THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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

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CROCKERY,
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—OF—

FINE GROCERIES

TO THE

CLARK BUILDING

HONOR TO THE DEAD

Decoration Day Exercises Creditable

A DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

The G. A. R. Appropriately Commemorates the Historic Day.—The Parade a Sucesss.—Oration by Hon. Allen Weir.—Evenings' Entertainment.

Decoration day was appropriately celebrated in Port Angeles Monday. The G. A. R. ably assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, had made full preparations for a full day's celebration, and they gave it fully.

The citizens, generally entered into the spirit of the occasion as Port Angeles citizens can.

Flags and bunting were displayed all over our fair city in a manner that showed the honor felt for our nations' dead heroes.

Early in the day a delegation of the old soldiers decorated the grave of the late Cap. W. L. Church at the head of the bay with floral offerings.

At 2 o'clock the procession that had formed on Front street at its junction with Laurel street commenced its parade. Captain J. M. Dennis acted as marshall of the day. The procession was lead by the Gate City band, and was in the following order.

Sons of Veterans.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Womans' Relief Corps.
The school children, led by fifty misses, dressed in white, representing the different states, territories and the district of Columbia.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in regalia.
Knights of Pythias, with helmets, swords and spears.
Inedependent Order of Red Men, in full dress.
Carriage containing orator of the day.
Citizens on foot and in carriages.

The line of march was down Front street to Oak street and return, up Laurel to First, up First to Lincoln, up Lincoln to Second, down Second to Oak and up Oak, to Eighth. The return was made over the same ground,

At the cemetry the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the G. A. R. was performed, when John C. Murphy in behalf of the Sons of Veterans made a five minute speech.

After the parade the citizens adjourned to the Opera House, where a carefully prepared and able address was delivered by Hon. Allen Weir, the oratar of the day, when the congregation adjourned until evening. Long before the hour appointed for the enterntainment in the evening, the Opera House was crowded to overflowing. Seats were put in the aisles and still many had to stand. There were fully 700 people in the Opera House at 8:30 when prayer was offered by Rev. J, M. Baxter of the M. E. Church. This was followed by the following program, which was well received by the large audience:

Prayer.....Rev. J. M. Baxter
Address.. .....Hon. Allen Weir
"Star Spangled Banner".....
.....Geo. E. Fisher
Song.....By School Children
Reading.....Mrs. Orintha Kelly
Recitation.....Bertha and Iva Coolidge
Song—"The Bugler".....Ben C. Keller
"The Soldier Tramp"...Thomas Malony
Address.....J. C. Murphy
Recitation.....Mrs. Lena Wilcox
The Progress of Madness..W. H. Smythe
"The Blue and the Gray"..Birdie Malony
"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
Recitation.....E. E. Severs
Remarks.....D. P. Quinn

The audience was dismissed at about 11 o'clock feeling that they had all been well entertained.

AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, May, 23, 1892.

The Harrison crowd are already beginning the task of letting their man down easy. They now acknowledge that he cannot be nominated on the first ballot, and they talk mysteriously about the possibility of his not allowing his name to go before the convention at all, or of his withdrawing in favor of Blaine after the first ballot. That Mr. Harrison will willingly withdraw in favor of Mr. Blaine is not believed by anyone in Washington; he would prefer seeing any other man in the world nominated.

It has just been learned from a most trustworthy source that Mr. Harrison proposes to make another effort to make a bargain with Boss Clarkson, who will be here this week, by which he hopes to secure his support—he probably can if he will make his offers tempting enough, and will give sufficent garantees. Agents of Clarkson have already according to advices received here, obtained control of a considerable number of the negro delegates in the Southern States. If Mr. Blaine has not made up his mind to take the nomination if he can get it, he is acting very strangely. He knows that his name is being used to weaken Harrison and he says not a word to stop it.

Comptroller of the of the Currency Lacey, who should long ago have been dismissed from office for the manner in which he dealt with the wrecked Philadelphia national bank, has gone to Chicago to organize the national bank of which he is to be president: but he did not resign before leaving Washington, Not he. He will devote as much time as may be necessary to his private business, but he is too good a Republican to forego drawing a salary from the government up to the last minute. He will not resign until the first of July.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who has reported favorably from the Senate committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making the Presidential term six years and making a president ineligible for re-election, would doubtless liked to have this amendment go into effect March 4, 1893, instead of March 4, 1897, as provided in the resolution. But he can console himself with the knowledge that a higher authority than the constitution—the people—will prevent Mr. Harrison getting a second term.

The members of the Joint Immigration committees which have been engaged in investigating the subject of immigration have not fully decided whether they will report in favor of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration, in which ex-Congressman Owen has proven such a misfit, but they have practically agreed upon some amendments to the present laws, intended to put an end to the evasions by which immigrants of the prohibited classes get into the United States. These amendments will be incorporated in a bill that will shortly be introduced in both House and Senate.

The Attorney-General pleads ignorance, further than the newspaper accounts concerning the Reading combine as an answer to the House resolution asking for information. That is precisely the same answer he gave the committee of the House the other day, concerning violations of the civil service law by Federal officials in Baltimore. The question naturally arises, why is he ingorant? He has under his orders a large force of special agents and other officials, covering every section of the country, and it is fair to assume that if he is really ignorant of such things it is because he wishes to be. The House has not decided what action, if any, it will take.

Of course the report of the sub-committee of the House which has been investigating the expenditures of the World's Fair in favor of a reduction of the large salaries now being paid to a few officials, and of the abolition of the expensive and useless department of foreign affairs, has raised a howl from the holders of these "soft snaps," and their friends. Who ever knew of the holders of sinecures willingly turning them loose? Besides, these men feel that they must kick up a big row over having their salaries reduced as a sort of paliation for the wasted money already paid to them. The report is in no sense an attack on the Exposition, as it distinctly says that the committee "expresses without reserve their confidence in the assured success of the Exposition. In every essential feature it stands unriviled in all time."

It is said that one of the wealthiest republican Senators has placed in the hands of agents $50,000 to be wagered in sums of $1,000 and upwards that Harrison will not be nominated, and that he has offered to wager, in case Harrison is nominated, an unlimited amount, with odds of two to one, an unlimited amount, with odds of two to one, that he will not be elected.

Representative Bland, of Missouri, created a little flurry by expressing his willingness to repeal the dependent pension act.

Favored Washington.

A prominent Iowa banker, who was here this week on a combined business and pleasure trip, after looking over the smiling and fruitful valleys and uplands near Tacoma, says the West Coast Trade, remarked that when the world was made there was apparently not an equal distribution of the goods. In other words, that Washington has much more than its fair share of climatic advantages, of fertile soil, of splendid timber and of noble water-ways. This was not said, of course, in any spirit of fault-finding, or criticism of the Creator, but was merely the expression of a feeling that seems to be general with the great majority of visitors, who, after looking over the state, go back to their eastern homes, declaring to their friends and neighbors that "the half has not been told." All they need to do is just to show them what we have. They will make their own comparison, and the result is certain to be most overwhelmingly in our favor.

A REPUBLICAN SONG.

The People's Party Composed of Fanatics and Soreheads.

A SMALL AUDIENCE.

A Half Hundred Gather to Hear Hon. Allen Weir's Knapsack Oration—The Tariff—The Billion Dollar Congress—The State Administration.

Hon. Allen Weir, Secretary of State, he who has been designated by the brilliant little giant of Spokane, Hon. Chas. S. Vorhees, as the "prize clown of the Republican circuses", held forth at the Opera House, according to arrangements made Tuesday evening.

The meeting of the Republican club was to come off at 8 o'clock, but it didn't. There was no one there to meet.

After drumming over the streets until about nine o'clock, it was thought that the double shotted oration should be discharged, though the straggling audience did number only about fifty.

W. R. Gay was chosen president pro-tem. to preside in the absence of President Hatch and Vice-Presidents Meagher and Williams. Weir was introduced as a Clallam and Jefferson county man and as one who had always been a Republican.

Mr. Weir commenced by prophesying the nomination of Blaine. He thought him the embodiment of Americanism. He then jumped upon the People's party. He thought it could never accomplish anything. The People's party he thought composed of of fanatics and soreheads.

He then plunged into the tariff in the usual Republican manner. He handled it from the familiar superficial standpoint. The tariff, he said, had nothing to do with the trusts, and the audience had Allen Weir's assertion for it. Prices, he said, were regulated by supply and demand, thus astonishing that portion of the audience that thought the trusts had something to do with the prices.

