THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER.

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WILLIAM J. BRYAN NOMINATED.

Democrats Choose the Nebraska Man As Their Standard Bearer.

FRENZIED ENTHUSIASM

Breaks Out When It Was Seen That He Would Win.

HIS ELOQUENCE CAPTURES ALL.

William J. Bryan, the Gifted Son of Nebraska, Looms Up Suddenly in the Democratic Convention As a "Dark Horse"—The Convention Recognized the Availability of the People's Chosen Leader and Delegates That Others Tried to Secure Fall Over One Another to Get Into the Band Wagon.

The main business of the Democratic National Convention on Thursdayy, the 9th, was the adoption of the platform.

The preliminary scenes were largely a repetition of those of the two previous days.

Senator White, permanent chairman, appeared on the stage at 10:40.

At 10:52 Chairman White dropped the gavel.

When the prayer was concluded Senator White handed the gavel to Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, a slender man with a black mustache and a scholarly stoop of the shoulders, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and called to the platform Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to read the report. Jones adjusted a pair of spectacles and began to read the financial plank of the platform which Charles H. Jones, the St. Louis journalist, had written.

The silverites raised a cheer when they heard the words "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver." One enthusiast demanded that the passage be re-read, which was done. The denunciation of government interference by injunction, which is taken as a direct approval of Governor Altgeld's course during the Chicago strike, met with recognition. When the plank expressing sympathy with Cuba had been read a flag of the new republic with blue and white stripes and a single star on a red field was carried along the aisles.

Then the minority report was read by W. H. Wade, of Ohio, former reading clerk of the house of representatives. The indorsement of the Democratic administration, which Hill had made fight for in the committee on resolutions, brought a yell from the galleries. Several New York delegates stood and waved their hats, but Hill, Whitney and Flower were not among them. The report was as follows:

We declare our belief that an experiment on the part of the United States with the free coinage of silver and a change of the existing standard of value, independent of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our chances of success, but it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be directed. It would place the country upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evil upon our nation's commerce and industries. If international co-operation among the leading nations for free coinage of silver cannot be secured we favor a rigid maintenance of an existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democrat party is the party of hard money and opposed to legal tender payment as part of our permanent financial system. We therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We hold that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recommendation of the honesty of the economic course and the fidelity of the present Democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

We commend the honesty of the economic course and the fidelity of the present Democratic administration.

Signed: David B. Hill, New York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Deleware; John Prentice Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Drake; New Hampshire; C. O. Herman, Maine; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; Davis E. Baker, Rhode Island; Bemas A. Weadock, Michigan.

Then began the great debate in behalf of free coinage.

It was lead by Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, who was answered by Senator David B. Hill, of New York.

Vilas, of Wisconsin, also spoke in favor of the minority report.

He was followed by Russell, of Massachusetts, who said he was satisfied that the convention was not open to argument and that he would only enter a protest against a course that would lead to peril to industries and party defeat and disaster.

W. J. Bryan followed in favor of the majority report and was enthusiastically received. He said the pioneers of the West defy the magnates of the East, and ridiculed the idea of waiting for international bimetallism. He expressed the belief that the Democrats would carry every state on the free coinage issue. The demonstration at the close of Bryan's speech was the greatest of the convention.

The previous question was then ordered and a vote was taken on the platform.

The minority report was lost on the following vote: Yeas, 903; nays, 626; one vote not cast. The result was received with cheers.

A vote was then taken on the Hill resolution indorsing the administration. It resulted as follows: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; nine votes were not cast. The amendment was hissed vigorously.

Hill's motion that if free coinage was found a failure at the end of a year it should be abandoned was defeated by a viva voce vote, and the vote was then taken on the adoption of the platform, resulting as follows: Yeas, 628; nays, 301.

The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session was devoted to nominating speeches.

Friday opened with a continuance of cool weather which attended the convention from the start. At 10:57 Chairman White called the convention to order. The roll call of states for nomination was completed.

The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthew, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Matthews, 27; McLean, 53; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Blackburn, 83; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Hill, 1; Teller, 9; absent and not voting, 159.

The second ballot was ordered and the result was announced as follows: Bland 281, Boies 37, Matthews 34, McLean 53, Bryan 197, Blackburn 41, Pattison 100, Pennoyer 8, Stevenson 10, Hill 1, Teller 8, absent or not voting 160. All the candidates were losers except Bland, who gained 48, and Bryan 92. The Bryan boomers in the galleries cheered and flourished flags and lithographs.

The result of the third ballott was announced as follows: Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthew 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Stevenson 9, Hill 1, absent and not voting 152. Teller had dropped out, and the vote of the other candidates save Bland and Bryan dwindled. Bland had gained 10, Bryan 22.

The fourth ballot began amidst intense excitement.

The result of the ballot was announced: Not voting 162, Bland 241, Boies 33, Matthews 36, McLean 46, Bryan 280. Bryan had assumed the lead, and the favorite had dropped back into the ruck. The reading clerk got no further than the announcement of Bryan's 280 votes before there was a repetition of the scene when the eloquent young orator closed his speech. The Coliseum swayed with enthusiasm. State standards were again up-rooted and carried to Nebraska. Louder and louder the roar of sound swelled. The crowd went frantic. Handkerchiefs and umbrellas were furiously whirled through the air. The demonstration lasted for forty minutes, the longest that ever greeted a convention's choice.

The fifth ballot was a stampede to Bryan and he was declared the nominee in the midst of indescribable enthusiasm. The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was nominated Saturday for vice-president.

The official vote on the first ballot was as follows: Sewall 100, Sibley 163, William 76, Fithian 1, McLean 111, Williams, of Illinois 22, Bland 62, Clark 50, Lewis 11, Boies 28, Harrity 21, Blackburn 20, Teller 1, Daniel 1, Pattison 2.

Sewall gained steadily after that until the fifth ballot which gave him 568 votes and the nomination.

Resolutions thanking the presiding officers, White and Richardson, and thanking the city and people of Chicago for their hospitality were passed and ten minutes after the chairman declared the convention adjourned. The bands played "America" while the delegates filed out.

Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of This Convention: It would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened, if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity. [Loud Applause.] When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as this issue has been, by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief, and declaring that if successful they would crystalize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter up the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. [Applause.] In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother, and father against father. The warmest ties of love and and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to the cause of truth. [Cheers.] Thus hae the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of the people. We do not come here as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York [Senator Hill], but we knew that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. [Cheers,] I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side. The gentleman who just preceded me spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. [Applause.] But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the of law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. [Applause.]

