THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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Republicans Endorse Blaine and Ratify Harrison.

TICKLED DEMOCRATS

The Nomination of Harrison Casts Gloom Over Port Angeles—They Ratify, However, But It Goes Against the Grain—The Democrats are Joyful.

The Republican ratification meeting Saturday night was a very amusing affair. When the Minneapolis convention first met the Port Angeles Republicans thought Blaine would be the candidate of the g. o. p. for president. Their enthusiasm was intense; they could not await the slow, monotonous grind of the convention, so they got their Blaine wood together, built it in layers on the approved plan, hoisted on top of a straw rapped poll, a barrel of tar and awaited with what patience they could command, the nomination of that "peerless man from Maine." Day after day that convention met and adjourned and day after day the burning of that Blaine wood-pile and tar was put off.

Impatience was to a certain extent cooling that over abundant enthusiasm.

Finally the wires announce that the nominating speeches had been finished by the assembled wisdom of America at Minneoplis, and that the "ballot begins."

"We'll burn our Blaine wood tonight." said those confident Republicans who had been taking an interest in the nominotion. "Hooray" said the great body of Republicans, who had become to think that Blaine was the quintessence of American statesmanship. State after state is called at the "twin city," and consternation, disappointment and and anger depicts itself upon the faces of the confident, "I told you so, Blaine men" of 30 minutes previous. At this time, Democrats, who had become alarmed at the over confidence of Blaine Republicans, commenced to wink an expressive wink, to slyly but fearfully chuckle an hopeful chuckle. After all, the man from Maine, the peerless plumed knight, seemed to be not what he seemed. Pennsylvania is reached and Harrison has gained ten of those idiots that do not know the difference between "statesmanship and pea-nut-nominate-myself-politics."

"McKinley" shouted those heretofore enthusiastic Blainiacs who were for "Blaine or bust" an hour ago, but who have suddenly become "Beat Harrison, darn the cost, Republicaniacs." "Hurrah for McKinley" shouted a half dozen small boys, and a few of the g.o.p. followers, that seem always to catch their cue from some one in whom they have great confidence.

Democrats slyly winked again and gently whispered "Oh God, if thou only will." One or two of the most enthusiastic Jeffersonians offered money on "Harrison against the field." Heretofore, it had been Blaine against the field, with the odds on Blaine.

"You foolish Democrat." "You had better save your money," were the angry cries of the "Blainiacs," "Harrisoniacs," there were none.

"Wha's that?" said the "now McKinleyiacs." "Do those wires vibrate the truth?" "Harrison nominated on the first ballot" whispers the wire that connects the Gate City with the twin Minneapolis.

What means that cry?

It is a half hysterical Democrat, in whom joy has taken the place of power to express his feelings. The enthusiasm of half an hour ago, has taken wings to be taken up by the Democratic hosts, who now shake hands and offer congratulations. "Too bad," said the "Blaineiac-McKinleyiacs," and with muttered curses the g. o. p. followers wended their way home. Democrats gathered in knots, talked excitedly and joyfully. "Harrison's nominated" was spread from mouth to mouth by Democrats only. This was Friday.

"We'll wait until we see who is nominated for Vice President," said the leaders, to those office seekers who were in for celebrating anyhow, as they knew their chances for perferment depended upon Republican success.

The worst was made worse by the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for vice-president. But, on Saturday, those of the g. o. p. who were able to master their feelings sufficiently got together, put kerosine oil on the Blaine wood, and otherwise attempted to coax it that it might burn for Harrison. The band was hired which marched down Front street, and up Laurel to First.

A fair sized crowd, about half being Democrats, had gathered by the time W. R. Gay, as master of cermonies, mounted the express wagon. Mr. Gay conducted the exercises in a very creditable manner, but do his best he could not work up any enthusiasm. The "Blainiacs" were still Blainiacs, and refused to cheer, though the name of Benjamin Harrison was pronouuced again and again. Finally, the speaker, stopped himself and proposed a cheer for Harrison. A half dozen small boys and two or three Republicans-no-matter-who-the-candidate shouted "hooray for Harrison," one or two hurrahed for Blaine, and a dozen or so small boys shouted "hurrah for Cleveland." The Democrats in the audience all enjoyed themselves immensely.

Judge McClinton, Judge G. V. Smith, Louis Williams, Wm. Peterson, Geo. C. Hatch, W. R. Hoole, A. H. Howells. H. K. Bickford and W.W. Gray spoke. The speeches being all the way from half-hearted, Harrison Republican speeches to straight out Blaine speeches. The disappointment was keen and plainly to be seen. The tar entered into the spirit of the occasion, and actually refused to burn for Harrison. Truly did the multitude show that,

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'We must take Ben.'"

A vote of thanks was given Ben. Smith, Morris Fisher and Chas. W. Cook, the three Democrats, who saved the Republican wood from burning.

The meeting dispersed at about 10 o'clock, many of the Blainacs refusing to speak at all for Harrison.

From a Democratic standpoint, the meeting was a grand success.

Mr. Coolican's Success.

Since the day of the enthusiastic Texas doorkeeper in Congress who proclaimed himself a "bigger man than old Grant," there has been no such joyful proclamation as that just made by Mr. J. S. Coolican in his letter to his friends in Port Angeles, says the Seattle Telegraph. Mr. Coolican is at the national capital as a special representative of Angeles, to help on the bill in relation to the townsite reserve near that city. "It is costing like blazes, but we got there," writes Mr. Coolican; and he adds, with pardonable pride that "he can walk in and out of the White House without even presenting a card," that Mayor Smith of Angeles is "a big card in Washington City," that "you would be surprised to know of the many influential friends we have made here," and "we are in it here!" Truly, as Mr. Coolican adds, "There is nothing like playing it high. It tells every time, and we will stick to it." Port Angeles is to be congratulated on the great success of its delegation. Playing it high is evidently the way to win at the national capital. It was an inspiration to select Mr. Coolican as the man to capture the capital city. He not only has won a great victory over the usual cold formalities of the White House, but we think we can assure his admiring townsmen that their publication of his letter will give him a national reputation. And no man deserves it better.

Clallam's Beautiful Lakes,

Clallam county besides being wonderfully rich in natural resources, is justly famed for its natural pleasure resorts and beautiful lakes. Lakes Sontherland and Crescent are noted for their natural beauty, grandeur of scenic surroundings, uncommon attraction for boating and excellent opportunity for fishing. Pleasure seekers visit them only to return to their homes enchanted with the sublimity and the loveliness of what they have beheld.

To visit these lakes is to become completely fascinated with their natural beauty and varied attractions. Quite a number of outing parties have been arranged in Portland, Seattle and the other Sound towns to spend several weeks at the lakes during the summer season, and as they become more widely known, they will be regarded as the most desirable and attractive pleasure resorts in the state.

Crops Never Fail.

It both Washington and Oregon there are no crop failures. The bottom lands of Washington yield products in quality and quantity absolutely incredible to those who do not know by actual exgerience. One acre of bottom land, for instance, will yield to the farmer in vegetables more clear profit than many acres in wheat, even when prices are good and the yield large. It is an axiom that crops never fail in Washington. The immigration to Washington during the past few years has been very large. As its advantages become more widely known, immigration ought to, and will, become much heavier. It is inexplicable that farmers, who suffer from the too abundant disadvantages of tee Middle West, have not left in greater numbers. Drought and flood, cyclone and crop failure are all to be dreaded. They are unknown here. How about the rain? It is the greatest blessing of this country. It is heaven's gift to the Northwest coast. It is the resource and comfort of the producer. Without it Western Washington's great material endowment would nor be so accessible.—Press-Times.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Ladies of Angeles and Vicinity Organize.

ACTIVELY AT WORK.

What They Propose to Do—Words of Encouragement from Mrs. Houghton Clallam County to Be Represented—They Ask for $500.

The ladies of Port Angeles and vicinity propose to see that Clallam County is fairly represented at the Columbian Exposition.

Last Monday they met at the Opera House, pursuant to call of Charles Peters, Worlds' Fair commissioner, for Clallam County. Mrs. Laura E. Peters was made chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. Brewster, Secretary.

Not many were in attendance, so a permanent organization was posponed until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The sentiment was unanimous that the ladies organize as a ladies' club to work in connection with the ladies department of the State Worlds' Fair commission.

A petition was ordered drawn praying the Board of County Commissioners to appropriate $500, to defray all expenses in getting our exhibit in shape for presentation. Mrs. L. D. Stewart, Mrs. C. A. Foss and Mrs. C. W. Brewster were appointed as a committee to circulate this petition amongst the tax-payers for signatures.

Mrs. Peters suggested that the ladies procure the assistance of an artist to photograph one hundred or more landscape, agricultural and industrial scenes in Clallam County for exhibition. Acting on the suggestion, a committee consisting of Mrs. H. B. Willson, Mrs. E. H. Foster and Miss Minnie Lewis was appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of such photographs.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for permanent organization.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

About twenty-five ladies were present Tuesday afternoon at the Opera House, when Mrs. Peters called the meeting to order. Mrs. Peters suggested that the initiation fee be established before the organization. On motion of Mrs. Foster, 25 cents was fixed as the fee for admittance. The names of the ladies were then enrolled, and the following elected officers, all by acclamation, the Vice President alone excepted, several having been placed in nomination for that place.

President, Mrs. Laura E. Peters; Vice President, Mas. J. L. Worthly; Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Lewis; Treasures, Mrs. C. W. Brewster.

The President appointed the following executive committee.

Mrs. L. D. Stewart, Mrs. L. T. Haynes, Mrs. C. M. Brewster, Mrs. G. W. Meagher and Mrs. C. A. Foss.

The committee appointed heretofore, to raise funds for photographs, reported, favoring the abandonment of the scheme, as they had not received encouragement from the business men, who thought other and more appropriate means could be taken to advertise the county. After some discussion, the report was laid on the table for further consideration.

