THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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FREE HOMES FOR ALL

Port Angeles Offers Them to All Who Apply.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS

Grateful Squatters Meet Sunday, and Extend Thanks to Congress—Honor Due Messrs. Mayor Smith, J. S. Coolican and C. S. Young.

The squatters have been stirred to some activity by the news from Washington of the passage of the Sundry Civil Bill by the House, containing the amendment giving to all bona fide settlers on the reservation prior to the approval of the appraisment the lots upon which they have made valuable improvements.

Sunday, dodgers were got out calling a meeting of the squatters Sunday afternoon to express their approval of the action of Congress and of the delegation sent to Washington by Port Angeles.

They were called to order by John Hansen, formerly president of the Squatter's Association, who stated that he thought we should show our appreciation, of the action of Congress in regard to the Port Angeles Reservation, in opening it for actual settlers, and allowing, those already settled, the right to get their homes.

H. Cramer was chosen President, and D. O'Brien Secretary.

The following Resolution was read and adopted:

RESOLVED, that we recognize and appreciate the action of Congress in behalf of our people here. And we tender them a vote of thanks, also our committee and representative for their assistance in the matter. And be it further

RESOLVED, that we want, and will welcome, all bona fide settlers on the Townsite Reserve, we do not want, and will not encourage those who come here to take lots without doing their share of improvements, there-by keeping out those who wish to make homes among us.

The free homes on the Reservation are again in demand. People are now taking up lots with a renewed energy. It again commences to seem like the times witnessed last winter. People are seen making for the reserve with axes and other tools, with which to clear lots and to make houses.

The opening of this magnificent townsite to settlement means a great deal. It is a boon, indeed, for those who deire cheap homes. It also affords Port Angeles something that no other city in the United States can boast of. Port Angeles is the only city in the civilized world that offers a home almost absolutely free to any one who will come and locate on it, and improve it.

WORLDS FAIR.

Attractive Features of Washington's Exhibit.

Mr. William L. LaFollette of Pullman, Washington, who has been appointid Superntendent of the Agricultural Department in this State's World Fair work, is arranging to adorn the great agricultural display that will be sent from this State with a complete model Washington farm in miniature. He will have farm houses, barns, fences and fields of growing grain. There will be fields of summer follow with tiny gang plows in the furrows. Threshers, binders, and all other farm machinery will be shown in maniature just as they appear while in use here in the far west.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF FLAX.

Colonel Frank J. Parker, of Walla Walla, has long been an inthusiastic advocate of Flax culture in this State. He says it can be demonstrated to any one's satisfaction that there would be immense revenue from flax crops, but the farmers out here are all cavalrymen. They ride gang plows, they ride on the harvesters and they thrash by steam. In fact they make so many short-cuts in farm work that they would not have patience with the ardous, though profitable, culture of flax. He is determined to show the world, however, that Washington can raise an abundance of superior flax. He has procured from Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the California Agricultural Colledge 160 pounds of fiber flax seed which will be planted and carefully cultivated here in the Walla Walla valley and elsewhere in the State. The crop will then be carefully gathered and interesting exhibits made. The flax will be shown in all its stages of groth and preperation for manufacture. The fibre will be sent to some eastern factury and made up into souvenir fabrics to exhibit in in the Agricultural Deprtment and the Washington State building. Col. Parker agrees to bear all the expenses attached to the exhibit from first to last, stimulating only that he be permitted to give away the souvenir fabrics at the close of the Exposition.

PANEL FROM PACIFIC COUNTY.

The people of South Bend have gladly consented to supply an artistic panel of native wood decorated with a bit of Pacific county scenery, to beautify Washington's building at the World's Fair.

TO MAKE THE FRUIT COLLECTIONS.

The State Board of Horitilulture will meet in Walla Walla on June 1 and 2, when plans will be matured to begin the active and energetic work of collectig a complete exhibit of this year's fruit.

COLD STORAGE AT CHICAGO.

Another idea of Superintendant La-Follette that will undonbtably be adopted is to erect a cold storage safe with glass sides and neatly arranged shelving.

In this will be shown during their season the fresh fruits of Washineton. The collections in this State will keep the supply going to Chicago by lightening express. First the safe will be filled with luscious strawberries and from that on during the succeeding seasons as the fruits ripen the cold storage fruit display will be kept going with all varieties of ripened fruit from May 1st until October 30, 1893, or during the whole of the great exposition.

Advertise Clallam.

The general immigration agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, Mr. P. B. Groat, is gathering statistical matter for the publication of a circular giving information in regards to farming lands in Washington and Idaho. He solicits information from the settlers in the different localities of these states, giving an accurate description of the country, its topography, the nature of the soil, area of unoccupied land, and such other facts as will prove of value in advertising the different sections of the state. An edition consisting of 325,000 will be issued. Of these 200,000 will be priated in English and 125,000 in German, Norwegian and Swedish. Aid him in his praiseworthy endeavor, and somewhat difficult task, and you will thereby advertise your respective locality.

In a circular issued, Mr. Groat makes the following suggestions for writers of letters for the forthcoming publication, which should be addressed to him:

State the amount of money on hand and the number and value of live stock and other property possessed at the time of settlement, to show what the writer had to commence with in opening a farm in a new country.

Give the acreage of land taken up, with the date, and whether government, railroad or other land. If government land, state whether homestead, pre-emption or tree claim, and the amount of entry fees; and if pre-empted, state the cost, and whether the amount paid was realized from crops raised on the land. If land was purchased of the railroad or of individuals, state the amount paid for it.

Give the acreage broken and put under cultivation each year; the kind of crops raised, yield per acre and prices realized; the success of the writer in raising fruit, garden products and poultry, and in dairying.

Reference to the highly productive character of the soil; the early commencement of farming in the spring and the methods of harvesting should be made in the letter.

The public schools and churches; the religious and social privileges; the convenience to towns and markets; the warehouse and railroad transportation facilities.

The area of unoccupied government and railroad lands open to settlement in the vicinity.

The products which the country is adapted to, and the superiority of the grains, fruits and vegetables raised.

The mild and beautiful climate and the character of the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons, and the source of supply of fuel should be mentioned.

Letters from farmers in Western Washington should include information concerning the amount of timber on their land and the use made of it, whether it was cut and sold to saw mills, and if so used, the amount obtained therefor; or, if burned and destroyed, the cost of clearing per acre, and describe the methods employed in clearing the land for cultivation. They should also include statements of the profits made on small acreages in fruits, berries, hops, grass and market gardens, as compared with the profits on large grain farms in the Eastern States.

Those who desire to aid in bringing settlers to the state can do so by writing letters to Mr. Groat, telling their own experience.

Interest continues unabated in the sugar beet industry throughout Eastern Washington and especially in the Palouse country, where the quantity of seed planted this season will be almost sufficient nucleus for the establishment of a beet sugar factory, which will not be long in making its appearance. F. A. English, of Farmington, who was raised near Magdeburg, one of the greatest beet sugar producing cities in the world, is of the opinion that the Palouse country will make one of the grandest showings in this line of any portion of the country, and have a practical monopoly of the northwest. Mr. English also put out 4000 fruit trees last season.

Seattle is decreasing its police force.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Clallam County Convention.

CLEVELAND OUR CHIEF

A Ringing Platform Adopted – Tarl Reform and Free Coinage Endorsed—Alive on State Issues—Ring Rule Condemned.

The Democratic County Convention for the purpose of choosing six delegates and six alternate delegates to attend the State Convention which meet at Vancouver Wednesday, and elected delegates to the National Convention met in the Opera House in this city Saturday, last.

Entire good feeling, harmonious proceedings and an air of confidence were the chief chacteristic of the day's work.

Promptly at 11 o'clock, Donald McInnes, Chairman of the County Central Committee, called the delegates assembled to order. He called Thomas Malony as secretary and stated the object of the meeting.

On motion of A.A. Richardson, of Beaver, these officers were selected the temporary officers of the convention, and the chairman was authorized to appoint committees on credentials, on order of business, on permanent organization and on resolutions.

The following were appointed:

On credentials, John W. Troy, Geo. W. Meagher and J. Harvey Young; order of business, A. A. Richardson, Keats Montrose, James B. Dick, J. H. Johnson and J. W. Weir; on permanent organization, D. W. Bryan, Wm. H. Carey, H. B. Crockett, W. A. Daniels and Alex. Clark; on resolutions, Thomas Malony, R. A. Grimes and Malcolm McGill.

The convention then on motion of John W. Troy, adjourned until half past one o'clock.

The different committees at once went into session.

The committee on credentials met in the Postal Telegraph Co.'s office, that on resolutions in the Clallam County Abstract and Trust Co.'s office, the committee on order of business met in Judge Lane's office and the committee on permanent organization met in McInnes & Campbell's real estate office.

On re-assembling the convention at once got to business, by taking up the reports of the committees, that of the committee on order of business being first. It was as follows:

Your Committee on the order of business would respectfully report their recommendations as follows:

The order of business of the convention shall be:

1st Report of committee credentials.

2nd Report of committee on permanent organization.

3rd Report of committee on resolutions.

4th Election by ballot of delegates and alternates to state convention.

5th That this convention appoint a central committeeman in each voting precinct in Clallam county where a vacancy may exist.

6th That your committee would earnestly recommend the holding of the democratic convention in this city for the nomination of candidates to fill the county offices at an early day, to be fixed by this convention not later than July 1st.

7th Any miscellaneous matter which may be properly brought before this convention. A. A. RICHARDSON. Chairman.

The report was adopted in all except the sixth paragraph, on motion of J. W. Troy, seconded by A. A. Richardson.

The committee on credentials reported as follows:

We your committee on credentials beg to report that we have examined the credentials of delegates elected at the primaries held in the different precincts of Clallam County to elect delegates to attend the county convention to select delegates to the state convention which meets May 25th, at Vancouver, and we find the following entitled to admission to this convention:

Blyn—Not represented.
Sequim—Not represented.
Texas Valley—W. A. Daniels.
Dungeness—Alex. Henderson, J. B. Dick.
Rena—Not represented.
Coleville—Smith Troy by Jno. W Troy, proxy.
Port Angeles No. 1—Thomas Malony, Geo. W. Meagher.
Port Angeles No 2—R. A. Grimes, D. P. Quinn, by D. McInnes proxy.
Belleview—J. W. Weir, and B. F. Seeley by J. W. Weir, proxy.
Garaghty—W. H. Carey, Malcolm McGill.
Carver—J. H. Johnson, H. B. Crockett.
Wenomah — Nicholas Phillips by George Larner, proxy.
Eden—Alex. Clark.
Port Crescent—D. W. Bryan and J. H. Albright, by D. W. Bryan, proxy.
Gettysburg—Not represented.
Pysht—Not represented.
Clallam Bay- Keats Montrose.
Neah Bay—Not represented.
Beaver—A. A. Richardson.
Shuwah—Not represented.
Forks—Not represented.
Quillayute — O. Errickson by J. W. Troy, proxy.
Ozette—Not represented.
Kannal—J. H. Young. T. J. Gilmore.

J. W. TROY, Chairman.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged on motion of D. W. Bryan, seconded by J. H. Johnson.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

Your committee on permanent organization, recommends as follows: That the temporary organization be made the permanent organization with Donald McInnes as chairman and Thomas Malony as secretary. D. W. BRYAN. Chairman.