When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. [Great applause and cheering.] We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. [Continued applause.] The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the cross roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain.

The sentiments of the speaker were cheered again and again, and it was some minutes before Mr. Bryan could be heard. He proceeded as follows:

The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade, are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

The free silver delegates at this point broke forth in tremendous cheers, standing on chairs and waving their hats and banners frantically. Order was restored, and Mr. Bryan continued:

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds—out there where they have erected school houses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead—are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. [Great applause.] It is for these th[illegible] as aggressors, Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. [Loud Applause.] We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came.

We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them. [Great applause and demonstration in the silver delegations.]

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said that he fears a Robespierre. My friend, if this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Audrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood, against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth. [Great applause.]

They tell me this platform was made to catch votes. We repiy to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rests Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet these conditions. They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here; that it is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticisms of the Supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised. We have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticism read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criticisms. [Applause.] They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the Supreme court for the first time It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. [Applause, and a voice, "Hit 'em again."] The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. [Applause.] When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burdens of the government which protects him I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. [Applause.]

He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thos. Benton said you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the

Continued on Page Four.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED.

The Banks of the Straits Are Full of It.

COMMISSIONERS' SESSION ENDED.

The County Commissioners Wind Up a Very Busy Meeting—They Authorize the Establishment of the Geyser Valley County Road and Approve a Large Batch of Road Supervisors' Reports—Treasurer Dorsey Files a Supplemental Bond.

Everybody is talking gold these days. Ever since the Banta people have been successfully washing gold from the ocean beach at Ozette there has been quite a good deal of discussion about black sand, colors, etc., existing along the shores of the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

There are people who have claimed that any amount of gold was mixed in with the sand along the shores near the mouths of the different streams pouring into the Straits and that a strata of gold-bearing dirt would be seen along the face of the Straits banks.

A number of the older people hereabouts will tell you how several years back men made good wages washing out gold along the streams to the east and west of Port Angeles. Morse's creek has been successfully worked, but the antiquated methods to secure the gold did not produce good enough results to justify any extended efforts. But that gold existed, there was no doubt. With the advent of the Banta machine and improved methods, has come a revival of efforts to take advantage of the situation and secure the wealth that lies all around us. In order to test the existence of this gold, Messrs. John D. Hickok, Alex Clark and Frank P. Fisher took a trip last Saturday along the beach to the east of town. They traversed the shore line for about eight miles and closely examined the sands to detect the presence of colors. They returned late in the evening bringing along a quantity of sand for a more perfect examination. The result far exceeded their expectations.

In a quantity of sand that would fill an ordinary miner's pan, they saved about 40 to 50 colors, in value from 15 to 20 cents. When it is remembered that 10 to 15 colors to a pan would prove profitable, it will be seen that they have good reason to feel elated.

These gentlemen have already taken up eight claims, all east of town. It is their purpose to secure a Banta machine and give a thorough test to the sands and if the results come up to their expectations they will form a company and go into the business on a large scale.

Their action has given a great impetus to the movement and already many other claims have been taken up at different points along the Straits.

We feel confident that there is any quantity of this free gold floating around

Continued on Page Two.

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SUNDAY PANTS
At Every Day Prices.

That is what you will find at S. J. Lutz & Co's. store also the best line of Hats ever brought to the city and

SHOES
For Everybody.

At the..... Corner Shoe Store.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

S. J. Lutz & Co.

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For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
Of Nebraska.

For Vice-President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
Of Maine.

W. J. BRYAN will be Cleveland's successor.

BRYAN'S majority in this state will exceed 15,000.

GENERAL MACEO is again alive and breaking the Spanish trocha at will.

THE trip of Bryan from Chicago to Salem, his old home, was one tremendous ovation.

THE three Washington delegates who voted for a gold platform at Chicago misrepresented their constituents.

A FEW "middle of the road Populists" and the gold Republicans are opposed to Bryan's endorsement by the reform elements.

BRYAN is meeting with remarkable receptions wherever he goes. The sort of enthusiasm which his candidature excites is very contagious.—Seattle Times.

THOMAS MALONY, of the Washington delegation, placed Col. James Hamilton Lewis in nomination for Vice-President. Lewis received 11 votes on the first ballot.

BY what right does the P.-I. assume to advise Populists to remain in the "middle of the road?" Does it intend to support a "middle of the road" Populist ticket, state or national?

A BRYAN ratification meeting at Spokane was addressed by a half dozen prominent Republicans and as many Populists. They promised Bryan 5000 majority in Spokane County.

THE New York Sun is supporting McKinley. This recalls the fact that every candidate Editor Dana has supported for president in more than a quarter century has been defeated.

No candidate for president since Lincoln's nomination in 1860 has created the enthusiasm that has greeted Bryan. The enthusiasm of 1896, like that in 1860, will grow until after the election of the popular candidate.

REPUBLICAN papers are again calling Democrats "calamity howlers." If Democrats can become as proficient in the art of howling calamity as the Republican press has during the past four years it will deserve the name.

For four years the Republicans have been denouncing the Cleveland administration and urging that a change should take place in our government's policy this year. They have now endorsed the principal features of Clevelandism and the Democrats have demanded a change. What are they going to do now? Will they vote for Bryan and a change or for McKinley and a Cleveland endorsement?

THOMAS MALONY, of Port Angeles, voted for W. J. Bryan on every ballot at the National Convention. Hon. R. C. McCroskey came to Bryan on the 4th ballot, and W. H. White, James E. Fenton and Dr. C. A. Darling on the 5th ballot. Bryan was McCroskey's first choice, but Bland was the choice of the majority of the Washington delegation, and out of deference to them, he voted for Bland until Bryan appeared in the lead.

HON. WILFRED LAURIER is premier of Canada. Mr. Laurier is the first Liberal to be at the head of Canadian affairs since Alexander Mackenzie. It is a matter of rejoicing on the American side of the inter-national border that the Canadian Democrats have won at last. They have long deserved success.

HIS NAME IS BRYAN.

