert in payment of the contract price thereof, whenever the said Lambert presents receipts from the laborers who worked on the same.

The auditor was authorized to issue warrants to Wm. H. Lambert, for contract price for raising the Calawah bridge upon a favorable report of the county suveyor, and upon satisfactory evidence that all claims on account thereof had been paid.

The board ordered that the east half of sections No. 1 and 12, and the whole of sections No. 14 and 24, in townships No. 39 range No. 8 west be attached to road district No. 8, granting petition of citizens in said district.

The board ordered that the county auditor be and he is directed to notify E. H. McAlmond that it is ordered that the portion of said fence in the county road on the south line of said McAlmond farm be removed within 10 days, and that portion on the west line of his farm be removed 60 days from notice.

The commissioners are now sitting as a board of equalization.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUILLAYUTE

Congress Should Make an Appropriation For This Purpose.

The Port Crescent Leader speaks of the harbor possibilities at the mouth of the Quillayute river, where it is evident that a comparatively small expenditure of money would make an improvement that would be of the greatest value both to that immediate locality and to the entire Pacific slope of the Olympic peninsula. The unexpected financial stringency throughout the world and the resulting delay in the building of the railroad from the Strait of San Juan de Fuca to Gray's harbor has brought into greater prominence than ever the desirability of making a harbor improvement at the mouth of the Quillayute river.

An expenditure of about $20,000, or even less, would turn the mouth of the Quillayute back into the bay into which it emptied twenty years ago until its channel was changed by the effects of a great storm and a bar formed across the old outlet. The cutting of this sandbar would not be a difficult undertaking and when accomplished light draft steamers and lumber schooners could sail into the mouth of the river into secure refuge.

Out of this outlet pour the waters of four large rivers, the Solduck, Kalawa, Bogachiel and Dickey, as well as many lesser streams all of which would float logs from the vast expanse of the finest timber land in the world. These rivers and the waters of the Pacific adjacent are traversed by Indian canoes carrying freight to a vast territory, so that the harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute would be the source of supply for a large and growing trade.

Representative Hoole has taken a vigorous personal part in urging this improvement. Last week he had a conference with Congressman John L. Wilson in Seattle and Mr. Wilson informed him that he felt positive he would secure the appropriation for the survey of the Quillayute harbor improvement in the next river and harbor bill. As soon as the survey is made and a favorable report had, the work would go forward in a substantial manner. It would make La Push the finest lumbering point in the state of Washington.

COUNTY NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs From the County Press.

East Clallam Record.]

Township 32 north, range 13 west, was opened to entry on Wednesday. Fifty-one of the settlers made their filings at the office of Geo. W. O'Brien, U. S. Commissioner on that day, (and others will file here shortly.) A few settlers who are not at home will file at Seattle, but it is a most gratifying fact that no settler of that township found it necessary to leave home for the purpose of entering his land. There are several conflicting claims in the township which will require hearings to determine who has the right of entry.

Max Klinger has purchased the building next to the Quillayute saloon and is now having it fitted up for a bakery and candy and fruit store.

Work on the Hoko Falls trail is progressing steadily by a crew of from 16 to 20 men. Tne trail has been built about seven miles.

The survey station on the bluff east of town, was removed this week to the opposite side of the Straits, on Vancouver Island.

A schooner will leave San Francisco next week for this part, for a lumber cargo.

Port Crescent Leader.]

Capt. A. W. Horne, of the steamer Willapa, will arrive at Port Crescent Friday accompanied by his family and a party of other Port Townsend ladies and gentlemen. They will go from here to Lake Crescent where they will remain for two weeks, camping out at Lake View.

A party of eight Port Townsend sports reached Port Crescent yesterday, on their way to Lake Crescent.

Saturday Evening Concert.

The following excellent program has been arranged for the concert which will be given tomorrow evening at the opera house:

PART FIRST.

Instrumental Duet—"Figaro's Hochzeit" ..... Mozart
Mrs. Mason and Miss Hall.
Quartette—"Trust Her Not"..... Sudds
Mesdames Beardsley and Carusi, Messrs Bickford and Wilson.
Solo....."A Hundred Fathoms Deep"
Mr. Bickford.
Solo—"Spanish Cavalier"....Illustrated
Mr. Lamoreux.
Solo—"Leonore"..... .....Trotere
Mrs. Gage.
Duet.....Rubenstein
Mrs. Troy and Miss Hall

PART SECOND.

Quartette.....
Messrs. Bickford, Fisher, Lamoreux and Wilson.
Solo—"First Impromptu Opus 29" .....Chopin
Miss Hall.
Solo.....
Mr. Keller.
Duet.....
Mesdames Carusi and Beardsley.
Solo—"Waltz Serenade".....Sayers
Mrs. Gage.
"Over the Bannister," Illustrated.....Trio
Mrs Mason, Misses Ferguson and Hall.

WILL SCALE OLYMPUS HEIGHTS.

A Party Leaves for a Prospecting Tour Through the Olympics.

A party comprising Messrs. W. B. Gould, Frank Jones, Hiram Gibbons, M. A. Foster and Wm. Anderson left Tuesday on a prospecting tour of the Olympics.

The party was well equipped for several weeks' outing, having two pack animals, a large quantity of provisions, and a complete prospector's outfit.

They propose to make a thorough and a rigid examination of that country promising great possibilities in minerals, but as yet rewarding the diligent, hopeful prospector so unsatisfactorily.

City of Puebla Arrives.

The City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last Saturday evening with six passengers and 25 3-10 tons of freight for this port:

Following are the consignees:—A Blater, D E L Cross, C M Rayman, D G Harvey, D Vasatatos. G E Fisher, G M Lauridson, J I Kirschberg & Co., Paul Nipou, Raymond & Stewart, Van Lehn Bros. and Wallace Mynatt.

At an English Dinner Party.

Everybody took a lady and processioned down to the dining room, but there the dispute began. The Duke of Shoreditch wanted to take precedence and sit at the head of the table, holding that he outranked a minister who represented merely a nation and not a monarch, but I stood for my rights and refused to yield. In the gossip column I ranked all dukes not royal, and said so, and claimed precedence to this one. It couldn't be settled, of course, struggle as we might and did, he finally (and injudiciously) trying to play birth and antiquity, and I "seeing" his conquerer and "raising" him with Adam, whose direct posterity I was, as shown by my name, while he was of a collateral branch, as shown by his and by his recent Norman origin; so we all processioned back to the drawing room again and had a perpendicular lunch—plate of sardines and a strawberry, and you group yourself and stand up and eat it.

Here the religion of precedence is not so strenuous. The two persons of highest rank chuck up a shilling; the one that wins has first go at his strawberry and the loser gets the shilling. The next two chuck up, then the next two, and so on. After refreshment, tables were brought, and we all played cribbage, sixpence a game. The English never play any game for amusement. If they can't make something or lose something—they don't care which—they won't play. —Mark Twain in Century.

And He Got It Cheap.

Here is an anecdote that J. Seaver Page tells of a "close call" he had soon after Russell Sage had his "close call:" "A wild eyed man, with his hair somewhat tumbled, entered our store, and walking up to one of the salesmen held a can out at arm's length and said, 'I want a quart er vermilion, and I want it quick.' The salesman eyed his visitor sharply and them said nervously: 'Y-yes, sir. W-wait a minnit and I-I'll find it for you.' He ran into my office and cried out excitedly: "Mr. Page, there's a man out there with a can of dynamite, and he says he wants a quarter of a million!' 'Well, go tell him I'll be out in a moment,' said I. The wild eyed man was still standing in the center of the store holding out the can when I came out. 'What is it you want, my friend?' said I very nervously.

"The man was beginning to get angry. 'A quart er vermilion,' he shouted, 'and I want it pretty quick.' 'Will you take a check?' 'No. What do I want with a check? I tell you I want a quart er vermilion.' 'Say that again, and saw it slow,' I said. 'A—quart—of—vermilion,' said the man. 'Oh!' I exclaimed, intensely relieved and wiping perspiration beads from my brow. 'Here, get this man a quart of vermilion and don't charge him anything for it.'"—New York World.

General Sherman's Individuality.

In one of Lawrence Hutton's articles on deathmasks he speaks incidentally of General Sherman's strong individuality, which causes a certain sculptor to remark: "When I was busy with a bust of General Sherman and saw him every day, it was a curious fact that he made positively no personal impression upon my mind. I admired him and revered him, but it was hard work to remember that he himself was there. I stood on the corner watching his funeral with the rest of the crowd. I was interested in looking at the notables, and I sincerely grieved for the great man's death. But do you know at the moment the hearse was drawn past me my attention was completely absorbed by some idle incident of the occasion. Only at the last second did I think: 'There it is again. I cannot even rivet my attention upon him while his dead body is passing by.'"—St. Louis Republic.

A Bright Horse and a Clever Dog.

Few telegraphers are better known in New York than George Mudgett, of the postal office, and there are fewer still who have a better fund of stories. He tells of a certain horse who accompanies a Scranton (Pa.) lineman on his trips. This horse can see a broken insulator quicker than his rider, and always stops when one is reached. It is hardly necessary to add that the horse can telegraph with his feet, but no one knows what he "signs." The same lineman owns a dog who can tell by the bell attached to the district messenger register when a certain firm rings a call. The dog at once runs to the store, takes the message in his mouth and delivers it safely at the telegraph office. George Mudgett says he never invents yarns.—New York Advertiser.