He criticised the speech made by Dr. Lewis Sunday evening. He was surprised that the Doctor should think if the balance of trade was against our country it was an evidence of good times. He thought if we exported more than we imported, that it was a great thing. This was a new proposition to him.

Considerable time was taken up in dodging the propositions laid down by Dr. Lews Sunday, but they were dodged. He then tried to show that tariff reduced prices. Why, he said, before a tariff was levied on steel rails they sold at $110 per ton, and after fifteen years of protection they were selling at $33 per ton. He didn't say how far they had fallen in free trade England at the same time. He was making a Republican speech. He favored the McKinley bill, of course. Tinware, he said, was now being manufactured in nineteen cities in the country, which nineteen he failed to mention. He probably didn't know, but he was quite sure that one of them was Akron, Ohio.

He said binding twine had declined in price from 19 cents per pound to 8 cents ber pound since the tariff was levied on it. He did not say why, then, the Republican protectionists desired that a tariff remain on it.

He defined the difference between tariff for revenue only and protection. The one was to put a tariff on the necessaries of life, he said, that were manufactured wholly abroad; the other was to put a tariff on those goods that were being or could be manufactured at home. He then extolled the virtues of reciprocity, showing unintentionally, that the best part of it was that which was nearest free trade.

For an hour the tariff question was handled from the speaker's superficial standpoint touching at various times various parts of the great system, at other times dodging and begging points.

The foreign policy of the country was touched. He eloquently referred to the Pan-American Congress. He extolled its virtues for all they were worth. Amongst other things, he said, they made war on the American continent almost impossible. Forgetting for a moment, the late Chilian war.

Then a labored defense was made for the "billion dollar congress." It was alright. The appropriations were good. In fact everything good that the speaker's brilliant imagination could recall was mentioned and credit given the great Republican party. Several times attempts were made to weild the bloody shirt, but the speaker got ashamed of himself, and quit.

Our new navy was a Republican institution, too.

They built four ships during Arthur's administration. Nothing was said of the thousand ships that went to wreck to make fortunes for Rawlins et al. Cleveland he admitted carried on the good work by building to completion seven ships of war. But he claimad for the present administration the honor of adding twenty-seven ships to the list. Not a word was said about how many of them were designed or contracted for during the Cleveland administration.

But at the last came the greatest effort of all. He tried to attack THE DEMOCRAT, and the Clallam county Democratic platform. He misquoted the paper by insisting that it said what it did not. He criticised the platform for endorsing Cleveland favoring free coinage.

He thought THE DEMOCRAT wrong for saying the farmer got no protection from the McKinley bill, ahd in holy horror, stated wheat, hay, potatoes and other farm product and live stock were protected.

He then said that millions of dollars worth of these were imported. He didn't say they were imported by the farmer, who paid the tariff, for seed purposes and for breeding purposes, because he was making a Republican speech. He attacked the Democaats for opposing the delays in opening the public domain and, like a spoiled child, pouted, because this piece of policy belonged to the Republicans. He jumped on Sparks, but said nothing about Lyle river, Sequim bay or the Reservation. He was sorry evidently that the Democrats had taken it upon themselves to oppose Pinkertonism and to favor the controlling of railroad traffic by legislation. This he claimed was the Republican party's position, and he was sure they would do it if the Repuplicans were only elected to office once more.

After two hours and a half of patient listening the small audience was dismissed, the Democrats still remaining Democratic, and the People's party followerers still remaining People's party men.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Provided You Know How To Word Your Announcement.

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners.

"Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the church. It was a gift, and, valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but I have not recovered it."

"How did you word the advertisement?" asked a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper.

The merchant took it and read:

"Lost, from the vestibule of the church last Sunday evening, a black umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at number.—High street.

"Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser and have always found it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which the advertisement is put. Let us try your umbrilla again, and if you do not acknowledge the advertisement pays I will purchase you a new one."

The merchant took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote:

"If the man who was seen to take the umbrella from the vestibule of the church last Sunday does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christain character which he values so highly, he will return it at once to No.—High street."

This duly appeared in the paper and the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of this residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all sizes that had been thrown in, while the front yard was litterally paved with the umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

TERMS:

One Year	$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three months	.50
Single copies	.05

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.

Next week THE DEMOCRAT will publish an extra edition giving Port Angeles and vicinity a great deal of space, showing the natural advantages and prospects of this city.

Many of our business men have already arranged for space in this edition, recognizing that it will afford them an special opportunity to get themselves before the people.

Prices for advertising space can be had on application at this office.

ALLEN WEIR'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Hon. Weir in the opera house Tuesday evening was a masterly attempt at fallacy. The speaker depended largely upon misrepresentation.

He also showed that he had not studied the question as a political economist. He directly misrepresented Dr. Lewis on the trust fostering elements of a high tariff and admitted that Dr. Lewis' lucid explanation of the balance of trade proposition was new to him. He had never heard of anyone advancing the idea that if our surplus product purchases for our country more, in value, of the surplus of other countries, than their surplus does of ours, then we were the gainers. A striking admission of ignorance. It would seem to indicate that the orator was not only unfair with the knowledge he has, but that there is a whole lot he doesn't know about the tariff. The position of Dr. Lewis is that of ALL of the great political economists of today. He either does not understand the sugar tariff and its trust or he wilfully misconstrued Dr. Lewis' explanation of that.

Dr. Lewis held that by the removal of the tariff on raw sugar the profit of our refiners who have combined was increased while the price of the article was not reduced to the consumer. Dr. Lewis' remedy was to put refined sugar on the free list.

Again Mr. Weir attempted to show that the American farmer was benefited more than any other class, by the tariff. He enumerated a list of articles of farm produce which were "protected" by a tariff, and then with an air of conviction, he said millions of dollars worth of this produce was imported each year.

Why did he not carry this farther and show by whom this was imported? He here showed his unfairness. The greater portion of these importations are by American farmers—the wheat and other cereals for seed purposes, and the live stock for breeding purposes, and the protected farmer pays the tariff himself.

Hides are imported more than any other of our farm products, wool alone accepted, and they are en the free list.

The tariff on wool is not a protection to the farmer — this is clearly shown by figures. The price of wool has been getting lower and lower as the tariff is raised, while sheep raising has diminished. This is caused by the fact that to use our wool to the greatest extent it must be mixed with the foreign product. The tariff increases the output of shoddy and the decline in the quality of our clothing. The protectionists always reasons from a false standpoint, too often purposely so.

IT WILL BE LEWIS.

As time passes on it becomes more and more evident that the Democracy of Washington will call upon Colonel James Hamilton Lewis to lead in the race for governor. This is well and as it should be.

Colonel Lewis is easily the brainest and ablest man mentioned in connection with the nomination. Then his nomination means his election, and four years of pure, honest and brilliant administration of our state affairs.

Colonel Lewis is probably the most popular man in the State of Washington. His brilliant career, his genial fellowship, his pureness of character and nobleness of heart, have attracted to him the multitudes of his state.

The enthusiasm that his nomination will awaken, especially with the young Democracy, will be immense.

It will equal if not surpass that which greeted the nomination of the brilliant, scholarly and eloquent Russell of Massachusetts.

The mention of his name has already awakened an enthusiasm and a confidence in our state that could not have otherwise been induced. From all over the state whole counties are joining in the demand that Colonel Lewis be nominated by acclamation.

THE DEMOCRAT congratulates Clallam County that she is in the van.

PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION.

One of the broad propositions laid down by Allen Weir Tuesday night was that free traders must admit that the American laboring man was better off than those of any other country. Giving the credit to protection, he then went on to say that prosperity and protection went hand in hand. He claimed that history came to show this.

His history evidently came from one of the Republican campaign circulars from which the secretary quotes so copiously.

Never was anything more false than this. It is humbuggery used by the radicals who, as did Allen Weir, depend largely upon the ignorance of their audiance. Mr. Weir's history is given the lie by James G. Blaine in his "Twenty Years in Congress." He says:

"Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and, apparently, genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the government, and had gradually become a free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was the acquiesence that in 1856 protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any of the then parties which presented presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 18 2."

