THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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STORY OF CONVENTION.

Hon. Thomas Malony Writes About It.

"THE PEOPLE" ASSIST

And Are All for Cleveland—Gray Their Choice for Vice-President — Stevenson Does Not Weaken the Ticket—Other Notes.

The following interesting letter from Hon. Thomas Malony, of this city to the editor of THE DEMOCRAT, writen at Goshen, Indiana, was received too late for publication last week:

Editor of the Democrat:

Dear Sir:—I had planned to write you a letter from Chicago at the close of the Convention on yesterday. I would have done so if I could have found a place cool enough to undertake so formidable a job. The heat was intense and atmosphere muggy—if you know what that means—I do, because I felt it, and sweltered in it. We never have such weather in Washington, and from all reports, in no other part of our country except Chicago.

We had an unsual experience in reaching the Convention city. Washouts east of the Missouri was the cause of our being side-tracked at Spokane Falls, where we were kept for twenty-four hours without a word of imformation as to the condition of the road or as to how long we should remain at that place.

Every one had to look out for himself, until a delegation headed by Mr Snively of North Yakima, called upon the agent of the N. P. at that place and insisted that something be done for the great number of people who were bound for the Convention and could not be delayed a day if the Convention was to be reached in time for the delegates from Washington and Oregon to take an active part. Through the efforts of the gentlemanly agent a special train was made up and the great number of delayed passengers crowded into the limited number of cars like so many cattle, and at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th, started on the "laup raup"—as named by some "wag" of the train, by way of Wallula, Pocatello and Butte City. Excellent time was made on tnis run, but it was 715 miles out of our direct line and to land us in Chicago on the 21st, good time had to be made. Well we landed in Chicago at 10 A. M. of the 21st, after the battle of nominating a president—before the final action of the Convention—had been fought and won for Cleveland.

Mr. Fee, general ticket agent of the U. P. R. R. made a brief apoligy for the delay at Spokane Falls, and closed by saying that he had always voted the Republican ticket, but that if we would nominate Cleveland he would vote for him, and that he could assure us that hundreds of other Independents would do the same.

You have had a full account of the proceedings of the Convention, I need not repeat them. But they give you little idea of the real convention. I never saw such a living sea of faces before in my life—The great wigwam was not large enough to hold one half the number who came to Chicago from all parts of the Union outside of Chicago herself, and she has, few people—a million or two, or thereabouts.

The pit, containing the 907 delegates and a large number of committeemen and invited guests, was but a mere speck, when compared with the whole number present. The delegates were "not in it" when any thing was attemped to be carried out that did not suit those outside of the pit. The chairman's gavel sounding for order was of no use in quieting the clamor of "the people" when, the latter made up their minds to run things, and that was about two thirds of the time. On Wednesday, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 4 o'clock the next morning this great body of people remained during the great battle of the intellectual giants of the nation. It was a Cleveland Convention, not only in the pit of delegates but in a much larger proportion on the outside.

There was much good feeling, and if the speakers had only prepared for the occasion, the people might have been held in good order. Gov. Abbett's nominating speech was heard in all parts of the great wigwam—so were all others who were considerate and took pains to talk to the galleries. But the man who attempted to slight them found himself in a storm with the compass overhead. He could simply stand as Daniels of Virginia did and defy the people. They did not want a straddle on the tariff, as reported on the commitee but did want the clean cut article as reported by the minority and Jones of the St Louis Republic, as well as Vilas of Wisconsin, were shrewd enough to see that they did, and were willing to accept it as an amendment. Shouts of "no"—"no" went up from all parts of the house. Tom L. Johnson took the platform and struck the key note by stating that the only trouble with the Democrats was that the masses were always right and wanted principles stated honestly and fairly while the leaders were always wrong by stating principles in such a way as to have a double meaning. His one minute speech had more effect in deciding the result than all the other talk together.

It was a Convention of orators. Each state had a number of them and each wanted to be heard at some particular stage of the proceedings. Chairman Wilson's speech was a masterpiece—not only in sentiment—in language but in delivery. It made him the friend of every delegate and every man, woman and child in the vast sea of humanity. Abbett, Collins, Jones, Johnson, Vilas, DeWitt, Fellows and Cockran were especially welcomed as speakers. They spoke to the point and in such clear, ringing tones as to electrify the audiance and gain their sympathy and good will. It was felt that they would say what they had to say in as few words as possible and with the view of shortening the sessions instead of prelonging them. When any one was thought to be speaking to consume time, he was not long in finding out that "the people" knew it and did not propose to allow him the privilege of doing so.