Notes About Alligators.

There is nothing that a 'gator likes better than fresh pork, and he will toddle three miles from water for a Florida razorback. In cool weather he buries himself in mud and becomes dormant until it grows warm. Hunters still make a living by killing him for his hide and teeth. The killing of alligators from the decks of river steamers in Florida has been stopped by law. Tourists became very careless in their use of firearms, and would endanger the lives of passengers in their haste to get a shot before the boat got by a plump saurian. Yet it is remarkable that only one person, a woman, was ever wounded in these reckless fusillades.—New York Sun.

Women Carry Daggers.

A prominent jeweler says that he sells a number of daggers annually to women. These are not ornaments, but serious weapons. They are just large enough to slip easily inside a woman's gown. Some women have these made to order, when they are lavishly adorned and incrusted with precious stones. They are frequently carried in traveling, when they are intended as weapons of defense. They are preferred to revolvers, which are likely to go off summarily and in the wrong direction.—Jewelers' Circular.

A Season's Success.

"Mrs. Dovekin's trip to Scarborough was a great success this year."

"Indeed! Has she got rid of her old trouble?"

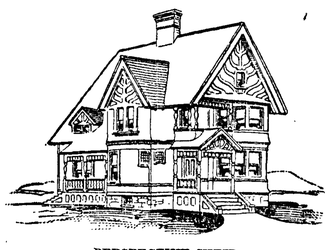
"No, but she has got rid of her old daughter."—London Tit-Bits.

IN THE ENGLISH STYLE.

For $3,000 This Charming Cottage of Ten Rooms Can Be Built.

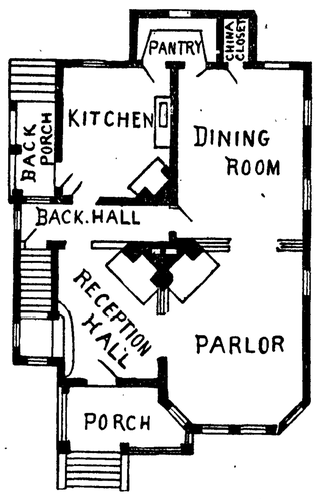
[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

To one not experienced in the art of building it is no easy task to decide upon the best arrangement of rooms in a house and the style of architecture most suitable for a particular locality which may be built within a stipulated limit of cost. When a person is about to build a house he quite naturally tells his friends and acquaintances about it, and they in return offer any amount of free advice, accompanied by numerous suggestions as to the best arrangement of rooms and the style of architecture suitable, oftentimes to the bewilderment of the person who intends to build. The way to avoid all this is to employ a competent architect and let him solve the problem.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

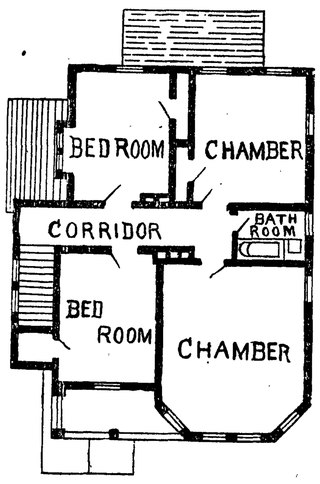
It is a credit to any one to dress well and make a good appearance; in fact, it is a duty we owe to our fellow men. There is quite as much reason that our homes should make a good appearanse, as well as being comfortable, for there we spend the greater part of our time, and the moral influences of living in comfortable quarters among pretty surroundings cannot be otherwise than good. Even the simplest design for a dwelling should have some attractive feature—a pretty gable, a neat dormer window, porch or bay window—each in themselves contribute to the attractiveness of a dwelling. A handsome front door and a neat staircase in the hall will atone for many sins of ugliness.



FIRST STORY.

Here is a suggestion for a ten room house, designed in the English style of architecture, and is suitable for either a country or suburban residence:

The roof is broken by bold projections of cornices and half timber work, which give good effects by casting strong shadows. There is a handsome bay window, porch and balcony, which enrich the front, with a gabled extension, porch and small dormer window on the side, which add still more to the picturesque appearance of the exterior. The other side and rear are treated in a more simple manner, but will look well. From the front porch you enter a large sitting hall with a corner fireplace, and staircase which has a neat molded hand rail, turned newels and balusters. At the left is the parlor, separated from the dining room by means of sliding doors. From the dining room you pass through the pantry to the kitchen. Between the reception hall and kitchen is a corridor with a door to the dining room and side porch. The principal central chimney and the kitchen chimney are brought together in the attic, which gives the appearance of a single chimney on the exterior.



SECOND STORY.

In the second story are four good sized rooms and a bathroom and ample closets; two servants' rooms and a storeroom in the attic.

There is a cellar under the entire building 7 feet deep, with a concrete floor, all well lighted and ventilated. The walls are finished in two coats of adamant plaster. With the exception of the stairs, all inside woodwork is of cypress, left natural color of wood. All outside woodwork of cypress painted three coats in three colors.

This dwelling can be built for about $3,000. D. W. KING.

Bed Curtains and Ventilation.

With all our rage for ventilation and fresh air we no longer fear the bed curtains, which a few years ago were supposed to foster disease and death; because the model bedroom can now be furnished with an inlet ventilator for admitting the fresh air from without, as well as an outlet one for permitting the egress of the air. Each gas bracket is provided with a pipe placed above it and piercing the wall, through which the product of combustion is carried out of the house. This is a late sanitary improvement in London, and is being introduced in New York. As for the bed curtains, they are hung on rods with brass rings, no canopy on top, so that the curtains can be shaken and dusted freely.—Decorator and Furnisher.

MANAGING ENGLISH FARMS.

The Results of an Intelligent and Capable Land Owner in England.

Mr. W. J. Harris gives a most helpful and interesting account of the Halwill manor estate. This was poor land and much of it was untouched for long periods, being treated as a summer run for cattle. The investor, Mr. Harris, was tempted at first to do what at that time was generally done by landlords—consolidate farms, pull down old cottages and in fact generally reduce the available population and labor on the land.

Several farms fell in soon after Mr. Harris' purchase of the estate, but he was "converted" by observing that, where the landlord or the farming tenant had allowed the cottagers to cultivate the land immediately around them, the value of the land had been doubled by the laborer without indeed any guarantee of permanent residence.

Instead of destroying, the new landlord built and repaired, and having farms on his hands was enabled to cut off certain fields and allot them to cottagers. Small farms grew up and the larger ones were reduced. Thus land was let that otherwise would not have been—moorland inclosures, for instance—and it was on these that the value of the system made itself at once apparent.

Land not valued at more than five shillings per acre in its rough state became, when meadow land, worth from thirty to fifty shillings, and as the cottages were in demand the population increased, and farmers knowing that labor could always be obtained took the large farms, reduced though they were. Wages have risen from ten and eleven shillings to twelve and fourteen shillings per week.

Mr. Harris says he made the mistake of working his vacant farms with bailiffs, thinking, as the land was in low condition, he might do it better than a tenant. But, as he says, it is the laborer who knows best and who succeeds, provided he has not more land than he can manage. One of these small holders now has fifty acres and gives occasional employment.

One secret of the small farmer's success is that one man works on his farm for no wages at all, and that is the farmer himself. The small farmers help each other, and they seldom let a crop stand too late or get behindhand, as is the fashion with some misguided men, who underman their large farms and depend on outside labor for chronic emergencies. The harm that a large landowner can do by farming meanly is incalculable.—London Saturday Review.

Old Time "Reviewing."

The first age of the great modern reviews and magazines was an age of kicks and rough horseplay. Party spirit ran high under the regency, and literary criticism, so far from being the "disinterested" affair which Matthew Arnold demands, was avowedly run upon political lines. Libel suits and challenges rained upon magazine editors. Jeffrey and Moore went through the forms of a duel. The Chaldee manuscript had to be suppressed in the second edition, and cost Mr. Blackwood a thousand pounds as it was. Aggrieved persons lay in wait for editors in the street.

Thus one Mr. Douglas, of Glasgow, who had been roughly handled in "Maga," came to Edinburgh and horsewhipped Blackwood, and was in turn beaten by Blackwood, who had re-enforced himself meanwhile with a cudgel and with the Ettrick Shepherd.—H. A. Beers in Century.

Why a Man Loses Faith.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland is credited with the following:

It is the gross and palpable subterfuges, deceits and evasions that are abhorrent to our natures in dealing with the outside world, like that in a prohibition town in Maine, where a lank and red nosed countryman called into a drug store and placing a demijohn on the counter said to the clerk, "I want a gallon of rum, baby's sick," or the cautious sparring for an advantage suggested by the answer of the rector of a country parish who was revising his sermon one Sunday morning and was waited upon in his study by his organist, who asked what he should play. "I don't know," said the rector, absentmindedly; "what kind of a hand have you got?"—New York World.

A Cure for Snake Bite.