THE idea that the Democrats of Clallam county showed inconsistency in endorsing Cleveland and asking for free-coinage of silver is bosh. The first issue before the people of the United States is the tariff. This is recognized by every one. While the Democrats of Clallam county favor free coinage of silver, they are more anxious for a reduction of our tariff. They also recognize in Grover Cleveland a character untainted by demagogy or corruption, a man who loves country more than self. His administration was free from corrupt political scheming that has been so common since the war—so especially prevalent during the present administration. He, it was who elevated American politics to a higher plain. He was the father of the great campaign of education. Considering all these the Democrats of Clallam county were unwilling to throw Cleveland over even though he has opposed the free coinage of silver.

THE city council has consummated the lease of the electric light plant. This is a move in the right direction. The institution should now be purchased at the earliest possible date at the price stipulated —$25,000. Every city should own and control its own light and water if it is in a financial condition to do so. Port Angeles is especially fortunate in being situated so that it can do this at no great cost to itself at no distant day. The city council has shown excellent judgment in thus moving in the right direction.

THE DEMOCRAT will be the official paper of the city of Port Angeles after July 1st, the contract having been awarded it at the Wednesday meeting of the city council.

THE members of the People's party were referred to as either fanatics or soreheads by the Republican orator Tuesday evening. THE Tribune is evidently sorry it attacked the city council. It probably realizes that none of its charges could be sustainded.

THE Tribune still refrains from showing wherein the Democratic city council has shown favoritism.

ALLEN WEIR says the Republican state administration can be defended.

So can Judas Iscariot, Bro. Weir. But such a defense!

ALLEN WEIR is always a politician who uses every effort as a speaker to misguide his hearers. He misquoted THE DEMOCRAT with it in his hands.

THE Clallam Bay Record puts Judge W. H. Rowan in nomination for County Commissioner.

An Evil Presentiment.

"There is a white horse that bothers all of us, sir," said a Northern Pacific engineer to J. F. Parker, superintendent of the foundries. "We are apt to see him any where on this division and he looks so life-like that the first impression one receives is that the pilot will shortly plow through his remains. He manages however, to keep a respectful distance ahead of the engine. He just keeps right on when the engine passes stations, but it seems one must be on the engine to see him. I do not know that he does any harm, but he causes us to feel very uncomfortable and the superstitious frankly avow that the equine apparition is the precursor of an accident. Nearly every engineer on the road has seen him and can testify that he is a rapid traveler, as many efforts have been made to run him down."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The Inspectorship at Port Angeles is at Last Supplied.

Mr. B. B. Meagher was yesterday (Tuesday) appointed customs inspector for the port of Port Angeles, says the Port Townsend Leader. The inspectorship of this port has been an open position for some time. In the meantime a temporary officer has been performing the duties of that office. Only those who have held high political positions can know of the crosses of wearing the crown when it comes to making appointments. There were twenty-one applicants for the inspectorship at Port Angeles. Of course each applicant was well backed up with friends, etc., and could show good reason why he should have the position. For a while competition for the position threatened to arouse considerable feeling among the friends of the applicants. The matter, however, seems to have been engineered very wisely, and the collector is generally congratulated in having made an excellent appointment.

Mr. Meagher is a young man of excellent standing at Port Angeles, where he has grown up from boyhood, and his appointment seems to have given general satisfaction.

Industrial Exposition.

Isaac W. Anderson, manager of the Tacoma Land Co., now in Philadelphia, telegraphs that he has completed arrangements and engaged Cappa's renowned Seventh Regiment band, of New New York, to furnish music to the thousands of people who will visit the Western Washington Industrial Exposition this fall. This band comprises forty pieces and is reputed to rank far higher than Innes' band, which was one of the leading attractions last season. The price agreed upon is not known, but is supposed to be $17,000 for the month.

The Angeles Club will give a hop next Friday night, again.

The dance given by the Firemen Monday evening was a success.

The dance given by the Angeles Club, Friday evening, was a grand success socially, although not many attended.

Residence Burned.

The residence of J. W. Weir, on the county road about two miles east of town, caught fire yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock and burned to the ground.

Nearly everything in the house was saved.

The house was insured for $600.

State Paragraphs.

Tacoma has the largest pay-roll of any town in the state.

Sixty-three vessels are at present in the Puget Sound and British Columbia waters, lying at the various ports taking on and awaiting cargoes.

Eastern Washington is making wonderful progress in the construction of irrigating ditches. Thousands of acres of land that was hitherto worthless will be made exceedingly productive through irrigation. Already occupying a prominent position with the foremost agricultural states, Washington will, with the utilization of its extensive area of unoccupied land, become one of the most productive states in the union.

Fairhaven floated $75000 in bonds last week at one-fourth per cent. premium. The first issue of $150,000 voted at the same time and sold last year brought but 73 per cent.

Fifty acres of land have been donated by the citizens of Sumner for locating the Wastern Washington experiment station in connection with the Agricultural college.

There is every prospect for aboard of trade, comprising business men from all the hustling towns of the Palouse valley, will be formed. A call has been issued, and today representatives are to gather at Garfield for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

Peter Stanup, the well-known Puyallup Indian, will arrive from Washington this week, and after consultation with his people, will return shortly and submit an ultimatum from the tride with regard to opening the reservation.

Some of the wealthiest capitalists in the world are becoming financially interested in Tacoma investments. Besides the Vanderbilts who have purchased several of the finest blocks, William Rockefeller, the Standard oil magnate, has decided upon that city as a good place to invest money, and last week placed $80,000 in a five year loan upon the Hotel Fife block, at 6½ per cent.

The Fremont Milling company is cutting the timbers for a ship to be built in San Francisco, which are among the largest ever turned out of a Seattle mill. Most of them are 100 feet long, and the largest of these is 24 inches square, the logs from which they are cut being brought from Bryant on the Lake Shore road. They will be shipped to San Francisco on the schooner Courtney Ford.

Pennypacker, the oil man who is boring near Hartford, informs the Snohomish Eye that the prospect of hitting petroleum is of the best. That oil exists in this county, all experts agree, and Mr. Pennypacker is confident that he is boring in the right place for it. He is pleased to report that the boring is easy and swift progress is made by the auger.

W. T. Forest, land commissioner, has issued a tabular statement regarding the school lands of the state, which shows the entire number of acres to be 2,091,280, 78,458 acres of which have already been sold at an average price per acre of 22.70, realizing $1,780,783.57. Okanogan, Yakima, Douglass and Kittitas have each more than 100,000, the two former being possessed of 195,000 acres.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

Dr. Lewis Easily Out Does the Protection Arguments of Louis Williams.

Persuant to a challenge laid down by Louis Williams, Dr. Lewis met that gentleman at the Opera House Sunday evening to discuss the great tariff question. According to the program arranged, Louis Williams led off in the debate with a thirty minutes speech. He handled various subjects in a dreamy and general manner. Not much was said about the tariff, however. Much was said about our great national prosperity. The cause for it was clearly protection. The reason for this Mr. Williams did not succeed in making clear.

Dr. Lewis then followed for thirty minutes. That he did not find much to answer was clearly evident. So he contented himself with criticising one or two of the matters referred to by Mr. Williams that had most bearing on the question supposed to be discussed. The doctor then handled the tariff in a very comprenensive manner, illustrating clearly that a tariff levied on any article manufactured abroad raised the price that much. He showed manufacturers, protected from competition, limited the output by compelling the laborer to go without employment a large portion of the time. He then quoted authentic statistics to show that wages had not been raised by the McKinley bill any place, but they had on the other hand been reduced in many instances. The doctor then illustrated the balance of trade preposition, claiming that when the surplus product of this country failed to buy as much of the surplus of foreign countries as it was originally worth, this country was getting the worst of the transaction.

Williams had fifteen minutes in rebuttal. He succeeded in getting Lewis' figures and illustrations slightly mixed but did not otherwise damage the arguments of Dr. Lewis.

Dr. Lewis finished the discussion. He corrected the impression that Williams had of his figures. He referred to our shipping industry, showing that the high tariff levied on American commerce had driven American ships from the sea.

The major portion of the audience was clearly with Dr. Lewis.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

The County Commissioners met Tuesday on call of chairman. The full board was present.

John Brown was appointed overseer of road district No. 4, vice R. W. Travers resigned.

B. F. Dean was appointed justice of the peace, and Samuel Fernie constable of Blyn precinct.

Bills amounting to over $1,600, were ordered paid.