The die is cast. The next president of the United States will be one of the people. He will stand for free silver coinage. He will recognize silver as primary money as well as gold. He will not issue bonds in times of peace. He will oppose the present national banking system. He will favor the issue of all paper money by the treasury department. He will favor making all money legal tender, reserving the right of the tender to the debtor. He will advocate the income tax. His name will be William Jennings Bryan.

No man in the United States, as the Democratic presidential candidate, would have created the enthusiasm that has greeted the nomination of the "Black Eagle, of Nebraska." Mr. Bryan had become the idol of the young and vigorous Western Democracy before his name was presented to the Chicago convention as a presidential candidate. He had lead the fight within the Democratic party for the people. By sheer force of ability, without intrigue or even intention, he had supplanted Bland and Crisp and all the other old time leaders as the central figure in the fight for the preservation of the nation.

It was properly so. He is a Western man. Born, bred and educated in the West, he is in [illegible] with the West. He is a man of extraordinary natural ability. A Jackson in simplicity and courage; a Jefferson in mental grasp and education; in oratorical ability the greatest of the people's champions. Thus equipped, possessing the sympathies of a Lincoln, Bryan early in life made common cause with the struggling masses of the West. He early discerned the causes which kept them poor, and daily poorer growing. He comprehended in its fullest the tragedy of life as he saw it on the Western prairies and in the Western cities. He recognized the fact that taxes were levied in such a way as to discriminate against the West; he saw Eastern manufacturers getting more than their just moiety from the taxes wrung from Western consumers; he knew that wealth was shirking its fair proportion of the burden of taxation, and above all that the money circulation of the country was so manipulated in such a way that the favored ones of the East had to suit their own sweet will not only the quantity of money that the masses were permitted to have with which to do business and the rate of interest on the same, but they practically controlled the price of the product of Western labor. The price of wheat, cotton, corn and all the farm produce was fixed by those who could make money dear or cheap. The price of all that the farmer consumed was fixed by the manufacturing trusts.

These were the conditions which lead him, who is to be our president, to take up the fight for humanity when yet a boy. So now, though but barely old enough to escape the constitutional limit set on the age of the president, William J. Bryan is a veteran in the service of the people and their cause.

It took him but a short time to become a leader, because all of his tremendous physical, mental and moral strength was hurled into the fight. For four years he was in congress. Although but a boy, and although the influence of a powerful administration, so successfully used with many whom the people had regarded as their advocates, was invoked to induce Mr. Bryan to abandon a portion of his fight, he remained incorruptible. It but served to make him more vigilant, more determined.

Since leaving congress, a little more than a year ago, Mr. Bryan has been making the fight of the people from the rostrum. In Alabama, in Illinois, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Iowa, anywhere, everywhere, that he could be of use to the people's cause there was to be found "the boy orator" doing yeoman's service for his country.

It was not a wonder that the Chicago convention was aroused to an enthusiasm never equalled when he, who had so generously contributed to the victory that the delegates had assembled but to make into a declaration, arose to speak on the adoption of the platform. For was he not himself its principal author? Nearly every sentiment, the wording of nearly every plank, was taken from the writings and sayings of Bryan. The platform, the second American declaration of independence, was the work of Bryan. The great convention was saturated with Bryan. As a great newspaper correspondent said: "Bryan was in the air; everywhere it was Bryan, Bryan, Bryan."

It was not a wonder that the people of the country received the nomination of Bryan as the inspired designation of a Moses who would lead them out of the wilderness, for has he not already blazed the way?

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED.

Continued From First Page.

and if this Banta machine can save it, as is claimed, there is no reason why the people of Clallam county cannot go into gold mining on their own hook, and take their meals at home into the bargain.

The Banta machine costs only $250 all told and one can be secured by paying $100 cash and the balance on easy terms, so that a few men could band themselves together and purchase a machine and do all the work themselves.

Commissioners' Session.

JULY 9TH.

In the matter of Thos. Thompson for a reduction of taxes on s.e 19 tp 30 n r 8 w the board ordered that it had no power to reduce the same.

The petition of James Calder for a county road was read and laid over.

The board ordered that it had no authority to reduce the taxes on the opera house, applied for by W. E. Burnside.

At the afternoon session the board took under consideration several justice cost bills and acted as follows:

State vs. James H. Riley, A. Ware, Justice of the Peace, allowed as follows:

Justice fees	$ 2.35
Constable fees	4.80
Witness	32.80

State vs. Gus Morman, A. Ware, Justice of the Peace, allowed as follows:

Justice fees	$ 2.35
Constable fees	12.40
Witness fees	13.00

State vs. Tillie Riley. A. Ware, Justice of the Peace, allowed as follows:

Justice fees	$2.90
Constable	.80

State vs. Augusta Froelich. C. W. Brewster, J. P., allowed as follows:

Justice fees	$ 6.10
Sheriff fees (S. G. Morse)	3.35
Witness fees	16.05

City vs. T. Mona. Rejected.

State vs. Tilly Riley. M. W. Dunten, J. P., on a change of venue, allowed:

Justice fees	$ 2.30
Constable fees	4.80
Witness fees	43.40

State vs. Clara Schneider, M. C. Troll, J. P., allowed as follows:

Justice fees	$4.50
Constable fees	2.25

State vs. Frank Constantino. Rejected.

State vs. Jas. H. Riley. Rejected.

The following road supervisor's reports read and approved:

John F. Raney, road district No. 19.
E. D. Elliott, road district No. 11.
Nelson Borst, road district No. 15.
Andrew Benson, road district No. 36.
F. Leonard, road district No. 29.
G. W. Albright, road district No. 10.
Jno. Thompson, road district No. 12.
A. F. Eacrett, road district No. 7.
Thos. Reed, road district No. 9 ½.
Carl O'Berg, road district No. 34
T. E. Codman, road district No. 17
Amore Myers, road district No. 14.
Chas. Gallagher, road district, No. 8.
Jos. Kirmer, road district No. 32.
Wm. Morrisey, road district No. 4.
Reuben Jacobs, road district No. 5.
G. Gunderson, road district No. 26..
H. O. Daniels, road district No. 6.
A. McConachie, road district No. 20.
S. Morganthaler, road district No. 17.
T. Laurenson, road district No. 1.
J. A. Withrow, road district No. 21.
T. Galleitch, road district No. 24.
H. F. Masters, road district No. 28.

JULY 10TH.