On motion of D. McInnes, seconed by J. W. Troy, the report was amended by substituting the name of A. A. Richardson for Donald McInnes, the report was then on motion adopted, and R. A. Grimes and D. W. Bryan as a committee escorted Mr. Richardson to the chair.

The committee on resolutions, reported the following

PLATFORM:

The Democrats of Clallam County on this, the first opportunity they have had of presenting their views to the people of the county, declare as follows;

On national questions we hereby pledge our undivided support to all measures looking toward an administration of the affairs of the government of our country on the principles adopted by the national Democratic convention of 1888, and so emphatically endorsed by the people generally at the congressional election of 1890.

1st We are unalterably opposed to the present oppressive tariff laws, and demand that every effort of Democratic representatives in congress be toward their early repeal, and a tariff based upon the actual needs of government, economically administered, be enacted at the earliest date possible.

2nd—We recognize in Grover Cleveland a man of indomitable courage, honesty of purpose and a true exponent of Democratic principles, and hereby instruct the delegates who shall be elected from this convention to attend the state convention to be held at the city of Vancouver, on the 26th inst., to exercise their best endeavor to select a delegation to the national convention to be held in Chicago on June 21st, pledged in advance to his nomination, and to effect this result the delegation fro this county is instructed to vote as unit.

3rd—Money should be for all classes and of uniform purchasing power a in volume sufficient to do the vast ' ness of this great nation. We, ther demand that silver be admitted to mints for coinage purposes on a p with gold, and other safe adopted to increase of national curren c

4th—We demand t tunity to secure homes main be made as free fron as is consistent with safely a the homeless millions, and that surveyed portions suitable for ment and occupancy be surveyed at earliest date possible.

On state issues, we demand: 1st T the present revenue law, with its oppr sive and unjust penalties, be repealed the next legislature.

2d—That excessive and large salari paid present state officials be reduced such amounts as are paid for services like responsibility and ability in otl occupations.

3rd—That laws be enacted prohibit organizations known as Pinkerton tectives and like organizations, from ing business within the limits of t state. Regulating tariff on freight passenger traffic over the railways steamboat lines of the state. Perm ting county commissioners to bu county roads by direct employm citizens at so much per diem, the contract system, and the of such laws as will secure the greatest measure of loc ment.

On county issues, we r essity of condemning county commissioners for travrgance in the manager affairs. They have paid l

CONTINUED ON 1

THE DEMOCRAT.

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THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

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Sample copies sent to any address free.

Entered as second-class matter, in the Post office at Port Angeles, Washington.

JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.

FOR five dollars in advance THE DEMOCRAT will announce candidates for nominations for offices. The announcement to remain in until after the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The first war note of the campaign was sounded by the local Democracy Saturday.

It has the right ring.

It is clear and pointed. No doubt as to its meaning can exist.

The platform adopted at Saturday's convention is truly Democratic from beginning to end. It is for refoim all along the line. It indicates that the Democratic party of Clallam will go into the coming campaign on no uncertain foundation.

The Democrats of Clallam county are first for tariff-reform. They are opposed to an ultra war-tariff in times of peace, levied in such an unfair and unjust manner that the farmer bears the great bulk of government on account of his being the greatest consumer, and at the same time receives absolutely no protection, having to sell his product in a market that is free to all the world, while he pays tribute in extra prices to the American manufacturer. The Democrats of Clallam county join the great party of reform in the nation and demand that this method cease.

Consistent with this demand is an endorsement of Grover Cleveland, the greatest of our reformer statesman, for the presidency.

The Clallam county Democrats believe that money should be for the farmer, the miner, the laborer as well as for the banker, the broker or the bondholder; for the west as well as for the east. They, therefore, ask for free coinage of silver and an expansion of the volume of our currency.

They are opposed to the delays in opening the public domain on technical points.

The Clallam county Democracy is strongly opposed to our state revenue law with its unjust discrimination against the debtor and its oppressive penalties. They believe our state government is an expensive institution and ask that salaries be reduced.

True to their Democracy, they have denounced the legalized hiring of Pinkertion's or Sullivan's human blood hounds to bully and brow-beat free citizens into submittiug to outrages imposed upon them by soulless corporations, or individuals owned by them. In justice to the public, they demand that freight and passenger rates be regulated by law.

Sick and tired with our corrupt system of contract labor they demand that labor on public works be done by the day, under supervision of trustworthy officials.

On county affairs they are positive. The Clallam county Commissioners are condemned in un- [illegible] terms. The charges of [illegible] e, of favoritism and of [illegible] the interests of the peo- [illegible] those of the contractor are [illegible] by all to be too true. The [illegible] cord of the Burlingame road is too familiar to the people of Clallam county to need comment upon at this time.

As has been the custom, the Democracy has spoken. Its position is now defined. It goes before the people on the principles it represents. Its stand is bold, positive and aggressive.

With these principles and with a ticket that will be evidence in itself that the platform of the party shall be the standard by which they will gauge their official actions, the Democratic party of Clallam county propose to go to the people for their verdict, confident that the right will prevail.

TRAITOR HAZZARD.

[illegible] retary George Hazzard has [illegible] ded in making a conspicuous [illegible] himself. He has proven [illegible] his party.

[illegible] his treachery to Democracy [illegible] dug a political grave for [illegible] and it only remains for [illegible] nocrats of the state to see that he fills it, and is covered so deep that he will never arise again.

Mr. Hazzard, the Democracy of the state of Washington has no use for bosses or traitors. Your doom is sealed. You will have to go and make room for a Democrat.

WITH characteristic unfairness and proneness to misrepresent, the Tribune attacks our faithful and efficient county sheriff. It accuses him with extravagance for taking a deputy as a guard to assist him in taking a burglar to the state penitentiary. This the sheriff did, and it is strictly in accordance with the law, which permits him to do so, and the state pays the expense. Not one cent of the cost of this has to be paid by Clallam county. Come again, Tribune.

ALTHOUGH the present city council was elected as a non-partisan body, THE DEMOCRAT is willing that it should be considered as a Democratic council.

THE DEMOCRAT is also willing that the record of Mr. Peterson should be accepted as the position of the Republican party on matters that have been considered by the city council.

It is true that a man whose ideas are nearly always negative, and who nearly always either votes against every proposition that comes up or declines to vote at all, is sometimes on the right side.

IF the Tribune is so anxious that all charges against public officers be accompanied with proof, why does it not attempt to show wherein the present city council has been guilty of favoritism?

Can it be that it depends on whether the accused officer is a Democrat or a Republican?

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

MR. PETERSON, the Republican member of the city council, with the boasted record against high taxation, voted to approve the assessment roll, as equalized, and for the levy, also.

No capital made there, Mr. Tribune.

THE Tribune's attack on the Democratic platform is as false as it is ridiculous. The people of Clallam county already have enough evidence to sustain the indictment that has been made against the Republican administration of Clallam county, and the campaign has but just begun.

CLALLAM COUNTY was honored by the State Convention by the election of Mr. Thomas Malony, one of our best and most faithful as well as ablest citizens, as alternate delegate to the national convention. His name headed the list.

SINCE it has become the policy of this government to make appropriations for the benefit of rivers and harbors, let some of the trout streams rest awhile, and let Congress make an appropriation for Lake Washington.

THE summary conviction and execution of Deeming of "Jack the Ripper" fame, in Australia should be taken as an example in some of our American courts.

THE DEMOCRAT, commencing with this this issue, will have a tariff reform department on the fourth page. The matter is carefully prepared by the Tariff Reform Club, of New York.

THE Republican, of Clallam Bay has made its appearance. It is clearly a protege of the Port Angeles Republican ring.

How does the Tribune people find out so much about the city council?

That paper never has a representative at the council meetings.

THE Tribune is always indecent, as well as unreliable and untruthful.

Its reference to the personnel of the Democratic county convention was all of these.

ABOUT one-third of the vote of Wyoming is cast by the women. There are a few democrats among them but not many.—Palouse Gazette.

We always did claim that the most intelligent as well as the prettiest women in the world lived in the state of Washington. This is proof of it. Washington went Democratic at every election when the women voted.

The State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Vancouver Wednesday and selected the following delegates to the national convention: John Collins, of King; C. W. Griggs, of Pierce; F. P. Hogan, of Spokane; H. J. Snively, of Yakima; M. J. Maloney, of Whatcom; H. S. Blandford, Walla Walla; W. H. Dumphey, Whitman; J. A. Munday, Clarke.

Alternates—Thomas Malony, of Clallam; L. D. Ross, King; T. F. Maher, Lincoln; D. Shelton, Mason; A. T. Perry, King; L. C. Dillman, Spokane; J. D. Maddox, Clarke; A. McDonald, Columbia.

The delegates are all for Cleveland.

James Hamilton Lewis received a hearty ovation.

AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, May, 16, 1892.

Mr. Harrison has more trouble in his official family, as if the Blaine shadow, which crosses his path at every turn, were not cross enough for any ordinary President to bear. Secretaries Foster and Elkins, who have jointly managed Mr. Harrison's campaign for renomination up to this time, now threaten to desert him and cast their influence with tthe opposition. The cause of this revolt is the return to this country of John C. New, who comes for the purpose of of taking full control of the Harrison forces, making Foster and Elkins merely subordinate figures during the remainder of the fight. If the threat is carried out, goodbye to Mr Harrison's hopes.

The sudden death of Senator Barbour, of Virginia, on Saturday morning from heart failure, is a loss to his state, his party and his country, that will long be felt. As a party leader he has had no superior in his state, and few in the nation; as a senator his long experience in public life gave him a prestige which the ablest men can in no other way acquire, a prestige that was valuable to his state and his party, and which was never used for his personal advantage. Personally he was as Senator McMillan said, "My ideal of the perfect gentleman," and was liked by all who knew him. Funeral services were held over the remains this afternoon in the senate chamber. The names of Gen. McKinney and ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee are spoken of as candidates for the vacancy in the senate.

Chairman Springer is again hard at work, and he expects several new tariff bills, including free copper and iron ores and a reduction in the duty on steel rails, to be reported to the house shortly. Free binding-twine is finding friends among the republican senators from the west and a movement is on foot to yoke it with free refined sugar and push it through the senate.

There is a marked difference of opinion among democratic senators as to the policy the party should at this time adopt in dealing with appropriations for new vessels for the navy. Senator Gorman takes the ground that the country should have a navy to be proud of and that the cry of economy should not prevent the spending of a liberal amount of money in building new ships. Senator Mills, on the other hand, says he is opposed to a government which would today if it were a private corporation, be in the hands of a receiver, spending money that it has not in its treasury, for something that is not absolutely necessary, and favors striking out all appropriations for new ships and letting the government come back to the lesson that governments, like individuals, must live within their incomes. There was the same difference of opinion when the naval appropriation bill, now being considered by the senate, was before the house, and the bill as passed by the house, was a compromise between those who wished to appropriate a very large amount for new vessels and those opposed to making any appropriation for that purpose.

So far the much advertised battle-royal between Civil Service Commissioner Rossevelt and Postmaster General Wanamaker has got no further than the harmless "you're another" stage.