The committee to solicit signatures to a petition to the County Commissioners reported that nothing had been done, as yet, as it was not satisfied as to who would use the funds appropriated.

Mrs. Peters said, that if the appropriation was made through the County World's fair commissioner, the ladies would certainly get to use much of the funds. It was finally decided that the only way to get an appropriation, would be to get it through the commissioner.

In connection with the activity on the part of the ladies of Port Angeles, that it may be known just what is wanted, we quote from letters from Mrs. Alice Haughton, Ladies Exposition Commissioner, to Mrs. L. D. Stewart.

Mrs. Houghton says:

"I would like your club to work under the various heads, Find out what you can do in selecting Indian relics, as certain how many ladies will assist in decorating panels for the State Building, as we have promised Mr. Schilling, the architect, one hundred panels for decorative purposes; also, if you have an expert fruit canner amongst you, I will furnish jars for anything that may be done in that line.

Of course, the fruit must be put up entirely whole. See what can be done in the line of fine needle work, etching on metals, etching on stone and silk embroidery; also, if you have an artist who will assist in making pictures of Washington scenery; also if you can collect any curios or antique relics. Lace making would be a valuable acquisition to this collection too.

We also want shown the various benevolent societies and organizations. Gather as many statistics in this line as you can, showing the early organization and their growth up to the present time. Find if you have any writers amongst you, or any who illustrate books, or inventors or sculptors.

I have promised in behalf of the ladies of the state six vases or urns, cut from the various stones and marble of our state for the International Woman's building. Each of these vases are to be six feet high and four feet wide. I will very soon learn the estimated cost of them, and shall ask the clubs throughout the state to make a contribution for this purpose."

Under a later date, Mrs. Houghton again writes Mrs. Stewart as follows:

"I am glad to find you and your ladies showing so much interest and energy in this work. In reference to the panels, Mr. Skilling, the architect of our building, is to furnish 100 panels of such dimensions as will be available for decorative purposes in the interior of our building. They are to be placed in and over the doors and wherever they can be effectively used in the walls, but not in frames. They are to be done on our native woods, with landscapes, fruit, birds, fish and animals, all belonging to our state. Nothing else will be admissible and our pictures are to be the same.

Mrs. Slaughter and I will visit you in the near future. We find it necessary to do some of our work over again, and in connection with this we shall be able to make all the towns we failed to visit heretofore, and give them all more thorough attention."

AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1892.

Saintly Mr. Wanamaker has been explaining again—his public life has been very unfortunate in this respect. This time he rises to say to the committee on Postoffices of the House that the statement made under oath by Mr. Samuel G. Leake, of Philadelphia, to the effect that Mr. Wanamaker had, after making certain promises to him concerning the erection of an experimental pneumatic tube to be used by the Philadelphia city postoffice, become interested, he believed, in 7500 shares of stock which another pneumatic company had set aside for postoffice officials, and declined to fulfill his promises, was untrue. He also informs the committhat "I shall be pleased to answer any call that the committee desires to make upon me, personally or otherwise." Evil disposed persons might place a bad construction upon the wording of the sentence quoted, but such is not my purpose. I deal with facts; others may put their own construction upon these facts.

"Straws show which way the wind blows." U. S. Treasurer Nebeker is so certain that he will have no use for a residence in Washington after the 4th of next March that he has given up the lease upon the house his family has occupied since he entered office. When asked why he did not renew his lease, Mr. Nebeker laughingly replied, "Because we shall not need the house a year longer."

The Census Bureau investigation shows, so far, that a very demoralized state of affairs exists in that branch of the Government service. Testimony has been given showing that a woman paid $12.50 to another woman, a relative of Chief Clerk Childs, in order to retain her position, and it has been shown that the chiefs of a number of the divisions regulated their treatment of the women under them largely by the liberties the women allowed them to take, and that it is common for these chiefs to make pets of young and pretty girls under them, allowing them to work or play as they may feel disposed. These things have been hinted at before, but now they they have been told under oath by ladies of undoubted reputation. And these things, calling themselves men, are still allowed to draw salaries from the government. It is not to be wondered at that the people of the country demand a change.

Mr. Harrison's alleged order to Federal officials to keep away from Minneaoplis must have been intended for members of the Cabinet only, as nearly every one of the chiefs of the large Government bureaux attended the convention and shouted for Harrison. It is believed that if such an order was really issued it was because Mr. Harrison was afraid that more than one of his cabinet might have gone there in the interest of some of his rivals.

The House is pushing its work, notwithstanding the absence of more than half of the Republican members. The Postoffice appropriation bill has been passed, and nothing but a point of order prevented its carrying an amendment repealing the mail subsidy act of the last Congress.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

WEIR IS HARD HIT.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—After carefully reading your columns of animadversions upon recent public utterances of the writer, enjoying my regrets that a Republican speech had unfortunately failed to please your Democratic taste, and noting your evident effort to place me in a false light on several points, I finally concluded to ask you to do me the justice of printing a few suggestions over my signature.

You say I misquoted THE DEMOCRAT. If you will kindly point out wherein, or how, I will cheerfully make amends. I read from your printed editorial, and am not aware of having misquoted one word therein. You say that I referred to the members of the People's party as either "fanatics or soreheads." Shame on you for such prevarication! I submit to any fair minded person who was present, whether or not I used either of these or indeed any words in disrespectful terms. You were there, and I ask you in the spirit of common honesty if I did not say that third parties usually contained many very good people who were fanatical on some particular subject; that I expressly stated that the term was used in all due respect; that I said there many in the parties because of personal disappointments with the old parties; that I asserted that whatever had been, or would be, accomplished by either the Republican or the Democratic party, and that however laudible the purpose of any third party man he was simply wasting his time; that his vote for a third party would amount practically to the same result as if he were to remain away from the polls and refuse to vote; that I urged all good citizens to stand by the party of their choice as between the Democratic party on one hand or the Republican party on the other? Was there anything in this disrespectful to third party people? If there was not, do you think it helps your cause to represent otherwise?

You charge me with "misrepresentation," and a "superficial" dealing with the tariff question. Permit me to suggest that bluster is not argument, though sometimes it is sought to be used for that purpose by persons who have nothing better to substitute. I submitted carefully prepared and reliable statements and figures. If you see fit to discuss or attempt to disprove any of them, in a gentlemanly way, with candor and fairness, you may command respect. Unless you are prepared to do this it were worse than useless to waste time with you. If your party occupies the stronger position in doctrine, policy, and results achieved, it ought to be practicable to demonstrate that fact in a legitimate and proper manner. There is no occasion for persons who honestly differ in opinion to lose their tempers and make faces like spoiled children.

Your quotation from Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress" is edifying—I may say amusing, when used from your standpoint, on the question of the condition of American laboring classes. Mr. Blaine therein shows clearly the apparent cause for industrial and commercial prosperty in the United States from 1846 to 1860 (ascribed by many erroneously to the low tariff of that period.) He sets forth that the real cause of that prosperity was the discovery of gold in California, and the enormous increase in our national wealth in a few years, resulting therefrom, together with European war, and that it had nothing to do with the tariff question, and then says that under these circumstances, viz: a prosperous condition under a low tariff erroneously ascribed by many to be the result of that low tariff, it was not surprising that the tariff law of 1856-7 imposed duties lower than they had been since 1818.

If you will read carefully, a little farther along in Mr. Blaine's excellent work (pp. 203-4, vol. 1.) you will see more clearly, perhaps, the point he makes from the standpoint of the protectionists of whom he is himself probably the most illustrtous this nation has produced. He says: "The protectionists therefore hold that the boasted prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846 was abnormal in origin and character. It depended upon a series of events exceptional at home and even exceptional abroad,—events which by the doctrine of probabilities would not be repeated for centuries. When peace was restored in Europe, when foreign looms and forges were set going with renewed strength, when Russia resumed her export of wheat, and when at home the output of the gold mines was suddenly decreased, the country was thrown into distress, followed by a panic and by long years of depression. The protectionists maintain that from 1846 to 1857 the United States would have enjoyed prosperity under any form of tariff, but that the moment the exceptional conditions in Europe and in America came to an end, the country was plunged headlong into a disaster from which the conservative forces of a protective tariff would in large part have saved it."

You have invoked Mr. Blaine as an authority. I am perfectly willing to test the matter from a Republican standpoint, with his able and unanswerable conclusions as shown in the work referred to. I am also willing that your readers may decide whether Mr. Blaine "gives the lie" as you say, to my contention or to yours.

If you really wish to discuss any of the propositions set forth by me on the evening of May 31st, and will allow me space in your paper, I will cheerfully review them with you, and agree to stand or fall by the result.

Respectfully,
ALLEN WEIR.

[Space is cheerfully given the foregoing letter. Mr. Weir is evidently hard hit, and from the desperate effort at letter writing made, evidently wants to either retreat or "explain" his admittedly weak attempt at argument. He asks THE DEMOCRAT to point out wherein he misquoted it in his speech.

This we shall do with pleasure.

In his speech, Mr. Weir read a portion of an editorial in this paper, commenting upon the Democratic county platform, which, after refering to the demand of Democracy for tariff reform said: "Consistent with this demand is an endorsement of Grover Cleveland, the greatest of our reform statesmen, for the presidency." Following this, came our comment on the silver coinage question. In reading the editorial, Mr. Weir omitted to read the endorsement of Cleveland in its proper place, but after reading the paragraph with relation to silver, pretended, at least, to read, "Consistent with THESE DEMANDS is an endorsement of Grover Cleveland, etc."