A motion prevailed that the Carusi road matter be settled by arbitration; upon this proposition being accepted the proper stipulation be prepared by the county attorney and attorney for said Carusi.

A notice of withdrawal from County Treasurer A. B. Dorsey's bond by W. S. Morrisey and Julia Morrisey was read and ordered filed and said sureties released from farther obligation.

A. B. Dorsey filed an official bond for $1000 with W. L. Marquardt and Marie Marquardt as sureties to take the place of W. S. Morrisey and Marie Morrisey. Board ordered that said bond be accepted.

The board proceeded to the treasurer's office to count the money in said office and found the following amount on hand:

Gold	$1650 00
Bills	229 00
Silver	8 45
Cash box	30 60
P. O. orders	95 37
Ex. orders	20 80
Checks, drafts, etc	613 95
Warrants, etc	1457 38
State warrants	241 87
	$4347 42
In bank	245 19
Total	$4592 61

The county treasurer was allowed a deputy to be continued at a salary of $40 per month.

The board ordered that the $900 valuation on the house of Daniel Fullen, assessed as personal property, be cancelled and that said property be assessed to the land on which it stands.

The board ordered that whereas lots 2 and 3, sec 27, twp 31 n, r 2 w are assessed as 159 acres and valued at $1230 and as there are only 16 acres in said description, that the treasurer be directed to correct such error and to value the same at $123.

Whereas a receipt for taxes for 1893, No. 1143, was presented to the board and showed that Fisher Bros. had paid taxes on se ¼ se ¼ sec 19 tp 30 n r 6 and as it appears that the treasurer made an error in the description in making said receipt it was ordered that the treasurer correct said receipt by showing that property paid on is se ¼ of ne ¼ of said sec., tp. and range.

Board ordered that the clerk's cost of $1 against H. Westphall be remitted, as delinquent by error.

Fred Ward was allowed a license to keep a billard table at his place of business,

Board ordered that warrants be issued as follows:

John Knapman	$20
Merrill Whittier	20
Perry Wiley	20

Petition of Geo. Draper, et al, for establishment of county road accepted. Charley Morse and Owen McGlynn appointed viewers.

Mrs. McKay's petition for correction of taxes on tide lands, granted.

The report of the surveyor and viewers of the Geyser Valley road commencing at the western end of Geyser Valley and ending at the new bridge at MacDonald's, was filed and board set August 6th for the hearing of the same.

At the Council.

The city council met in regular session Wednesday evening.

Street commissioner Graham stated that he had examined Peabody street bridge and that he had found it still sinking, but did not consider it yet dangerous; that it would cost about $30 to repair it.

As to Valley street he thought it would cost about $25 to do the necessary work. He had also examined Laurel street and thought that the work was not up to the standard and that some places should be straightened up.

The following report was read and filed:

GENTLEMEN: We, your finance committee, to whom was referred the city treasurer's quarterly financial statement, beg leave to report that we have examined his books, vouchers and cash on hand and find the same to be correct as per report of July 1st, 1896.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. STEWART,
D. G. MUNRO,
Finance Committee.

The electric light committee was granted another week in which to make a report.

Assessment district committee allowed another week to report.

Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the committee on the sidewalk in front of the Central school, reported that only a few boards was needed to fix the walk and recommended that the city fix the same.

Sherman thought that the old walk should be taken up and a regulation walk put in.

Finally, the street commissioner was empowered to furnish a few boards to repair the sidewalk.

Claims for street work ordered paid, on motion of Munro.

Petition of citizens for $45 to open up th boulevard from Peabody to Laurel street, laid over one week.

A communication from Sidenon Luchman & Co., of San Francisco, was read. These parties had $16,000 of electlight bonds and they wanted the council to authorize warrants issued to cover unpaid coupons.

The matter was referred to Attorney Marquardt.

Ordinance No. 24 was read the third time and passed after some slight amendments.

Quinn was appointed a committee to see that the float be placed at Laurel street wharf before war-ships arrive.

The street commissioner was authorized to repair Oak street from Sixth to Eighth and also the crossing on Sixth across Oak street.

The council then adjourned to meet next Wednesday night.

Don't you know Keller has the largest and finest stock of perfumes ever brought to this city. Call and examine.

I can now place loans on well improved farms. [illegible]
J. P. [illegible]

Shields' Grocery

Full Line of Groceries.
Always Fresh, and
Best Quality.

"Square Dealing" Our Motto.

Front Street.

Globe Hotel.

All White Help
No Chinese Cooking
Home Cooking a Specialty.

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc., For Sale
Try Us.

Good Rooms at Reasonable Rates.

Mrs. H. L. MITCHELL, Prop.

House Cleaning
.....is.....
Now Here.

And to clean house you must do some painting. Keller will show you ready mixed paint, and prices right Also full line of brushes.

CALL and EXAMINE.

Ben C. Keller, Ph. G.
Druggist and Chemist.

Fruit, Confectionery and Cigars

Wm. Pendergast,
DEALER,
Front St., Near Oak

Fruit of All Kinds in Its Season.

PORT ANGELES BAKERY
AND CONFECTIONERY

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

BREAD . . . . . .
. . . . CAKES . . . . . .
. . . . . AND PASTRY . .

WEDDING CAKES MADE TO ORDER

D. R. PURNESS, Proprietor.

Bank of Clallam County.

H. E. LUTZ, President. [illegible] Vice-President.
[illegible] Cashier.

Directors—H. E. Lutz, G. Y. Rollinger, C. E. Mauritson, C. H. Tolmie, [illegible]

Does a General Bank Business.

CITY HOTEL

PETER BURGHOLZ,
Proprietor

Thoroughly Renovated and Fitted With New Furniture.

Good Beds, Good Tables,
Courteous Attention.

First-Class Bar in Connection With
.....the Hotel.....

Front Street, Near Lincoln,

The Democrat-Leader.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Alex Clark has just finished a mammoth barn on his place at Eden Valley.

The Congregational Sabbath School will meet hereafter at 10 o'clock instead of at 12 as heretofore.

Roy and Ray McClinton entertained a number of their lady and gentlemen friends Tuesday evening.

A dance was given at Lincoln Heights school house Tuesday to secure funds to purchase a bell for the building.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. White and Mrs. Harding with their children, formed a picnic party at the East End Wednesday.