Gray was the choice of "the people" for Vice President. They were considerably disappointed when it became known that Stevenson was likely to receive the nomination. He was the "dark horse," as his name was not mentioned until about noon of the day he was nominated. New York was willing to accept him and that fact leads up to his nomination. I am of the opinion that the ticket was not weakened by his nomination.

Yours

THOS. MALONY.

INDIANS VICTORIOUS.

Sunday's Base Ball Game Results in a Defeat for the Home Nine.

A match game of base ball was played Sunday between a picked nine from the now famous Democratic and Republican nines, of Port Angeles, and the Jamestown Indians. The Angeles boys showed the lack of practice, which caused their defeat by a score of 19 to 9. The dusky boys from Jamestown put up a good game. The Angeles base ball players have challenged the Indians to play for a purse of a $100 within a month. The score by innings:

Jamestwn	9	0	1	3	2	2	0	2	*—19
Angeles...	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1— 9

SHERIFF GOULD ABROAD.

He Speaks About Local Politics and Kindred Subjects.

Clallam county can safely be depended on the elect the laager portion of the Democratic ticket this fall, national, state and county.

Such is the opinion of Sheriff W. B. Gould who in a conversation yesterday with a Graphic reporter gave the best of reasons for his opinion.

"The complaint which our people have," said Mr. Gould, "is identical with the ailment which is so prevalent with you here. Our board of county commissioners and others of the Republican officials have been extravagant to say the least. Over 100,000 was spent last year in building roads, the roads have not materialized. A few men have got control of the Republican organization and have maniuplated things to their own personal advantage. My duties take me all ovea the county, and I have met over fifty of the best Republicans who have informed me that this year they will support the Democratic ticket."

Clallam county has always been Republican, although the Democrats two years ago elected the representative, sheriff and auditor. Sheriff Gould is a candidate for renomination. His majority over his opponent at the last election was over 100 votes. He states that the people of Angeles expect the reservation to be opened for settlement this year, when things financially will take a turn for the better.

Mr. McKinley's Mouldy Chestnut.

The New York Evening Post says: What McKinley said upon taking the chair is extremely commonplace and has been repeated by him a hundred times. "We propose to raise our money for public expenses," he said, "by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own.' Why, then, was the duty on raw sugar repealed? That is the product of other nations. We received $50,000,000 of revenue from those sugar-producing countries, according to the McKinley idea, by taxing their products. The Treasury is sadly in want of that revenue at this time. There will be abundant opportunity between now and November for McKinley and others to explain why they thus exempted foreigners from a tax of $50,000,000 which the said foreigners had been paying for many years without the silghtest complaint.

Watermelon Day.

Dr. N. G. Blalock, President of the Washington State Wold's Fair Board, announces that there will be celebrated at the Washington building a "Watermelon Day." He has set apart 100 acres to be devoted entirely to the raising of these melons, and he promises to take a train load of them to the fair and give them away with the purpose of convincing people that as a water-melon growing state Washington stands first.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebrated at Port Angeles by 5000 People.

AN IMMENSE EXCURSION.

From Victoria—The City Gaily Decorated—The Procession—The Speeches—Base Ball, Foot Races Horse Races, Boat Races—A Great Day.

For a week or more the citizens had been preparing to celebrate the one hundredth and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and the morning of the 4th dawned upon the beautiful and elaborately decorated city of Port Angeles. The business houses were adorned with flags, flowers and bunting, side walks were decorated with fir trees, and the city presented an attractive and enterprising appearance.

The weather was cold and cloudy with a strong breeze blowing, but the enthusiasm of the citizens was neither blown out or frozen, and every one seemed to have gotten up with the right foot foremost with a determination to make the day a memorable one to all present.

An excursion had been arranged from Victoria, and a large crowd had already assembled on Morse' wharf at 10:30 o'clock, when the handsome steamer Yosemite hove in sight, with 1200 passengers on board. The reception committee met the excursion as they came off the boat and presented each one with a programme of the days' entertainment.

A procession was formed at the landing of the visiting children, and marched to Front street where it joined on the procession already formed for the grand march.