Mr. Weir accuses THE DEMOCRAT with prevarication for saying that he (Weir) referred to the members of the People's party as "fanatics or soreheads," and says he did not use the terms. If Mr. Weir will read THE DEMORAT carefully he will see that it did not "quote" these terms. However, THE DEMOCRAT reporter's notes show that Mr. Weir did use the word "fanatics," and he did say, in substance, what was claimed by THE DEMOCRAT, or, to be more exact, "they were either fanatical or men who were dissatisfied with their treatment by the old parties"—in other words "fanatics or soreheads." This is confirmed by Republicans, Democrats and People's party men who were in attendance. The medicine was the same, Mr. Weir. Although there was an attempt at sugar coating the pill, it was so thin that none were deceived by your overconfident attempt at deception.

Mr. Weir objects to the reference to his "misrepresentation" and "superficial" dealing with the tariff question. Now, judging from his reference to "bluster," Mr. Weir seems to think he has caught THE DEMOCRAT at his game, on which he probably claims a copyright. If Mr. Weir will disect his speech, he will see that this is the truth and not "bluster."

THE DEMOCRAT showed clearly wherein Mr. Weir was guilty of misrepresentation, by pointing out his omissions. He misrepresented THE DEMOCRAT, he misrepresented Dr. Lewis, he misrepresented the farmer and the tariff, he misrepresented the building of our navy, all of which has been pointed out. Mr. Weir has not, in his letter, attempted to answer any of these criticisms. To show that he misrepresented the history of our country, in claiming that prosperity and protection always went hand in hand, and that the reverse was, or would be, true of free trade, THE DEMOCRAT quoted from James G. Blaine, who admitted that good times followed the tariff bill of 1846. It is to be expected that a politician of Mr. Blaine's cunning, living at an age, when the life of his party depended upon the survival of ultra protectionism, should attempt to show that the great minds, Democratic, Whig and Republican, of 1846-60 were mistaken. However, this has nothing to do with the fact that good times followed the tariff of 1846, and that, before the output of gold commenced in California.

The charge of a "superficial" handling of the tariff qnestion against Mr. Weir is one that can be made against nearly all protectionists. Mr. Weir, as usual with them, failed, utterly, to get to the bottom of the case..

The intention of our forefathers, who wrested popular government from the oppressive hands of Great Britain, was to found a nation that would permit a popular government by all the people.

The cardinal, underlying principle of popular government is that every citizen should have equal justice, and an equal opportunity with every other citizen in the country, no matter what his occupation. It was not contemplated that one man or one class of men should receive benefits or advantages from the government that are not common to all its citizens. The Democrats claim that a free and enlightened people will prosper equally if conditions are equal. On the truth of this, rests popular government. If it is not true, popular government is a failure, and our forefathers wrought in vain. Government is an agency put in the hands of the people, by whom it was founded, to give execution to the principles of popular government. It was never intended that this agency should be used partially to any class. The highest authority given this governmental agency by the people is that to exact from them enough of their wealth on which to operate the functions of government, economically administered.

When this authority of government is used as a means to increase the profits of one class of the people at the expense of another, it becomes class legislation—oppression This is what our tariff legislation does. The consumer pays the tax, and, if he does not belong to that class whose want, as they spend their time in Europe or the Holy lands, enjoying the fruits of their employe's labor, have appealed so strongly to our Republican government, they receive no benefits.

The two most numerous classes in the United States are those whose surplus, on which they depend to live, is either agricultural products or labor. These clases receive no benefits from this iniquitous policy of "protection," or more properly termed, by Amos Cummings, "exaction."

Now, Mr. Weir, as other protectionists, throws aside the great principle involved in this case, and reasoning from the artificial condition of affairs caused by our civil war, and fostered by a continued war tariff and financial legislation, claim that, as the country has advanced rapidly in general wealth, the tariff must have been the cause.

Tariff reformers claim that the advancement of our country has been that of a class. They admit that since the war money has been concentrated; it has been forced into the hands of the few, who are thus enabled to use it more effectively. It does not follow that the general condition of the people is better, on account of this rapid accumulation of a few, who are thus enabled to improve the country. In fact, the very thing itself shows that the profit of the labor of the last quarter-century has been diverted from the people, from the laborers who created this wealth. They claim that the conditions of the country show this to be a fact. It has been only since this policy went into effect that the laborers have found it necessary to form unions, the farmers to organize granges and alliance associations. The People's party, numbering its millions of voters, is today a result of this oppression by the classes, who have controlled our national legisiation.

The United States is by no means in a prosperous condition. Its laboring men, who are successful enough to get anything to do at all, are working for barely enough to subsist on. The farmers are either, being compelled to desert their farms, or to groan under a mortgage larger each year than the year before. The distressing wail of "hard times" is heard from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Taxas.

The charge against Mr. Weir of handling the tariff question in a superficial manner is one that can be made aginst nearly every protection stump speaker. It was this that caused Major McKinley to make Democrats instead of Republicans, by his great speech at Ann Arbor. Both, members of the faculty and students, were driven from the Republican party, as they claimed, what is true, that the great Protectionist reasons from a false foundation. ED.]

UNFAIR AND FALSE.

Unfortunately for the Republican party it has too many pretended leaders, who, by the way, too often do lead the party, that are always unfair and untruthful. An undue mixture of this unfairness and falsehood is that which seems to unite Hon. Allen Weir and the Tribune of this place

On last Sunday the editor of THE DEMOCRAT received a communication from Hon. Allen Weir, which is published in this issue.

Monday the editor of this paper addressed the following to Hon. Allen Weir at Olympia.:

HON. ALLEN WEIR, Olympia, Wash.—DEAR SIR:—Space is cheerfully given your communication to THE DEMOCRAT, which was received yesterday.

Your challenge to discuss through the columns of THE DEMOCRAT any of the matters handled by you May 31st, is accepted with great pleasure, and the tariff is named as the question at issue. I request that all letters be kept within the space of two columns. Awaiting your pleasure,

I am respectfully,
JOHN W. TROY.

Tuesday the Tribune published the letter of Hon. Allen Weir, and in its editorial columns appeared the following:

"We publish, by request, an article from the pen of Hon. Allen Weir in answer to the comments of THE DEMOCRAT on Mr. Weir's speech at the opera house in this city on May 31st. Mr. Weir sent the communication to THE DEMOCRAT with a request that that paper publish it, but as no attention was paid to the request it appears in our columns. THE DEMOCRAT should at least be willing to give fair play, but it appears not to be built that way, in this instance at least."

If Mr. Weir or the Tribune can make capital out of such tricks as this, they are welcome to it while it lasts, but let the warning be given that truth will prevail.

THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS.

The scholar is in politics, and he is a Democrat. Our great colleges are rapidly becoming Democratic in politics.

Just after the great Republican demonstration at Ann Arbor, Mich., last month, that was addressed by Major McKinley and others, a poll of the voters in the great University of Michigan, at that place, was taken, and it showed a Democratic majority of 135 over all—Republican, People's Party Prohibition and Independent. This is surely a great showing for the greatest university in the west, heretofore the great Republican baliwick of the nation. It is a great showing for the young men of America who are taking more interest in the politics of the nation than they have taken since the days of the late Rebellion. Their position today is with the thinking man, the scholar, as it was then.

But both have changed their party association. Then both acted with the Republican party, now they both act with the Democratic party.

These young men all belong to the radical tariff reform wing of the party. Although many of them favor free coinage of silver, they all strongly support Grover Cleveland for president. In fact, it was the brave, fearless and aggressive administration of Mr. Cleveland, as president, and his peerless record as a tariff reformer and as an advocate of civil service reform, that induced many of them to support the great party that accepted his noble leadership.

These men are Democrats from principle. They have laid aside all old prejudices, and have united with the better element of the Democratic party, and propose to fight to a successful termination the great principles of that party, that time has shown to be built upon the foundation of truth and justice.

THE RADICALS CONTROL.

The Republican National Convention, disregarding the opinions of the shrewdest minds in their party, threw conservatism to the four winds, and nominated the logical candidate of their ultra-bourbon, war tariff, force bill, gag-rule, partisan administration. As THE DEMOCRAT predicted six months ago, all that was formidable about Mr. Blaine, was the hold he had upon the people of his party on account of his personality. The Republicans in congress have repeatedly disregarded the opinion of the great man from Maine and have gone headlong to their own destruction. Mr. McKinley's little tariff tub was too small to hold a whale of Mr. Blaine's size, and the Republican National Convention seemed determined to force the policy that has caused the Republican defeat of the last two years. Wisely did they reckon that the shrinking process through Mr. Blaine would have to go, to enable him to float on the platform adopted, would be extremely embarrassing, so matters were appropriately regulated by selecting a candidate small enough to need no regulation.

Whitelaw Reid, the ultra radical editor of the ultra radicals, he who has for years fought the typographical union becauce he was opposed to the combination of labor, is a fitting compliment to the Republican ticket.

If the Democrats were selecting the Republican battle field they would not have had it otherwise.

In fact, it is the aggressive stand of Democracy that has made things as they are; that has forced, as it were, the Republicans into their logical position.

BEFORE another issue of THE DEMOCRAT reaches its readers the Democratic National Convention at Chicago will have finished its work.

Just who it will select to bear the banner of reform in the campaign that is rapidly coming on, is hard to say. However, it is sure that Grover Cleveland is the first choice of more than enough delegates to nminate him on the first ballot, and, if it appears to them that Mr. Cleveland can get the united support of the New York Democracy in November, he will be nominated.

One thing, at least, is certain, Senator Hill has no chance of nomination. He has dug his grave deep and sure The Democracy has no use for him as a presidential candidate. If he can make himself useful in another sphere well and good. His political future will depend largely on his future actions, but it is safe to predict that he has reached his zenith. The candidate will be Cleveland or a Western Democrat; and the United States will have a Democratic president, who is a Democrat in principle as well as name for four years commencing March 4th, next.

UNLESS Hon. Allen Weir takes water, there will be a joint discussion of the tariff question between him and the editor of THE DEMOCRAT, through the columns of this paper.