Mrs. Carrigan, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Bucklin and Miss Otto started yesterday for Lake Crescent. They will be there for a week or ten days.

The case of Smythe vs. Tiffany was before Justice Carusi Monday. The defendant was bound over to the superior court in the sum of $250.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Haynes entertained a number of young people Thursday evening. Refreshments were served during the course of the evening.

The game of base ball between the Angeles and Everett nines announced for last Tuesday did not come off, as the Everett nine failed to arrive.

The brigantine Courtney Ford was back in port Tuesday. She was here to receive her crew, which was brought down from Port Townsend by the tug Alert.

The Methodist and Baptist churches laid aside doctrinal differences Tuesday and held a picnic at the East End. The attendance was large and a very good time had.

A. C. Cook has on exhibition at his office a rhubarb plant whose leaf, spread out, measures six feet in width. It was grown by Mr. MacDonald on his lots on First street near Francis.

Next Sabbath, July 19th, Rev. G. W. Nelson will preach at the Congregational church on the subjects "A Perverted Appetite," and "The Rich and Poor." All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. C. E. Mallette and her guests, Misses Robinson, Cameron and Speers, of Victoria, have established themselves at Lake Sutherland for a ten-days outing. They went out yesterday.

Messrs. L. R. Cole, G. W. Meagher, Jr, E. H. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Strong rode out to Lake Crescent Saturday on their bicycles. Mr. Cole returned Sunday, but the others stayed for a day or two.

Through the courtesy of Mr. D. H. McLennan, we are in receipt of the Alaska Mining Record of July 8th. It contains an account of the Fourth of July celebration at Juneau. It must have been a great day. Over $600 was distributed in prizes.

W. W. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton, of Seattle, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Williams. Messrs. Houghton and Williams went out to Lake Crescent last Sunday and remained several days. They had some fine sport with the trout.

In the case of Marlette vs. Crawford in the superior court, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $900. Crawford was a logger and had purchased stumpage of Marlette. Crawford's boom was broken and he lost about half of his logs. Marlette then got out a lien on the rest for payment of the stumpage, with the above result.

Hugh F. Phelps, who left here about six months ago, has established himself in business in San Francisco. He is a half-owner of the Potter machine works, 114 First street. The firm is meeting with great success and is making money. Mr. Phelps has become a member of the Congregational church and is well satisfied with his new surroundings and prospects.

Messrs. Banks and Andy were back home again after a long journey to the mountains. They were out nearly two weeks. They ran into some hot spots along the top of the mountains and several times had to make long tramps down the mountain side to procure water. They saw the herd of horses summering up there and report that they are being much harassed by horse flies, but that all of them are looking finely.

Awarded
Highest Honors--World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

THE WAR SHIPS

Are on Their Way to Port Angeles for Annual Practice.

A communication has been received stating that the Philadelphia and the Monadnock left San Francisco at 4 p. m. Tuesday. It is thought that they will proceed directly here, but it is possible they may stop at Astoria.

The Monterey will also be here within one or two weeks. The other vessels of the Pacific squadron will follow at an early date.

The Democrats Ratify.

The Democrats of Port Angeles ratified last Friday night in good, old, orthodox fashion. The nomination of Bryan at Chicago filled them with the wildest enthusiasm. During the evening they made a raid on all the stores and literally cleaned them out of fire-crackers, torpedoes, roman candles and proceeded to make the night hideous. The band was called out and tried to give some tone to the horrible racket. It was a spontaneous affair and the utmost hilarity prevailed. After all the powder had been exhausted the merry crowd took the band up to the City hotel and listened to patriotic airs and remarks befitting the occasion.

Gold Prospectors.

Frank P. Fisher, deputy inspector of customs, was awakened yesterday morning about 5 o'clock by three men, who had letters of introduction. They came up from the west end of the county, where they had been sent by Seattle capitalists to investigate the coast gold fields. They also had orders to examine the shore line of the Straits east of Port Angeles.

Mr. Fisher gave them all the information necessary and they started out immediately. They will not only thoroughly test the sands along the Straits, but will ascend the different streams and make a very careful prospect of them.

In conversation with Major Crooks, these gentlemen expressed themselves well satisfied with the showing of the claims about Ozette. They tested the Banta machine while there and in about one and a half hours' work cleaned up five dollars' worth of gold.

New Citizens.

Mr. T. J. Dykes, of Concord, Minn., is back again. Mr. Dykes was one of the party which came out with Col. Coolican about six or eight weeks ago. He remained here about two weeks and was so well pleased with the situation that he went back home and made arrangements to return. This time he brings his wife and daughter with him and if they like this place, the family will remain here permanently. Mr. Dykes, before returning to Minnesota, purchased a little home at the corner of Chase and Ninth streets and they are snugly housed there. We extend a most cordial welcome to them.

Clallam Bay Gold.

Gus Letzen has staked out a placer mining claim around the beach of the bay and will work the black sand for gold. He has found the same "paying sand" as exists on the beach at Ozette where miners are now at work. Letzen's claim was located last Monday. It embraces twenty acres of beach beginning at the Clallam river and extending 4180 feet in a straight line and 300 feet wide. Gus says he gets gold colors in every shovelfull of sand he has tested up to date.—C. B. Record.

Minerva Picnic.

The picnic originally planned by the Minerva Literary Society for last Wednesday was postponed one week, or until the 22nd. The ladies are making unusual preparations for the affair. Each member of the society must come prepared with three appropriate verses, as a sort of a preliminary to the feast. The picnic will be held at the East End.

Mining Stocks.

The Seattle Mining Exchange will send to Dr. E. H. Stanley, of this city, a corrected list of all mining stocks on the market, including Trail Creek district, Boundary Creek district, Colville Reservation district, Slocan and Methow district. The Seattle Mining Exchange will also send Dr. Stanley stock quotations daily.

Some cheap acreage for sale; also a good improved farm near the Elwha river. Apply at Bank of Clallam County.

PERSONAL MENTION.

John Vint, of Washington Harbor, is in the city.

Alfred Ware, of Sequim, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Boquet, of St. Louis, is a guest of the Albany.

Fred Roberts came into town Wednesday to get cool.

Mrs. John Cain and her son arrived Wednesday from St. Paul.

Miss Ruth Taylor is home again after a short visit to Seattle and Victoria.

Mrs. Bucklin and Miss Otto, of San Francisco, are guests of Mrs. Charles Cross.