The procession was led by the Order of Red Men dressed as Indian chiefs followed by six lady guides on horse back, whose handsome customes, graceful carriage, and beauty excited the admiration of all, and made every Angeleits heart beat with pride. Next in the procession came the speakers in a handsomely decorated carriage drawn by a span of horses, followed by the handsome marshal of the day and his two aids with the Grand Army of the Republic close in the rear. Next come a float carrying Miss Kate Yarnell, representing the "Goddess of Liberty" surrounded by forty-four little girls, representing each state in the Union. Then another float of school children, then the squatters' procession, fire department, lodges, and base ball clubs, completed the first division of the procession.

The second division was headed by a flag bearer, followed by two mounted marshals, the Victoria band, reception committee, twelve young ladies carrying forest boquets, surrounded by a squad of boy soldiers completed the procession.

The procession dispersed at Tumwater plateau, and fully 2000 people assembled around the speakers stand to enjoy the literary exercises. Before the crowd became seated the air was made resonant with the dulcet sounds of the home band, after which a prayer was rendered by Rev. Squires. The Marshal of the day Mr. Louis Williams, then introduced Mrs. Lena Wilcox, who came forward and recited the Declaration of Independance in a clear calm voice, which reflected much credit upon her elocutionary training, and profoundly impressed the audience.

Mayor N. R. Smith then delivered an address of welcome, and if every visitor did not feel heartily welcome, it was not for lack of cordial greeting, earnest and eloquent presentations of hospitality by our immitable mayor.

Mr. Ben Keller was next introduced, who rendered the song "Red White and Blue" chorused by the school children, the audience listened in raptured silence and applauded vociferously when the last strains of melody floated away.

Hon. Will R. Gay was next introduced, as one of the orators of day. Mr. Gay began by saying:

That not long since he had read a statement, made in a cynical manner, to the effect that there never had been a Nation, in any age, at any period of its history but what asserted and maintained, with a flourish of trumpets and with arrogance, that "their's was the greatest, the most advanced and that the present was the most glorious of any time in its history." Of the truth of this he would not discuss, but simply "fall in line" and maintain that to-day, this 116th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which had just been read, and the most splendid of any our Republic had ever seen. The most wonderful political document which cut assunder the chains which bound a few improvished Colonists to King George, the ruler of a rich and powerful nation, was the bravest, most courageous and sublime act of the oppressed against tyranny the world had ever beheld, It certainly must have been inspired. Its reading to-day, from the cause which prompted it, endangers patriotism and loyalty.

Mr. Gay then pointed to the condition of our country at that time, to its narrow domains, to its impoverished condition, to its lack of system, to its lack of concerted action, to the narrow and bitter partisanisms which constatly was allowed to be manifested in the grossest personal abuses and calumnies, and to the fact that these conditions with varying changes up the present generation. The fact was portrayed that not until after 1865 did our Nation have a staple currency, not until after that time was our present National Constitution universally acquiesced in and a settled construction put upon its most material parts. As illustrative of the differ ance with the times of the Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the Constitution and the administration of the immortal Washington, which is now universally revered and pointed to with pride, the speaker recited the bickerings and hatreds and jealousies of then, which none were permitted to escape, and compare the same with to-day when the acts of our executive are universally commended, and the generosity of one great political party assembled in a national convention, stopping to send a message of condolence and sympathy to the chief of the other great political party, owing to the sad death of his son.

We were reminded that during the present century that most all of our inventions have been given us, that our nation is now three times as large in extent as it was at the adoption of the Constitution, that instead of a population of less than three million, we are now a nation of between sixty-five and seventy millions of people. With pride, inspired by unparalled progress, we were asked to behoid the "great desert," as believed one hundred years ago, now the grainery of the world, furnishing precious minerals, more than a nation's supply, and which is now dotted over with magnificent cities and traversed by four continental railroads! Such was our matchless achievements, It was these, and many others mentioned, which prompted the speaker to maintain and dare refutation, that this is the most glorious period in our Nation's proud history.

"But, 'said Mr. Gay," on this day we are permitted to turn alarmists, if we chose, and point out any defects in the body politic which we deem should be rectified. This has been done at every Fourth of July for more than a hundred years, and will be continued for ages to come, as the most fitting time." The fact was then referred to, that while the acts of our Congress are to-day respected, our chief executive honored, that we have a National Capital, the most beautiful city of the world, all so much different than a century ago. yet we must confess that our Government had grown somewhat ponderous and in its effort to become conservative it has partially drifted away from the people, was the slowest to act, was the hardest to move, of any government of any Anglo-Saxon race under the sun. That under our system of politics matters effecting finance, trade, commerce, and consequently the weal and woe of the people, were made subjects of party politics. It was maintained that the tariff, and the money question ought not to be made subjects of partisan politics, but that all questions of economics should be settled by commissions and not through heated discussions of political campaigns.