Secretary Foster has at last concluded to assume responsibility for the expenditure if immigrant head money upon the improvement on Ellis' Island, and, in a letter that will probably bring forth a reply, he has so informed the house and senate committees on Immigration, which are jointly investigating the subject. His assuming the responsibility for this expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars does not, however, make the expenditure legal, as he may learn before Congress gets through with the investigation.

Governor McKinley sneaked into town last week for the purpose of conferring with some of his friends who want him to formally enter the Presidential race, and the fact that he tried to keep his visit a profound secret by failing to register at the hotel, and that he neglected to call on either Mr. Harrison or Mr. Blaine makes it look as though the Major was lending a willing ear to the siren voices of the anti-Harrisons.

Said Senator Hill to a friend: "If I attempted to deny every newspaper "fake" that is printed about me, I should have no time for anything else. You may always put down as untrue any newspaper statement pretending to say what my future actions will be upon any question. I see no reason why the public should believe that any public man would be so silly as to announce through the newspapers his intentions, thus giving his opponents an opportunity to defeat his plans; but evidently the editors of some papers believe they do, or they would not print the columns of non ense about the Presidential candidates that are sent out from Washington."

Frank T. Balch, a merchant at Boston in the Quilayute country, was in this city yesterday.

Judge L. M. Lane was called to his father's bedside in Kansas Tuesday morning. His father is suffering from diabetis and cannot recover. Judge Lane will probably be gone three weeks.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

favorites, notwithstanding protests from a large number of the tax payers; they have accepted roads not built in accordance with the plans and specifications as regularly adopted; they have passed upon estimates of "extras" and allowed them when justice to all interests demanded that all such "extras" should have been rejected.

The republican board of county commissioners have proven their inability to conduct the affairs of the county with such economy as present and past conditions demand, and it is now the duty of all citizens regardless of party affiliations, to unite in the coming election to effect such a change as will guarantee a better and more economic administration of the county's affairs.

We congratulate the people of Clallam county that for the first time the county has been blessed with a paper, upon which they can depend to disseminate the principles of democracy and good government, and therefore we declare THE DEMOCRAT the official organ of the democracy of Clallam county, and request that all democrats give said paper substantial support.

On motion of Donald McInnes the platform was unanimously adopted.

Nominations for delegates to the state convention were then declared in order. The following were placed in nomination, George Larner, Thomas Malony, C. E. Mallette, Judge W. H. Rowan, Donald McInnes, J. B. Dick and H. B. Crockett.

On the first ballot the first five named were chosen delegates, Dick and Crockett having tied for the sixth place. The candidates then drew lots, and Crockett won the tie.

The following were chosen alternates: G. W. Meagher, W. H. Carey, J. W. Troy, J. H. Young, Keats Montrose and W. W. Dedman.

The convention then took up the filling of the vacancies in th central committee. As it now stands the central committee is:

Blyn, J. H. Riley; Sequim, Herman Sindars; Texas Valley, E. Fred Morris; Dungeness, J. W. Cays; Rena, W. F. Hooker; Coleville, J. G. O'Brien; Belleview, J. W. Weir; Port Angeles No. 1, J. B. Spears; Port Angeles No. 2, Donald McInnes; Geraghty, Malcolm McGill; Carver, Joseph Decor; Kanal, J. H. Young; Wenomah, Louis P. Disque; Eden, R. H. Deming; Port Crescent, R. McDonnell; Gettysberg, M. Minnehan: Pysht, Samuel Nelson; Clallam Bay, W. H. Rowan; East Clallam, Keats Montrose; Neah Bay, Charles Adie; Beaver, S. B. Laughlin; Forks, R. L. Sebastian; Shuwah, Jacob Fassel; Quillayute, J. D. Hagadorne.

The convention then took up the article of order of business refering to the date of holding the county convention after some discussion the article was striken from the report on motion of Donald McInnes.

The convention was throughout harmonious and enthusiastic.

The reading of the platform was frquently interrupted by applause. Especially was every mention of Cleveland's name applauded. It was clearly and decidedly a Cleveland convention.

At the conclusion of the day's work Judge Lane was called for and gave convention an enthusiastic speech, congratulating them on their businesslike manner of doing business. He congratulated them on being members of the only party that has weathered every storm, and stands today on the same rock of eternal truth that Thomas Jefferson stood on at the formation of our republic.

Judge Lane was enthusiastically applauded.

Donald McInnes then spoke on local issues for several minutes in a vigorous manner.

The convention finally adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock, on motion of Jno. W. Troy.

A Glimmer of Hope.

The light which peeps through the Egyptian darkness of railroad development on this side of the Sound, is condensed in the following paragraph from the Olympia Standard:

The work of relocating the Union Pacific grade on the Portland and Puget Sound extension, it is currently reported, will begin early next month. The object will be to reduce the grade to a lineage that will not exceed one per cent.

With work resumed on the U. P. Puget Sound extension, operations will be simultaneously begun on the Port Townsend Southern and the Port Angeles Southern railways.

The Logging Industry.

The three logging camps now in operation at and near Gettysburg are rushing work along in great shape. Both Hall & Bishop and Van Allen & Meyers have booms ready to go out, and Peter Mohrdick will have a boom completed within two weeks.—Port Crescent Leader.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

IT HAS DISGUSTED EVEN THE M'KINLEYITES BY ITS GREED.

The Combination Has Forced Down the Price of Raw Sugar and Raised the Price of Refined, Thus Adding About $16,000,000 to Its Yearly Profits.

The Philadelphia Press, the high tariff organ of the Manufacturers' club, thus scores the sugar trust:

"Congress has provided that many millions of revenue heretofore obtained from sugar duties shall be diverted from the public treasury and be given to the people. The trust, under the shelter given to it by congress for a wise and fair purpose, proposes in turn to divert a portion of this money from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the members of the trust.

"Brethren, we say to you that if the protective system is to be employed for such purposes as this, the game is up. No champion of that system can succeed, even if he were willing to try, in commending to the people at one and the same time the protective system and the sugar trust. It is quite impossible to expect the nation to regard with enthusiasm, because it proposed to reduce the price of sugar, a law which enables the sugar trust to defeat that intention. What the purpose of the act is consumers do not so much care.

"The thing that appeals most strongly to them is the actual fact that sugar prices have fallen. Now, if sugar prices shall again advance under the manipulation of a protected conspiracy against the people, it will be useless to commend consumers to the purpose of Mr. McKinley. They will conclude, and rightly conclude, that if the whole benefit of the lower duties is not to come to them, it should go once again into the treasury of the United States. The opponents of the protective system will have placed in their hands, at the most critical moment in the history of American protection, a potent weapon with which to assail the protective theory, and we venture to say that there is small reason to doubt that the result will be overwhelming defeat for the protective system.

"Openly, in view of every man in the nation, there will be unanswerable demonstration that the free traders do not lack justification for their often repeated allegation that the protective tariff is used by manufacturers for the purpose of enriching themselves at the cost of their fellow citizens. The formation of the trust is indeed a challenge issued to the people. The latter, through their representatives in congress, have decreed that sugar shall be cheapened. The trust, on the contrary, declares that it shall not be cheapened. There can be no doubt of the conclusion of this conflict of interests if the people shall be thoroughly roused, but there is some reason for fearing that the consequences may involve other than the offending parties. The sugar trust places the entire manufacturing interest of the country in jeopardy by its action, and in behalf of that interest we enter protest against the course that it is pursuing.

"Protesting, however, is likely to be of small service in averting the peril in which protected industry has been placed by this combination. There can be no safety but in action, and it may be conjectured that there would be few expressions of grief from protectionists if a Republican senate should join with a Democratic house in sending to a Republican president, just as soon as the sugar trust has made its monopoly complete, a bill placing all grades of refined sugar upon the free list. The protectionists who defend protection upon grounds of public interest have no concern to apologize for it when it is perverted to the interest of a few private individuals. In truth, such abuse of the system ought to encounter prompt resistance from the sincere friends of home industry, for the man who misuses the tariff in such a manner is a more dangerous enemy of the system than the most active of the apostles of free trade. The question for consideration would appear to be, Shall the sugar trust be permitted to use protection for the overthrow of protection?"

Protected by the tariff on refined sugar, the sugar trust is now making profits at the rate of 73.08 per cent. on the actual value of its properties. The work required of the men employed in the sugar house is the hardest kind of work possible, and a considerable number of the men are forced to work in intense heat. The low rate of wages, $1.50 per day of ten hours, which the trust is willing to pay is so low that no American workman will work in the sugar houses—even Italians prefer to work on the streets, pick rags and sell fruit. The greater part of the men employed are Poles and Hungarians, who have been brought over under contract. This is a true picture of a tariff protected industry; where are the benefits to the workingman?

The Free Tin Plate Bill.

The tin plate bill, which has been reported to the house by the committee on ways and means, proposes to go back from the McKinley rate of 2 1-5 cents per pound to the old rate of one cent per pound for two years and to keep tin plate on the free list after that time. In the report accompanying the bill the committee says: "The distinction in principle between the two" (the McKinley bill and this) "is the distinction between a demand by one citizen that he be licensed to take that which is not his own and the petition of another citizen that he be permitted to keep that which is his own." This is true and well put.

Another Factory Heard From.

Shortly after the passage of the McKinley act, N. & G. Taylor, of Philadelphia, started a tin plate factory, which, in a recent issue of The American Economist, was mentioned as turning out 900 boxes of tin plate per week. The other day this great establishment was totally destroyed by fire, and a press dispatch announced the loss at $2,500.

Professor John Marshall, of University college, London, says that yawning "may be accomplished by the will, but is often the result of involuntary imitation."

The stupendous results of the steam engine may all be traced to the boy who sat watching the steam which came from the nose of the teakettle.

Five soda crackers devoured without drinking, in 4 minutes and 20 seconds, is the latest gormandizing feat of a Kansas freak.

Port Angeles Pharmacy,

KELLER & RANDALL,

Successors to

P. F. KIERNAN.

Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

PUREST of MEDICINES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Everything in the Drug Line.

PORT ANGELES. - WASH.

Souther & Lee,

DRESSMAKERS.

Parlors in

NELSON BUILDING.

A Specialty Made of Children's Clothing and Ladies' Tailoring.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PATRONIZE.

White Labor!!

AT THE

Port Angeles

Steam Laundry

Bradford & Co.,

F. McGILL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and

General Supplies.

Front Street.

PORT ANGELES.

P. J. WILLIAMS

THE JEWELER.

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Etc.

Repairing a Specialty.

All Work Warranted.

—AT—

CLARK'S BAY VIEW HOUSE.

Front St., Port Angeles, Wash.

MOUNT BAKER SALOON

FRANK BAKER. Prop.

St. Louis beer and choicest drinks. Levy Building on Front

CITY MARKET

E. METCALFE & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Live Stock, Fresh Meat and Vegetables.

Family Trade Receives our Specia Attention.

Shipping Supplied at Lowest Rates.

Port Angeles, - Wash

BURCH'S BAZAAR

Having bought out Crockett & Garrison, I now offer to the public, at BARGAINS FOR CASH, the following:

* * A COMPLETE LINE OF * *

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER,

Paints, Oils, Fishing Tackle,

Lamps, Books, Cutlery, Etc.