THE Democratic State Convention will meet at Olympia August 24th, to nominate a state ticket. Clallam county will have six delegates.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS will address the citizens of Port Angeles on the political issues of the day, at a date to be given hereafter, but which will be sometime between the 4th and 15th of July.

THE Tribune in referring to the Republican ratification meeting Saturday said:

From a democratic standpoint it was a very tame affair.

Right you are. There are a few Blainiacs whose opinions are similar to that of the Democrats.

An elegant stock of neckties at the New York Clothing House.

DIED.

WILHELMINA MARTIN, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Martin; aged 7 years 7 months and 22 days, of heart trouble. At New Dungeness, June 10th.

Sleep on sweet Minnie and take thy rest
Whatever else betides
A Few more rolling suns at best
Will lay us by your side.

A large assortment of elegant neckties at the New York Clothing House.

Mr. Thos. Malony left last Tuesday morning for an extended trip East. He will attend the Democratic National Convention which meets at Chicago next Tuesday. After which he will doubtless purchase direct from the manufacturer the latest improved machinery for the new shingle mill which the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony will establish at the West End. Mr. Malony's trip will doubtless result in much benefit to Port Angeles.

Earnest Sommer, formerly one of our popular restaurant proprietors, but now of Victoria, is in this city.

W. Brumfield is attending the grand lodge of Masons at Spokane this week.

The latest styles in neckties at the New York Clothing House.

CITY COUNCIL.

Discussion On Street Work—Nuisance Ordinance Passed.

The city council met Wednesday evening, all being present except the mayor, mayor pro-tem D. P. Quinn, presided.

The street committee reported against opening Third street from Valley to Pine, a petition to do which had been referred to them.

Mr. McInnes moved to reject the report. He thought the 2nd ward entitled to more street work than it was getting. He compared that asked by the citizens in the neighborhood of Pine street with what was done on Lincoln street, making an unfavorable showing for Lincoln.

Mr. Thompson said that the cost to make the improvement asked, would amount to $2000 or $2500, and that as other and more important public work was to be done, he thought the present hill should be improved, and let the work go over until next summer.

Mr. Peterson strongly advocated the acceptance of the street committee's report. He answered Councilman McInnes' arguments as to Lincoln street, by showing the public necessity of a good street to the court house.

Mr. McInnes created laughter, by "showing up" Mr. Peterson's motive for supporting the Lincoln street work. He said that he was within hearing of a Republican caucus, a short time ago, where it was decided to nominate Mr. Peterson for the legislature, and Mr. Peterson anxiety for the welfare of his friends in the court house was thereby caused.

Mr. Peterson retaliated by stating that he could now understand Mr. McInnes' opposition to him. "It is well known," said he, "that McInnes is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the legislature, and he realizes that if I am his opponent he will stand no chance of election."

Dr. Lewis opposed the opening of Third street from Valley to Pine for about the same reason stated by Mr. Thompson. He wished it understood that he was not opposed to the improvement of any street or grade in Port Angeles. He would like to see them all done. Was, in fact in favor of straining a point every time to do good work on the street and keep men employed. But now there was Tumwater hill that needed improving, and other points, and as there already was a passable wagon road to Pine street he opposed the opening, which would cost at least $2000.

The motion to reject was lost.

On motion of Mr. Peterson, the report was laid over one week.

On motion of McInnes, seconded by Peterson, a special committee was appointed to investigate as to amount of work necessary and as to the financial standing of the city, the committee to report at the next meeting of the council.

The mayor appointed Messrs. McInnes, Peterson and Metcalfe as the committee.

The use of the council chamber was granted for Saturday night to the Republican Club and to the Fourth of July committee to meet in.

On motion of Lewis, seconded by Peterson, the clerk was directed to address a communication to the Board of County Commissioners requesting them to meet the council and confer as to improving Tumwater street hill.

Dr. Herrick, city health officer, reported that the Laurel street sewer had become a nuisance. On motion, the marshal was directed to notify the abbutting property owners to abate the nuisance at once.

Ordinance No. 102, defining a nuisance and providing for the punishment of those committing same, was taken up and read to its final passage.

Mr. McInnes moved it be adopted as read.

Some discussion was brought out by prosposed amendments. Thompson thought that no one should be permitted to use fire arms at all in the city. Lewis thought the ordinance should be reasonable to keep it from becoming a dead letter.

The ordinance was amended so that the mayor could give permits to use fire works, cannon, etc., on national holidays, or occasions of other celebrations.

The women's suffrage question was brought up on a motion by Dr. Lewis to amend the ordinance where it referred to females.

He was opposed to making women amenable to laws they had no part in making. The women were not in shape to either object to or give their consent to the passage of the ordinance, so the doctor thought they should not be affected by the ordinance. Peterson thought the women got the benefits and protection given by law and should be made amenable to it. The motion was rejected, Dr. Lewis alone voting aye.

The ordinance was unanimously passed after an ineffectual attempt by Thompson and Peterson to have the speed at which horses could be driven or ridden reduced from 10 miles per hour to 8 miles per hour.

The council adjourned at about 11 o'clock to meet Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Anything in gent's furnishing goods at the New York Clothing House.

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago next Tuesday. Its deliberations will result in the nomination of a presidential candidate who will lead Democracy to a signal victory.

The office of the Washington Abstract Co. has been removed from the office of Phil. A. Dolan, to the G. V. Smith building, where the genial manager, Thomas Penniman will show his customers all courtesy.

The city council met yesterday at 2 o'clock and adjourned until to-day at the same hour without doing any business.

Boots and shoes, imported direct from the East, at the New York Clothing House.

An interesting program will be arranged for the Fourth of July celebration.

Quite a number of persons have exercised their rights in squatting on lots on the reservation this week.

A complete stock of men's and boy's clothing at the New York Clothing House.

THE PRESS.

THE Republican ticket represents the long and short of it. Reid stands for the long expectations, Harrison for the short votes.—Tacoma News.

***

High tax and bloody shirt.
This is the Republican platform "biled down."—Spokane Chronicle.

***

If its war to the teeth, Tacoma is now fairly in it. She has started in to producing her babies with teeth already at time of birth.—Shelton Sentinel.

***

An election to-day in England would put Gladstone in power by a overwhelming majority.—Thornton Tidings.

***

Buy one of those handsome neckties at the New York Clothing House. The latest designs.

MONEY TO LOAN

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

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.

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

Lee & Souther,
DRESSMAKERS.
Parlors in
MASTICK BUILDING.

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

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

For Fine Cigars and Candies go to the
GEM
WM. PENDERGAST, Prop.

PATRONIZE
White Labor!!
AT THE
Port Angeles
Steam Laundry.
Bradford & Co.

THE DEMOCRAT.

IN THE COURTS.

Grindings of the Superior Court During the Week—New Cases.

No 291. C J Smith vs M E Lane and L B Gay; complaint filed and action commenced for the foreclosure of a mortgage as security for the sum of $550 with interest.

293 Louisa Church, administratrix of W L Church, deceased, vs W X Russell and Phil A Dolan; complaint filed in which plaintiff institutes action for the payment of a promissory note for $100 with interest at the rate of 18 per cent per annum.

294 S E Bilby & Co. vs R N Wilson; complaint filed for the recovery of a promissory note of $344 with interest.

295 Lidia Hamilton vs Fletcher Hamilton; complaint entered for a dissolution of the marriage contract and for a just distribution of homestead and household goods.

No 231 J W Yandle vs Joseph Morris; judgment rendered for the sum of $146 82; and execution order issued for that amount.

228* First National Bank of San Francisco vs The Citizens Association for the Advancement of Port Angeles; order entered confirming sale.

278 First National Bank of Port Angeles vs J H Myers et al; judgment rendered for the sum of $485 and cost of action.

James S Bogle vs The Puget Sound Co-operative Colony; notice of appeal filed.

Dan Pullen vs Jesse S Maxfield and Ephriam Pullen, order filed granting defendant 30 days additional in which to answer complaint.

Cahn, Nicklesburg & Co vs E H McAlmond; entry of default filed.

PRABATE CASES.

In the matter of the estate of O P Nelson, deceased; order fixing June 25, 1892 as the time for the hearing of the petition of Ingoborg Nelson for letters of administration.

Marie Anderson and Christiana Person, declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. B. Mastick of Junction City, was in town this week.

Mr. A. H. Howells was in Seattle during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fenn have returned from their bridal tour to Victoria.

Mr. W. R. Gay left on the Garland Sunday on a short business trip up Sound.

Mr. C. E. Mallette, left on the left on the Garland Sunday for up Sound ports.

The familiar countenance of Dan Bryan was visible on our streets last Saturday.

Nels Swanson, of Shuwah, who has been visiting Sequim and Port Angeles for some time returned home Monday.

J. S. Latimer and W. G. Strong, of Port Townsend, passed through Angeles on their way to Crescent Monday.

Richard McDonnell, of Lake Crescent, and E. N. Pilcher, of Port Townsend, who is visiting the former at Lake Crescent, were in the city Wednesday and Thursday.

Dan'l and Ephriam Pullen, of Quillayute, were in town this week.

John Brown, Jr., H. B. Crockett, and Ben Chambers visited Clallam Bay Wednesday.

J. D. Stage has quit work at the postoffice.

A Growing Industry.

The fishing business along the straits and off the Cape is beginning to assume large proportions, says the Clallam Bay Record, and if it continues to increase as at present it will soon be rated as one of the most profitable industries of the Sound. The Puget Sound Fishing Company, of Tacoma, has now on hand orders for over 40 carloads of sturgeon for Chicago and New York markets, ten carloads of pickled salmon, and all the halibut and smelt that can be supplied. It is anticipated that $1,000,000 will be brought to the Sound this year from the east in exchange for fish by this company alone. The company's steam schooner makes trips to Cape Flattery and the fishing banks every three days, bringing in from twelve to fourteen tons each trip. Formerly the fishermen have had no market for their products but now with a steady market it is expected that the industry will make rapid strides.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Wenomah shingle mill is again running to its fullest capacity.