"I love my country, I love my country's flag, honor her institutions and I believe her star of glory has only just arisen in the firmament of political grandure, and that it will yet eclipse all others—make them dim by its lustrous beauty,—but I can see causes for apprehensions least we drift from our moorings, that her strength and glory is in being 'of the people, for the people and by the people,"' says the speaker. He then mentioned the fact that we are a Nation, to be sure, without a peasantry, that the poor mans' son of yesterday is today our President, our Congressman, our Judge, are directing the affairs of our States; that our toilers are well clothed, well housed and well fed, all things are within their reach, but we are appalled when we behold the race of millionairs who have control of all our transportating facilities, both by land and sea, of our telegraphs, of our great newspapers, of our products, of our

THE DEMOCRAT.

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The Port Angeles Leader attacks P. M. Troy, "the young collegian from Michigan," for saying that free trade, "cannot be right in theory and wrong in practice." It then adduces as an argument Herbert Spencer's ideal of society and infers it to be theoretically true and practically false. Spencer's declaration that this condition, can only be worked out by the endless development of the race," confirms the assertion made by Mr. Troy.

The renowned philosopher proceeds on the hypothesis that the human race is capable of such development, that it possess the germs out of which such a state of society can be evolved. THE DEMOCRAT believes with Herbert Spencer, and thinks if it has that self developing power, that Spencer's ideal of society is not only correct in theory, but must be practical. If the premises be true, the theory correct, how can it be otherwise than practical?

The difficulty is, we are not assured of the correctness of the hypothesis assumed by Spencer and other philosophers in regard to the capabilities of human nature.

The question under discussion does not require any controversy as to whether human nature is capabable of such development or not. There is no such uncertainty.

Mr. Troy proceeded to make his statement, after having stated the facts, the hypothesis from which the free trader proceeds to eminate his theory, are not vague assumptions over which there is controversy, but facts proven and known to be true.

The major premise "that the interests of all men are fundamentally the same," the minor premise "that each man left to himself will follow his own interest," are premises accepted to be true by all political economists. There is no controversy over this fact. The free trader then, by deductive reasoning, proves his theory to be correct. As the premises are true and the theory correct, how can it be other than practical?

Free Trade vs. Protection is a question of economics, and there is a mathematterl solution to it. It is not a question of moral ethics, over which there is controversy as to the truth of the hypothesis assumed.

CLEVELAND ENTHUSIASM.

The exceeding enthusiasm as evidenced in ratificaiion meetings, newspaper editorials, speeches and interviews with all classes of people, over the nomination of Cleveland by the Democratic Convention shows the hold this great man has on the sympathies and in the hearts of the American masses.

In Seattle the greatest political meeting ever held in the state was the ratification over the nomination of Clevelaud and Stevenson.

Like it. was that held in Port Angeles. Hearty, genuine enthusiasm prevailed. as it does all over the United States.

The reasons for this popularity are not difficult to understand.

The great man's thought and ideas are endorsed by the majority of the people in the country in the first place, but deeper still is the affection of the people for him. They endorse, as emphatically, the position of Carlisle, Mills and Bynum, which are identical with those of Cleveland, on the great questions of government, but the people have not the same love for these men they have for Cleveland. The main cause for the great abiding faith of the people in Cleveland is his unswerving honesty, his independent courage and sterling integrity, as evidenced by his actions while president, while governor, while mayor and while a practising lawyer at Buffalo.

WELCOME IT.

One of the pleasant features of the Fourth of July celebration was the character of the visitors it brought to the city. Many from Port Townsind and Victoria who have been prominent in matters of interest in the Northwest were here at the celebration, but none was more heartily received or sincerely welcomed than that staunch old friend of Port Angeles, R. T. Williams, to whom much credit for the success of the magnificent excursion is due.

Mr. Williams is much interested in the development of commercial union and good feeling between these cities of the straits.

"The object, first," he said, "must be to get a daily communication between the places, then what will help one city will be of advantage to both. Victoria has a population of over 25,000 people. To have all these people in constant communication and in close commercial relations with Port Angeles cannot fail to be of great benefit to us."