Walter M. Burch,

Prop.

R. A. GRIMES, Pres. HORACE WHITE, Sec.

The Clallam County Abstract & Trust Co.

LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

The Only Complete Set of Abstracts in the County.

We invite attention of Non-Resident Property Owners to our "Care List." Correspondence Solicited.

FINE STATIONARY

AT

RAYMOND BROS.

The Finest Stock of Cigars and Candies in the City.

Agents for all American Publications.

A. L. JOHNSON,

Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables.

OFFICE--U. P. Dock, corner Front and Lincoln Streets. Port Angeles, Wash

C. J. PETERS,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

All kinds of shop work and jobbing promptly attended to.

Front Street.

MONA'S SALOON.

T. MONA, Proprietor, P. O. Box 243.

A MONA, Manager

THE DEMOCRAT.

IN THE COURTS.

NEW CASES.

No. 285—Lewis Levy vs. Fleishner Mayer & Co., R. C. Hill and T. Jackman. Suit for amages on attachment bond.

No. 286. The Farmer's Mercantile Co. vs School District No 1, suit to recover $76.55 special taxes paid under protest. The plaintiff alleges that the said taxes were illegally levied.

No. 287. Fannie Tudor vs. Nathaniel Tudor, divorce. Plaintiff alleges that they were married in 1877, that defendant has become insane at times and is dangerous, and she cannot longer live with him. She asks for divorce, custody of children and for the protection of her community rights in real and personal property.

SUPERIOR BRIEFS.

John F. Church has recovered judgment against C. E. Mallette for groceries furnished surveyors of Port Angeles Southern Railroad and for money advanced surveyors, amounting in all to $511.

Demurrer of defendant in the case of Dan. Pullen vs J. S. Maxfield has been sustained in part and the defendant was given thirty days in which to answer.

Decree of foreclosure of mortgage has been granted A. U. Davis and C. F. Clapp, as intervenor, against N. F. Tudor. The judgment in favor of Davis is $1563.83 being the first lien, and that for Clapp of $594.38 is declared second lien.

Judgment on promissory notes and claims have been granted A. U. Davis against N. F. Tudor announcing to $2548.82 and costs.

Chas. C. Babcock was admitted to practice law in the state of Washington.

The injunction asked for by C. C. Bowman against H. J. McGregor, W. B. Gould as sheriff and the Puget Mill Co., has been made perpetual.

The motion of the defendant in the case of W. H. Greene vs Louis Williams praying for a confirmation of sale heretofore made, has been denied.

Edward Pederson made final homestead proof for se¼ sec. 25, tp. 30 n r 5 w., Monday before the clerk of probate court.

An order has been made providing for the sale of personal property in estate of James Heard, deceased.

Orders finding due notice to creditors in the estate of John Carroll, deceased and John F. Gustafson, deceased.

PERSONAL.

J. M. Maggert returned to Angeles Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gould returned home today.

Collector Wasson, of Port Townsend is in this city.

A. F. Buckener of Sequim, was in town, during the week.

Horace Mason left on the Hermosa yesterday for California.

Frank McDavitt left yesterday for a trip east of the mountains.

Mr. A. A. Richardson, of Beaver, went to Port Townsend, Sunday.

A. A. Smith and Major Harding, visited Port Crescent Monday.

Attorney W. W. Felger of Port Townsend, was in town Thursday.

W. J. Ware, of Sequim. is in the city, visiting relatives and friends.

Delegates George Larner and Donald McInnes returned home today.

J. C. Haswell and T. E. Davick of Port Crescent. were in Angeles this week.

County Surveyor W. E. Smith and J. E.Semon returned from Quillayute Wednesday.

Thomas E.Miner and his daughter, Miss Bessie, of Dungeness, were in this city Monday.

E. J. Nailor of Gettysburg, is in the city. He leaves Tuesday for his home in Nebraska.

Mrs. B. F. Schwartz,left last Sunday on the Hermosa to spend a few days with friends up sound.

J. W. Cays, Charles Cays and John Wilder, of Dungeness, were in Port Angeles yesterday.

Messrs. A. A. Smith and S. J. Hall, returned from Tacoma last Sunday, where they had been in attendance at the grand lodge K. of P.

The Hon. S. S. Carlyle, a prominent attorney of Seattle, who was minister to Bolivia during Cleveland,s administration, was a visitor to this city during the week.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Shipping is increasing.

Monday will be Memorial Day.

Brightening railroad prospects.

Will Port Angeles celebrate the Fourth?

Club dance at the Opera House to-night.

Albert street, east end, is being graded this week.

The circulation of the DEMOCRAT steadily increases.

The building activity at Groveland still continues.

Strawberries are becoming plentiful in the markets.

There ia a general awakening in the lumber business on the Sound.

An immense amount of improvement is being done over all the city.

The Angeles Club will give a social hop at the Opera House to-night.

Quite an hundred citizens attended the Queen's birthday celebration at Victoria.

A social dance was given at the Squtters' Hall Thursday night, which was well attended.

The steamer Sehome will be placed on the Angeles-Seattle route the first of next month.

It is estimated that about 10,000 visitors attended the Queen's birth-day celebration at Victoria.

North Yakima was selected as the place for the next annual meeting of the grand lodge K. of P.

Port Angeles will have as neat and attractive postoffice in the Dodge-Bell building, as there is in the state.

The display of fireworks at Victoria Tuesday evening, was seen from this city, and presented a magnificent sight.

An interesting program has been prepared for Memorial Day, which will be produced at the opera house, Monday evening next.

Mr. Reese travelling agent of the N. P. Express Co., and Mr. A. C. Hamilton of Port Townsend, were in the city yesterday.

The Hon. Allen Weir will addressed the Republican club of this city next Tuesday evening on the political issues of the day.

The steamer Princess Louise Louisa came over for the excursionists who attended the Queen's celebration at Victoria from this city.

The mails have been unusually irregular this week. That this condition should exist is a source of annoyance to the entire community.

The visitors from this city to the celebration at Victoria lart Monday speak in high terms of the excellence of the day's entertainment.

The steamer Garland was placed on the Townsend-Angeles route the first of the week, the Hermosa having been temporarily withdrawn.

The county officers have all removed into the new quarters in the Catholic church, the clerk, sheriff, treasurer and surveyor removing yesterday.

Now that Port Angeles has excellent prospects for another shingle mill, who will establish the first large saw mill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day.

J. Harvey Young has resigned his position as express agent of the N. P. —Mr. Van Lihn of Van Lihn Bros. succeeds him. Express buisness will now be handled at the wharf.

The shingle output on the Sound will reach one billion this season. Before the season is over Port Angeles should materially increase that enormous amout by the establishment of several mills.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First M. E. Church, will serve strawberries, ice cream, cake and coffee, in the Gray & Chitwood building, on Monday 30th, afternoon and evening. Price 25 cents.

The society folk of Dungeness gave a dance Friday evening. Quite a number of Port Angeles people attended. Amongst them were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Church, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Crockett, Messrs. John Brown, Jr., Frank P. Fisher and C. E. Bell.

Judge W. H. Rowan of Clallam Bay, was unable to attend the Democratic State Convention, owing to an accident last Monday, in which his ankle was severely sprained. The County was represented by four delegates,—George Larner, Thomas Malony, C. E. Mallette and Donald McInnes.

The relative merits of Free Trade and Protection, will be discussed Sunday night at the Opera House. Louis Williams will represent the ideas of Protection and Dr. F. S. Lewis will hold up the banner of Free Trade. It is safe to say that the cause of Free Trade will not suffer by this debate.

A large number of citizens exercised their rights on lots on the flat at the west end, next the lagoon, the early part of the week. It was, indeed, an interesting, if not exciting scene, to watch those who were not accustomed to manipulate the ax or carpenter's tools, attempting to slash or to erect a small dwelling to comply with the requirements of the law. Port Angeles, with her thousands of free homes, is a very desirable place for the new comer.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOLDIER DEAD.

Observance of Memorial Day in Port Angeles.

Honor the soldier dead.

In observance of a beautiful custom Pacific Post, No 48, G. A. R., will appropriately observe Decoration day, with the following exercises:

The grave of late comrade W. L. Church, will be decorated by a special detail of G. A. R. early in the forenoon.

The procession will form at 1:30 p. m., sharp, on Front street, right of column resting on Laurel street in the following order:

1st. Gate City brass band.
2nd. Sons of Veterans.
3rd. Grand Army of the Republic.
4th. Women's Relief Corps.
5th. Fifty young women carrying floral offerings and representing the District of Columbia and the states and territories.
6th. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
7th. Knights of Pythias.
8th. Independent Order of Red Men.
9th. Orator of the day in carriage.
10th. Judicial, county and city officers.
11th. The public school children in their various grades with their teachers in charge.
12th. Citizens generally.

A most cordial invitation is extended to all old soldiers and sailors to join in the procession with the G. A. R., as also all citizens in general.

It is respectfully asked that all bunting be draped in black and hung at half mast.

The procession will be under the command of the marshal of the day and such assistants as he may designate. The course and continuation oi the line of march and the dismissal of procession all to be determined and promulgated by the grand marshal.

Immediately after the dismissal of the parade, all will proceed to the opera house where the exercises will be opened with singing by the quartette, after which the Hon. Allen Weir will deliver the oration of the day.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following excellent program will be produced in the evening at the opera house:

Prayer.....Rev. J. M. Baxter
Address .....Hon Allen Weir
"Star Spangled Banner".....
.....Geo. E. Fisher
Recitation.....Mrs. Herman Fisher
Song.....By School Children
Address.....G. V. Smith
Reading.....Mrs. Ornitha Kelly
Recitation.....Bertha and Iva Coolidge
Song.....Miss Julia Ferguson
Address.....H. B. Wilson
Song—"The Bugler".....Ben C. Keller
"The Soldier Tramp"...Thomas Malony
Solo.....Miss Daisy Stewart
Address.....J. C. Murphy
Recitation.....Mrs. Lena Wilcox
Male Quartette .....
...Holden, Wilson, Fisher, Bickford
The Progress of Madness.....
.....W. H. Smythe
"The Blue and Gray"...Birdie Malony
Solo.....Miss Minnie E. Lewis
"Cover Them Over"...Miss Clara Chase
"Son of a Veteran".....E. H. Hatch
Song"Under the Snow"...Dr.F.S.Lewis
Poem.....Herman Culver
To the Honored Dead.....
.....Walter Tillman
Song.....Madge and Rose Haynes
Recitation.....Clifford Babcock
"To Their Memory"....Jessie C. Ayres
Solo.....J. H. Holden
Recitation.....E. E. Severs
Banjo and Guitar Selection.....
.....S. P. Carusi and Son
Reading.....Mrs. Mary Derickson
"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"..
.....George E. Fisher
Poem..... A. M. Johnston
Recitation, Myrtle and Varo McLaughlin
.....Geo E. Fisher
(Audience join in the Chorus.)

D. P. QUINN,
H W. DOTY,
Committee on Program.

Whist Party.

Miss Belle Shearer gave a progressive whist party at her parents' residence on Caroline street, last Saturday evening. An enjoyable time was had until midnight when luncheon was served.