The $50,000 worth of county bonds which were advertised by the board for sale, were sold to Donald McInnes. The bonds to bear six per cent interest and McInnes to get commission of $600. The sale is conditioned that they shall be in accordance with the act authorizing their issue, and subject to the approval of McInnes' attorney. Interest made payable semi-annually.

A bid on the $10,000 unissued road bonds, voted in 1890 was submitted by Lewis Levy as follows:

Bonds to bear 6 per cent, interest, interest payable semi-annually both principal and interest payable in New York in gold coin. Levy to get a commission of $1,000. The matter was left with the chairman until word could be received from W. R. Hoole to whom the matter had been left at the last meeting of the board. The fixtures and furniture in the county buildings were insured with Louis Rockman for one year in the sum of $3,000, the premium being $200.

The board adjourned until June 21.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Some Interesting Statistics Picked up in The Treasurer's Office.

The treasurer's balance sheet for June 1st., showes $37,795.40 to be in the treasury, credited as follows:

FUNDS.	AMOUNT.
County fund	479 29
Road fund	1,509 29
Road bond fund	18.497 79
School Fund	6,323 80
Salary fund	1,105 38
G. A. R. fund	3 88
Road bond interest fund	1,854 10
Bridge fund	3,658 90
Special school, dist. No. 1	925 26
District No. 2	152 53
District No. 7	3,149 13
District No. 15	56 90
District No. 17	18 64
General fund	$37,795 40

Victim of Insanity.

Silas Goodwin brought to town this morning, Walter Griffiin, who is suffering from an attack of insanity for the purpose of having him committed to the insane asylum. Mr. Griffiin has been in the employ of Mr. Goodwin for the past six months during the latter part of which time he has displayed symptoms of an unsound mind.

Business Advancement.

The valuable lot on the corner of Front and Laurel streets, the property of Mr. E. B. Mastick, has been sold. The purchasers are Messrs Joseph I. Kirschberg and Lewis Levy, the present occupants. The consideration is something like $10,000.

The new owners are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of this valuable and eligible business property. For the present they will continue business in the present quarters, but will erect a large brick block as soon as business warrants.

These gentlemen rank with Port Angeles' most successful and enterprising business men, and THE DEMOCRAT with their many friends is glad to not their success and evident prosperity.

A First-class Loan Company.

The Mason Mortgage Loan Company of Tacoma are prepared to place loans in Clallam County. This is a home concern and liberal in all its terms. For information call upon Thos. Malony, who is their agent for Clallam county.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hoole returned home to-day.

Dr. V. J. Cupron of Port Towsend, is in this city.

G. E. Potter of Dungeness, is in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mastick, Jr., returned to Junction city yesterday.

Judge M. B. Sacks is in the city.

Hon. C. M. Bradshaw is in Tacoma.

William Bell, formerly of this city, and wife, arrived to-day from Walla Walla. Mr. Bell is a brother of J. M. Bell of this city. He will assume charge of the Weather Bureau at this place.

Notice.

To Simon Alberte and to all whom it may concern.

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there was sold and struck off to D. McInnes, Sr., lot number nine (9) of block number fifteen of the original government townsite of Port Angeles, in said county, for the sum of four dollars and seventy cents; that said lot was so sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty on said taxes; that said lot was for said year 1888 assessed in the name of "unknown owner;" that the amount required to redeem said lot from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is $96.17 and that the time for the redemption of said lot will expire on the 19th day of August, 1892.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st day of May, 1892.

B. JOHN BAKER.
County Auditor of Clallam county, state of Washington

D. MCINNES, SR.,
by R. C. Wilson, his agent and attorney.

Notice.

To John D. Loman, and to all whom it may concern.

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there was sold and struck off to D. McInnes, Sr., lot number five (5) in block number thirty-four (34) of the original government townsite of Port Angeles, in said county, for the sum of four dollars and seventy cents, that said lot was sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty on said taxes; that said lot was for said year 1888, assessed in the name of "unknown owner;" that the amount required to redeem said lot from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is $2.12, and that the time for the redemption of said lot will expire on the 19th day of August, 1892.

Witness my hand and official seal this 31st day of May, 1892.

B. JOHN BAKER
County Auditor of Clallam county, state of Washington,

D. MCINNES, SR.,
by R. C. Wilson, his agent and attorney.

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

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.

Port Angeles Traffic and Transfer Company.
Freight and Baggage Transfered to all Parts of the City.
HAY AND FEED FOR SALE.
Wood Delivered at Reasonable Prices.
PORT ANGELES, - - - WASHINGTON

THE DEMOCRAT.

IN THE COURTS.

NEW CASES.

288—First National Bank vs. Frank A. West, Eunice M. West, H. A. Thomas, Laura A. Thomas and John A. Steinbach, suit on foreclosure of mortgage and on notes and attornoy's fees, amounting in all to $13,958. Attachment has been issued on affidavit of W. W. Gray.

289—E. H. McAlmond vs. N. F. Barker, suit on promissory note and interest amounting to $124.96.

SUPERIOR BRIEFS.

An order has been entered sustaining motion of plaintiff to make defendant's answer more specific and definite in the case of J. O. Curtis vs. Phil A Dolan.

The cases of C. P. Dyer, administrator of the estate of George Allingham vs. Chas. A. Morse; Wentworth Thompson, Cynthia Thompson and S. G. Morse; D. W. Morse, Celia A. Morse and E. O. Connell; and W. R. Dodge and Wong Sing have all been dismissed.

Willie W. Maltby, of Port Angeles, and Samuel A. Woodcock, of Dungeness, have been admitted to full citizenship.

Judgment has been granted William Morrisey against William Ritchie for $161.60 on account

The bond of the Puget Sound Co-operative colony for an appeal from the judgment granted J. S. Bogle has been filed and approved.

Court adjouned Tuesday until Saturday.

PROBATE NOTES.

An order confirming the sale of lots 2, 5 and 7 and sw ¼ of ne ¼ and nw ¼ of se ¼ sec. 18, tp 31 n, r 11 w to Donald McInnes for $800 has been made.

PERSONAL.

Attorney George Hatch, left Tuesday on a business trip to Portland.

Mr. Thomas Malony, returned from Portland and Vancouver, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. D. H. Hill, of the old established firm of druggists, N. D. Hill & Sons, of Port Townsend, arrived in Port Angeles, Tuesday afternoon, leaving Wednesday on the Hermosa on a business trip to Clallam.

Judge McClinton returned from Port Townsend Thursday where he had been attending the wedding of his son, A. L. McClinton.

Mr. Thos. Malony, left Thursday morning for a business trip up Sound.

The city in future will control and operate the electric light plant.

Mr. P. J. Williams, the successful jeweler, has removed to the drug store of **Keller & Randall.**

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

There are still rumors of an opposition boat on the Angeles-Seattle route. It is to be hoped they will mat rialize.

And now the city should own its system of water works. It then would be, indeed, an ideal municipal government.

THE DEMOCRAT has been designated the city official newspaper.

The cruisers Charleston and Baltimore, which have been stationed on the Columbia river for several weeks past, will make their headquarters in the Puget Sound waters, it is rumored, remaining at Port Townsend most of the time.

The Puget Sound Mill Company will shut-down the Ludlow mill, located in Jefferson county, beginning June 4th, for a period of one year. The company receives a sudsidy of $25,000 from the Pacific Pine and Lumber Company.

Dungeness will soon have a newspaper.

As soon as the street grades shall have been established, would it not be a good idea to plant shade trees on the residence streets? Nothing contributes more to the home-like appearance of a town than stately shade trees, stretching their protecting branches over the sidewalks, affording protection from the intense heat of a mid-summer day. Add to the attraction of your homes by lining the streets with umbrageous trees.

The electric light plant will be received by the committee appointed Wednesday night, Councilmen McInnes, Thompson and Lewis. Is will probably come under the supervision of the committee on Fire, Water and Light.

The citizens of this city should use the utmost caution and carefulness to prevent fires, for the season has now arrived when they may be looked for. Every chimney in Port Angeles should be given a careful examination and see that it is in good order.

Clallam county will soon have seven newspapers.

Port Crescent's newspaper plant has arrived at that place, and the new issuance will soon be launched upon the tempestuous sea of journalism.

If the Hermosa is permanently withdrawn from the Angeles-Townsend route, and an inferior steamer succeeds her, the people of Clallam will have far worse transportation facilities than at present.

June.