The steamer Michigan arrived Wednesday from San Francisco, with a general cargo consisting of 40 tons of general merchandise.

Quite a number of citizens are going to Lake Southerland Saturday to remain over Sunday.

The large variety and the perfection of flowers and the abundance of fruit make the evergreen state a most desirable spot in which to dwell.

The steamer Haytian Republic has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Navigation company for $50,000. The steamer is at present in San Francisco and will leave for Puget Sound this week. She will be run in connection with the steamer Wilmington on the Vancouver-Puget Sound-Portland route.

Quite a number of Port Townsend citizens come down on the Garland Sunday on a pleasure trip.

The steamer Angeles took a cargo of Whidby island potatoes to Victoria last Sunday.

Port Angeles will celebrate the Fourth.

Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago next Tuesday. Its deliberations will result in the nomination of a presidential candidate who will lead Democracy to a signal victory.

Last Saturday evennig Mr. C. W. Sinnott, one of the members of the hose company was quite severely injured in falling under the hose cart, while in motion, receiving bruises about his head and face which it was feared, at first, would prove fatal, but recent developments have, however, shown that the bruises were not as severe as at first anticipated, and the injured man is slowly recovering.

Dungeness' new paper will be called "The Dungeness Beacon." It will be issued as a six-column folio. The new issuance will be managed by Joe. M. Ballinger.

The Republicans of Port Angeles have challenged the Democrats to play a match game of base ball. The challenge would be most cheerfully accepted, if the Democrats had not decided aversion to playing ball on Sunday. What heathens these Republicans are becoming. Surely the nomination of Benjamin Harrison is not having a salutarious effect upon their morals.

The World's Fair.

GYRENBAD RANCH, June 15.

TO THE WOMEN OF PORT ANGELES AND CLALLAM COUNTY:

Through the kindness of the editor I am permitted to send you this letter of explanation aud exhortation regarding the purpóse of the Woman's World Fair Club, which does not seem thoroughly understood.

The object of such organization is that the co-operation of all may be had to make the display from this county a creditable and successful one. It is for each and all to lend a helping hand with the above object in view. I have heard the statement made that the organization was formed for the purpose of choosing a woman delegate to represent the women of the county at the fair. This is a mistake and I take this method of rectifying it in the minds of the people. We are an auxiliary club formed to assist the state superintendent of the woman's department in making a display which will be a credit to our state. We should take pride in making the exhibit from this county as large as possible, regardless of the question whether we shall go to Chicago or not. We have sent letters and constitution for like organizations and hope that ladies of other localties will at once organize clubs and assist us in this work; and to such clubs I will here say, that Mrs. Dr. Lewis, secretary of the Port Angeles Club, will gladly correspond with any person who may wish information on this subject. Ours is a new county not as widely advertised as others and this is our golden opportunity. Therefore, come and join our club, lend your influence, help with your best thought and energy and you will no doubt be surprised at how much you will learn of the ability and resources of the women of this county. The next meeting will be held at the Port Angeles opera house, Monday, June 20th, at 2 p. m.

Respectfully,

LAURA E. PETERS.

President of Washington World's Fair Club of Port Angeles.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of transfers for the week ending June 16, as furnished by The Clallam County Abstract and Trust Co:

R Scoular to H B Neall et al, lots 2 and 3, blk 4, Sea View ad.....	200
F J Draper to M J Jones, lot 17, blk 3, Railway add.....	25
H E Carleton to E Strowbridge, lots 9 and 10, blk 3, U P 2nd ad	200
P A Dolan to G B White, lot 8, blk blk 8, Fogarty & Dolans 2nd ad.	50
E Cowell to A Cowell, sw¼ of nw ¼, and nw¼ of sw¼, sec 15....	1500
G D Farwell to A Cowell, se¼ of nw¼, sec 15, tp 30.....	900
W R Gay to P S C C, lots 123, 15, 16, 17, blk 32, N R Smiths sub.	1
S G Morse to L Rockman, blk 2, Railway ad.....	1000
M Chapman to J Nuneman, 10 acres in sec 18, tp 30.....	150
L H Smith to L B Hastings, w½ of ne¼ and e½ of nw¼, sec 34, tp 30.....	3000
F Hamilton to W M Graham, sw¼ of se¼, sec 1?, tp 30.....	400
C E Mallette to S W Bucknam, lot 1, blk 9, Townsite of Port Angeles	750
J Wickersham to P S C C, blk 7, lots 7 to 11, blk 32, N R Smith's add, and lots 1 and 2, blk 2, P S C C subd.....	1
J McDonald to C M Kent, lots 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, blk 15, Clallam...	20
G H Gale to O Mynett, lot 14, blk 29, Gales add.....	150
Kellogg Land Co to A Larson, lot 71, blk 3, Kellogg plat of Clallam	100
W S Chandler to A L Smith, lots 6-9, blk 5, Chandler & Coolican estate	200
J C Bennet to G M VanDoren, lots 7 and 8, blk 4, Sea View ad.....	80

JUDGE LANE BACK.

Judge Lane Returns From an Interesting Trip—Mrs. Howden Visits her Daughter

Judge L. M. Lane returned from Kansas, where he had been called to his father's bedside, Tuesday. Judge Lane's father is suffering from heart trouble, and there seems but little hope of recovery.

Judge Lane visited his old home at Maryville, Missouri, while gone, and from accounts of local newspapers there, he was right royally welcomed,

Speaking of politics, the judge said that the defeat of Blaine seemed a wet blanket on Republican enthusiasm. Nearly every one in Kansas and Missouri were for Blaine.

The judge says the only question with the people about Cleveland is his availability. He is the first choice of every body, the only contingency being the doubt with many about his carrying New York.

Judge Lane thinks the Democrats of Washington have a great chance to succeed if they will nominate James Hamilton Lewis for governor.

Mrs. T. L. Howden, Mrs. Lane's mother; accompanied the judge to Port Angeles. She will visit them during the summer.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations Being Made to Celebrate Independence Day.

Port Angeles will celebrate the 4th of July in appropriate style. This has already been decided.

Pursuant to a call issued citizens met in the council chamber Monday night, to take steps toward making arrangements for the proper celebration on Independence day.

Donald McInnes was chairman and W. L. Ketchum, secretary. It was decided to invite especially the citizens of Victoria to Port Angeles on that day, and a program is to be arranged to entertain them while here.

The following were appointed, and ratified by the meeting, as committees for the occasion:

Finance—Frank Chambers, Phil. A. Dolan, Thomas Malony, B. F. Schwartz Tom Moore and L. F. Person.

Advertising—Charles D. Ulmer, jr., John W. Troy, M. J. Carragan, B. John Baker and D. W. Morse

Divine Services—Rev. J. M. Baxter and Rev. M. U. Squire.

On Speakers—George C. Hatch, Judge L. M. Lane, Judge J. G. McClinton, A. H. Howells and A. A. Smith.

On Parade and Program—Louis Williams, Capt. J. M. Dennis, John Dyke, H. B. Crockett and Dr. E. George, assisted by Pacific Post G. A. R., J. M. Dennis; K. of P., W. Brumfield; Improved O. R. M., D. H. Poyneer; A. F. & A. M., Wallace Wynatt; I. O. O. F., No. 82, W. W. Maltby; I. O. O. F., No. 19, J. D. Yarnell; I. O. G. T., No. 27, J. B. Taylor.

The following socities and marshals on foot:

Caledonian Club, Wm. Ritchie; Carpenters' Union, L. Henderson; I. O. O. F., P. A. Meagher; K. of L., E. E. Seevers; Squatters Association, J. Hansen; Pacific Corps W. R. C., Mrs. Mary Derickson and Mary Dean; Messrs. A. N. Taylor, Merrifield, Sullivan, Wagner and Mrs Wilcox, teachers, marshals in charge of children.

Fire Department—Frank Merritt, Chief.

On Horse racing—Johnnie Brown, K. Y. Church, Walter Dyke and C. W. Thompson.

On Boat Racing—Captain Morrisy, Guptill, Dahlin, L. Raymond and P. Hansen.

On Invitation—W. W. Gray, Louis Williams, H. B. Wilson, D. W. Bryan and Lewis Levy.

On Music—Wahlin, L. H. Smith, Harry Holden, W. R. Dodge, S. Morse.

On Reception—G. V. Smith. W. R. Gay, R. A. Grimes, Chas. Brewster, F. R. Thompson, Mrs. L. D. Stewart, Mrs. E. H. Foster, Mrs. Brewster, and Mrs. A. Beardsley, the mayor and city council.

On Decoration and Grounds—W. E. Burnside, Walter Burch, D. Morse, J. M. Grant, Ray Haynes and J. C. Murphy.

On Baseball—G. W. Meagher, H. K Bickford and C. E. Bell.

On Boy Sports—Robt. Shields, Geo. Meagher, J. L. Worthly, E. E. Fisher, and M. Geraghty.

On Fireworks and Illumination—The society known as the Princes of the Orient consisting of 40 members.

On Entertainment and Ball—Dr. Lewis, Ben Crockett, Sam Hall, C. E. Bell, B C. Keller, L. R. Cole F. Fisher, L. F. Person and T. H. Aldwell.

All the respective committees are urgently invited to meet this evening at 2 p. m. at the opera house.

Notice.

The Washington World's Fair Club will meet at the Opera House June 20, at 2 P. M. The ladies of Port Angeles and vicinity are earnestly requested to attend.

MRS. F. S. LEWIS, Secretary.

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.

Notice.

A meeting is hereby called of all persons interested in World's Fair exhibit to be held at Port Angeles Opera House Tuesday, June 21, at 8 P. M. to take action regarding an exhibit of this county in Chicago and also at Tacoma at the Western Washington Industrial Exposition.

CHARLES PETERS.
Washington World's Fair Commissioner for Clallam County.