Those present were:

The Misses Belle Shearer, Dora Fend, Mamie Love, Zoa Shields, Wilbur Crockett, Maude Land, and Messrs. C. E. Bell, J. Langdon Bell, J. A. Wilson, Hiram Love, C. D. Ulmer, Jr. and E. H. Hatch.

The Episcopal Concert.

The concert given by the members of St. Andrews' Episcopal Mission Friday night, at the opera house was fairly attended by an appreciative audience. The program was in the main satisfactory and the selections well rendered. A pleasing inovation was made by introducing some of the children of Port Angeles to the stage.

Master Leighton Worthley and Miss Alice Henson, as Ruben and Rachael, did well, and gave evidence of budding talent.

W. H. Smythe recited the story of Gessler and William Tell, with good dramatic effect.

The solos by Mr. Keller and Mr. Holden were rendered in their usual able manner, and were well received.

The little tots, Nettie Beardsley, Alice Henson and Bertha Maggert, achieved distinction by the manner in which they rendered their pathetic songs. They were heartily encored.

The banjo and guitar selections of S. P. Carusi and son received their usual encore. Mrs. Foster sang "Night Birds Cooing."

The mixed quartette comprised of Mrs. Beardsley, Mrs. Carusi, Mr. Holden and Mr. Spears was excellent and showed talent.

The feature of the entertainment was, however, the vocal solo, "The Rover," by Miss Lewis. Miss Lewis possesses a voice of rare sweetness that cannot fail to gain the admiration of any audience. Miss Lewis received a well earned encore.

Notice.

All Odd Fellows in this city are requested to take part in the parade on Decoration day. The procession will start from Laurel street on Front street at 2 o'clock.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Attention Knights!

All Knights are requested to march in procession with Gate City Lodge No. 65, on Decoration Day. Meet at the Castle Hall at 1:30.

R. A. GRIMES, K. of R. & S.

Bank of Port Angeles makes loans to settlers to prove up with.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of transfers for the week ending May 27, as furnished by The Clallam County Abstract and Trust Co:

R Dance to W H Hart, lots 31, 32, 30, blk 1, Sea View add.....	600
Port Angeles Land Co., to P B Kearney, lots 30, 31, 32, blk 7, Gay & Bickfords add	325
Kellog Land Co., to J. McInnes, lots 98, 99, 100, blk 5, First division of Kellog Land Co's., plat of Clallam.....	235
S Swanson to A S Wilking, lots 1, and 2, blk 17, Union Pacific 2nd add.....	200
S Swanson to J E. Alstrop, lots 3 to 8, blk 17, Union Pacific 2nd add.....	600
T O Linbasy, to S Swanson, lots 1 to 8, blk 17, Union Pac 2nd add	800
G V Smith to E A Norris, lots 31 to 35, Grand View add.....	170
D R Dwyer to C Kinner, lot 37, blk 8 1st div of Kellog Land Co's ad	150
Port Angeles Land Co., to Groesback, lots 19 to 16, blk 13, Gay & Bickfords add.....	898
A J Bechler to E E Blackwood, e ½ of ne ¼ sec 17p 30 r 6	8200
E E Blackwood to C E Mallette, blk 4 and 5, Glen add	750
C F Clapp to O P Anderson, ne ¼ of se ¼ sec 15 tp 30 r 7.....	10
J H Brown to C Lee, lots 6, 7, 8, Crescent add.....	25
W Miter to J P Gleason, lot 3, sec sec 15 sw ¼ of se ¼ of and nw ¼ sec 18, tp 30, r 7.....	1425
A L Pratt to H Christianson, lot 11, blk 5 Crescent add.....	25
J A Dalphin to M Dick, lot 2, block 94, original townsite.....	500
Port Angeles Gas, Water, Electric Light&Power Co to CE Mallette its systen of water works.....	75 000
W M Weber to CZamer lot 11, block 1, P S. C C 1st add.....	125
P A Dolan to P A Dolan to P J lot 8, blk 27, Fogarty & Dolan's add.....	150
C E Mallette to Angele s Water Co system of Water Works.....	1000

Clallam Factory Still Running.

The asses that came in from Clallam bay yesterday got us "rattled" says the Townsend Leader, and we reported that the Pacific Tanning Extract company of that place had shut down. This, we are informed, is a mistake. The Extract company is still running, but the jacks employed in bark carrying lost their jobs because the factory has sufficient bark on hand to last for some time. Negotiations are now under way for the sale of the extract works to an Eastern company, and if so purchased it will be kept running, otherwise it will probably be closed down in a short time. About fifty hands are employed constantly.

A Booming Town on the Straits.

The long wharf at the new townsite, Groveland, in the Dungeness district, on the straits, built by the Groveland company, is completed, and all local steamers call at that point now. A gentleman who returned from there Monday stated to a Townsend Leader reporter that new town was a lively place. Five new buildings are in course of erection; also a large livery stable, half a dozen residences and a churce are being built. A $2,000 school-house will be erected shortly.

Whitman county besides being the banner agricultural county of the state, is fast becoming noted for the many able and prosperous newspapers which it sustains and which are being continually added to the list. It has become a sort of a Mecca for newspaper rustlers, and today supports more papers than any other county in the state, And they are, too, of a high class, a fact which is fully recognized amongst the press of the state. At present the list combrises 17 in number. Politically, four are devoted to the dissemination of democratic principles; five are independent and eight manifest a strong love for republicanism.

Ripans Taoules cure jaundice.

L. ROCKMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

AGENTS FOR

The Lion and Imperial Fire Insurance Cos. of London.

The First National Bank

—OF—

PORT ANGELES.

Paid Up Capital - - $50,000

W. W. GRAY, President,
D. W. MORSE, Vice-President,
C. P. BROWN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

F. M. Wade, D. W. Morse, W. W. Gray, David Gilmore, Lewis Levy, Frank Chambers, Sr.

THE only national bank organized in Clallam county. A general banking business transacted in all its branches Exchanges bought and sold on the principal cities of the U. S. and Europe.

Accounts of farmers, stockmen, merchants and all others throughout Clallam county solicited. Liberal terms and fair treatment guaranteed. A solid fire-proof vault. Interest paid on time deposits.

Correspondents—Hanover National Bank, New York City: Puget Sound National Bank, Seattle: National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma: First National Bank of Port Townsend, Continential National Bank, Chicago; Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco; Oregon National Bank, Portland; Gareschе Green & Co,, Bank fo British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

THE NEWS.

Warner Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Co., received a warm welcome and hearty entertainment at the hands of the citizens of Tacoma. His proposition is one of the greatest importance to not only this country but the whole world and is sure to win in time.

A cattle war is going on in Wyoming. The state militia is in the field.

Germany will take part in an anti-national silver coinage convention.

A hurricane has destroyed numerous people in and around New Zealand.

Architect Emile Bres who will design and oversee the construction at Chicago of the section allotted to the Austria exhibits, left Vienna for America Monday.

Bank of Port Angeles makes farm loans for long and short periods.

Notice of Dissolution.

The dressmaking firm of Ackles & Souther have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

MRS. ELSIE ACKLES.
MISS M. M. SOUTHER.

Date May 11, 1892.

Business Locals.

L. H. Smith's for Garland stoves

Bank of Port Angeles makes oans to settlers to prove up with.

The freshest candies at Raymond Bros.

Nickle Plate Polish at L. H Smith's.

Fine imported cigars at Raymond's.

Fisher's Pharmacy the 'Old reliable.'

The best 5c cigar in town at Raymond Bros.

Plumbing and pipe fiting at L. H. Smith's.

The finest on earth, WHAT? Kentucky Lily, at the Monogram.

The latest periodicals and finest stationary at Raymond Bros.

The lanterns at L. H. Smith's are the best in the world for 65 cents.

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

Don't forget the special BREW of Clausen & Sweeneys, at the Monogram.

First class domestic and imported liquors at bed rock prices at the Old Crow, George E. Fisher, proprietor.

The dozen of the best lanterns in the world at L .H. Smiths.

WARRANTS — For highest price for city or county warrants, call on m20:tf THOS MALONY.

Fisher's pharmacy has the most complete stock of fishing tackle ever brought to Angeles.

Lot 41, block 4, McGill's addition is to be given away at McGill's store on or before June 1.

FARM LOANS, OPTION PLAN.
J. E. BEAM.

Cheap stoves, pumps, bath-tubs sinks etc, W. Banks, at Martin's sash factory.

The Port Angeles Steam Laundry makes a specialty of doing up collars and cuffs.

Don't travel in the dark, buy the best lantern in the world at L. H. Smith's.

Patronize white labor and take your washing to the Port Angeles Steam Laundry.

Family washing at the Port Angeles Steam Laundry for from 25 to 50 cents per dozen for plain work.

Elegantly furnished rooms at George E. Fishers' Old Crow. Open day and night. A convenience for Hermosa passengers.

George E. Fisher has on hand a fine stock of imported liquors direct from the Hudson Bay company.

Call for a ham or swiss cheese sandwich when you inbibe in a glass of sparkling lager at the Old Crow.

Take home once in a while a few bottles of cold St. Louis Lager for your family.—Geo. E. Fisher's. Prescription.

Garden Hose, Garden Hose, Garden Hose. Largest consignment just received at Banks, next door to DEMOCRAT office.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms on the OPTION plan.
E. BEAM. Port Angeles, Wash.

Wanted—The public to know that every article in my store is a bargain. Call and obtain my prices, Geo. W. Meagher.

Messrs. Bradford & Co., have leased the plant of the Port Angeles Steam Laundry and are prepared to do first class work. Patronage from out of town is solicited and all such orders will meet with prompt attention.

The greatest bargains ever offered Port Angeles in notions, gents furnishing goods, etc. now to be had at Geo. W. Meaghers.

Geo. E. Fisher of the Old Crow, has always on hand, the best brands of cigars, such as "Lillies' Cuban Blossom," "Flor De Madrid," Olympian," "Rio Columbia" and other assortments.

MONEY TO LOAN

On ranches only; am prepared to close without delay loans of small or large amounts at very reasonable terms. THOS. MALONEY.

Albert Goldwater,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Eggs! Eggs!!

For Setting Purposes.

Brown Leghorns.....$1.00 per set.
Pekin Ducks.....$1.50 per set.

Edward Christopherson,
Box 148. Port Angeles, Wash

City Hotel,

American and European Plan.

Sample Room in Connection.
Free Express to all Boats.

L. F. PERSON, Prop.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the Superior court of Clallam county, state of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of James Heard, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of James Heard deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 29th day of April, 1892, by thr Superior court of Clallam county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, at my residence on Second street, between Vine and Albert streets, on the Port Angeles townsite reserve, near the city of Port Angeles, in said county, within twelve months after the date of this notice, or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1892.

R. P. WALLIS.
By R. C. Wilson, his attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Alonzo U. Davis, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 221.
Nathaniel Tu lor, Fanny Tudor and William Payne, Defendants.
Cyrus F. Clapp, Intervenor,

Under and by virtue of a decree of judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff and intervenor, and an order of sale issued out of the above named court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I have duly levedl upon as the property of the said defendant, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Clallam and State of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

The north half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the northwest quarter of section fifteen (15), township thirty (30), north of range four [4] west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appurtaining: Therefore noticeis hereby given, that on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house in the city of Port Angeles, Washington, I will sell the above described property, or so much thereof as maybe necessary to satisfy the judgment in said case, with interest, cost and attorney's fees as stated in said execution, at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder.