The young ladies of Dry Creek will give a neck-tie party Saturday evening, June 4th inst.

THE DEMOCRAT job rooms turn out job work with dispatch and in a neat and artistic manner.

AT THE SHERIFF'S.

A delightful surprise party was given by some little folks at the residence of sheriff W. B. Gould Wednesday evening, which proved of infinite enjoyment to the little people.

Miss Maggie Nailor, in whose honor the party was given, was completely surprised by the appearance at an early hour of the evening, of a dozen children upon fun intent, when Mr. and Mrs. Gould placed themselves and their hospitable residence at their disposal. Mr. Gould started the games by appointing a queen from among the number, to whom each of the guests were presented separate. The queen wore the sheriff's hat. the crown having been bent in and filled with water, so that when the queen bowed in acknowledgement of an introduction the novice was gently sprinkled with water.

Charades and other games were indulged in until nearly midnight when an elegant luncheon was served, to which the little ones did ample justice.

Those present were:

The Misses Maggie Nailor, Birdie Malony, Zella Lane, Hattie Fend, Sara Ferguson, Pearl Gale, and Masters Vernon Lane, George Meagher, Walter Miller, Eddie Shields, Freddie Holquist, Elma Nailor.

Miss Maggie Nailor will leave Angeles tomorrow for Iowa in company of her father.

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

THE DEMOCRAT IN IT.

City Printing Awarded to The Democrat—The Electric Light Plant Leased.

The city council met in regular session Wednesday night, with mayor pro-tem, D. P. Quinn in the chair.

A communication was read from Mayor Smith who thought the cemetery would be secured on the reservation for the ciiy.

The police justice submitted his monthly report for May, showing that three arrests had been made and two convictions secured. The report was referred to the finance committee.

A communication from J. B. Emil, formerly of the city, but now in California, claiming that he was sick and unable to get assistance. He asked for help. On motion of Peterson the communication was referred to the Ladies' Aid Society.

The bills for salaries of city officials and for work done on the streets, and the miscellaneous bills were read and ordered paid from the proper funds.

Mr. Peterson succeeded in getting in a kick on account of extravagance.

McInnes, Lewis and Thompson, the committee appointed to investigate the proposition of the Electric Light and Water Company to lease to the city their electric light plant for $250 per month with the option of purchase within five years for $30,000, reported favoring the acceptance of the same.

Peterson charged the committee with shirking its duty and called on the resolution authorizing the committee's appointment. This was read. Peterson then moved that the matter be referred back to the committee. There was no seconed.

Lewis said that the committee had carefully investigated every matter and gave a detailed statement of its work showing a conscientious discharge of a duty. He said that the committee had found the statement heretofore filed by Manager Rockman to be correct.

McInnes also followed up with a like account. He also accused Peterson with unfairness, showing that he had had opportunity to investigate the books, and make objections, but refused, and now comes in and attacks the committee unfairly. Lewis substantially repeated the attack of McInnes, claiming that Peterson objected to having the books of the electric light company in the chamber Wednesday. Thompson followed, endorsing McInnes and Lewis, and quoting figures, showing the average income of the company to be $650 per month and the average expense to be $550 per month. or less. He claimed the city could run the plant cheaper than the company, as the city officers could attend to much of the work. He also said the plant was in excellent shape.

These attacks on Peterson brought that gentlaman to his feet. He denied that he had objected to the examination of the books, but admitted that he didn't think it would be of much use to examine them, as the council was not composed of expert book-keepers. He denied the truth of Dr. Lewis' statement. Lewis then appealed to the members of the council, who sustained his accusation.

The report was adopted. Peterson and Bell voting no.

A resolution was offered then by Dr. Lewis, providing for the acceptance of the proposition. Its adoption was moved by Thompson and seconded by Metcalfe. A lease was also submitted providing as has been stated.

The matter was now laid over until the lease was corrected, and on motion the city printing was taken

The bids were then read as follows:

THE DEMOCRAT advertising 98 cents per square for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Job printing at 5 per below commercial rates.

The Tribune, $1 per square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Job printing at commercial rates.

The Leader 96 cents per square for the first insertion and 48 cents for each subsequent insertion. No bid on job printing.

The Republican (to be started) 15 cents per square for first insertion and 10 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A discussion was brought up over the legality of the bids of the papers not in existence. The ordinance was read. which provided that a paper should be running a year in the city to receive the contract. The law provided that such things should be regulated by ordinance.

Dr. Lewis thought this shut out the Republican and the Leader. He thought the changing of the name of THE DEMOCRAT and the Tribune-Times did not affect their bids, so, as THE DEMOCRAT had the lowest bid in he moved that it be awarded the printing. The motion was seconded and carried.

The bids for job printing were then discussed. The manager of the Tribune-Times claiming that he had not contemplated acompetitive bid on the work. Peterson moved that the city advertise for bids on city printing.

Lewis thought that as THE DEMOCRAT and the Tribune-Times the only job printing offices in the town had bid on it, and as THE DEMOCRAT had the lowest bid in, that it would be unfair to it to readvertise. Peterson withdrew his motion, as he said he would not let politics interfere with his duties as a councilman. McInnes thought the Tribune-Times had put in a clear-cut bid as had THE DEMOCRAT, and THE DEMOCRAT's was the lowest it should have the printing. On motion of Thompson, seconded by McInnes, the contract was awarded THE DEMOCRAT.

The resolution providing for leasing the electric light plant was then taken up, after ineffectual attempts by Peterson and Bell to amend it was adopted, first being amended by making the purchase price $25,000 in case it was consummated within one year, on motion of McInnes.

ROCKMAN RETIRES.

Rockman Surrenders the Management of the Electric Light Plant to the City He Will Remain With Us.

Louis Rockman will at once retire from the active management of the Electric Light Company, that company having leased its plant and busiuess to the city. He will, however, remain in Port Angeles, all of his interests being in this city and he having entire confidence and faith in the outcome of this gate city to Puget Sound.

In this the citizens of Port Angeles are to be congratulated. Mr. Rockman has, during his two years' residence in this city, by his energy, keen business sagacity, and public spirit, done much for our growing town. He is always to the front in every movement or proposition to advance the interests of Port Angeles. By his honest dealings and recognized ability as a business man he has been enabled to make connections that have been and will be of incalculable and lasting benefit to the city.

His is a disposition that is not satisfied with anything but success. So marked has been this trait that his name has become almost a synonim of success, and to say that Louis Rockman has undertaken anything is an assurance that it will be carried to a satisfactory termination. Fortunate, indeed, is Port Angeles in having Louis Rockman for a citizen.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of transfers for the week ending June 2, as furnished by The Clallam County Abstract and Trust Co:

S R Stott to C Daughtrey, lots 27, 28, 29, blk 11, Mapleton ad	1
W S Chandler to C Brooks, lot 20, blk 1, Chandler sub ad	53
W S Chandler to W Griebel, lot 35, blk 6, lot 31, blk 14, Chandler sub ad	46
W S Chandler to C Barley, lot 14, blk 9, Chandler sub ad	45
B H Burgess to G F Raymond, lot 3, blk E, Townsite of Clallam	10
C S Mooky to A Beehrens, lots 35 and 36, Perkins sub of surb lot 23 of the Townsite of Pt Angeles	500
J Redmond to E Brady, lots 4 and 5, and w½ of nw¼, sec 13, tp 28	1600
C N Scott to J Tompkins, lots 1 to 12, blk 32, lots 3 to 10, blk 40, Woodlawn ad	800
P S C C to P Ferry, lots 59 and 30, blk 65, P S C C sub lot 23	100
Groveland Imp Co to A Henderson, lot 12, blk 21, townsite of Dungeness	200
Same to Farmers Mercantile Co, lots 13, 14, blk 21, townsite of Dungeness	200
Same to A Dick, lot 4, blk 21, townsite of Dungeness	200
Same to J Hay, lot 13, blk 28, townsite of Dungeness	200
W J Ware to L Rockman, sw¼ w ¼ sec 17-30-6 townsite of Dungeness	1
W E Smith to J L McAyers, se ¼ of se ¼ of sec 13 30-6	1
T H Liebe to E I Reed, lots 25 to 34 blk 1, Liebe add	1000
Groverland Improvement Co. to M Martin, lots 6, blk 21 townsite of Dungeness	300
Groverland Improvement Co. to F J Ward, lot 6, blk 22, Towsite of Dungeness	309
M McGregor to K Noll, lot 6, blk 25, Fogarty & Dolans add	190

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

FACTS FOR AN OBITUARY.