Mr. Petterson Returns.

Mr. E. G. Petterson, of San Francisco, who is largely interested in Port Angeles reality, is in this city, having arrived Wednesday. Mr. Petterson is here looking after his property interests. He still thinks Port Angeles one of the greatest places on earth. Mr. Petterson and wife spent several weeks in this city last fall.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following were the guests at the City hotel:

H. Wolf, San Francisco; S. Walker, Portland; Chas. Lucas, Portland; Thos. Knopt, Dungeness; E. C. Johnson and son, Port Townsend; I. D. O'Neill, Port Townsend; R. Spears, Seattle; Inpebod Nelson, Quillayute; G, F, Fay, Seattle; D. Pullen, Lapush; C. P. Brown, City; P, A. Holland, City; J. B. Diskey, Col-Mr, and Mrs. Disque, Wenomah; C. Maxfield, Shuwah.

ABLY CONDUCTED.

The Port Crescent Leader refers to THE DEMOCRAT in the following complimentary terms:

"THE DEMOCRAT is an ably conducted newspaper and recognized by Republicans as a creditable exponent of the opposite political faith."

Steamer Beaver Breaks Up.

All hopes of sending the old steamer Beaver, that had laid a wreck at the entrance to Vancouver harbor for so many years, to the World's fair were dispelled Sunday morning, when the steamer broke up, her engines, smokestack and boiler falling into the water. The high tide and the swell from the passing steamer Yosemite caused her to break. Four men on the Beaver getting wood were nearly drowned. The Beaver formerly belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, having sailed from England in 1839 around Cape Horn, being the first steamer on the Pacific coast.

At His Old Home.

The Maryville (Mo.) Republican has the following to say about our respected and worthy townsman, Judge Lane, who has just returned from a visit to his old home:

L. M. Lane, well known among our Nodaway county people for his sterling worth as a lawyer and man, who has been living in Port Angeles, Washington for some time past, stepped into the Republican office to-day to shake hands. He has been called back here on account of his father's illness and is now on his return to the Pacific slope. Mrs. Lane's mother, Mrs. T. L. Howden, will accompany him back, starting to-morrow by way of Omaha, He is doing a first rate practice out there, which all his old friends will be glad to hear.

They All Say Nice Things.

The Montesano Vidette (Republican) refers to our Colonel James Hamilton Lewis as follows:

The most prominent candidate for governor on the Democratic side of the house is Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, a nice gentleman, said to be a veritable dude, but an acknowledged flowery orator, who is so winning and magnetic in his expression, pose and gesture, that each individual who listens to his Demosthenic oratory is ready to swear eternal allegiance to him.

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 on Thos' Malony, who is their agent for Clallam county

Bill Nye writes to the baldheaded man who asks for his advice on restoratives, as follows: "Take your hair restorative money and buy a town lot in a growing town that supports its home paper and advertises and goes ahead and you will be fixed and won't care whether you have any hair or not.

Refreshments at the City Hotel.

The celebrated B B beer on tap at the City Hotel, only 5 cents a glass; also Old G H Baker whisky direct from Kentucky distillery; old Crow, old W H McBrayer, and other superior brands of whisky will always be found in stock at the City hotel bar.

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

Easter Lilies.

The attention the florist pays nowadays to the Easter lilies is a marked one; for not so many years ago the demand for the beautifully simple white flower was exceedingly small.

They found the readiest sale with churches then, and it was rare indeed to find a private house decorated with these flowers. Even the churches did not require so many as to make the production of the Easter lily more than a mere incident in the work of a florist's gardener. Now it is a feature of his labors in the fall to pot thousands of bulbs.

Besides the usual amount of care exercised by a good gardener in raising flowers of any kind, these lilies require especial attention. Before or after the Easter season there is very little demand for the flower, and he must see to it that the buds appear just as Lent is ushered in. To have the plants flower several weeks before or not until the season is closing means a big financial loss. Placing the plants in a dark room delays the budding until the time arrives for them to be salable, and then the forcing begins.—Boston Transcript.

The First National Bank

—OF—

PORT ANGELES.

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 IN CLALLAM COUNTY.

Transacts a general banking business. Accounts of Farmers, Stockmen, Merchants and others solicited.

FIREPROOF VAULTS FOR USE OF CUSTOMERS.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Business Locals.

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

The freshest candies at Raymond Bros.

Tom Moore will show you some nice Reserve lots.

Fine imported cigars at Raymond's.

Fisher's Pharmacy the 'Old reliable.'

The best 5c cigar in town at Raymond Bros.

Tom Moore has some good insurance. Go get his rates.

The latest periodicals and finest stationary at Raymond Bros.

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

Tom Moore loans money on farms and city property. Buys warrants.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Go to Tom Moore for anything in the money line.

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

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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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 $26.17 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 $12.12, 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.

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 siding said was so constructed by said Palmer for said defendant William G. Tucker, the owner of said lands, under a contract with said Tucker therefore, and to foreclose a certain lien perfected by said DeLion Barthrop company upon said premises for the said balance so due on said materials, by filing for record with the County Auditor of said Clallam county, on the 25th day of July, 1891, being less than ninety days after the last of said materials was so furnished, a claim and notice of lien upon said premises for said balance so due for said materials, which said claim and notice of lien are now of record at page 126 of volume 1 of the records of liens in the office of said county auditor of said Clallam county, and which said claim and lien and all the right and interest of the said The DeLion Barthrop company have been duly assigned to plaintiff.

Plaintiff prays that said lien may be foreclosed; that said premises may be sold and that from the proceeds thereof there be paid to her the said sum of $622.77, together with $1.60, the cost of recording said notice of lien, $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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Alonzo U. Davis, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 22.
Nathaniel Tudor, Fanny Tudor and William Payne, Defendant
Cyrus P. 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 appertaining. Therefore notice is 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

J W. Yandle, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 231.
Joseph Morris, defendant.

Under and by virtue of a special deficiency execution 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, state of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section eleven, township thirty north, range seven west.

Together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining. Therefor notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 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 10th day of June, 1892.

William B. Gould
Sheriff of Clallam county, Wash
W. W. Dedman, Deputy.
Date of first publication, June 10, 1892.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE Superior court of Clallam county state of Washington.

J. W. Glaze, Plaintiff.
vs. NO. 123
P. A. Meagher and Mable Meagher, Defendants.

—NOTICE—

Under and by virtue of a decree of judgment, in foreclosure of mortgage, order of sale and special execution, 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 defendants, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Clallam, State of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 9 in block 27 in the original government townsite of Port Angeles, Wash., Clallam county, according to the government map now on file in the land office at Seattle, Washington, together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining: Therefore notice is hereby given, that on

Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1892.

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the North front door of the Court House, in the county of Clallam, State of Washington, I will sell the above described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment in said case, with interest costs and attorney fees as stated in said execution, at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1892.

WILLIAM B. GOULD,
Sheriff of Clallam Co., Wash.
W. W. DEDMAN, deputy.
Date of first publication June 10.

SUMMONS.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss.
CLALLAM COUNTY.

Charles St. John, Plaintiff,
vs. Cause, No. 261.
Emma St. John, Defendant

The State of Washington to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby notified that Charles St. John, 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 eighth day of April, 1892, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 10th day of June, 1892, the same will be taken as confessed and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein.

The object and nature of said action is for a divorce from the said defendant and a complete dissolution of the marriage now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion and abandonment by the defendant of the plaintiff without cause more than one year before the commencement of this action.

Plaintiff prays for general relief and the custody of two minor children.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior court, affixed this 7th day of April, A. D. 1892.

SEAL

WILLIAM K. CLARK,
County clerk,
and clerk of the Superior court.

HAMMITT B. WILLSON, attorney for plaintiff.
Date of first publication, April 8, 1892.

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 2 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. RYÉR, Jr., Register

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 Warriner Smith surveyor to survey the same and specified in said order a time and place of meeting of said viewers and surveyor.

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

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

Dated this 9th day of May, 1892.

GEORGE LOTZGASELL,
Principal Petitioner.
By R. C. Wilson, his attorney.
Date of first publication May 13, 1892. 18

NOTICE 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 the 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.

Summons by Publication.

State of Washington, } ss
County of Clallam, }

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 $15.25 and costs.

Complaint filed May 23, 1892.

W. E. Burnside, Justice of the Peace.
R. C. Wilson, att'y for plaintiff.
Date of first publication, May 27. 20

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. P. Allen
Congressman, - John L. Wilson.
State Senator, - - F. H. Hastings,
Judges Supreme Court { R. C. Dunbar, T.C. Stiles, J. P. Hoyt, T. J. Anders, E. Scott.
Land Officers-Seattle Dist { T. M. Reed, jr., Register. C. M. Ogden, Receiver.

County Officers.

Representative, - - Smith Troy
Superior Judge, - - J. G. McClinton
Commissioners, { W. W. Gray, A. U. Davis, John Gordon.
Clerk, - - Wm. K. Clark.
Sheriff, - - Wm. B. Gould.
Assessor, - - Thos. 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.

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

LODGES.

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

A. F. & A. M.—Port Angeles Lodge, meets every Tuesday on or before the full moon, in Masonic Hall, Colony Building.
W. BRUMFIELD, W. M.
WALLACE MYNATT, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Gate City Lodge, No. 65, meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend. W. BRUMFIELD, C. C.
R. A. GRIMES, K. of R. and S.

G. A. R.–Pacific Post No. 48, meets every first and third Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall, at 7:30 p. m. All comrades in good standing cordially invited. C. M. ARMBRUST, P. C.
HUGH R. MORRISON, Adjutant

PACIFIC WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS—No. 21, auxilliary to the G. A. R., meets every first and third Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall, at 2:30 p. m. MRS. C. M. ARMBRUST, President.
MISS BABCOCK, Sec.