Another treatment for snake bite is added to the long list of remedies that have come from many countries. It is said that the natives of Australia have comparatively little fear of snake bites. They keep always at hand a piece of string made of human hair. The string is tied tightly three or four inches above the bite, a small circle an eighth of an inch deep is cut around the two fang punrtures with a knife, and the largest vein below the bite is slit to allow the blood to run out. The last stage of this heroic treatment is the turning on of a stream of water to the affected part and the rubbing down steadily of the limb for about twenty minutes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Number Three in Daily Life.

In the nursery rhymes and tales of childhood who cannot remember the "Three Wise Men of Gotham" who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the luckless trio of blind mice whose tails were cut off by the farmer's wife?

Examples of this sort might be multiplied indefinitely, but coming down to everyday life, our meals are regulated by the rule of three, while the sick patient would be guilty of treason to his doctor if he refused to take his medicine three times a day.—New York News.

Success of Electric Plants.

The question, "Is light or darkness conducive to the growth of an electric plant?" was recently discussed by a debating society in a western college. Some stated that light was, because if no lamps were lit there would be no profits, while others said that darkness was, because if there was no darkness there would be no need of lights. The debate finally terminated in a draw.—New York Press.

The Astrologers' Lore.

There appear to be really no bounds to Mr. Gladstone's courtesy. Requested by a writer in The Astrologers' Magazine to state at what hour on the 29th of December he was born, the right honorable gentleman, as appears from his questioner's statement, politely answered that he did not know, but he had heard that it was "about breakfast time." The answer is a trifle wanting in definiteness, which is generally deemed essential to the basis of an astrological calculation. But the seer who has taken Mr. Gladstone's horoscope in hand has not allowed this little difficulty to stand in his way. "About breakfast time" would, he thinks, be probably "shortly after sunrise"—a guess which implies a flattering estimate of the early habits of the Gladstone household.

Say, he suggests, about 8:18 at Liverpool or 8:30 Greenwich time. Fortified with this datum this learned person has discovered that the "oriental position of the sun" at the moment referred to "is very significant, showing success and advancement in life." Moreover, he continues, waxing more and more oracular, "the sun is part lord of the seventh house (marriage), the proximity of Mercury to the sun increases the intellectual comprehensiveness, and his presence in the ascendant is one of the signs of eloquence." There is a page or so more in the same strain, but perhaps these samples may suffice."—Toronto Empire.

Times Hard in Australia.

R. D. Samuels, a relative of the Castle brothers, who has arrived here from Australia, tells a striking story of the hard times now prevalent at the antipodes. He says that in Melbourne, a city of 275,000, there are at least 7,000 men unemployed, and that there are at least 6,000 in the smaller city of Sydney. Throughout the entire country, too, hard times prevail.

"Head clerks, bookkeepers and men of that class accustomed during the boom to getting thirteen pounds or sixty dollars a week now get but two or three pounds a week and are glad to get that. America, and California above all, is now the objective point of tens of thousands in Australia. But many of them cannot get here. They haven't got the money. The captain of the Alameda told me he had never in all his experience in running to Australia had so many applications from men who wanted to get over in one way or another.

"The corn crop in the great corn district has been injured by the continued rains, and this is hard on the people of this region, whatever be their vocation. The wool crop is pretty good, and that is almost the only thing that sheds a ray of light of any kind upon the country. Real estate is dead. It has fallen greatly in price and nobody will buy it, even at the greatly reduced rate."—San Francisco Examiner.

Gold Diggers at the Fair.

A plan is on foot to bring the army of California gold diggers of 1849 together at the World's fair in June. The Argonauts now living in California who have never returned east are determined, according to report, to make the journey, taking in the fair on their way. It seems that the pioneers who beat a retreat without funds from the land of gold and resumed the prosaic occupations which they had abandoned in the states east of the Mississippi far outnumber their California associates. Indeed it is stated by a pioneer who is making arrangements for the reunion that the surviving forty-niners number several thousands. His idea is that there would be scenes of wild enthusiasm among the survivors from all over the country if they could meet at the California building next June, register their names and tell over again to sympathetic ears their battles with hardship and expectations unrealized.—Chicago Herald.

Marguerite Carnations.

A new race of carnations has been produced in Germany under the title of Marguerite carnations, which are said to be unusually dwarfed, scarcely ever reaching two feet in height. They are annuals. Seed sown in the spring flower all summer until winter, and seed sown in the fall, kept under grass as we keep our carnations, are said to flower freely and abundantly all the winter and to be admirable for cut flowers. It is believed that these carnations will entirely revolutionize the modern florists' winter flowering carnations, as they can be raised so much more easily and will produce so many more blooms. They come into flower very soon after sowing.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Union Funeral.

There was a peculiarity at Black River Falls recently in the funeral line. Three different families met at the Lutheran church at the same hour, each with a dead relative and none of the families related. One sermon was preached for them all, and then the procession was formed with the hearses, mourners and friends following indiscriminately. It is the first experience in the city of a union funeral.—Cor. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Restaurants at the World's Fair.

Twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts is all that the restaurants at the World's fair grounds are to pay for their privilege. There will be twenty of them, the largest to have accommodations for 11,000 persons at one time. Altogether they will be able to seat 45,000 at one time. They will be of two classes. The prices of one class are to be moderate, while the others will be high.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Jane Halloway, a colored woman, 108 years old, called on the workhouse board in Cincinnati the other day and secured the release of her seventy-five-year-old son Samuel, who was doing time for wife beating.

A funeral on bicycles lately took place in an English town. The deceased was captain of a bicyle club and just before his death requested that his body should be conveyed to the cemetery on bicycles.

Port Angeles and Neah Bay Route.

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

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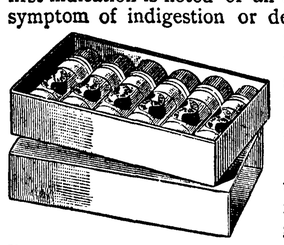
act gently but promptly upon the kidneys, liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; dispel colds, headaches and fevers; cure habitual constipation, making enemas unnecessary. Are acceptable to the stomach and truly beneficial in effects. A single TABULE taken after the evening meal, 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.

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EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.

SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLICATION TO NEAREST DRUGGIST.

How to Treat a Husband.

"What do you do when your husband goes off to a man dinner and never comes home till goodness knows when and you with dinner all ready at home and not a word till the last minute, when his message comes?" exclaimed a little woman. "Oh, it makes me so mad! I 'm going to give him a piece of my mind, but I wish I could do something better."

Then a little bride laughed and said:

This is what I do. My husband goes very often to dinners like that, and I always dress up in regular evening dress and my hair done lovely. I take a nap in the early evening, so as to be fresh and bright till real late. Then I practice my guitar, and when he comes in I jump up and say, "Did you have a nice time?" And he—well, usually he says, "Jove, what a picture you are!" Then I get kissed a good deal. Harry is almost always real jolly when he gets home like that, and we sit up and I sing him songs and flirt with him, and we have a lovely time. He always says he wishes he had come home sooner. You see, I think it is awfully dangerous to let a man come home from having a good time and find everything horrid.

The only thing is to let him find everything at home just as out of the ordinary and jolly as it was where he has been. Besides, it's great fun to hear about the speeches and everything. He puts salted almonds in his pockets, too, for me, and always brings me home the bill of fare. I have a collection of them, and every one of them means just as good a time for me as I hope it did for him.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Woman Inventor.

Mrs. Ella Neilsom Gaillard was in her youth a belle of the aristocratic eastern shore of Maryland, but later distinguished herself as an inventor. One of her first inventions was the amusing automatic toy sold on the streets as the "irrepressible conflict," being the figures of an Irishman and an African engaged in a fierce fight. She also invented the eyeless needle, which is almost universally used by surgeons, and is useful to many other people. Another and more ambitious effort resulted in the musical top, which plays a full tune while spinning in the ordinary way. From none of these inventions did Mrs. Gaillard reap a return worthy of the name. She was not discouraged, however, and has been busy perfecting other inventions.

Among her recent patents are a folding basin for travelers, a folding flat iron, a novel bird cage chain and a musical fountain, which renders exquisite music while throwing a stream of water from a beautiful slatuette with such precision that not a drop escapes to spoil the carpet. Her most important and valuable inventions are a dress shield and a "sweat band" for hats, and a carriage telephone. Mrs. Gaillard has also invented a lock and key and a musical paperweight. The lock and key invention enables any one by simply looking at the key to determine whether the door is safely locked or not, the locking being registered on the key. The musical paperweight is in the form of a stem winding watch. The face of the weight indicates the day, month and year.—Chicago Post.

A Woman Riding Master.

London has a woman riding master, a Mrs. Hayes, who insists, notwithstanding the traditional supremacy of the English woman's horsemanship, that you rarely see an English woman sitting gracefully and firmly in her saddle, and that Frenchwomen are really the more graceful equestriennes. Mrs. Hayes teaches in a modest boyish costume without a skirt, and takes a 5-foot gate on her lively charger without holding her reins at all. Her theory is that a riding master cannot teach a woman to sit well on a side saddle because he doesn't know how himself except theoretically. She is taught to rely first and foremost on her reins, when it is not her reins at all that save her when her horse shies or falls. The reins should never be given to the pupil at all until she is perfectly secure in her seat and has learned that it is the grip on the crutches of the saddle by the muscles of the knees and ankles that gives her the firm seat.