The Good Men Do Lives After Them and Is Detailed to the Reporters.

As disagreeable a duty probably as any that ever falls to the lot of a reporter is the getting of facts for the obituary notices of persons who are not especially prominent. Newspaper men always shrink from the work and are loath to enter a house of mourning. The exigencies of the profession demand it, however, and strange as it may seem, sometimes the men actually have comical experiences.

This is best illustrated by the narration of a recent occurrence in New York. A death notice had been received late in the evening, and to the trained eye of the night city editor bore all the earmarks of a "good obituary." These are indicated by the penmanship of the notice, the location of the home of the deceased, the name, the wording and numerous other minor details, such as one unfamiliar with newspaper work would scarcely notice.

The reporter assigned to the task proceeded to the residence given with a feeling akin to a desire to exchange places with the corpse. In response to the ring of the bell an airish young woman, presumably the widow of an elderly man, opened the door of the house, which was in a good neighborhood. The reporter introduced himself and the subject as delicately as possible.

"Oh, I'm delighted to see you," replied the woman effusively, in answer to the deprecating words of the man. "I've always wanted to see a reporter," she added, looking curiously at the specimen before her, as though astonished at seeing a respectably appearing individual.

Then followed the ordinary questions by which the reporter found out when and where the man was born, where he was educated, the list of clubs and fraternal lodges of which he was a member, whether he had fought in the war, and a dozen other things.

"It does seem so strange," remarked the woman. "Here I am telling you all these things, and he will never read your article. He would have been so pleased. You know, he was a literary man himself."

"Indeed?" said the reporter, brightening up at the prospect of swelling his stickful of matter to at least a quarter column. "I had forgotten to ask the occupation. Will you kindly furnish me with a list of his works?"

"Oh, he didn't write books!"

"Magazine articles?" queried the reporter, with wavering hopes.

"No," said the woman.

"Newspaper man perhaps?" asked the reporter sadly, for his imaginary quarter column had again shrunk to an actual stickful

"He did not write at all," remarked the woman, at last brought to bay.

"What!" said the reporter, his curiosity at last thoroughly aroused, "not even for trade papers, advertising literature, theatrical posters, programmes."

"No. His father was an editor, though," exclaimed the woman, with a pleased smile, "and he worked for a publisher. He had the agency for Long Island of the 'Cyclopedia of Useful Information.' Of course you need say nothing about that. Just write it down that he lived a simple, Christian life and was engaged in literary pursuits."—New York Herald.

Ripans Tabules cure jaundice.

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; Garesiche Green & Co., Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

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 Tudor, 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 levied 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 $7.25 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 publiestion, 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 Gasser, 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 sidingsaid 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 24th 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, $60 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 of 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 38 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 Wartiner 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. 228.
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 described real estate, situate in the county of Clallam, state of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

S w¼ of sw¼ of se¼ of sw¼, sec 15, tp 30 n, r 6 w; se¼ of se¼ of se¼ of nw¼, se22, 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 29, 10, 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 se ¼ 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. CLALLAM COUNTY. } ss. Cause, No. 224.

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 Dennis 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 13th 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. T. Forrest.
Senators,	Watson C. Squire and J. E. Allen
Congressman,	John L. Wilson.
State Senator,	F. C. Hastings.
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
Superic Judge,	J. G. McClinton.
Commissioners,	W. W. Gray, A. U. Davis, John Gordon.
Clerk,	Wm. K. Clark.
Sheriff,	Wm. B. Gould.
Assessor,	Thos. Knoph.
Auditor,	B. John Baker.
Attorney,	Geo. V. Smith.
Treasurer,	Warren R. Dodge.
Surveyor,	Warriner E. Smith.
Coroner,	Dr. W. W. McGeorge.
Justices of the Peace Port Angeles Prc.	Jno. M. Grant, Louis Williams.
Constables Port Angeles Precinct,	Thos. McDonald, W. D. Stivers,

City Officers.

ouncilmen,	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, auxiliary 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.—Challum Tribe, No. 4; eets 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. Poyneer, Sachem.

I. O. O. F.—Chillem 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 LABOR—Port Angeles Lodge, Local Assembly No. 2696, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at McDonald's Hall.
E. E. SEEVERS, W. M.
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.

CLEDON 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 ANGELES SQUATTER'S ASSOCIation.—Meets every Tuesday night at Suatter's Hall, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets.
W. B. Main, 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.

THE RIVAL MINSTRELS.

Haroun-al-Raschid loved his harem's maids;
He loved his gardens, with their winding shades;
He loved to watch his crystal fountains play:
He loved his horses and his courtiers gay;
He loved all royal sports that please a king,
But most he loved to hear his minstrels sing.

And so it happened that his fame had brought
Two rival singers to the caliph's court,
Who pleased him best, full well each minstrel knew,
Would be proclaimed the greater of the two.
So well they pleased him that they found him loath
To choose between them, for he loved them both.

"Let all the nation judge," at length said he;
"Who pleases best my people pleases me."
Through all the land the rival poets sung;
Their names and music were on every tongue,
Until at last they never reached a door
Where Fame had not sung all their songs before.

Ben Olaf sang of deeds the caliph wrought,
The riches and the splendors of his court;
The mighty warriors every nation boasts,
And armies vanquished by the prophet's hosts;
How Islam's valor was beloved and feared;
And when he finished, listening thousands cheered.

Mustapha's songs were all of simpler things;
Forgotten was the pride of earthly kings.
He sang to them of home and truth and love;
How Allah watched his children from above.
Close to their hearts the poet's music crept;
And when he finished, all the people wept.

For though Ben Olaf charmed them with his arts,
It was Mustapha's songs that reached their hearts.
—James G. Burnett in Harper's.

Hardening Plaster Casts.

A new method of hardening the various plaster ornaments so largely used in the arts has been suggested. The process consists in saturating the article to be hardened with a solution of silica, and following this by the application of a baryta solution.—New York Journal.

SENSITIVE MACHINES.

TYPEWRITERS ARE JEALOUS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

Why It Is That the Expert Manipulator of the Keys of the Writing Machine Are Particular About the Care of Their Favorites—Fingers Travel Miles.

Stories innumerable have been told relative to the engineer and the sympathy existing between him and his locomotive. Veracious writers have reveled in singular tales in which the engineer's superstitious mind and the locomotive's almost animal instinct have been the chief and bewildering features. But the remarks of a girl typewriter the other day open an almost limitless field of thought and discussion, and discovers a new subject for the dissertation of psychological students.

"My typewriter is intelligent," said this human typewriter, referring to her mechanical friend.

"That is, I understand it and it understands me. I wouldn't lend it to anyone. It's a sensitive little thing, and its resentment at being loaned out would soon be manifested to me when I again attempted to use it. Skillful typewriters are extremely jealous in the care of their instruments. I have several very dear friends engaged in the same business, yet not one could obtain the use of my typewriter, and I am confident they could not be induced to lend me theirs."

Investigation shows these statements to be correct. Those who have their own machines never lend them even for temporary use, while in large offices, where the firms furnish the instruments, each of the latter has a certain operator, and no one else is allowed its use. Fanciful as the idea is that the prosaic writing machine should resemble the violin in its readiness to respond to familiar hands and its consequent rebellion at being used by strangers, there is no doubt in the minds of the typewriters as to its being a solemn and important fact.

"Whatever the reason," said the superintendent of an establishment where typewriters are sold, "a machine that has been constantly used by a certain person is ruined for that person by some one else's use of it. This refers to expert typewriters—those who do much work and whose constant practice has developed a remarkable rate of speed. So pronounced has this opinion become and so luxuriantly has the idea flourished that typewriters are usually furnished in cabinets that can be locked and are then secure from molestation. I know of no explanation for this queer state of affairs. Machines are made by the dozen; the pieces that form the machines are made by the hundred, yet each complete mechanical typewriter has what is known as a distinct 'touch.'

"An operator may try several machines before she finds one to her liking, and when she does no other will she use. An experiment was once made for the purpose of testing this. An operator of a particularly sensitive and nervous temperament, and who was particularly annoying in her complaints regarding the use of her typewriter by others, was blindfolded and tried in rapid succession fifty different machines of the same make. To every one's surprise she selected the one she had been in the habit of using."