Dated the 24th day of May, 1892.

William B. Gould,
Sheriff of Clallam county, Wash.
By W. W. Dedman, Deputy.

Date of first publication May 27.

Summons by Publication.

State of Washington, County of Clallam. } ss

In the Justice court of Port Angeles, Precinct No. 1. W. E. Burnside, Justice of the Peace.

To W. J. S. Lawson:

In the name of the State of Washington, you are hereby notified that The Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in Port Angeles in Clallam county, State of Washington, on the 25th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there answer or the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint is that you are indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $27.25 for merchandise and lumber sold and delivered, and the further sum of $8 for rent.

Therefore plaintiff demands judgment against you for $35.25 and costs.

Complaint filed May 23, 1892.

W E. Burnside. Justice of the Peace.

R. C. Wilson, att'y for plaintiff.

Date of first publication, May 27. 20

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to and by virtue of an order of the Superior court of Clallam county, State of Washington, made on the 8th day of December, 1891, I will in obedience to said order sell at public sale on

Saturday, June 25th, 1892.

at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Port Angeles, Washington, the following real estate of Reinhard Gaser, deceased, and described as follows:

The northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township thirty north, range five west, Willamette meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof, appraised at $1,600.

Terms of sale—Twenty-five per cent of the price to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the balance to be paid in six months thereafter, said deferred payment to be secured by note of purchaser with mortgage on the property to secure payment on said note. Said note to draw 10 per cent per annum. Said purchase money to be paid in United States gold. Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

D. P. Quinn,
Administrator of the estate of said deceased.
By John C. Murphy, his attorney.

Date of first publication May 27.

Summons for Publication.

IN the Superior Court of Clallam county. State of Washington.

Emma E. Barthrop, Plaintiff
vs.
William G. Tucker, George W. Palmer, The Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony, T. J. Nolton, E. C. Adams and A. H. Adams, partners as Nolton & Adams Hardware Co., and August Albert Mitchell, Defendants.

The State of Washington to the above named defendants: William G. Tucker and George W. Palmer.

You are hereby notified that Emma E. Barthrop, plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 27th day of May, A. D., 1892, and you are required to appear and answer said complaint within sixty days from said 27th day of May, 1892, and unless you so appear and answer the same on or before the 26th day of July, 1892, the same will be taken as confessed and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, and the same will be granted.

The nature and object of the action is to recover judgment against the said George W. Palmer for the sum of $622.77, being the balance due on materials sold and delivered to said Palmer by the DeLion Barthrop Company, and used by said Palmer in the construction of the building known as the City Hotel, situated upon lands described as follows to-wit: A portion of lots numbered four, five and six, in block numbered sixteen of Norman R. Smith's subdivision of the townsite of Port Angeles, more particularly described as commencing at a point 155 feet east of the northwest corner of suburban lot number one of the townsite of Port Angeles, said point being on the south line of Front street in the city of Port Angeles, and thence running easterly along the south line of said Front street 150 feet; thence southerly at right angles to said south line of Front street 100 feet; thence westerly parallel to said south line of Front street 150 feet, and thence northerly to the place of beginning, situate in Clallam county State of Washington, which said building was so constructed by said Palmer for said defendant William G. Tucker, the owner of said lands, under a contract with said Tucker therefore, and to foreclose a certain lien perfected by said DeLion Barthrop company upon said premises for the said balance so due on said materials, by filing for record with the County Auditor of said Clallam county, on the 25th day of July, 1891, being less than ninety days after the last of said materials was so furnished, a claim and notice of lien upon said premises for said balance so due for said materials, which said claim and notice of lien are now of record at page 126 of volume 1 of the records of liens in the office of said county auditor of said Clallam county, and which said claim and lien and all the right and interest of the said The DeLion Barthrop company have been duly assigned to plaintiff.

Plaintiff prays that said lien may be foreclosed; that said premises may be sold and that from the proceeds thereof there be paid to her the said sum of $622.77, together with $1.60, the cost of recording said notice of lien, $40 as and for attorney's fees in this action, and her costs and disbursements in said action.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior court, affixed this 20th day of May, A. D. 1892.

{ SEAL } WILLIAM K. CLARK.
county clerk
and Clerk of the Superior Court

R. C. Wilson, attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication, May 27 1892.

Road Notice.

To James R. Dickinson:

Take notice that at the session of the board of county commissioners of Clallam county, Washington, commencing on the 2d day of May, 1892, the undersigned and others presented to said board their petition praying for the laying out and establishment of a county road as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the New Dungeness public cemetery, in the county road at that point, and running thence east sixteen rods and thence southwest to the north boundary line of the Barrows donation claim, the whole f said proposed road lying in the southeast quarter of section 35 in township 31, north of range 4 west, in said Clallam county, and within lands owned by you, and the whole length of said proposed road being about 28 rods:

That on the third day of May, 1892, said board, upon the hearing of said petition, duly made an order appointing Thomas Clark, Andrew Abernethy and Joseph Henderson, viewers to view said road, and Warriner Smith surveyor to survey the same and specified in said order a time and place of meeting of said viewers and surveyor.

That said viewers and surveyor will meet at the house of the undersigned near New Dungeness in said county at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 13th day of June, 1892, as specified in said order, and then proceed to view and survey said road.

That claims for compensation or damages on account of the laying out of said road must be presented to the said viewers at or before the said meeting.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1892.

GEORGE LOTZGASELL,
Principal Petitioner.

By R. C. Wilson, his attorney.

Date of first publication May 13, 1892. 18

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH., April 25, 1892.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John McPhee against Henry Cosgriff for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 12533, dated November 25, 1889, upon the lots 1 and 2, nw¼, se¼, and nw¼, sw¼, section 18, township 30 north, range 25 west, in Clallam County, Washington, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the

15th Day of June, 1892

at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of this office that personal service cannot be had it is hereby ordered by publication, posting and mailing according to rules 13 and 14 of Practice.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE Superior court of the State of Washington, for the county of Clallam.

The First National Bank of San Francisco, California, Plaintiff.
vs. No. 222.
The Citizens' Association for the Advancement of Port Angeles, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a judgement rendered in favor of the plaintiff and execution issued thereon out of the above named Court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I have duly levied upon as the property of the said defendant, the following deveribed real estate, situate in the county of Clallam, state of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

S w½ of sw¼ of se¼ of sw¼, sec 15, tp 30 n, r 6 w; se¼ of se¼ of se¼ of nw¼, sec 2, tp 30 n, r 6 w: lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 of blk 12 of Chambers addtion to Port Angeles, Wash.; se¼ of nw¼ of ne¼ of sec 28, tp 30 n, r 6 w; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, blk 1, Beatrice addition to Port Angeles, Wash.: lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, 41, blk 8, Bell's addition to Port Angeles, Wash.: urban lot 18, blk 83, original townsite of Port Angeles. Wash.; lots 12 and 13, blk 6, Gales' addition to Port Angeles, Wash.; lots 25 and 26, blk 124, D. W. Morse's subdivision of suburban lot 7, townsite of Port Angeles, Wash.; se¼ of se¼ of se¼, sec 25, tp 30 n, r 6 w; lot 6 Ocean View Home tract, Clallam county, Wash.; nw¼ of se¼ of se¼, sec 23, tp 30 n, r 7 w; s½ sw¼ of sw¼ of sw¼, sec 29, tp 30 n, r 6 w: lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, blk 2, Washington avenue addition to Port Angeles. Wash.; blk 8, Malony & Thompson's addition to Port Angeles, Wash.: lots 13, 14, 15, 16, blk 5, Grand View addition to Port Angeles, Wash.; lot 8, blk 25, Grant's addition to Port Angeles, Wash.: w½ nw¼ of nw¼ of se¼, sec 35, tp 31 n, r 7 w, all in Clallam county, Wash, together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining. Therefor notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of May, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house Port Angeles, county of Clallam, state of Washington, I will sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment in said case, with interests costs and attorney's fees, as stated in said execution, at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1892.

William B. Gould,
Sheriff of Clallam county, Wash.

Date of first publication, April 29, 1892.

SUMMONS.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON. } ss. Cause, No. 224.
CLALLAM COUNTY.

B. H. Burgess, Plaintiff,
vs.
Dennis Mahoney, Defendant

The State of Washington to the above named Defendants.

You are hereby notified that B. H. Burgess, plaintiff, has filed a complaint against you in the Superior court of the State of Washington for the county of Clallam, holding terms at Port Angeles, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this summons, to wit; sixty days after the fifteenth day of January, 1892, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 15th day of March, 1892, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of said complaint granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is for the foreclosure of a mortgage on a parcel of land in the county of Clallam, state of Washington, described as follows: The southwest quarter of section Fifteen in Township Thirty-one North of Range Twelve West, given by said defendant Dennnis Mahoney to said plaintiff, B. H. Burgess, on the 6th day of November, 1890, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing date Dec. 6th, 1890, for the sum of Two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and interest theren at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and if not so paid to become a part of the principle and bear like rate of interest and the further sum of 10 per cent. of the amount due as attorney's fee, together with the sum of $50.00 as attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, and the costs and disbursements herein.

Witness my hand seal of said Superior court affixed this 15th day of January, 1892.

WILLIAM K. CLARK,
County clerk and clerk of the Superior court
A. W. Buddress, attorney for plaintiff.

DIRECTORIES

Public Officers.

Governor,	E. P. Ferry
Lieutenant Governor,	C. E. Laughton.
Secretary of State,	Allen Weir
Treasurer,	A. A. Linsley
Auditor,	T. M. Reed
Attorney General,	W. C. Jones.
Supt. Public Instruction,	R. B. Bryan.
Commissioner Public Lands,	W. F. Forrest.
Senators,	Watson C. Squire and J. E. Allen
Congressman,	John L. Wilson.
State Senator,	F. C. Jennings.
Judges Supreme Court	R. O. Dunbar, T. C. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt, T. J. Anders, E. Scott.
Land Officers-Seattle Dist	T. M. Reed, Jr., Register. C. M. Ogden, Receiver.

County Officers.

Representative,	Smith Troy.
Superior Judge,	J. G. McClinton.
Commissioners,	W. W. Gray, A. U. Davis, John Gordon.
Clerk,	Wm. K. Clark.
Sheriff,	Wm. B. Gould.
Assessor,	Thos. Knopb.
Auditor,	B. John Baker.
Attorney,	Geo. V. Smith.
Treasurer,	Warren R. Dodge.
Surveyor,	Wartiner E. Smith.
Coroner,	Dr. W. W. McGeorge.
Justices of the Peace Port Angeles Pre.	Jno. M. Grant.
Constables Port Angeles Precinct,	Louis Williams. Thos. McDonald, W. D. Stivers.

City Officers.