The reins are simply to guide the horse. The stirrup should be shortened until the knee presses firmly against the leaping head. It is to teach the position of the legs that Mrs. Hayes rides in the boy's dress, and when a woman learns to use these members properly Mrs. Hayes claims that her seat is more natural, more graceful and more secure than if she rode astride. This lady riding master is a daring rider, accepting most vicious mounts with fearlessness, and stopping short of nothing, not even a zebra, in her experiments.—London Letter.

Wearing Brocades.

Brocades are fashionable. Likewise they are a snare to the dressmaker. To buy a beautiful fabric of this sort is one thing; to make a successful gown of it quite another. It must be managed with discretion. The dressmaker who says "this brocade is so beautiful it should be made perfectly plain, so as to show off the pattern," is lost. So also is the woman who wears the gown so made. She has become a manikin to show off a pattern. If you would have your brocade gown successful you must not make it smooth fitting, so that the pattern follows the surface of the person. Why? Because by this means what was an ornament to the fabric has now become a decoration to the person, and you have made yourself look like a tatooed savage, but worse.

A pattern may enrich a texture, but it will only demean your person. Fancy a Greek vase stamped over with a repeating pattern! Now you understand.

How to avoid this? Look at oriental

WIND WINDS A CLOCK.

An Ingenious Contrivance of an Inventor in Belgium.

The Garre de Nord, Brussels, has been fitted with a mechanical wonder in the shape of a clock, which, although constantly exposed to all kinds of weather, never gets out of repair, nor does it need to be wound by the hand of man. It is a perpetual timekeeper of the most unique and original design, the running weight being kept in constant motion either through the influence of gravitation, as when on the descending trip, or by the wind's action on a fan attachment which causes the weight to rise to a level with the top of the framework. The winding attachment is not a windmill of the regulation type, but is a fan placed in a common chimney, the paddles being acted upon by the natural "up cast" or "draft."

As soon as this fan has raised the "running weight" to its extreme height, the cord to which the weight is attached acts on a wheel which throws a brake into gear, and the more rounds of cord that are added, so much more strongly does the brake act to prevent the weight from rising any higher, the checking tendency being transmitted to the fan wheel with every revolution.

A simple pawl arrangement prevents the down draft from exerting any contrary influence on the fan wheel. There is not, as one might suppose on first thought, any necessity of having a fire in the stove or fireplace of the chimney to which this odd clock is attached. The natural tendency of air is to ascend through such vents, the draft thus created being always sufficient for weight winding purposes. The clock might be placed at the top of a hollow tree with a bottom opening, or any other cylinder from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height.

With its present attachments this clock runs but twenty-four hours after the winding fan stops, but by the addition of another wheel or two, might be made to run a month or two even though the up draft were not sufficiently strong to turn the winding wheel in the meantime. The inventor is a native of Belgium.—St. Louis Republic.

Notice Sheriff's Sale.

Andrew Powell, Plaintiff.
vs.
Charles St. John and H. B. Wilson, Defendants. } No. 744.

STATE OF WASHINGTON } ss.
COUNTY OF CLALLAM, }

By virtue of a decree rendered and entered in the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause on the 22nd day of July 1893, where in and whereby the said plaintiff, Andrew Powell, recovered judgment against the said defendant, Charles St. John, for the sum of $525.33 and the further sum of $100.00 as attorney's fees in said cause, and costs of suit taxed at $32.80, and the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the lands and premises hereinafter described; and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of said Court upon said judgment and decree, dated the 28th day of July 1893, and to me the undersigned as the sheriff of said County directed and delivered, wherein and whereby I am commanded to levy upon and sell in the manner prescribed by law all of the lands and premises hereinafter described, to satisfy said judgment, interest costs and increased costs;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 2nd day of September 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and at the North front door of the Court house of said County, situate in the City of Port Angeles therein, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described real estate, lands and premises, situate in said County of Clallam and State of Washington, to-wit:

The West half of the South West quarter of Section No. Four (4), East half of Southeast quarter of Sec. No. Five (5) all in Township No. Thirty-one(31), North of Range Eleven (11), West of Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres more or less, to satisfy said judgment costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 4th day of August 1893.

S. G. MORSE,
Sheriff of Clallam County State of Washington.
By W. E. BURNSIDE.
Deputy Sheriff of said County.
BENTON EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Date of First Publication, July 28th, 1893.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam, made on the 26th 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 Friday, August 18, 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 iand, 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.
R. C. Wilson. Atty for admr.

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.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF WASHINGTON } ss
COUNTY OF CLALLAM. }

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.

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Those having timber land for sale please address, J. W. HARTNETT, Everett, Wash.

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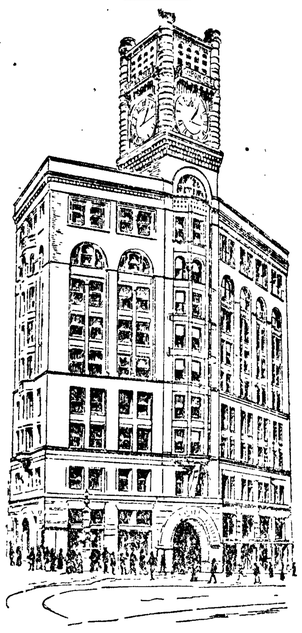

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JOHN W. TEOY.....Editor

THE REAL CAUSE.

During these times when so much is being made of the free coinage panic, it is decidedly refreshing to read Ex-Secretary Whitney's clear and logical analysis of the situation.

In a statement to a New York World reporter, the ex-secretary, after endorsing the president's position on the Sherman law, said:

"I do not wish to be regarded as considering the repeal of the Sherman law a permanent cure for our national ills. I look upon repeal as a palliative, not a panacea. The currency question is not the most vital one with which we have to deal. The poison lies deeper. No temporary anodyne of financial legislation will eradicate it. The silver scare will not be long over before some other scare will begin unless we go to the bottom of the trouble and get the business and industry of the country off the artificial basis upon which it is being conducted and upon solid ground again.

"No matter what disguise it may assume, our present tariff system is essentially a tax upon the producing and industrial classes. The national government is supported by a tax, not upon property, but upon consumption. The tariff is assessed, not upon what men own, but upon what they eat and drink and wear. It is too largely a per capita tax. Under it it is easily possible that a poor man with a large family may be compelled to pay more taxes for the support of the national government than an economical millionaire with only himself. As long as National taxes be levied as they are, the general mass of the people, the producing and industrial classes and the great body of merchants, tradesmen and professional men, pay fifteen times as much tax in proportion to their means as the rich man. There lies the secret of national distress."

Mr. Whitney is right. There is altogether too much made of the Sherman law and free coinage of silver. The people are afraid of the Sherman purchase act, and it should be repealed, as a matter of relief, probably, that the tension of the times may be equalized sufficiently for congress to get down to its real work. What will be done yearly with fifty million dollars worth of silver is not of nearly so much importance to the people as what congress will do with the one billion dollars of money that is annually taxed from the regular channels of trade and commerce into the coffers of the protected barons and into the United States treasury. This continued unnatural interference with trade is more than anything else the real disease that has gradually undermined the stability of the country's business and if it is not remedied there will always be periodical "scares."

The producing and consuming classes of our country have been taxed until they are actually unable to make purchases, so the consumption has diminished, thus forcing factories to close and men to idleness. "The goose that laid the golden egg" has been killed. The home market is gone, and the manufacturers who had not forethought enough to prepare, are victims of their own greed.

The people are to be congratulated that the president has taken the opportunity afforded by his special message to renew his pledge for a reform of the iniquitous tariff law.

THE MESSAGE.

There was no surprise in the president's message. It is consistent with his policy and disposition. Mr. Cleveland has always regarded silver money as unstable and dangerous, therefore, no sentiment would interfere to prevent his urgent request that the Sherman bullion purchase makeshift be repealed.

Mr. Cleveland has never lacked moral courage, so, being convinced that the Sherman act is one of the great disturbing causes of the present financial crisis, and being unfriendly to silver anyhow, he accepts the full responsibility of his convictions, and offers no compromise. There is no political trimming, no catch words or bids for popular favor. But in his straight forward, manly way, he asks in as plain words as he can command, and as few, for the repeal of the Sherman act. He offers no plans for future legislation on the subject. The whole field is left open for Congress to enact such legislation as it may see fit to increase or otherwise regulate the circulation.

This much of his policy is in accord with the wishes of a majority of the people. Thus far the president has done well enough. No one will complain, if Congress does take steps to increase the circulation in some good way, except the ultra silver men, provided the president will approve their action.

There is no question but that the Sherman act is a disturbing element in our fiscal system. Whether it is the cause of the distres or not matters not so much as the fact that the people think it is so potent in causing disaster. Therefore, Congress' duty to the people is to see that the platform on which it was elected, demanding the repeal of the "cowardly makeshift" is carried into excution. So far, so good; let what is to come, follow.

The best part of the message is the renewal of the pledge to reform the tariff. So long as the revenue and taxation laws of the country are used to depress the great mass of consumers for the benefit of favored classes and to create an artificial basis for commerce so long will we have an unstable basis on which to regulate our currency. The tariff is of first importance.