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

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

I. O. R. M.—Clallam Tribe, No. 4; meets every Monday evening at 7:30 p. m., in Masonic hall; visiting Redmen are invited to attend.
S. P. Carnisi, Chief of Records. D. H. Poyneer, Sachem.

I. O. O. F.—Clallam Lodge No 72, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, at Hall in Colony Building. P. A. Meagher, N. G.
T. 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. 2686, 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 Surter'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.

Fifty Kinds of Electric Fishes.

According to the statements of the English naturalist, Professor Stirling, there are in existence today upward of fifty species of fishes having more or less specialized organs, the function of which is the generation of electric discharges. The fishes differ widely, sometimes strikingly, from each other, belonging mostly to different families, and occasionally even to different orders of the "Pisces." In structure they closely resemble the other species of the genera to which they severally belong, differing from them, with an occasional exception, mainly in the possession of organs for electric generation.

The well known "electric rays," for example, of which Nicholson mentions three and Gunther six, are the most prominent. These rays are found in the Atlantic and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean sea, and are seen in the English channel, or even farther north; while other electric fishes are still more cosmopolitan, though most of them inhabit limited areas and warm waters.—Electricity.

A Phrase That Is Not English.

"I will give a prize of $100 to any one who can prove that the expression 'don't you know,' or, as it is often rendered, 'doncherknow,' was ever used in England by a real Englishman," declared a person of the British persuasion the other day.

"The phrase had its origin in Philadelphia, where it is much in vogue, because certain dudes there believe it is English. No Englishman ever says 'Don't you know.' The expression he does use is 'You know,' such as 'I'm going up to London, you know, to get me new trousers, you know.'

"This may be a startler for certain young men about town, who by dint of great practice are able to interject 'doncherknow' at about every ten words in their conversation. I'm sorry to hurt their feelings."—New York Herald.

Roosters Spoiled the Judge's Charge.

Two crowing roosters destroyed the effect of Judge Chambers' charge to the jury in the recorder's court Friday morning, and furnished great amusement to the crowd of spectators. The case was one of arson, and the charge of the judge proceeded in this wise:

"Gentleman of the jury," said the judge—"Cock-a-doodle-doo," shrieked one rooster—"you have heard the evi"—"Cock-a-doodle-doo," answered the other rooster—"dence on both sides of this case, as given by the different"—"Cock-a-doodle-doo"—"witnesses, and the arguments of the prosecutor for the people—"Cock-a-doodle-doo"—and the attorney for the defendant.

"You have heard the rooster—I—I mean the defendant—tell where he was on the night of the fire"—"Cock-a doodle-doo!"

The spectators were by this time unable to restrain their laughter, and the judge looked appealingly toward the doortender, who closed the rear door. But this did not entirely drown the sound of the barnyard fowl, as every once in awhile the faint echo of a "cock-a-doodle-doo" would mar the solemnity of the courtroom and cause a smile to overspread the features of the urbane and dignified judge.

The cause of the roosters' presence was afterward explained when they were brought into the courtroom and introduced as evidence in another case.—Detroit Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Overtures from the Sponge Trust.

The Sponge Gatherers' association met at the room over the store of J. P. Roberts Monday evening, when President Allen Curry stated that a proposition had been received from the sponge trust through their local representative suggesting that the association enter into an agreement to sell all its sponges to the trust for a term of years, for which a fair price would be offered and bonds given and required for the faithful performance of the agreement.

Mr. Arapian addressed the meeting at considerable length, offering several specious arguments in favor of his propositions, declaring himself in favor of the Sponge Gatherers' association and stating that if he should withdraw from the trust the same would be very badly crippled and would be compelled to dissolve at once.

Mr. John Lowe, Jr., who had almost been persuaded to withdraw from the association, now declared his intention of supporting it more strongly and approved of its actions.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Whitmore, Pinder, Watkins and B. W. Kemp, who made some telling remarks. Every one interested in sponge gathering was urged to join the union.—Key West Advertiser.

Nearly 2,500 Immigrants on One Ship.

There came to Baltimore recently the largest number of immigrants ever landed from one ship in any port of America from a foreign land. When the steamer Oldenburg, Captain Gatheman, from Bremen, was made fast at Baltimore and Ohio pier 9, Locust Point, 2,493 men, women and children came over the gangplank into their adopted country. They were a hardy, respectable looking throng. Schumacher & Co., agents of the ship, paid $1,246.50 to the custom service as the per capita tax upon the immigrants. There were not over 200 among the immigrants who had not been born in Germany. About 100 were Russians, and a few were Scandinavians.

The nearest approach to the number brought by the Oldenburg was 2,430 immigrants landed here in April, 1891, by the Weimar.—Baltimore Sun.

One Way of Stopping a Runaway.

A Southern California vaquero performed a remarkable feat in San Francisco recently. While riding his mustang he suddenly came upon a runaway team. The vaquero rode close to the animals and, bending over until he almost touched the ground, caught the reins, which were trailing. There was a sudden evolution of man and beast, and the brave mustang stopped as though shot. Its hind legs were doubled under its body, its forelegs were extended and Jose sat erect with the reins of the team wound tightly around the horns of his saddle. As the reins drew taut there was a prodigious jerk, a tearing of the pavement under the broncho's stubborn feet, a snapping of harness, and the big horses, checked in their impetuous rush, were thrown to the ground and captured.—Exchange.

Catching Up with Civilization.

A young gentleman named H. E. Haggard has arrived in Vinita, I. T., direct from San Francisco on a fruitless mission. An Indian calling himself Chief Felix Mayes, of the Cherokees, has been lecturing before the churches and the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco and collecting money for the purchase of Bibles for this country. He has likewise been profuse in his offers and promises, and in this way caught Haggard, who came to take charge of four large stores which the man represented that he owned at Vinita, Tahlequah, Muscogee and Atoka, this territory. No such man is known here and he certainly was never chief.—Indian Territory Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Moving a House Across the Ocean.

The old house at Fenny Drayton, England, the birthplace of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, is to be taken down piece by piece. The parts are to be carefully numbered and packed for shipping to this country, where it will be re-erected. The site has not yet been decided.—Chicago Herald.

A father and seven of his children were seized with diphtheria recently in its most virulent form near Landersdale, Ind. Two of the children are dead and the others are not expected to survive.

The first consignment of camel skins for commercial purposes ever brought to this country arrived here recently aboard one of the French steamers.

Without Food for Eight Days.

A dispatch says that Joel Laytham, a prominent farmer of Maysville, Ky., missed one of his horses ten days ago, and after much searching finally discovered the animal buried beneath a rick of hay. It had been there for eight days, lying on its side, a storm having blown the hay over on it while sleeping. When taken out it walked off and commenced eating grass as though nothing unusual had happened.

A WHITE LEAD TRUST

ORGANIZED AFTER MUCH NEGOTIATION, BUT VERY EFFECTIVE.

The Price of Pig Lead Has Declined, but That of the Painters' Raw Material Has Advanced While Wages Have Not.

The lead industry of the United States is divided into three branches. The first is devoted to the mining of the ore, the second to the smelting and refining of the miners' product and the third to the manufacture of the pig lead into sheets, pipe, shot and white lead and its kindred products. In the last two of these branches several distinct trusts have more or less complete control.

The greater part of the lead ore mined in the United States is smelted in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. In all of these states there are local combinations among the smelters. But, though it has often been attempted, no general combination has as yet been organized. Every attempt, therefore, to control production and prices has ended in failure, and however strong the local combines may be, they have little effect upon the general market.

In 1890 the leading shot manufacturers formed a trust, which now has complete control of this important lead product. Similarly other minor lead products are controlled by more or less strong combines. But the leading trust in the lead industries is the National Lead company, recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. This company was originally organized as a trust in October, 1887. Previous to that time the corroders of lead in the leading cities were organized as are the smelters and refiners today.

Thus in New York six large establishments had united and secured a charter under the name of the National Lead and Oil company. But such local combines were not strong enough to suppress competition, and whenever attempts were made to raise prices buyers went to other producing centers. At this stage of affairs the National Lead trust was formed. No attempt was made, as has been the case with other trusts, to keep matters secret. Nor did those who planned it deny that their object was to form a trust. Their aim was declared to be to decrease competition, introduce economics in production and sale and thereby increase profits.

A trust or agreement was drawn up providing that as soon as those who held a majority of the stock of nine corporations therein mentioned should subscribe to the agreement and transfer their stock to the trustees, the trust agreement should go into effect. By 1889 twenty companies had joined the trust. Since then eleven more have been taken in or purchased outright. There are therefore thirty-one different corporations in the trust. Of these, four are smelting and refining plants and three are linseed oil mills, the remaining twenty-six being devoted to the manufacture of white lead and its related products.

The trust now controls all but about 4 per cent. of the annual product of white lead, and it has a smelting and refining capacity sufficient to supply nearly all of its material. At the same time its linseed oil mills produce more than enough of oil to supply the amount used by the trust in its business. Outside of the trust there are in the United States only two important plants engaged in white lead production. The trust therefore has absolute control of the white lead business.

During the first year of its existence the trust operated at a loss to the extent of $262,600, according to the report of the trustees. This was due to the competition on the part of independent works. Some of the most important of these joined the trust in 1889, and by means of the higher prices thus made possible, the trust made a profit of $1,101,122. In 1890 the trust increased its net profit to $2,028,552. This large increase in the profits made by the trust was the direct result of the higher prices of white lead inaugurated by the trust as compared with the prices existing before the trust secured its monopoly. The average monthly prices of pig lead and white lead in oil in New York have been as follows since 1886:

NEW YORK PRICES OF PIG LEAD.