Councilmen,	D. McInnes, J. M. Bell, F. S. Lewis, F. R. Thompson, William Peterson, D. P. Quinn, Edward Metcalfe.
Mayor,	Norman R. Smith
Clerk,	C. K. Humphries
Treasurer,	P. F. Kiernan.
Marshal,	P. A. Meagher.
Attorney,	Geo. C. Hatch.
Engineer,	
Police Judge,	S. P. Carusi.
Street Commissioner,	Charles Tillman

LODGES.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Masonic Hall. All members of the order invited to attend.
MRS. S. LAND, Acting Worthy Matron
MRS. MABEL R. THOMAS, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.—Port Angeles Lodge, meets every Tuesday on or before the full moon, 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.
W. BRUMFIELD, C. C.
R. A. GRIMES, 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. C. M. ARMBRUST, P. C.
HUGH R. MORRISON, Adjutant

PACIFIC WOMEN'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. C. M. ARMBRUST, President.
MISS BABCOCK Sec.

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

I. O. O. F.—Home Lodge No. 82. meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m.at McDonalds Hall.
W. ADAMS, N. G.
L. D. STEWART, Cor. Sec

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.
S. P. Carusi, Chief of Records. D. H. Poyner, Sachem.

I. O. O. F.—Clallam Lodge No. 72, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, at Hall in Colony Building.
P. A. Meagher, N. G.
I. B. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

PORT NGELES SQUATTER'S SSOCIation.—Meets every Tuesday night at Suatter's Hall, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets.
W. B. Maim, C. S.
D. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. M. Baxter pastor. Services every Sunday in church on First street at 10:30 a. m, and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 All are welcome.

GERMAN LUTHERAN—Rev. Hansen, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month at the Congregational church at 2:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC Services at 10:30 a. m. every Sunday, corner Second and Laurel streets. Rev Father Faber, Pastor. All are invited to attend.

Regarded It as a Real Body.

Two old country dames, whom we came across in the churchyard of an ancient country town, were curiously regarding a monumental stone, surmounted by the recumbent figure of a woman several sizes larger than life.

"And so they brought the poor young woman here and laid her a-top o' that there stone! Well, now, who would ever ha' thought it?" said one, laying a half-shrinking hand on the cold, hard image, which she undoubtedly believed to be the veritable body of the long deceased lady, which had been committed to the earth generations ago. By what process she imagined it to have been petrified and enlarged to such a shape it would be curious to discover.—London Tit-Bits.

Live Stock in the West.

West of Missouri and exclusive of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, the number of cattle is 16,248,667 and their value is estimated at $213,987,569; the number of horses and mules 4,536,080, value $244,775,053; number of sheep and hogs 23,382,782, value $84,594,980; making the aggregate value of horses and live stock $543,357,602. The total product of horses and mules of all the other states is 9,354,030 and their value is estimated at $719,836,085.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

Scars Are Deemed Marks of Beauty.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells, and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another singular mutilation is made among them, when in infancy they take off the little finger

THREE DESIGNATIONS

HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW; THEIR MEANING AND THEIR USE.

The Etymology and Historical Significance of the Names Applied to the Descendents of Abraham—A Rabbi's Explanation That Is Interesting.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence that I am asked which of the three appellations given to our people, Hebrew, Israelite or Jew, be the more correct or acceptable. I have no doubt that one or the other among you have had similar questions to answer, nor that you experienced some difficulty in shaping your reply. In books, periodicals and daily papers, in public meetings and private conversations, these words are used either indiscriminately or with an apparent doubt as to whether or not one or the other would be preferable, or perhaps objectionable. In order to form a correct opinion it would appear necessary to have some knowledge of the etymology, origin and former usage of these terms.

Hebrew—in our sacred tongue called 'Ibri"—is derived from "avar" "to cross," "come over." It was first applied by the ancient inhabitants of Palestine to the family of our ancestor Abraham, who, migrating from Mesopotamia to Palestine, had to cross or pass over the river Euphrates. It was the name by which the Jews were known to foreigners in ancient days. Thus Joseph is spoken of by the Egyptians, and introduced himself to them as an "Ibri" or 'Hebrew.' Miriam asks Pharaoh's daughter whether she should go and call a "Hebrew" woman. Moses speaks to Pharaoh of the "God of the Hebrews," and the Prophet Jonah tells the heathen mariners, "I am a Hebrew."

The second term, "Israel," "Israelite," is to be traced to the story of Jacob wrestling with a mysterious being at 'Peniel," when he was told, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel," that is, "striving with God, victorious in God," or, as Gesendus translates, "soldier (or champion) of God."

Thus the term Israel or Israelite points to the mission of the children of our race—to wrestle with or battle against any forces hostile to their sacred trust, at the same time foreshadowing their final triump and victory.

The name "Israel" became the national name of the twelve tribes collectively. Later, after the division of the kingdom under Jeroboam, the name applied only to the ten seceding tribes forming the northern kingdom, known as the kingdom of Israel, in contradistinction to the southern kingdom, consisting chiefly of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. After the destruction of the ten tribe kingdom we find the old name Israel again used to designate the people of the kingdom of Judah, and the name "Israel" collectively, and "Israelite" individually, has to this day remained in common usage.

The third appellation, "Jehudi" or 'Jew," originates in the name given by Jacob's wife, Leah, to her fourth son. 'Judah" or "Jehudia," meaning praise or thanks to God. For at his birth the mother exclaimed, "This time I will give thanks unto the Lord!" The name was worthily borne by the noble and sturdy son of Jacob, whose record throughout is without stain or blemish. The tribe of Judah, named after him, was the most numerous, enterprising and valiant among all the tribes of Israel. During the march through the desert Judah's place was in the van of the host.

The traditional standard of the tribe was a lion's whelp, with the words, 'Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." Later the name "Jehudi," or "Jew," was applied to a member of the kingdom of Judah (after the separation of the kingdom of Israel), even to those not of the tribe of Judah, proof of which we find in the fact that in the book of Esther Mordecai, though of the tribe of Benjamin, is called "Ish Jehudi," a "Jehudi" or "Jew." After the return from the Babylonian captivity all the members of the new state were called Jehudim, Jews or Judeans, the name being extended to the remnants of the people scattered throughout the nations.

So much as to the etymology and historical significance of the names "Hebrew," "Israelite" and "Jew." From it it appears that among the three the first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and remote. And as in ancient days, by it the Jew was distinguished from foreigners, so today it would appear that in order to point out anything distinctively Jewish the word Hebrew is more properly applied. Thus we speak of a Hebrew language, Hebrew literature, Hebrew melodies, etc. Otherwise the appellations Israelite and Jew, or Israelitish and Jewish, are more frequently employed as more expressive and characteristic in their meaning and important in history.

Of the two the former is a name of honorable distinction, referring to the divine calling of Israel, the spiritual combat of truth against falsehood, of light against darkness, in which our people were enlisted as a nation, in which they were still engaged when, with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple, they ceased to be a nation, and which will not terminate until, in the fullness of time, God's light and truth will finally triumph.

And with the name "Israelite" that of "Jew" the children of our race will ever proudly bear and cherish. They trace its origin to the noble ancestor, and brave and distinguished tribe, whose name was perpetuated in the kingdom of Judah, loyal and true to its ancestral faith and traditions.

And when the autonomy of Israel as a nation was destroyed its fragments—though scattered broadcast over the earth—were still closely united by the strange spell of that ancient name Jehudi or Jew, by which, individually, we were and still are wont to call each other, and by which we are chiefly recognized by the world.—A Rabbi in Washington Star.

THE FREE PASS FIEND.

He Makes the Life of a Theatrical Manager Weary.

"This," said a theatrical manager, "is a very pretty town; it ought to have a hall built around it, that might reflect in the sky so that the surrounding countries could see and admire. Between whiles, when you are not being stood up and sandbagged for your money, they stand you up for passes. Upon my honor I was introduced to a man on Monday and on Tuesday he buttonholed me on Fifth [illegible] and said he would like to come boy,' said I, 'the box office is open from 9 to 9 and your dollars are always welcome.'

"Another time I was a sort of enforced escort to a young lady who was belated and had missed her friends. I knew her slightly, and, as a gentleman should, offered to see her home. There isn't a blessed relative she has that I haven't passed into this house, and only the other day the young woman met me and said her sister was going to be married, and wouldn't I give her a box, so her brother-in-law-to-be could give a farewell stag party. I dined at a first class restaurant last week, where they serve second class meals, and the clerk, as he struck me for two dollars, remarked, 'You might just as well use the other side of that check to make me out a pass.'

"I chucked an infant under the chin the other day and said it was the living image of its mother. I got a letter from its father the next day asking for two seats at the matinee, 'and please,' he added, 'keep the third chair vacant if you can. Baby is going along, as it is nurse's day out, and the little fellow may want to have his mother's knee.' Another day in a crowded street car I exchanged my seat for a strap, to which a young lady was holding on. What do you think, she came into my office only this morning and wanted to know if I wouldn't be so 'perlite' as to give her a seat in the theater also. She thought I was so much of a gentleman she didn't mind in the least asking me.

"My pastor begs for passes. My landlady demands them and pays off her milk bill with them. When I treat a man he looks as if he expected a pass at the bottom of the glass. The street car conductor thinks one ought to go with every fare I pay him. Young women present me with roses, wearing a 'won't-you-pass-me-through-the-door' sort of expression, and their brothers walk along the avenue with me and call me 'my boy' and want to know what night 'me and sis' can find a couple of seats. Then they take some other fellow's sister. But for the cock of the cake walk give me a fellow on Fifth avenue whom I asked Monday to send me down some things C. O. D.

"'We don't trust theatrical people at all, my dear sir. We find it doesn't pay.' I wanted the things straight as way and with difficulty made up the sum out of the change in my pocket. The next night the gentleman was at the theater door just as I came forward.

"'I suppose it's all right?' he said.

"'What's all right?' said I.

"'Oh, you know me. You did business with me yesterday. Isn't it all right?'

"I didn't wait to say a word, but I rushed home and for five minutes yelled blue devils up the chimney of my fireplace, after which I went back to the theater and for two hours couldn't break the line of people waiting for passes."

Then the manager, sighing wearily and wiping his perspiring brow, wrote on the margin of a newspaper, "Pass Mr. Jones and party to box." When he finished he whispered: "My best girl's mother's divorced husband, who at the present time is standing in again with the old lady. If things continue blooming there will be a double wedding."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Women Being Recognized in London.

Women are fast obtaining substantial recognition in the governing of London. There are women members of the board of education and various other important bodies, and if women choose there may now be women dock commissioners. In a bill before parliament dealing with the election of dock commissioners, Mr. Courtney, chairman of the committee, took a novel and, as the newspapers describe it, "praiseworthy" step by striking out the words "male persons," so that the franchise might be conferred on women. The promoters of the bill said if ladies might vote they might also become commissioners. "And why not," asked Mr. Courtney, "if they are good business women?"—London Letter.

A Fast Growing Vine.

The Kudzu vine is probably the most rapid growing plant in the world. It belongs to the bean family. The leaves look something like a Lima bean, and was once called Dolichos japonicus. It will grow easily sixty feet in three months. It was introduced into America by the Japanese during the Centennial exhibition. It is said that in its own country it has flowers like bunches of wistaria. For some reason American summers do not seem long enough for it. It rarely blooms.—Meehan's Monthly.

A Beautiful Effect in Mahogany.

A peculiarly fine effect in mahogany is obtained by sawing crotches. A piece is sawed just above and just below a point where two limbs shoot out on opposite sides. When such a piece is properly cut up into veneer the crotches show in beautiful plumelike markings through the middle of each sheet.—New York Sun.