Few people know the amount of manual labor involved in a day's typewriting or realize the distance the hands travel in a day's work. Probably few of the typewriters themselves appreciate it. Yet their hands cover a distance they would never think of covering with their legs unless necessity compelled it.

The highest rate of speed ever attained is 200 words a minute. This is supposed to be the result of the most rapid movements the human hands are capable of. The person making this record maintained this speed for only four consecutive minutes, and has never been able to exceed that limit. Assuming the words average six letters apiece, 1,200 letters a minute were written. It is estimated that to make each letter the fingers are raised a height of two inches from the keyboard. Two inches added (for the descending movement) make the finger travel four inches before each letter is struck. So this expert's hand in writing these 200 words traveled 4,800 inches, or 400 feet, during the minute in which she wrote 200 words.

But this is unusual, of course. Very rapid writing is a speed of seventy-five words a minute, and this rate is too fast for comfort. Practical work is ten pages of legal paper an hour. Each page contains 300 words. Six hours' steady writing can be regarded as an entire day's work. This is a speed of fifty words a minute, and the practical worker writes during the day sixty pages—18,000 words, or 108,000 letters. If her finger travels four inches to make each letter, during the day it travels 432,000 inches.

This provides for the perpendicular movement only, and it is fair to increase this distance by one-third to estimate the distance the hands travel over the keyboard in a horizontal direction. This total sum in inches is 576,000. This is equivalent to 48,000 feet, or a little over nine miles a day. In a week the hands can cover fifty-four miles, and in a year's steady application to business over 2,800 miles.

So the vagary of the male and female typewriters can in a large measure be excused and their preference for their respective machines accounted for.—New York Recorder.

Cruel New York Society.

Whoever should write an analysis of affairs in New York today and should leave out the strain of social ambition would miss the most serious thing in the life of the metropolis. We are apt to think the hardest thing a man can do is to come to New York, establish a foothold and eventually make a fortune, as so many thousands of country boys have done. But my observation is that if you will go to those same men after they have put the city under their feet, they will tell you that what they have accomplished was nothing as compared with what they have yet to do—and that is to get into society. I do not mean McAllister's Four Hundred when I say "society;" I mean polite society of any sort. I mean the entree into any one of a hundred far more desirable circles than McAllister's band of self instituted aristocrats.

The day was when a man had the entree of any such circle if he was a respectable man of any profession or if he was rich. That is the case in the smaller cities today. Any doctor, lawyer, judge or rich man, whose reputation is clean, can instantly gain admission to the nicest circles in the small cities. But he cannot do so in New York. The only sure passport to such circles that I know of in New York today is to be born in such a circle. The next best thing is to boast a commission in the army or navy. The city is old and rich and suspicious of all newcomers. That makes its society the most rigid and cruel in America.—Julian Ralph in Providence Journal.

Why Canned Salmon Is Cheap.

When one comes to think of it it seems quite wonderful that one should be able to buy a pound of salmon in a can from the Pacific coast for twenty-five cents. The frozen fish costs forty cents a pound at least, while the unfrozen article ranges in eastern markets from one dollar up. Besides, the manner in which each can is made to contain a segment of salmon perfectly fitted into it appears most surprising, the bones, even to the larger vertebræ, melting in the mouth without requiring so much as a crunch between the teeth and the red flesh separating in beautiful clean flakes.

Yet salmon would be very much cheaper than at present were it not that the great canners of Alaska have formed a combination to restrict the product. This is unfortunate for consumers perhaps, but lucky certainly for the fish, which would be wiped out altogether within five years at the most if the companies engaged in their capture had a market for all they could produce at profitable rates. The methods employed are the most destructive conceivable, inasmuch as the fishermen stretch seines across the mouths of the rivers and take the fish which are going up the stream to spawn. There is a law against this sort of thing, but it is not enforced. Eventually, doubtless, the supply of this valuable finny game will run out and artificial propagation will have to be resorted to.—Washington Star.

How It Feels to Have a Lion Bite You.

Mr. Inverarity, a member of the Bombay bar, says: "So large an animal as a lion coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but on the contrary felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better.

"All the wounds are centers of inflammation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that they clutch at the surface of your coat, thinking it is all solid underneath, and so reach the flesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath.

"I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off, as she was occupied in biting the rifle."—London Times.

Insomnia and Nervousness.

There can be no doubt that many persons suffer from insomnia which had its origin, or at least its principal strength, in their own nervous apprehension that they are or are about to be afflicted with it. Any one of a dozen causes may induce wakefulness, and yet the person lying in bed with the faculties alert at the moment when they would naturally be expected to be wrapped in slumber has nine times out of ten, or ninety-nine times in a hundred, nothing serious to apprehend. The stomach may not be in quite its normal condition—and there is no more potent cause of wakefulness.

Now an hour—ten minutes even—seems a long time in the middle of the night, when a person wishes to be sleeping and cannot. If a sensation of dread, of apprehension, is allowed to enter the mind, such a period simply becomes interminable. The nervous apprehension increases the difficulty, and feeding upon itself the derangement may quite possibly increase till it becomes a dangerous malady.—Good Housekeeping.

How to Save Money.

Some men plead poverty when they are well off. Gilhooly is one of these. His landlord said to him:

"I want you to pay your rent right off."

"I haven't got any money."

"But you have got to pay it anyhow."

"Now, you look here, if you keep on dunning me for that rent when I've not got a cent do you know what I'll do? I don't like to do it, but you'll goad me to it."

"What will you do?"

"I'll buy me a house for cash and put a stop to this paying by the month."—Texas Siftings.

Silence Unkind Criticism.

"This world could be made better," said Mrs. French-Sheldon with emphasis, "if we would exercise more magnanimity in our judgment of other people's motives, and by devoting ourselves to the accomplishment of some fixed object, ambitious or otherwise, which will give scope to latent qualities and develop new ones, hence tending to break down prejudice by self enlargement. By silencing the unkind criticism which may be provoked and even deserved. By recounting the good rather than the bad even of those inimical to us."—New York World.

Slow Torture.

Teacher—In China criminals are frequently sentenced to be kept awake until insanity and death result. Now how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep?

Little Girl (eldest of a small family)—I guess they gives 'em a baby to take care of.—Good News.

Glass Made Transparent Quickly.

A method of quickly rendering glass transparent during the process of manufacture consists in forcing into the melted materials a stream of oxygen gas, the enormous heat generated oxidizing all deleterious materials.—New York Journal.

BRITISH FREE TRADE

DESPERATE CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1840.

Popular Error on the Subject in the United States—Why the Rich Grew Richer and the Poor Poorer—Rapid Improvement Under an Improved System.

A very common but utterly erroneous idea prevails in this country that Great Britain only gave up the system technically called protection when by means of this system she had attained conditions of great prosperity and a substantial commanding position in manufactures and commerce.

The very reverse is true. The protective system was given up by Great Britain under the pressure of pauperism and bankruptcy in which it culminated in the years immediately preceding 1842, when Sir Robert Peel presented and carried his first great measure for the reform of the British tariff.

The origin of customs in England was in the time of Edward I. Thenceforward duties were added and multiplied, each rate being devoted to a specific purpose until in 1784 as many as fifteen separate duties were levied upon the same article. In 1787 William Pitt carried through an act of consolidation without reducing the number of articles taxed. This measure left 1,200 articles subject to duty, and in order to bring the act into force 3,000 resolutions were required in the house of commons. In 1797, however, the laws relating to customs filled six large folio volumes unprovided with an index. The great subsequent wars rendered nugatory all Pitt's efforts to relieve commerce. Between 1797 and 1815 600 additional acts were passed, and in fifty-three years of the reign of George III the total number of acts relating to duties on imports was 1,360. At length taxes became so numerous that nothing was left untaxed. Even premiums offered for the suggestion of fresh subjects for taxation failed to stimulate invention.

In 1824, under the lead of Huskisson, several of the crude materials necessary to British industry had been put into the free list, of which the most important was wool. This change had worked great benefit to both wool grower and manufacturer; the price of domestic wool advanced, while the manufacturer was enabled to reduce the cost of goods through the opportunity given him by freedom from taxation on imported wool to buy, sort and mix his wool in the most effective manner.