	1887. Cents per lb.	1888. Cents per lb.	1889. Cents per lb.	1890. Cents per lb.	1891. Cents per lb.
January....	4.31	4.90	4.84	3.86	4.38
February..	4.37	4.95	3.73	3.85	4.31
March...	4.32	5.15	3.72	3.95	4.35
April.....	4.27	4.75	3.68	4.05	4.25
May.....	4.52	4.25	3.78	4.20	4.28
June.....	4.65	3.90	3.96	4.42	4.48
July.....	4.55	3.97	3.88	4.32	4.42
August....	4.58	4.45	3.86	4.60	4.42
September.	4.50	5.00	4.00	5.11	4.52
October....	4.25	4.50	3.86	5.87	4.39
November.	4.40	3.67	3.84	5.02	4.12
December..	5.12	3.75	3.89	4.24	4.25

NEW YORK PRICES OF WHITE LEAD.

	1887. Cents per lb.	1888. Cents per lb.	1889. Cents per lb.	1890. Cents per lb.	1891. Cents per lb.
January....	7.00	6.50	6.75	7.19	6.62
February..	5.83	6.50	7.00	7.25	6.50
March.....	5.83	6.50	7.00	7.25	6.50
April.....	5.83	6.25	7.00	7.25	6.50
May.....	5.81	6.13	7.00	7.25	6.50
June.....	5.75	5.75	7.00	6.50	6.50
July.....	5.75	5.63	7.00	6.25	6.75
August.....	5.85	5.50	7.00	6.25	6.75
September.	6.25	6.06	7.00	6.50	6.75
October....	6.25	7.00	7.00	6.88	6.75
November..	6.25	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.75
December.	6.44	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.75

The average yearly prices of pig lead and white lead, respectively, have been as follows:

	1887. Cents per lb.	1888. Cents per lb.	1889. Cents per lb.	1890. Cents per lb.	1891. Cents per lb.
White lead.	6.67	6.32	6.98	6.86	6.63½
Pig lead....	4.50	4.42	3.93	4.48	4.35
Difference..	1.57	1.90	3.05	2.38	2.28½

The prices of white lead as given above are the lowest prices quoted by the trust for large quantities. From the prices in 1889 and 1890 given above must be deducted the rebates paid by the trust to large purchasers on condition that the trust prices should be maintained by them. In 1889 this rebate was one-fourth of a cent per pound on purchases of ten tons or more per year. In 1890 the system was changed to a system of discounts amounting to from 4 to 10 per cent. of the trust price, according to the amount bought.

The object of this was to prevent the large jobbers from cutting the prices fixed by the trust. In January, 1891, this rebate system was abolished. Deducting these rebates, which affected large purchases only, the difference in price between pig and white lead shows a steady increase since the formation of the trust. The present price of pig lead in New York is 4.20 to 4.25 cents per pound, and white lead in oil sells for from 6½ cents to 6¾ cents per pound for twelve tons and over. The difference between the lowest quotations for white lead and pig lead is therefore 2.30 cents per pound.

Thus the large increase in the net profits made by the trust during the past three years has not been brought about by economy in production, as was declared to be the object of the trust, but by the higher prices which it was able to exact from consumers. The ability of the trust to maintain these high prices shows how complete is its control of the white lead industry.

TRUST "ECONOMIES."

Not Until the Trusts Dissolve Do the "Economies" Appear.

We have been trying to find in the current reports of the trade journals some evidence as to the changes made in prices when the manufacturers in a large industry lose the advantages derived from those "economies" which a trust or similar combination enables them to practice. Everybody has heard of these "economies."

Everybody has been told by the trust makers that they reduce the cost of production and the selling price of the products. Many have been surprised when they saw prices considerably increased as soon as combined manufacturers were able to enjoy the "economies." It appears also that prices suffer a serious decline when manufacturers who have been in combination are no longer assisted by the "economies." The facts are curiously at variance with the trust makers' doctrine.

The combination of the manufacturers of steel beams was dissolved some weeks ago. While these manufacturers enjoyed the saving caused by the "economies," the price of steel beams was 3 1-10 cents per pound at the mill, or $69.44 per long ton. A few days ago 2,000 tons were sold in Chicago at the price of 2¼ cents, delivered. Other sales at even lower prices have been reported, as follows:

"It is stated that one large contract, 5,000 tons, for season's delivery, has been placed with a leading architectural works in this city (New York) at two cents, Pittsburg mill."—Iron Age.

"In the beam trade, the only item of news of the week is the report that contracts for 5,000 tons have been placed in Boston at 2 1-10 cents, delivered."—Iron Age.

The price of barbed wire, as fixed by the Barbed Wire trust, was, at Pittsburg, on Jan. 28, just before the dissolution of this combination, $2.55 for painted and $3.05 for galvanized. On March 3, about one month after the dissolution of the trust, the prices at the same place were $2.25 and $2.65, and corresponding reductions had been made at other points.

The changes caused by the loss of the trust "economies" may be set forth as follows:

	With "economies."	Without "economies."	Decline. Per cent.
Steel beams.....	$69 44	$44 80	35
Barbed wire, painted.....	2 55	2 25	11
Barbed wire, galvanized.....	3 05	2 65	13

These figures will tax the ingenuity of the professional advocates of trustism. Immediately after the great advantages due to the practice of combination "economies" were withdrawn, the price of steel beams did not rise. It fell 35 per cent. And in the case of barbed wire there was a decline of 13 per cent. The trust professors should overhaul and revise their chief doctrine.—New York Times.

Uninstructed French Consumers.

A local protection organ notes the charge against M. Lafargue, a member of the French chamber of deputies, of "exciting discontent among the people" by calling for a reduction of the new duties on breadstuffs. It says that:

"Unfortunately, his task has been made easier by the sudden rise in the price of many articles which has taken place in France, immediately after the putting into operation, on Feb. 1, 1892, of the new ultraprotectionist tariff adopted by the chambers."

How is this? Have not the French people learned the American protectionist doctrine that "the tariff is not a tax," or that when it is "the foreigner pays it?" Have they not read the labored articles in our protection organs, striving to show that taxed articles have grown cheaper under our "ultraprotectionist tariff?" Minister Reid ought to do some missionary work among the tax burdened French people.—New York World.

Rolling Mill Workmen McKinleyized.

Cofrode & Saylor, of the Reading rolling mill, have notified their employees of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The order affects nearly all departments and takes effect immediately. The firm employs about 650 hands. When the leading iron mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio cut down the wages of their workmen early last year the advocates of the McKinley tariff declared that in time it would prove beneficial. Nearly a year and a half has passed since it became law, and is it not about time that some of the good results should begin to appear?

Tin Plate Imports.

The new British steamer Massachusetts, Captain Williams, arrived at Swansea early in March, where she will load for New York 3,000 tons of tin plates. This will be the largest shipment of tin plates to the United States since the McKinley bill went into effect.

A Question and an Answer.

A correspondent in an Alabama town sends a "poem," on the margin of which he asks the following question:

"Do you Think i will Evor maik a Ritur?"

You may. But you are liable to have a bad spell of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

An Awful Indian Custom.

In India, up to within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes.—Philadelphia Press.

Safe.

"John," said the dealer, "where is the key to this self locking safe?"

"Insoide, sorr. It'll not be losht there, sorr," returned John.—Harper's Bazar.

The Easier Way.

Burglars in the town of Sulphur Rock, Ark., found it very difficult to open a safe in an office they had entered, so they suspended operations until they visited a livery stable, from which they stole a horse and wagon. They then returned to the safe, placed it on the wagon and drove off.—Yankee Blade.

And Yet He Gave Him Six Months.

A fine, stalwart man, with a frank, open expression, was arraigned for stealing a pair of shoes from a dealer. "Did you steal the shoes?" asked the judge. "He caught me, judge, with the shoes and the box in my hand. I'll tell you how it was," began the complainant, but he was cut short and reminded that the prisoner had pleaded guilty. "How did you come to steal the shoes? You look like a hard working man," remarked the court. "Well, I stole them, judge, and he caught me," was the reply. He was committed for six months. The judge remarked later: "I was rather taken with that man. He came up to the bar like a Marc Antony, not with the sleek expression, 'Your honor,' or a whine of any kind. Had he given me any good excuse I would have been very lenient with him, for if I am not very much mistaken in my judgment he is no thief, but an unfortunate fellow who was pinched by poverty."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Carlyle's View of Aprons.

Carlyle in his "Sartor Resartus" was able to find a deep philosophy in aprons. "Aprons are Defenses; against injury to cleanliness, to safety, to modesty, sometimes to roguery. From the thin slip of notched silk (as it were, the emblem and beatified Ghost of an Apron), which some highest bred housewife has gracefully fastened on; to the thick tanned hide girt around him with thongs, wherein the builder builds and at evening sticks his trowel; or to those jingling sheet iron aprons, wherein your otherwise half naked Vulcans hammer and smelt in their smelt furnace—is there not range enough in the fashion and uses of this vestment?"

A Tree That Furnishes Real Lace.

The lacebark tree grows in the West Indies. It is a lofty tree, with ovate, entire, smooth leaves and white flowers. It is remarkable for the tenacity of its inner bark and the readiness with which the inner bark may be separated—after maceration in water—into layers resembling lace. A governor of Jamaica is said to have presented to Charles II a cravat, frill and ruffles made of it.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Another Plan.

Aged Admirer—Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you.

Miss De Young—Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother.—New York Weekly.

A Well Made Rope.

A rope two inches in diameter has run at a speed of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet per minute, day and night, for eight years without having apparently approached its limit of durability.—Power.

His Election Cost Him Four Cents.

Mr. H. R. Williams may be complimented upon the economy he exercised in seeking re-election to the Middlesex county council, his expenses being set down at twopence. This fairly beats the "record." Mr. Deputy Bedford's election expenses were said to be but ninepence on one occasion, but he must pale his ineffectual fires before the superior financial prowess of Mr. Williams.—London City Press.

Depth of the Mediterranean.

The Austrian government has made a number of soundings in the Mediterranean, and the greatest depth reached was 2,406 fathoms, which is deeper than any sounding yet recorded for that body of water.—New York Journal.

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