THE Seattle Press-Times of last Friday contains a number of interviews with reference to the officers of the Seattle land office, wherein it is pretty generally claimed that the president will not go out of King county to get men to do King county work. This claim is misleading. Clallam county will furnish many times more work for the register and receiver of the Seattle land district than will King county during the term of the officers of that office.

There will be more than $300,000 paid for government lands in this county before the close of the present fiscal year.

THE spirit that has characterized the actions of Commissioner Lamoreux, of the general land office with reference to the Port Angeles Townsite Reservation is commendable in a marked degree. Mr. Lamoreux' prompt acquiescence in every reasonable demand of the squatters indicates a praiseworthy determination to do all he can for them, and to assist in every way possible to make the burden of hard times as light as possible.

Port Angeles will remember Commissioner Lamoreux.

OUR friend, The People, proposes that both gold and silver be demonitized. It is too bad there are not more people in this land thinking about just such a proposition. There is altogether too much selfishness in the fight between the "gold bugs" and the "silver kings." The people do not owe much to either class. They are only interested in a sufficient circulating medium to facilitate the transaction of business, with as little friction as possible.

THE squatters need not take any unnecessary alarm at the delay of the reservation matter, necessitated by the additional instructions of the commissioner of the general land office, having to be sent by mail. They will arrive in due time, and the date of final sale WILL BE POSTPONED, and the cost of publishing notice of final proof will not break any one either.

IT is not fair in Republican papers to say that the Democratic congress will adopt the methods of Reed's congress. They do not contomplate anything of the kind. There is a whole lot of difference between a majority, accepting for themselves a closure, and in the one one-man-quorum-counting process of the surecingled gentleman from Maine.

THE date of final sale of the unoccupied reservation lots will be postponed. This will give the squatters a longer time in which to make proof, and it is quite right. If proof and payment has to be made according to the present lopsided appraisement, the squatters should have time to get money to pay for their lots.

WHY are the Republicans so surprised that President Cleveland should ask them for patriotic action? Is it because they are unused to patriotism?

WORD FROM MR. PLUMMER.

Straight Forward, Manly Utterances of Angeles' Friend in New York.

THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER publishes, through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Moore, a letter received by him from Mr. Jno. F. Plummer of New York city, under date of the 29th ult.

The letter, with characteristic earnestness and candor assures recipient that it is the writer's purpose to redeem the pledges he has made to citizens, all he desires is their confidence and cooperation. The following is the letter:

NEW YORK, July 29th. 1893.

Mr. Thomas Moore, Port Angeles, Wash.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received yours of the 13th inst. and beg to thank you for the same.

Because of the great confidence the people of Port Angeles have put in me, with the urgent request that I visit them and talk over the proposed railroad matter in person, I have decided to arrange to go and before very long shall hope to see you.

I have promised to help do what I can to give you a railroad connecting transcontinental system, and I am a man of my word. All I want is the continued confidence of all concerned, and have no doubt it will be accorded to me to the end.

Very Truly Yours,
JNO. F. PLUMMER.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of the transfers for the week ending August 9th, as furnished by the Clallam County Abstract and Trust Company:

R Martin to Wm Ward, 20 acres in N E ¼ Sec 2, Tp 30, R 4	$2,000
Wm Ward to G Lotzgaselle, S E ¼ 2-30-4	2,500
E A Fitzhenry to J M Martin, lot 9 blk 13, Seaview add	25
W J Ware to E Ware, lot 10 blk D, Glover's sub	82
Kellogg Land Co to W A Simpson, lot 78 Blk 4, 1st div Kellogg Land Co's plat of Clallam	200
H E Lutz to W E Reynolds, 20 acres in E ½ S E ¼ 32-31-8	10
Geo Brown to C A McKenzie, W ½ N W ¼ 8-30-8	100
Lewis Levy to F Landsberg, S E ¼ S E ¼ 8-30-8	1,000
F Landsberg to J Lukad, S E ¼ S E ¼ S E ¼ 8-30-8	500
C W Vail to Addie M Eggleston, N E ¼ N E ¼ 24-30-6	4,000
Harry Coventon to J C Spencer, S W ¼ N E ¼ 24-30-7	10
G T Jacobs to R McCormick, lot 20 blk 12, P S C C 2nd add	55
J J Paul to Frank Legg, lot 2, Lincoln Park add	600

TWO NEW BRIDGES

Have Been Ordered Built By the Council.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE BONDS.

The Council Will Accept Certificates of Indebtedness In Payment of City Taxes, Electric Lights and Liquor Licenses—Needful Street Work Ordered Done—First Street Assessment Passed.

At the regular meeting of the council held last Wednesday evening, Mayor Smith was absent and Councilmen Krueger, Metcalfe, Reed, Rose, Beam, Carver and Ristine present.

Councilman Rose was called to the chair.

Ordinance No. 189 providing for the re-assessment of First street grade was read to its final passage.

The following bid for the electric lighting bonds, was read by the clerk:

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Aug. 3, '93.

To the City Clerk:

If bonds are legal, I will undertake to sell city electric lighting bonds, the entire issue of $65,000 at par, less commission for my services of the sum of $13,000. LEWIS LEVY.

The bid was laid on the table.

The clerk was instructed to have notices in local papers discontinued for bids to construct pipe line for the electric lighting plant.

The street committee was authorized to have Pine street opened across Broadway.

The street committee was also instructed to have A street, between 4th and 5th streets, made passable for teams.

The following resolution was adopted:

Be it Resolved by the city council that the street commissioner be instructed to build suitable bridges over Valley street and Frazier creek, connecting Tumwater and Pine street hills with central portion of town and that he employ only actual settlers of Port Angeles, who resided in the city prior to July 1, 1893.

Councilman Beam introduced the following resolution which was adopted by the council.

Be it hereby resolved by the council of the city of Port Angeles that the city tax collector be authorized and instructed to receive city certificates of indebtedness in payment of taxes for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, also the manager of the electric light plant be authorized to receive said certificates of indebtedness in payment of all bills due the city for lights and further 50 per cent. of all saloon licenses may be paid in a like manner, provided, all of such certificates of indebtedness are issued since August 1st, 1893. J. E. BEAM.

The clerk was instructed to notify the marshal and night watchman to watch the electric light polls and see that they are not injured. The council adjourned.

Musical Entertainment.

The musical entertainment, of which mention was made in last week's DEMOCRAT-LEADER, will be given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Andrew's Episcopal guild at the opera house, Saturday evening next. An excellent program has been arranged, which will include illustrated college songs, solos, duets and a male quartette. A feature of the concert will be the solos by Mrs. Gage and Miss Luella Hall. The admission will be remarkably low, only 25 cents. There will be no reserved seats.

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

Free to Housekeepers.

To introduce Rudge's Royal Mead, the latest summer drink, into American homes this season, one trial package will be sent to any address in the United States free. If you can make thirty words from letters contained in R-o-y-a-l M-e-a-d you are almost certain to secure one of the valuable articles which are to be given to each of the first ninety persons in the United States able to send a list of thirty words or more. Besides this, to the person sending the largest received, will be given one of Steinway's Upright Grand pianos; a trip to the World's Fair and return for the second largest list; an imported Shetland Pony for the third; a pneumatic Bicyle for the fourth; fine gold watch for fifth; pair of diamond earrings for sixth; a parlor organ for seventh; imported music box for eighth; black silk dress pattern for ninth; and a guitar for tenth largest list received. Rudge's Royal Mead is the popular temperance drink of the best classes in England to-day, and is sure to be used continually by every American family who receives one of our free packages for trial. Our word building contest is given to advertise Royal Mead, and is conducted fairly and conscientiously. It closes September 1, 1893. Send seven U. S. two-cent stamps to cover expense of forwarding and receive a large water-colored reproduction (suitable for framing) of "Maxy," the $1,000 prize St. Bernard owned by the president of this company. The finest dog on the continent. Address the Rudge Company, 118 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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

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You are cordially invited to inspect our Large New Stock of Derby Hats at $1.50 and $1.25, well worth $2.50 and $3.00.

N. B. This week all our $10.00 we will sell at $5.00.

AT THE

New York Clothing House.

Corner Front and Laurel Streets.

The Democrat-Leader.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

PERSONAL MENTION

M. C. Caie went to Lake Crescent Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Brown is in the city visiting his aunt.

Judge McClinton and family are outing at the lakes.

Mrs. Polk has returned from an outing at the lakes.

Mr. Chas. Wood of Townsend, was in the city, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Caie left yesterday for a month's visit to Portland.

Mr. Horace Mason has returned from San Francisco, after a year's absence.

Mrs. Galbraith of San Jose, Cal., is a guest of Mrs. G. V. Smith of this city.

Mr. R. T. Smith of Clallam Bay, passed through on the Willapa, Wednesday from Seattle.

Mr. A. Ballingall, formerly of this city, but latterly of Sacramento, Cal., has returned to this city.

County Attorney D. W. Bryan and family are spending a week on their ranch near the lakes.

Messrs. Jno. Ferguson, J. C. Hansen, B. T. Smith and Geo. White went to Lake Crescent Saturday.