The first decisive step in tariff reform was brought about in 1840 by the appointment of a parliamentary committee at the instance of Mr. Joseph Hume. The condition of the country was then desperate. The most concise account of the case is given in Noble's "Fiscal Legislation of Great Britain," but all authorities—Liberal and Tory alike—are substantially at an agreement upon this point. It is written that "every interest in the country was alike depressed: in the manufacturing district mills and workshops were closed and property daily depreciated in value; in the seaports shipping was laid up useless in harbor; agricultural laborers were eking out a miserable existence upon starvation wages and parochial relief; the revenue was insufficient to meet the national expenditure; the country was brought to the verge of national and universal bankruptcy.

"The protective system, which was supported with a view to rendering the country independent of the foreign sources of supply, and thus, it was hoped, fostering the growth of a home trade, had most effectually destroyed that trade by reducing the entire population to beggary, destitution and want. The masses of the population were unable to procure food, and had consequently nothing to spend upon British manufactures. Part of the burden of taxation rested either upon necessary articles of food or else upon articles which were necessary component materials in British industry."

At that very time when the protective system culminated in the desperate conditions of Great Britain in 1840 it will be observed that it was at the end of a period of profound peace, which had lasted over twenty-five years, in which the personal wealth of the upper classes in Great Britain had become immense. When presenting his first measure of the tariff reform Sir Robert Peel remarked, after stating the deficit and the financial difficulties to be met: "You will bear in mind that this is no casual and occasional difficulty. You will bear in mind that there are indications among all the upper classes of society of increased comfort and enjoyment, of increased prosperity and wealth, and that concurrently with these indications there exists a mighty evil which has been growing up for the last seven years and which you are now called upon to meet." This evil was the increasing poverty and destitution of the great mass of the working people. The remedy was sought in a redistribution of the burden of taxation. The tariff then covered 1,200 separate subjects of taxation, of which seventeen yielded 94 per cent. of the revenue—the rest were petty obstructions to commerce imposed for the purpose of protection with incidental revenue. That purpose was not, however, avowed in these exact terms at that time, as it has lately in this country by the advocates of McKinleyism.

In the first measure Sir Robert Peel wholly abated or reduced the duty upon a consistent plan on 750 articles, and also caused an income tax of seven pence on the pound to be put upon classified incomes, which is a fraction less than 3 per cent., all incomes below £150 being exempt. From this income tax he anticipated a revenue of £3,770,000 in the first year. It yielded £5,100,000, conclusively proving that under the previous system while the poor had been rapidly reduced to pauperism the rich had become richer.

Like causes produce like effects. Under the pretext of protection to the miners of this country, and especially of Pennsylvania, a duty has long been maintained upon the import of foreign iron ores; it is now seventy-five cents a ton, which is precisely equal to the labor cost of producing a ton of iron ore in Pennsylvania—according to the sworn statements of the iron masters of Pennsylvania, by whom its iron mines are worked. The result of this system in the last census year—a year of the greatest activity known—was that 4,416 iron miners and workmen secured an income of $259 each, amounting in all to $1,141,239. There are iron masters in the state of Pennsylvania whose single incomes in a single year have exceeded the whole sum earned by the protected iron miners.

The effect of the first measure of tariff reform in Great Britain, that of 1842, was not immediately perceptible, the evil effect of the previous conditions being very deep seated; but before 1845 the beneficial influence upon every branch of industry, agriculture, manufactures and commerce alike had become so manifest that little opposition was met to Peel's second great act of tariff reform of 1845, by which 430 articles, consisting of the crude and partly manufactured materials which entered into the processes of domestic industry, were put on the free list, the duties on the lessening number of dutiable imports being at the same time reduced and adjusted to those new conditions. In 1846 the Irish famine forced the abatement of all taxes on food by orders in council, subsequently followed by the repeal of the corn law.

In 1847 Sir Robert Peel left office, but the immense benefits to every branch of British industry rendered it a comparatively easy matter to bring the tariff substantially to its present condition in 1853, coupled with the repeal of the navigation laws under the lead of Mr. Gladstone. Since that date the people of the United States have been forbidden by their own acts to compete with Great Britain in the construction and use of ocean steamships, while the commercial supremacy of the latter is insured by freedom from all restrictions and by virtue of the protection which is given by the exemption from taxation on all the materials used in construction and in the subsistence of the vessels.—Edward Atkinson in New York Times.

SOME McKINLEY BILL ACCOUNTS.

Wages Reduced, Factories Closed and Men Thrown Out of Work.

Credit these to McKinley. They are a few of the items on one side of the account of the "bravest and wisest of tariff measures," the "trust killing tariff," as the New York Tribune calls it. This bill, that does not sustain a "higher rate of profits, but a higher rate of wages," as Professor Gunton told the Republican club, of New York, a few days ago. These are some of the items for the week ending April 15, 1892. When some loyal Republican has filled out the other side of the account, so that it will not look too one sided, we will continue our side:

April 8—By a strike of 200 girls and boys in the Dolphin Jute mills at Paterson, N. J. The Press says "the boys have been getting $2.50 and the girls $2 a week" in this protected industry.

April 8—By reduction of wages of puddlers at McIlvane & Sons' Plate mill, Reading, Pa., from $3.75 to $3.50 per ton, and the announcement that next week Seifert's two rolling mills, employing 300 hands, five miles below Reading, will close down indefinitely.

April 8—By the determination of the Furniture and Cabinet Manufacturers' association to keep their factories closed until the strikers give up their fight for eight hours.

April 8—By exactions of the rice trust which led a committee of rice merchants at New Orleans to take steps to build a rice mill to circumvent the trust.

April 9—By consolidation of the six cottonseed oil mills of Georgia into the Georgia Cotton Oil company. The American Cotton Oil company owns 120 mills; for the purpose of economy those in each state are being merged into separate corporations. All of the trust mills are now reorganized under state charters except those in South Carolina.

April 10—By notice of general reduction of wages in all the furnaces at Newcastle, Pa. After April 17 the furnace men will be reduced fifteen cents, the day laborers ten cents and the iron men three-fourths cent per pound. This will give the furnace men $1.75 and the laborers $1.35 per day.

April 10—By closing down of the Dolphin Jute mill at Paterson, N. J., because of the inordinate request of the boys for $3 and of the girls for $2.50 per week.

April 10—By strike of 200 electric light men in New York.

April 10—By strike of twenty helpers at the Phœnix silk mill, Paterson, N. J.

April 10—By the announcement in The Tribune that Claus Spreckels cleared $5,000,000 when he sold his Philadelphia sugar refinery to the trust, giving the latter complete control of refined sugar cast of the Rockies.

April 11—By a big marble trust which The Tribune announces is being formed in Georgia "to unite all the marble proprietorships in the country so that the output as well as the prices can be regulated." The duty on marble averaged about 50 per cent. under this "trust killing tariff."

April 13—By strike of workmen at the Monitor Iron works at Sing Sing.

April 14—By the announcement that the whisky trust, whose total earnings for the year ending March 31, 1892, were $4,723,827, is to wipe out all opposition by a temporary reduction of prices.

April 14—By the formation of a trust composed of the thirty type founders in the United States.

April 14—By the closing of the Spreckels enormous sugar refinery by the sugar trust so as to decrease production and maintain trust prices.

April 15—By the completion of the Diamond match trust, it having bought the Lebanon Match company, of Philadelphia, for $125,000. This was the last company to surrender to the trust. The retail dealers in Philadelphia, upon advices from wholesalers, at once advanced the price of matches fifty cents per gross.

Absolute Safety in Creede.

"There is no danger in Creede," said an old miner. "All you have to do when guns begin to pop is to lie down on the floor and let 'em walk all over you till the excitement is over."

"I was called one evening recently to see a couple of women," said the busiest doctor in camp, "and as I was writing a prescription guns began to pop out on the street right in front of the cabin. As half inch boards are poor protection from stray bullets, I dodged behind a little iron stove and the women dropped down on the floor behind a bureau. When the shooting ceased I finished writing my prescription and departed. No, there is no danger if one is careful."—Colorado Sun.

The Cost of the Chilian War.

The recent civil war in Chili cost the victors, the Congressional party, $15,000,000, according to a recent estimate made by the Chilian newspapers. Of that amount $885,000 was contributed by Senora Dona Juana Edwards, the mother of Don Augustin Edwards, minister of finance, from her private fortune. The cost of the war to the Balmaceda partisans has not been figured out, perhaps because they lost everything, and it is a big thing to estimate on.

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