Mrs. McDougall returned home Saturday after a short visit with friends at Seattle.

Fred H. Lysons, a prominent young attorney, of Seattle, was in the city several days this week on some legal business.

Surveyor FitzHenry left Monday for Chehalis county on government work. He was accompanied by Mr. Philip Crooks, who went along to see the country.

Dr. A. B. Lull returned to Angeles Friday after a month's visit with his relatives in Michigan. He comes back more satisfied than ever to live here. The extremes of weather back there are quite too much for him.

They Danced at Twin.

The folks at Twin had a dance on the 4th which lasted until the 6th. At the breaking up of the ball at East Clallam early Saturday morning Mr. McNamara, who played the violin here, struck out over the trail for Twin Rivers and reached there Saturday noon. Here he found a jolly crowd of people gathered around a specially constructed and decorated platform waiting for him. He turned the tunes loose on the people and the whirl never ceased until Sunday morning. In the afternoon the spirit again moved the multitude to yet more terpsichorean devotions and the gay old fiddle warbled, shrieked, whistled and spilled out tunes on the sinners for 12 hours. Then Mac paused and laid her away to rest saying he did not like to start in so early of a Monday morning for he feared they'd never let up until Saturday night.—C. B. Record.

A. O. U. W. Installation.

Port Angeles Lodge, No. 54, A. O. U. W., held a public installation of officers last Saturday evening at which the following were inducted into office:

P. M. W., D. G. Harvey; M. W., J. E. Thomas; overseer, A. L. Johnson; foreman C. E. Gilmur; guide, R. Haynes; financier, F. O. Lamoreux; receiver, J. H. Young; recorder, J. M. Jordon; O. W., W. E. Burnside.

A pleasant programme was also rendered.

Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Miss Wagner and Miss Addie Thomas gave recitations; Mrs Silverwood and Miss Hoare sang two duets, Rev. Lamoreux rendered a solo and Hon. D. W. Bryan delivered a fine address.

Ice cream and cake was served. There were about 100 persons present.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A Meeting to Consider Plans for the Next County Fair.

There will be a special meeting of the Clallam County Horticultural Society at the rooms of the board of trade Saturday, July 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m. to consider plans for the next county fair.

Every member of the society and every business man of Port Angeles is urgently requested to be in attendance at the meeting at which the question of whether or not we shall give a fair this fall will be definitely decided.

If the business men of this community desire to see a fair given this year let them be at the meeting and express their views.

J. M. JORDAN, Pres.
GEO. SHERMAN, Sec.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel complaint. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain, printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. C. Hansen, Druggist.

Mrs. S. F. Phelps will put on sale this week all trimmed goods at half-price.

NEWS OF THE COUNTY.

Gleanings From the Press of Western Clallam.

Clallam Bay Record.

Carl Junghans made final proof of his homestead claim in 32-13 last Monday. He left for Everett.

The Maple Valley camp of M. Earles is expected to moved to Port Crescent within two weeks.

The Misses Custer, of San Francisco, neices of R. T. Smith were here on the Fourth with Mr. Smith and son. The party returned home on Sunday.

Edward Jennings came down from Shelton last week to file on his claim in township 31-13 and left on Monday to work at the logging camp where he is employed.

The logging crew who have been pulling logs off the beach at the Sekiou brought the scow and engine into the bay this week and are getting logs from the beach around the bay.

Chas. Schneider was granted a divorce from his wife Minnie Schneider, on the grounds of desertion, by the superior court at Port Angeles last week. He returned from Angeles Wednesday.

Wilson Loveless, of Ozette, was here on business Wednesday. He is employed by the gold miners on the beach and now proposes to stake out a claim for himself. He says the prospects are good.

The ball at the Odd Fellows' hall last Friday night was a great success. Good music and a big crowd kept the dance going until nearly 4 o'clock Saturday morning. About twenty visitors from outside places were present and the local attendance was the largest in a year.

John W. Corson, of the Olympic Peninsula R. R. Co., arrived Monday accompanied by Mr. Fuhrman, a New York capitalist. They were met at East Clallam by Frank Balch with a spring wagon and drove out to Boston on Tuesday to look over the country. Mr. Corson expects to remain down here about six weeks. Mr. Fuhrman will return to Seattle Friday night.

The Fourth of July was pretty well observed at East Clallam this year in spite of the general dullness of business which prevented a pre-arranged observance of the holiday. A series of sports for boys and girls in which prizes were awarded occupied the afternoon and afforded enjoyment for the children at least, if not for the older folks. A dance took place at night which was well attended.

State land cruisers are now looking over vacant lands in township 31-14 and it is stated that if they can find two or three sections of good land vacant the state will secure a survey of the whole township within ninety days. Under a recent law the governor of the state has authority to apply for a survey and all lands vacant at the time of the application are thereby reserved for the state which means that new settlers are barred out from the date of the governor's application for the survey.

Beaver Leader:

Several California men are expected in next week to remain two or three months to hunt and fish.

Adolf Schaedel, of Chicago, came into the valley the first of the week. He was accompanied by a Mr. Anderson. They are looking for homesteads.

Messrs. Gognaor and Gunderson and Misses Carrie Gunderson and Antoinette Fibelzer went to Clallam this week. The boys were on their way to work.

J. H. Marlette, of East Clallam, is announced as a candidate for commissioner for this district. Mr. Marlette is well-known in the West End and will doubtless make a good showing.

John McLarty came in from up-Sound last Friday and will remain in permanently. Mr. McLarty has only recently been able to file on his claim owing to a portion of it being situated on unsurveyed land.

SHUWAH.

Quite a number of Shuwah people spent the Fourth at Forks. The program of the day consisted of a horse race in the afternoon and dance in the evening.

Quite a crowd of people passed through Shuwah on Sunday returning from Lapush and Forks.

Carl Oberg passed here yesterday on his way home from Lapush with a two-wheeled carriage of home make. It is a fine thing for rough roads.

BOSTON.

Mrs. Lestine Smith, of Quillayute, arrived at Boston last Friday and will visit with friends for a few days.