Mr. A. N. Taylor returned from the Dungeness country yesterday, where he is teaching school.

Miss Annie M. Jones of Townsend, was a passenger on the Willapa, Wednesday, for the valley of the Solduck.

The Misses Maud Grant and Gertie Wright of Sequim, are in the city, in attendance at the teachers' examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Metcalfe, were outing at Lake Southerland several days this week.

Hon. W. R. and Mrs. Hoole returned from Seattle Wednesday, where they have been sojourning for several weeks past.

Mr. Thomas M. Rogers, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mamie, returned to their home in Milwaukee, Ore., Tuesday.

Mr. L. D. Stewart, manager of the Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony's store at Dungeness, was a passenger on the Monticello, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Y. Church and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, attended the mid-summer celebration at Lake Crescent Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. David Kellogg, of Seattle, was a passenger on the Willapa Wednesday, enroute for Clallam Bay, to look after his large property interests.

During Mr. Harry Greenberg's absence in New York, the United States Clothing House is under the management of Mr. Jacob Greenberg.

Mr. John Gordon, of Beaver, member of the late board of county commissioners, was in the city several days this week, returning home Wednesday.

Mr. Charles McAllister, chief clerk in the United States land office at Seattle, was a passenger on the Monticello yesterday. Mr. McAllister will spend a short vacation rusticating in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ketchum, accompanied by Miss Pearl Gale, left Tuesday morning for a two months' visit at Chicago and the East. They will visit Mr. Ketchum's old home in Missouri before they return.

Mr. Al Fairservice of East Clallam, came up on the Willapa, Tuesday. Mr. Fairservice is enroute to his old home at Bay Chaelaeur, in the lower provinces of Canada, and will be absent several months.

Mr. Park Smith, with Snell, Heitshu & Woodard Co., wholesale druggests, Portland, was in the city last Friday, continuing his journey to Lake Crescent Saturday, where he will remain several weeks the guest of his brother, Mr. A. A. Smith.

Mr. F. S. Mackintosh arrived on the Willapa, Tuesday, from Lake Ozette, at which point, he says, the surveying party is at work. Of the country surrounding Ozette Lake, Mr. Mackintosh speaks in the highest terms. The lake is a beautiful body of water, being in area about eight miles long and varying from three to five miles in width. Game is quite plentiful and fishing excellent.

Applicants For Teachers' Certificates.

The quarterly teachers' examination is being held at the central school building in this city. The following are applicants: Miss Alice Roberson, Miss Gertie Wright, Dungeness; Miss Maud Grant, Sequim; Miss Jessie Elliott, and Messrs. J. B. Wells, W. J. McWilliams, Port Angeles.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Teachers' institute next week.

Concert at the Opera House to-morrow evening.

The county commissioners have been sitting this week as a board of equalization.

There will be services in the Congregational church next Sunday, morning and evening.

NOTICE—Persons desiring to engage a competent dressmaker will please drop note through the post-office to Miss Annie Delling.

Rev. E. Davis will hold the usual service on Sunday next in the Episcopal church, corner of Sixth and Chase sts., at 11 a. m, Sunday school after the service. All invited to attend.

Mr. J. L. Green, with a number of Seattle capitalists are organizing a loan and investment company, the principal object of which is to aid squatters on the Port Angeles reservation to prove up.

The Salvation Army will have special services next Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the occasion being a visit from Staff-Captain Morton, of the North Pacific division and Capt. Fano. An interesting series of meetings is anticipated.

The yacht Hero from Seattle with a pleasure party was anchored in the bay several days this week. The party was comprised of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cann, Mr. T. H. Cann, jr., Mr. Charles Terry and others. They will cruise for several weeks in the strait and among the islands.

During this month the steamer Monticello will make round-trip excursions between Seattle and this city, every Sunday. Excursionists will be given two and one-half hours here. A great many will doubtless take advantage of the excellent opportunity for a sail on the Straits.

Clallam's Advancement.

P. M. Troy, an attorney of Port Angeles, was interviewed at the Arlinton Saturday evening by a Press-Times reporter. He said:

"Business in Port Angeles is in proportion with that of other ports on the Sound. Our grain crops are making an excellent showing, and the farmers are satisfied that good prices will be obtained for their crops. Our mills in and in the vicinity of Port Angeles are all running, and though worked with short forces, they seem to be making money. So that taking everything into consideration I think that Clallam county is doing fully as well as any other county in the state.

"This is the first time I have seen Seattle for two years, and I can see a vast improvement in that time."

A Dinner Party.

A camp dinner was given at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fisher last Monday by the ladies camping on point Fisher, on Lake Sutherland A most delicious and well-seasoned dinner was served under the skillful direction of Mrs. Fisher, and it is almost needless to add, keenly relished by the guests. Those present were:

Mr, and Mrs. J. C. Caie, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Meagher, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fisher, and Messrs. Phil. A. Dolan, W. W. Dedman, Horace White, A. A. Smith and Park Smith. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and conversation.

A New Mail Route.

An effort is being made to have a new mail route established from this city via the lakes through the valley of the Solduck.

The mail facilities of that portion of the county are very irregular and unsatisfactory indeed, and the establishment of the proposed route would give direct communication with this city, and the mail service demanded.

A petition is being circulated through the Solduck country by Messrs. Frank Harris and W. H. Smallwood, which will doubtless receive numerous signatures, as the settlers are keenly alive to the need of better mail facilities.

Visit From a Prominent Californian.

Geo. L. Clarke, a capitalist of Sacramento, Cal., was in the city several days visiting with W. E. Burnside. Mr. Clarke has just returned from a visit to the World's Fair and the principal Eastern cities. After carefully looking over our city he states that we have the best harbor on the Pacific coast, if not in the world, and that our townsite is all that any one could desire, and that the only thing wanting is Eastern communication by rail.

Do you read? Then subscribe for the Seattle Weekly Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader, both one year for $2.50

For fine Job Printing go to THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

From the 1st of May, 1892, to the 30th of June, 1893.

The following is the annual report of the auditor of Clallam county, which extends over a period of fourteen months:

State Tax.

General	$ 8,574 96
Military	954 76
Bond Interest	475 85

County Tax.

County	20,392 08
School	13,666 29
Road	10,289 24
Bridge	6,874 21
Bond Interest	6,874 21
G. A. R.	954 76
School Fund, Special Dist No. 7	7,046 93
" " " " 27	674 73
" " " " 25	1,144 45
" " " " 14	129 58
" " " " 15	270 48
" " " " 23	318 38
" " " " 31	64 39
" " " " 32	276 30
Poll Tax	622 00
Total tax assessed	$79,603 60

Statement of Taxes Collected in 1892.

State	$ 3,675 69
Military	387 23
Bond Interest	180 48
County Fund	9,160 38
Bridge	2,960 64
Road	4,408 90
Road Bond Interest	2,950 38
G. A. R.	386 85
School Fund, Special Dist. No. 7	2,682 66
" " " " 14	53 31
" " " " 15	54 88
" " " " 23	95 85
" " " " 25	409 82
" " " " 27	275 36
" " " " 31	36 89
" " " " 32	106 48
Total collected	$ 33,702 39
Delinquent, uncollectable, etc	45,901 21
Total assessment	$ 79,603 60

WARRANTS ISSUED.

MAY 1, 1892 TO JUNE 30, 1892.

Auditor	$ 1,266 92
Clerk	233 30
Sheriff	514 10
Sheriff's Expenses	166 95
Treasurer	325 00
Surveyor	37 50
Attorney	708 30
Assessor	1,483 00
School Superintendent	33 30
" " Expenses	120 80
Commissioners	174 00
Office Expenses	150 00
	$ 5,213 17

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Auditor	$ 6,392 47
Clerk	1,648 09
Sheriff	2,024 42
Sheriff's Expenses	899 90
Treasurer	1,885 75
Surveyor	933 90
Attorney	2,359 52
Assessor	2,467 60
School Superintendent	423 88
" " Expenses	256 60
Commissioners	1,467 80
Office Expenses	799 12
	$21,559 05

SUPERIOR COURT EXPENSES—MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

Jurors	$ 666 50
Bailiff	30 00
Witnesses	59 60
Judges Salary	
Court Expenses	30 00
	$ 786 10

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Jurors	$ 3,437 11
Bailiff	96 00
Witnesses	2,111 40
Judge's Salary	1,750 00
Court Expenses	82 00
	$ 7,476 51

JUSTICES COURT EXPENSES—MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

Justice Fees	$ 47 65
Constable Fees	189 75
Witnesses	420 70
Jurors	13 20
	$ 671 30

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Justice Fees	$ 159 82
Constable Fees	243 60
Witnesses	86 40
Jurors	45 00
	$ 534 82

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

Stationery, Books, Etc	$ 1,419 33
County Printing	645 71
Janitor, Fuel, Water, Etc	274 00
County Poor	88 25
Building, Rent, Repairs, Etc	1,216 30
Jail Expenses	247 10
Coroner's Inquests	91 10
Insanity Examinations	10 00
Bridges	1,749 00
Roads	2,389 52
Bounties	20 00
Tax Rebates	112 57
	$ 8,262 88

JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Stationery, Books, Etc	$ 3,242 61
County Printing	7,731 57
Janitor, Fuel, Water, Etc	772 75
County Poor	653 05
Building, Rent, Repairs, Etc	3,016 60
Elections	1,682 17
Jail Expenses	578 36
Coroner's Inquests	234 80
Insanity Examinations	98 20
Bridges	18,056 36
Roads	47,792 32
Bounties	30 00
Tax Rebates	1,210 78
	$85,099 57

Total Issue from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1892	$ 14,933 45
Total from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	114,669 95
Total Issue	$129,603 40

Warrants Issued on Different Funds from May 1st, 1892 to June 30th, 1893.