A Comparison.

Judge—What sort of a man, now, was it you saw commit the assault?

Constable—Sure, your honor he was a small, insignificant cratur about your own size, your honor!—Exchange.

Out at Night.

Aunty—How did you catch such a cold?

Wee Niece—Lookin at zee rollybollyalice.—Good News.

A Much Dreaded Fly.

The man eating fly of Central America inhabits the low lying coast regions, and is much dreaded by the natives for the fearful results which follow its sting. Naturalists call it Lucilia hominivora. The average specimen is about a third of an inch long. It has a big head, with the eyes on top. Its cheeks are a golden yellow, its abdomen dark blue with purple bands, its legs black, its wings unusually big, and they produce a continuous and loud buzzing when in motion.

The person bitten by this fly gets a disease called myiasis. It generally begins with an itching of the nose, then that organ swells and bleeds; next it becomes ulcerated, and in these ulcers may be found the larvæ of the fly. The whole face becomes swollen, erysipelas sets in, followed by meningitis and death. One man I knew shot himself after he had been bitten rather than face the tortures he knew were certain. Cure is difficult. Subcutaneous injections of chloroform sometimes do good, but as often fail. One man I heard of was cured by lemon juice injected into his blood.—Interview in New York

WORKINGMEN SPEAK.

THE KENSINGTON REFORM CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA PETITIONS.

They Give the Facts in Their Own Lines of Labor and Point Out the Remedy. They Want Free Raw Materials to Begin With.

The following is a part of the petition sent to congress by the Kensington Reform club of Philadelphia, an organization composed entirely of workmen in the highly protected textile industries:

While labor is the most directly interested in the arrangement of tariff schedules it has been customary for those who have favored high protective duties to turn a deaf ear to its appeals despite their protestations of solicitude for the welfare of the toilers. The clamors of those who find a special interest in high duties, having the time and means to besiege the doors of congress, have not been unheeded. The fat they fried out of the workingman enabled them to render special service to the partisan machine, and thus they could make their weight felt far better than the fleeced workingman.

Now, however, that there is once more an opportunity for labor to be heard upon an equal footing with the capitalists, we, the Kensington Reform club, as an organization composed of working men in every branch of the textile industries, send greeting to the friends of fairplay and honest and equal government, with a prayer for the immediate passage of a free wool bill now under consideration in the house, which, while it may not fully meet our desires, is yet a measure offering great relief to the whole people.

The labor in the woolen industries has never been in so depressed a condition as in the past year. The carpet industry was never so demoralized. Wages have been reduced both in a direct way and by the various subterfuges called adjustments, readjustments and fines, and yet the cost of living has been perceptibly increased until the condition of labor is well nigh unbearable. Employment has grown more unsteady, many mills working but partial time, while in others the waiting for warp and filling amounts to a loss of from one-quarter to one-half time. This is no idle talk, but the result of investigation, as it is one of the missions of our organization to intelligently watch the effects of legislation upon labor, and we may here add that there has never been an increase in tariff rates that was not almost immediately followed by reduction of wages. This is surely contrary to what was promised as the result of the tariff law passed by the last congress, and is it surprising to find workingmen realizing that they have been fooled once too often?

If, as has been asserted in congress recently, the manufacturers do not need or want a high tariff, and it is solely for the benefit of labor, then there is not the slightest impediment to an agreement about its abolition. But since the gentlemen who make this assertion still oppose a reduction, the workmen who don't want it either are certainly justified in praying that those kind souls may stop their benevolent endeavors to raise wages by law, which they can't do, and set about raising them in the mills, which they can do, and if they will only give to the workmen that which they otherwise give to the party machine the workers will be able to buy more clothes and thus make more work for the mills.

We here reiterate the fact that the greater cause for the inability of the American manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals is because of the unjustifiable tax on the raw materials, and not the differences in wages, and that this tax amounts to from three to five times more than the entire wages account in the product. It is needless for gentlemen to imagine that they can forever fool the workingman by their expressions of solicitude for wages while yet willing and anxious to bear the enormous burden of this unnecessary tariff tax on the raw materials. To the workingman of ordinary intelligence this looks like trying to find excuses for the further reduction of wages, for so long as they can be made to believe that their wages are princely as compared with the wages of workmen on the other side of the water, they may be induced to submit to reductions without knowing that they are rapidly nearing the level of the "pauper labor of Europe." Workingmen are praying deeply just now that their protectionist friends may stop awhile their hard labors to raise the wind by tariff laws, so as to take time to give their professions a practical turn by raising wages in fact. But if we may judge men by their actions, we are justified in asserting that if these professional friends of labor thought that a tariff would raise wages, they would drop it quickly.

In a recent number of The Manufacturer, the organ of the protectionist manufacturers, its editor, in a labored article, tried to show that the English manufacturers were selling their goods here as cheaply as they did before the McKinley law went into effect, and deducing from that, that the foreign manufacturers were paying the tax for the privilege of selling in our market. In another article of the same number the fact is stated that Botany tops have declined in price in England sixteen cents per pound, and this is given as a partial reason for their ability to sell as cheaply as before the increase of the tariff. When we consider that this decline of prices of wool is equivalent to a saving of upward of thirty-two cents in every pound of manufactured cloth we may find it to be the whole reason. Here is a pretty mixture of facts and fancies, but then if every tariff advocate would stick to facts their cause would suffer badly.

On a par with this is their averment that the materials of manufacture are not deteriorating. They dare not put their workingmen on the stand to testify to this under oath, for they would fully corroborate the statements made to your honorable committee of ways and means by the wool consumers' committee (themselves manufacturers) that the McKinley law has promoted largely the adulteration of woolen manufactures. It is only necessary to state one fact to show the falsity of their claim. If all the wool in the country, domestic and imported, outside of that used for carpets, were made up into pure woolens, there would be only about 80,000,000 pounds of cloths, dress goods, blankets, hats and numerous other articles for our 61,000,000 people, or a little over 1¼ pounds for each individual. What sane man believes that 80,000,000 pounds will cover all the goods that are sold to the public as all wool American manufactures in a year? But we must not forget that they have learned to manufacture wool by putting cast off clothing through a chemical process which eats up all but the wool, and this residue is recarded and used to mix with other wool, but as the chemicals have eaten the life out of it, there is no practical difference between it and cotton.

With reference to the difference between American and foreign wages we are prepared to prove that in many branches our rates are even below English rates, and the same is true even of actual earnings. The rate paid now for woolen weaving in the Huddersfield (England) district varies from 1 cent for 8 picks for plain work to 1 cent for 6 picks for fine work, with extra pay for extra heddles, extra colors, extra beams, while the highest rate paid in this country is 1 cent for 5 picks, but no extras, which levels it down to the highest English rate; but there are very many mills in this country, in fact most of them, that pay only 1 cent for 8 picks and less. Thus for 60 pick work the English rate is from 6½ cents per yard to 10 cents per yard, extras to be added, while the American rate is 6 to 12 cents with no extras. If the American weaver earns more money than the English in a week it is simply because he works faster and turns out more product.

The stubborn perversity and dishonesty of the protectionist is nowhere better seen than in their steady refusal to correct the most glaring inconsistencies and mischievous discriminations of their tariff laws, even after their attention has been repeatedly drawn to them, and they dared not deny them. One is the discrimination against American manufacturers involved in the adjustment of the duties between the raw materials and the finished products, and the other is the placing of a heavier tax upon the poor man's necessities than upon the rich man's luxuries. We called their attention to these points as far back as the spring of 1886, and the protectionist National Woolen Manufacturers' association pointed out substantially the same errors in their letter to the secretary of the treasury in the fall of 1885, and yet in the makeup of the McKinley law this infernal piece of injustice was not only retained, but made worse than ever. This shows that they had no idea of perfecting an act of justice in a viciously determined purpose to serve a few masters. In fact, it appears to them to be a pleasure to shift the burdens of taxation off the shoulders of the rich to those of the poor—to make labor the pack mule of the rich.

The cry of protectionist manufacturers now is that the McKinley law be let alone because it is doing the manufacturers a great deal of good, yet in the fact of this there has yet to be recorded one important instance of advancing wages, but the instances of wages being pared down are numerous. This is another evidence of their false pretenses, and such indisputable facts ought to surely be sufficient to cause labor to open its eyes to the real purpose of its protectionist friends—a purpose to serve the rich at the expense of the toilers of the country and to impel the toilers to rise in their manhood to throw off the shackles that bind them to their insidious enemies.

We now declare, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a woolen manufacturer in Philadelphia who does not privately long for free wool, and those who openly advocate taxed wool are actuated by partisan rancor, and we are still more emphatic in the declaration that there is not in Philadelphia one woolen worker out of a hundred who would not openly ask for free wool were they all free from the sinister influences of the bosses. As we prefer our own prosperity and bread and butter to party success we ask for free wool first without reference to its effects upon parties.

Poorer Goods and Higher Prices.

Mr. Whiting, a congressman from Michigan and one of the members of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives, has an interest in a large mercantile firm in St. Clair, Mich. Being in the business he ought to know what effect the McKinley tariff has had upon prices. When he was asked, on his return to Washington from New York, where he had been buying goods, what effect the high duties have had upon prices, he said:

The importers of New York are protesting with one voice against a policy of the custom house, which is now to exact the highest possible rates of duty and to treat all importers as dishonest and guilty of undervaluation. I have no doubt that the moving cause is the fact that money is needed to fill an empty treasury, but the people must pay the bills. The high tariff now being collected encourages American manufacturers to support the Republican ticket with large contributions, and I have no doubt the administration knows what it is about.

The claim that goods have not been made higher by the McKinley law I am able to deny with emphasis after a practical experience of several days in purchasing all classes of importations, as well as home goods. In many cases the quality of goods is degraded in order not to show increased cost. In other cases expensive goods are dropped from the counters of the wholesale houses, and cheaper articles are substituted and introduced as a "change of style." It is but a poor subterfuge to make the poor consumer think he is paying no more for the same articles he purchased a year ago. I do not think any buyer is deceived.

Life Lost in War.

Dr. Engel, German statistician, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last thirty years: Crimean war, $2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, $300,000,000; Prusso-Danish war of 1864, $35,000,000; war of the rebellion—north, $5,100,000,000; south, $2,300,000,000; Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, $330,000,000, Russo-Turkish war, $125,000,000; South African wars, $8,770,000; African war, $12,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian, $176,000,000. All these wars were murderous in the extreme.

The Crimean war, in which few battles were fought, cost 750,000 lives, only 50,000 less than were killed or died of their wounds, north and south, during the war of the rebellion. These figures, it must be remembered, are German, and might not agree precisely with the American estimates. The Mexican and Chinese expeditions cost $200,000,000 and 65,000 lives. There were 250,000 killed and mortally wounded during the Russia-Turkey war, and 45,000 each in the Italian war of 1859 and the war between Prussia and Austria.—San Francisco Post.

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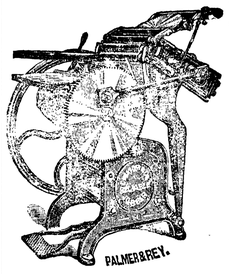

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