Last Monday was very pleasantly spent by Mrs. Smith, Miss Stratton, Miss Raun, Mr. McLaughlin and Martin Raun at the ocean beach. The party left Boston early in the morning and spent the entire day at Lapush. Lunch was spread near the cave, after which the picnicers visited the falls near by. The latter part of the day was spent in bathing in the ocean. An elegant dinner was served at the Lapush house by Mrs. Pullen and then the merry party departed by moon-light up the river for home well pleased with the pleasures of the day.

Port Angeles Hand Laundry,
Front Street, Opp. Bank of Clallam.

WHITE LABOR ONLY.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Fancy Ladies Clothes a Specialty. Give us a trial....

W. D. Parker, Prop.

H. C. FURMAN HERE.

New Life Infused Into the Railroad Scheme.

New enthusiasm in the railroad scheme has been engendered by the arrival this week of Mr. H. C. Furman, of New York City, one of the capitalists who are back of the enterprise. Mr. Furman is accompanied by John W. Corson, of Seattle, and together with J. A. Withrow, of East Clallam, is making a tour of the valley with the intention of personally inspecting the resources of the valley and of ascertaining the advisability of putting in the road.

The work of raising the subsidy has been allowed to rest for a few weeks awaiting the arrival of Mr. Furman, but it will now be renewed with increased vigor and it is confidently expected that the necessary subsidy will soon be raised.

Mr. Furman seems highly pleased with that portion of the valley that he has seen. Before returning East he expects to become more familiar with the country, and he will undoubtedly leave well impressed with the West End, its resources, its people and its future prospects.—Beaver Leader.

"Sublime Tobacco
which from East to
West
Cheers the Tar's labor
and the Turkman's rest.
—Byron.

Call for....
"La Minerva"

and you will always have
the choicest cigar

THOS. T. ALDWELL,
Distributing Agt.

OK.....
Cash Grocery

Is the Place to Buy
Your Goods. Everything is
Fresh and New, and at

PRICES LOWER THAN
THE LOWEST.....

25c Baking Powder, 5lbs 50 lbs Beans for . . $1.00
25 lbs Prunes for . $1.00 25 lbs Raisins for . $1.00

Best Grade of Mocha and Java Coffee,
35c Per Pound.

Buy a Sack of the Best Flour and of the best Baker and Winter Wheat.

L. W. Taylor,
Proprietor.

Fresh Blood
Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is created only and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but it is impossible to get it from so-called "blood tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood
And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's
Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Crystal Steam Laundry.....

LEASE & CLEGG, Props.

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

SPECIAL RATES TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND FAMILIES.

LOCATION--Building Formerly Occupied by Foss Laundry.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN NOMINATED.

Continued From Page One.

bank conspiracy and saved America. [Applause.] We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of the government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy laws for taxation. [Applause.]

Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson, rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the government business.

They complain about this plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up at Washington, which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society.

I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing tkat this change in our law shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts, which, according the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insist that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend the law and provide that, if we fail to maintain a parity within a year, we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply, that when we advocate a thing which we believe to be successful, we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I asked him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself. He says that he wants this country to try and secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for thirty years—for thirty years—to secure an international agreement, and those who are waiting for it most patiently do not want it at all. [Cheering and laughter.]

The chairman rapped for order and a pause of considerable length ensued before the speaker could proceed. Mr. Bryan continued:

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say on the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution, all other necessary reform will be possible, and until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. [Cheering.] Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they have good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party. [Loud cheering.] But note the change. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallism by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—[laughter and cheers] that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

At the suggestion of a coincidence between McKinley's nomination and the fate of Napoleon at Waterloo, the silver men showed their appreciation of the point by a yell and an uproar which prevented the speaker from proceeding. At length when things calmed down a trifle he resumed as follows:

Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. [Cheers.] Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to anyone who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. [Cheers.] My friends, the prospect—

The continued cheering made it impossible for the speaker to proceed. It was renewed as the chairman vainly and repeatedly rapped for order. Finally Mr. Bryan, raising his hand, obtained silence long enough to say that he had only ten minutes left, and he asked the audience to let him occupy that time.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallism. [Applause.] If the gold standard is a good thing why try to get rid of it? [Laughter and continued applause.] If the gold standard, and I might call your attention to the fact that some of the very people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallism and thereby declare that the gold standard is wrong, and that the principle of bimetallism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.]Renewed applause and cheers.] I want to suggest this truth, that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us let go. [Applause.] Here is the line of battle.

We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization we reply that this the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. [Applause.] If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So if they come to meet us on that we can present the history of our nation. More than that. We can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. [Applause.] They can find where the holders of fixed investments have.

Mr. Carlisle said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country, and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide, upon which side shall the Democratic party fight? Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter. The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class that rest upon it. [Applause.]

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon the broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. [Loud applause.]

My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth—[applause]—and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this union. [Applause.] I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, is this nation able to tend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business. It is the issue of 1776 over again.

Our ancestors when but 3,000,000 had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000 declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people. Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bimetallism is good but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having a gold standard because England has we shall restore bimetallism, and then let England have bimatallism because the United States has. [Applause.] If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

The Fourth At La Push.

The Fourth of July was pleasantly spent at this place and was attended by people from all over the valley. The exercises opened by a bugle call, followed by racing, boating and bathing, and terminating in a grand ball in the evening. The picturesque scenery and smooth beach; the high and projecting rocks and beautiful islands afforded ample opportunity for the visitors to pass the time very pleasantly. At noon covers were spread under the shade trees and a genuine picnic indulged in. The ball at night was a success. Among those present from a distance were: Mrs. Chapman and daughter, Messrs. Hutsell, Carnes, Watt, O. W. and H. B. Smith, and F. T. Balch, of Boston; Carl Oberg, E. A. Lamoreux, O. E. Dimmel and F. M. Ackerly, of Beaver; Miss Ella L. Guptill, of Port Angeles; Misses Malson, Baker, King, Peckham, Stratton, Burrowes, and Mrs. Smith.—Beaver Leader.

THE PLATFORM.

As Adopted By the Convention, With Amendments and Additions.

"We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own: Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitation.

"During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonitizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to mono-metallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold mono metallism is a British policy and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debt, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold mono-metallism.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson decided that this power cannot be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money, be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued by the treasury department, and be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriching the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make good the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years—that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal of the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and astisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories,

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

"We denounce arbitrary interference by the federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by federal judges in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens to become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve of the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt. No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors.