Bridge Fund	$ 18,325 01
Salary Fund	19,679 90
Road Bond Fund	17,162 39
Road Fund	28,516 25
County Fund	45,919 85
Total	$ 129,60 340

Receipts for Year Ending June 30, 1893

Balance on hand May 1, 1892	$ 54,274 12
Poll Taxes collected	1,235 93
Licences	1,500 00
Taxes for 1891 and preceding years	36,653 98
Taxes for 1892	35,702 39
Office fees—Auditor	3,463 20
" —Clerk	2,600 56
" —Sheriff	1,576 53
State Auditor—School Land appraisement	1,405 50
State Auditor—School funds	968 32
School Bonds	6,962 00
Road Bonds	10,000 00
Funding Bonds	14,000 00
Miscellaneous Receipts	202 88
Total Receipts	$ 168,545 41

Disbursements for Year Ending June 30, 1893.

Warrants and Interest paid	$ 107,154 39
Remitted to State Treasurer	14,405 71
Coupons paid	3,875 25
Net Balance in Treasury	43,110 06
Total	$ 168,545 41

Cash Balance on Hand in Different Funds on June 30, 1893.

State Fund	$ 635 00
Military Fund	67 93
State Bond Interest Fund	35 90
County Fund	7,667 70
General School Fund	6,084 24
Bridge Fund	3,635 04
Road Fund	6,100 61
Road Bond Fund	10,651 50
Road Bond Interest Fund	195 19
Grand Army Fund	656 94
Special School Fund Dist. 1	4 00
" " " " 2	67 98
" " " " 7	6,120 56
" " " " 14	108 53
" " " " 15	227 38
" " " " 23	289 77
" " " " 25	432 44
" " " " 27	276 80
" " " " 31	92 51
" " " " 32	86 17
Total	$ 43,436 19
Special School Fund Dist. 29 (overdraft)	326 13
Net Balance in Treasury (all funds)	$ 43,110 06

Recapitulation.

Warrants issued to June 30, 1893	$ 129,603 40
Warrants Outstanding, May 1st, 1892	40,248 42
Total	$ 169,851 82
Warrants paid during year	97,139 41
Warrants outstanding June 30th, 1893	$ 72,712 41
Bonds outstanding (Road and Funding)	$ 114,000 00
Total Warrants and Bonds outstand'g, June 30, 1893	$ 186,712 41
Estimated Interest	2,975 00
Total amount warrants, Bonds and Interest	$ 189,687 41
Amount of cash in county fund	$ 7,667 70
Amount of cash in Bridge fund	3,635 04
Amount of cash in Road fund	2,551 07
Amount of cash in Bond Interest fund	195 19
Amount of cash in Road Districts Fund	4,005 47
Net Indebtness of county	171,632 94
Total	189,687 41

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. TROY, Auditor.
Dated Aug. 4, 1893.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

The Dance At Lake View House a Decided Success.

Last Saturday evening was the occasion of a most enjoyable social dance at Lake View House, Lake Crescent. A large number of visitors from this city and up-Sound were present and joined heartily and enthusiastically with the other guests in making the dance a decided success.

The following were the guests of the evening:

Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Y. Church, Mrs. J. C. Caie, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Alice Nailor, Miss Mary Austin, Miss Mabel Dowd, Miss Anna Albright, Miss Agnes Ahola, Miss Jennie Lusk, Mrs. T. P. Woodard, Tacoma; Messrs. C. I. Haswell, L. E. Davick, W. P. Smith, Portland, Horace White, A. A. Smith, Phil. A. Dolan, Martin Smith, Johanna Liljdal, Geo. H. White, W. W. Dedman, C. E. Bell, J. H Albright, A. Wasankari, A. Ahola, J. D. Ferguson, J. C. Hansen, Joseph Davet, S. Ackles, O. B. Hart and Frank Harris.

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Shoes Sold Heretofore $2.50, $3.00 and $3.00

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You can afford to fix up your Boys to-day at the prices we have reduced our fine line of BOYS' CLOTHING.

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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. Hastings
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 Angeles Pre. { W. E. Burnside, 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. STEWALT, F. S.

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

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

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

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

I. O. G. T.—Angeles Lodge No. 27, meets every Friday evening at 7:30, at McDonald's Hall
D. G. MUNROE, C. T.
ROY McCLINTON, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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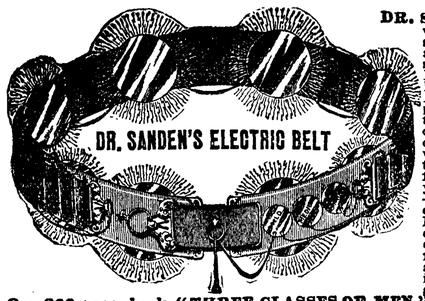

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WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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With True Patriotism the President Says Congress Must "Put Beyond All Doubt and Mistake the Intention and Ability of the Government to Fulfil Its Obligations in Money Universally Recognized By All Civilized Countries."

To the Congress of the United States :

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, present evils may be mitigated, and dangers threatening the future may be adverted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions relating to our national resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side; numerous money institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have involved every branch of business.

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation, touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative.

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver enforced under statute, were regarded by those interested in silver protection as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result has been entirely different, for immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known.

This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent efforts in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects. This law provides that in payment for the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that the notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if, by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver and would destroy the parity between the two metal by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold. Up to the 15th day of July, 1890, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than $147,000,000, while all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury.

Many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind, issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of $100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, it has been encroached upon. We have thus made completion of our gold easy, and tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations.

The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,000,000 Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 1st day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while for the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $147,000,000.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substition of silver for the gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of government obligations in depreciated silver. At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other.

Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world we could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class, nor could our government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon us, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money.

If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general internal co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its flat equivalent to an intrinsic value, nor keep in force its money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home, in the stability of currency values, that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners.

Foreign investors, equally alert not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finance is groundless and that there is no reason for lack of confidence in the purposes or in the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment be disregarded.

Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specified known quantity of silver as the parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such a parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, with no fixed termination to such an increase, in can hardlybe said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and staple currency and to money, recognized as such on every exchange and in every market in the world.

Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns the business and calling and enters every household in the land.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At a time like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, and the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage earner—the first to be injured by depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless, he relies far work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviotion, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago when the derangement of currency had caused commercial distress, said: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in sound currency and suffers by mischievous legislation in monetary matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their government. It is of the utmost importance that such relief as congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim "He gives twice who gives quickly" is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassment from which the business of the country is suffering arises as much from the evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from congress, they may certainly demand that the legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 7, 1893.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

A PLAN TO RESUME.

The First National Bank Submits a Proposition to its Depositors.

IT IS of great moment to the people of this city to have the First National bank re-open for business. Every line of business in the city feels the detrimental effect of the closing of the bank and every day it remains closed increases the inconvenience and loss to the community. If the bank was opened and doing business, everyone would be benefitted and especially will this be the case when the reserve is opened for final proof. The bank officers have devised a plan for an early presumption but they must first get the consent of the depositors. Below we publish a copy of the agreement which depositors are asked to sign. For almost every use the certificates will be as good as cash and we do not see why any depositor should hesitate to sign the agreement. Unless the bank resumes, depositors will not get any of their money under a year and it may take two or three years to wind up the matter. So far about two-thirds of the amount of the deposits has been secured to this arrangement. If all will promptly agree we feel confident the bank will be open again for business by September.

This Agreement, Made this-----day of August, 1893, by and between THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT ANGELES, a duly incorporated National Bank organized under the laws of the United States of America, party of the first part, and we, the undersigned depositors in said Bank, who have now on deposit therein the sums set opposite our names respectively, as parties of the second part.

Witnesseth: That Whereas, The said first party was compelled to and did, owing to its inability to realize on its securities, on the 26th day of June, 1893, suspend payment, and is now closed and in the hands of the United States Comptroller of currency, as provided by the National banking laws.