"We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

"We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the territory of the district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

"We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

"We are opposed to life tenure in public service. We favor appointments based upon merit and fixed terms of office and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford an equal opportunity to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

"We declare it to be an unwritten law of this republic, established by the custom and usage of a hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term in the presidential office.

"The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

Are you tired all the time? Then your blood needs to be enriched and purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier. It gives vigor and vitality. Hood's pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of transfers for the week ending July 17th, as furnished by the Pioneer Abstract Company:

Leander Lodge to Sarah M Lodge lot 5 to 8 and 28 to 34 blk 4 Fuca add	$ 5
P S C C to Henry Behrens all blk 33 lots 8 9 blk 35 N R Smith's subd	1380
Joseph Henderson and wife to Jno Vincent und 1-5 n½ of nw ¼ of 30-30-5	100
John Vincent to Allen M Fletcher und 2-5 nw¼ of nw¼ of sec 30 tp 31 n r 5 w	110
Francis Vincent to Caroline M Fletcher und 1-5 of nw ¼ nw ¼ 30-30-5 w	100
Chas O'Brien and wife to Allen M Fletcher the und 1-5 of ne ¼ of ne ¼ of 30 30-5	50
Maud S Smith to Joseph C Smith s ½ of sw ¼ and ne ¼ of sw ¼ sec 26 and ne ¼ of nw ¼ sec 35 tp 32 r 12 w	100
H C Strong and wife to Bank of Clallam County lots 3 4 sec 4 tp 30 r 8	100
Fred Hirschie to John Aeby sw ¼ of ne ¼ 26-30 5	150
Hiram S Barnum and wife to Bertha Ridgley lots 3 4 5 blk 26 Woodlawn add	60

The best cough cure made at Keller's only 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. S. F. Phelps.

Spring and Summer Hats,

Ladies' Underwear

New Goods This Week

FRONT STREET, NEAR OAK.

BOYS

MILWAUKEE

OIL-GRAIN

SHOES,

Sizes, 3 to 5,

$1.35 at

Kirschberg & Co's

P. S. These Boy's Shoes are sold all over for $1.75.

TRY

Lane & Connelly's Cigars.

The "Ivy."

Imported Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

John Cunnea, Prop.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Notice.

I will locate men with families on government land free of charge. Men with families only, none other need apply.

Address: H. Klink, Dungeness, Wash.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.

Herbert E. Willson, Plaintiff,
vs.
B. H. Burgess and Schwabacher Brothers and Company, Defendants.

The State of Washington to B. H. Burgess and Schwabacher Brothers and Company, the above-named defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND required to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to wit the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1896, and answer the complaint and serve a copy of your answer on the person whose name is subscribed to this summons at the place specined following his said name, and defend the above-entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which is now on file in the office of the clerk of Clallam county, Washington.

This action is brought to recover a judgment against B. H. Burgess for the sum of $1160 on two promissory notes dated March 10, 1892, being for $800 and $360 respectively, with interest at ten per cent. from date, and for the purpose of foreclosing a certain mortgage securing the payment of said notes upon the Northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 31, north of Range 12 West of Willamette Meridian, and to foreclose and bar the equity of redemption of the other defendants.

W. L. MARQUARDT,
P. O. Address, Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washingington for Clallam County.

Merchants National Bank, a Corporation, Plaintiff.
vs.
Warren R. Dodge, Emma A. Dodge and Inez May Dodge. Defendants.

The State of Washington to Inez May Dodge, Warren R. Dodge and Emma A. Dodge, the above named defendents:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to-wit the 12th day of June, 1896, and answer the complaint and serve a copy of your answer on the person whose name is subscribed to this summons at the place specified following his said name, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered agaiust you according to the demand in the complaint which is now on file in the office of the clerk of Clallam County.

This action is brought to recover a judgment against Warren R. Dodge and Emma A. Dodge for the sum of $600 and interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month until due, and three per cent. per month after due until paid, and for the sum of $50 attorney fee, upon a promissory note dated July 30, 1894, and signed by Warren R. Dodge and Emma A. Dodge, and for the purpose of foreclosing a certain mortgage dated July 30, 1894, upon lots 18 and 19, block 13, of the Original Government Townsite of Port Angeles, as per plat on file in the U. S. Land Office, and to foreclose and bar the equity of redemption of the defendant Inez May Dodge.

W. L. MARQUARDT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, Port Angeles, Washington.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., June 8th, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Harry E. Lutz, Commissioner U. S. Circuit court, at Port Angeles, Wash., on Saturday, July 18th, 1896, viz:

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Hd. No. 16339, for the SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ SW ¼, Sec. 20, Tp. 29 N., R 7 W.

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

William J. Ware, A. J. Adams, Albert Freeman, Charles Johnson, all of Port Angeles, Wash.

Wm. D. O'TOOLE, Reg.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Clallam County.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Dunning, deceased.

Samuel S. Irwin, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Henry Dunning, deceased, having this day filed herein his petition for the distribution of the residue of said estate, it is now ordered that all persons interested in said estate be and appear before this court at the court room of this court at Port Angeles in said Clallam county, on Saturday, the 22nd day of August, 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there show cause, if any exists, why the residue of said estate should not be distributed to the person or persons entitled thereto.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be published in five consecutive weekly issues of THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said 22nd day of August, 1896.

[Signed] JAS. G. McCLINTON, Judge.
Dated July 15th, 1896.

State of Washington, County of Clallam, ss.

I, A. A. Richardson, clerk to the court above named do hereby certify that the above is a full true and correct copy of the order of said court made and entered this day, requiring all persons interested in the above named estate to appear and show cause why distribution of said estate should not be made,

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 15th day of July, 1896.

{SEAL} A. A. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Superior Court, for Clallam County, Washington.

Date of first publication July 17, 1896.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A D. 1896.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Relief for Ladies—Ladies suffering from irregular monthly periods or suppressed menstruation from whatever cause, will find speedy relief and a permanent cure in the use of "Diamond Ointment," the most marvelous medical discovery of the age. No dangerous drugs, poisonous pills or murderous instruments. Simple treatment. As easy to use as vaseline. The only known remedy that is a sure and safe **Preventive.** The invention of a leading French physician. Sent sealed secure from observation upon receipt of price, $2.00 per package or three packages for $5.00. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Address, DIAMOND CHEMICAL CO., Seattle, Wash., P. O. Box 341. We pay express.