And Whereas, The business interests of the community and of the depositors require an immediate resumption of said Bank, but owing to the financial situation and the United States banking laws, it is impossible for said bank to, at present, resume business except upon the basis of some arrangement with its depositors,

Now Therefore, For the purpose of providing a safe and satisfactory plan and arrangement whereby said Bank can immediately open its doors and resume its ordinary business operations and functions, the parties to this contract do hereby promise, agree and undertake that in consideration of the premises, the said Bank on its behalf, and we the undersigned, the depositors, on our behalf, do hereby adopt the following plan of resumption:

The first party agrees to comply with all the requirements of the Comptroller of the Currency as to the amount of cash on hand, and to pay to second parties (5) per cent. in cash of deposits on demand. And to issue, on day of resumption, certificates of deposits in amount of (5) per cent. of said deposits, each, which said certificaies shall be due and payable one every thirty days from the date thereof and bear interest at the rate of (6) per cent. per annum until due. Said first party also agrees that it will receive said certificates, whether due or not, at their full face value, with interest, in payment of all bills receivable, over-drafts, notes, mortgages, accounts or demands due said Bank from said depositors, or others who may be indebted to said Bank, before or after said suspension. It being understood that all certificates of deposit issued under this agreement, or by said Bank upon its resumption, whether due or not, shall have as full effect and credit in the liquidation of all claims, as above set forth, as if the same was legal tender currency of the United States. It is further agreed by the said first party that the certificates of deposit, so issued, shall pass current by indorsement, whether due or not, and shall be received, as above set forth, in the hands of any bona fide endorsee. In consideration of the said premises, upon the part of the said first party, we, the undersigned depositors in said Bank, do hereby accept said proposition and do hereby, in consideration of the premises, agree that if said Bank will resume business in accordance with this agreement, that we will accept in full payment of our deposits (5) per cent. cash and the balance in certificates of deposit, of said Bank, of (5) per cent. each, said certificates to be all dated even date with said resumption, and be due and payable every thirty days from date, with interest at the rate of (6) per cent. per annum until due. That is to say, we will accept in full settlement of our deposits, (5) per cent. in cash, and the balance divided into nineteen equal certificates of deposit, due as above set forth.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereby set our hands the day and date first hereinbefore mentioned.

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

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

Wanted.

County Warrants. Inquire of
H. K. BICKFORD.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF RESERVE

Has Been Temporarily Postponed---The Probable Cause of the Delay.

An order recently issued from the interior department to the register of the local land office at Seattle, temporarily suspends the final settlement of the reservation.

Many reasons are advanced for the action of the department. There are some who believe that the postponement was the result of numerous petitions and communications from the squatters urging that final action be delayed for several months, to enable settlers to earn money with which to prove up, while others advance other equally as unsatisfactory reasons.

Doubtless the real cause of the delay is the pending change in the administration of the office of register in the local land office at Seattle.

The present incumbent resigned several months ago, to accept quite as remunerative a position as member of the state land commission, and has repeatedly urged that his successor be appointed. And the change would long since have been made, had not the Seattle Democracy been involved in a bitter, uncompromising, even disgraceful factional fight, in an untoward, senseless strife for the office, carrying the fight to the extreme of indecency. The removal of one of the most prominent and formidable candidates from the field has made possible a compromise which will, no doubt, result in the early appointment of a man to that office, who will be satisfactory to all warring factions.

Quite a number of settlers on the reservation, who, unfortunately, have labored under the impression that they could legally maintain two homesteads at the same time, are at last forced to the conclusion that they were sadly mistaken, as the land laws are very clear and explicit on that point, which is that "under the interpretation of the land laws of the United States no man can maintain two homesteads at one and the same time.

There is another quota of townsite people who took possession and improved the lots after appraisement of the list. Townsite settlers must have made actual settlement and improvement on their lots prior to the appraisement of the lists on July 5, 1893, before they can have any preference rights to purchase at private sale. They must also continue their residence on the town lots up to the time of final settlement.

The present delay will certainly necessitrte postponing the day of final sale from the 31st of October to some time in the future, possibly the 1st of January, '94. In the meantime settlers should put forth eveiy effort to be in a position to prove up when the final decree issues from the interior department.

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

WM. H. DOUGLAS.

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

THOS. MALONY.

This week we are offering the Seattle Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader for $2.50 per year. Watch our next.

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

This week we are offering the Seattle Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader for $2.50 per year. Watch our next.

For Dungeness butter go to Harvey's store.

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

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

The Seattle Weekly Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader, one year for $2.50.

The Seattle Weekly Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader, one year for $2.50.

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 Fisher Pharmacy is the old reliable.

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

The Seattle Weekly Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader, one year for $2.50.

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

The Seattle Weekly Telegraph and the Democrat-Leader, one year for $2.50.

The noon-day luncheons served at the Arlington are very popular with the business men of the city.

RAYMOND & STEWART,

—: IMPORTERS OF :—

GROCERIES

CANNED FRUITS.

The Best Butter and Fresh Ranch Eggs in the Market.

Produce Bought and Sold.

Goods Delivered to any Part of the City.

Clark Building.

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.

Freight and Baggage Transfered to all Parts of th. City.

HAY AND FEED FOR SALE.

Wood Delivered at Reasonable Prices.

PORT ANGELES. - - - WASHINGTON

—— LOTS IN THE ——

GYRENBAD -:- CEMETERY.

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

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

Or at the residence of

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

E. H. FOSTER

Has Some Fine Investments.

He Broke the Record.

"Talk about getting there," said an Eighth ward preacher yesterday. "If I didn't break the record Christmas Sunday, I don't want the medal. It was this way: Just half an hour before the services opened my organist sent word that she was ill and couldn't appear. There we were, a lot of Christmas music prepared, with an organ voluntary for morning and evening on the programme. Then I came to the front, and with half an hour's practice went on and played the music myself, besides preaching the sermon and leading the singing. You should have seen me.

"First I would read, then play an accompaniment, then dodge up again and pray, hopping up and down like a bird on a twig, and I got through all right too. How did I manage the voluntary? Well, you see music is my profession—I do not call preaching a profession, it is a calling—and I just improvised, mixing in dance music, drawing the frisky notes out long to make Sunday music out of them. Oh, I was all right. When my voice fails me I will only just have to fall back on my profession. Good day. Got to fly, you know—mighty busy." and the sturdy little preacher dived for the elevator and enlivened its downward trip on the same by singing a few improvised bars of opera to the office boy. —Minneapolis Tribune.

The Newspaper.

The newspaper is essentially a commercial enterprise—the preparation and putting upon the market of something to sell. It is of the same nature as an ordinary merchant's. The rule in every well regulated shop is that the clerks shall not discuss religion, politics or any disputed topic with the customers. Where the editorial department of a newspaper enters into the enterprise the commodity offered for sale is opinions, and a constituency is therefore presumed to be in the market which is willing to pay for seeing the opinions in print. But the fact is that no paper limits its solicitation of trade to any special constituency. It solicits advertisements from all classes, it prints news for all classes, and in various other ways appeals to all classes. Editorials which please only one class and displease many others are a drawback to the paper, without being an advantage to the reader.—Boston Review.

Frozen Almost Solid on a Car Platform.

When the Chicago and Alton "hummer" drew up at Joliet Thursday afternoon the passengers waiting to take the train saw a man drop off the bumpers on the front end of the baggage car. Help was given him, when it was found that he was dying. His ears, face and feet were frozen stiff. He was taken to the hospital, where the doctors and nurses tried unsuccessfully to restore him. The doctors say he was frozen almost solid. His name was John Bussey and he was thirty-nine years old. He got on the train at Pontiac to go to Dwight, getting on the front end of the baggage car, but the "hummer" does not stop until Joliet, fifty-five miles away, is reached. There is no door in the front end of the baggage car, and he had to stay outside. He met a terrible fate, the worst blizzard of the season catching him in full force.—Cor. Chicago News-Record.

Mr. Bement's Cabinet of Minerals.

The largest and richest private cabinet of minerals in America is said to be that of Mr. Clarence L. Bement, of Philadelphia. His collection fills nearly a whole floor of his large house, which is lighted with special reference to seeing his treasures to advantage, and none of the public museums have specimens of a size, beauty and perfection to surpass those that he has been patiently gathering for the past twenty years or more. The leading dealers in this country have standing orders to send him the best of what comes to them, and they willingly do so, for he is prompt and liberal in his payments, being a gentleman not only of of enthusiasm, but of ample fortune. What he does not take is sent to the British museum as the second best buyer. While it is difficult to set a price on a scientific collection, it is said by those who should know that Mr. Bement's cabinet is worth at least $125,000.—New York Sun.

The Old Way.

Mr. Halloran, an up river pilot of celebrity, who was studying the lower Mississippi river, told me that he remembered when it was the custom for the mates to hit lazy negroes on the head with a billet of wood "and knock them stiff." The other negroes used to laugh, presumably as the sad faced man laughed when the photographer clapped a pistol to his head and said, "Smile, or I'll shoot you." When the felled negro came to the others would say, "Lep up quick an git to work, nigger: de mate's a-coming." They do not urge the help with cordwood now—so the mate of the Providence told me—because the negroes get out warrants and delay the boat.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

No Longer an Experiment.

The kindergarten is no longer an experiment. It is not now on the defensive, either on its educational or on its philanthropic side. It is rather for those who ignorantly oppose the kindergarten to show cause for their opposition in the face of the almost unanimous approval of experts and the enthusiastic indorsement of all that part of the general public who have had the opportunity of becoming familiar with its methods and results.—Century.

Invention Succeeds Invention.

The new hook and eye that are peculiar because the hook has a hump in it have been succeeded by a hook that is peculiar for two humps between which the eye is held in place. Thus rapidly does invention succeed inventien in this land of novelties.—New York Sun.