Let the approach of a time when excursions on American holidays from across the straits will number thousands where they now amount to hundreds be not retarded. Let the good feeling already existing between these cities, whose interests are so nearly in common be argumented by every possible endeavor on our part.

A GRAND MAN.

The nomination of General Adlai E. Stevenson, by the Democratic national convention for vice-president has proven itself to be one of the wisest nominations ever made by a national convention. All over the nation enthusiasm has been great for this popular man. His popularity and personal worth are best illustrated by the great impromptu reception accorded him at his home in Bloomington, Illinois, when he returned from the Chicago convention. Although the citizens were not aware of his coming until a few hours before the train was due, he was met by the entire population of his city, which was itself decorated with bunting, portraits and mottoes.

At the depot cheer after cheer was given with tremendous energy and hearty good will. General Stevenson was ushered into a carraige containing the old Republican war horse, ex-congressman General John C. McNulta, whom General Stevenson twice defeated for Congress. and the Republican mayor of the city. The cheering and general enthusiasm was really lead by the Republicans of the city.

A neat, eloquent and feeling address of welcome was made by General McNulta and responded to by General Stevenson very briefly. For hours then General Stevenson was retained shaking hands and receiving congratulations offered by all, men, women and children, old, middle aged and young, Democrats, Republicans and Peoples.

The greeting, General McNulta said, was the spontaneous offering of good will, friendly-feeling and brotherly love of citizens neighbors and friends, for a fellow townsman whom they had all learned to love, by a quarter century of intimate association, giving all a complete knowledge of his perfect pureness of heart and profound nobility of of soul.

Well may the Democracy of the nation congratulate its representatives for the wise selection of a vice-president.

THE Puget Sound Co-operative Colony showing commendable activity in its proposed shingle mill. This company, however, cannot, nor should it be expected to do all this itself. There is still a deficiency of stock taken, that should be made up at once.

THE Tacoma News always outdoes all competitors in the northwest. Its Fourth of July number was printed in red, white and blue colors.

THE Peoples' party in convention at Omaha nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa. for president and James C. Field, of Virginia. for vice-president. These are both strong, stalwart reformers, and will poll a large vote. The St. Louis platform was endorsed.

DEMOCRATS ON THE ALERT.

Forks Has An Interesting Ratification—Democratic Gains.

FORKS, Wash., June 29.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic club of this place last week; before and after the meeting ten signatures to the constitution were obtained.

The nomination of Grover Cleveland was the cause of much good feeling; all seemed to think and devoutly hope that he may have a walkover the gentleman, distinguished by the "hand-me-down" hat of antiquated pattern and likewise several sizes too large.

Vice President Adams of the club delivered a stirring and eloquent speech upon the questions that will absorb our attention later on. The Democrats present at the meeting resolved themselves into a primary and elected R.L. Sebastian delegate to the county convention. Messrs. Thompson and Morse visited this community last week; they are both plain farmers; the first was travelling in the sheep interest, and the other in behalf of the Republican fence trust.

J. E. Crawford has received his commission as notary public.

The weather has been extremely warm for this country; crops are doing well, hops especially.

School will close June 30, Mr. Sebastian will "then seek the seclusion that his cabin grants," and will, doubtless, distinguished himself by mighty deeds of slashing in the forest primeval, and perchance lure the coy trout from their hiding places along the banks of the Solduck.

The young men are assiduously practising base ball; they go to La Push July 4, and play a match with the young men of Quillayute prairie.

While walking along the edge of Mr. Whittier's hop yard, your correspondent beheld a sight suggestive of "White Caps." and of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." An object which appeared to be a cross between a highway robber and a submarine diver. Upon investigation it proved to be Citizen Whittier with his head enveloped in a sack with holes for seeing and hearing, and over that a base ball catcher's mask. He had taken this unique way to protect his face from the hop worms while cultivating.

MRS. MEAGHER HURT.

A Sad Accident That May Terminate Seriously for Mrs. Meagher.

A sadly unfortunate accident that came near terminating fatally to Mrs. George Meagher occured on Monday. Mrs. L. H. Smith and Mrs. G. W. Meagher were driving down Front street in a road cart, when the horse became frightened at the red men in the Forth of July procession, and started into a brisk run. When opposite the Alice House the cart struck something that caused the shafts to break. Mrs. Smith was dragged out over the front of the cart, but beyond a few bruises, and a severe shock was not hurt. Mrs. Meagher was thrown out over the front of the cart and struck the plank road head foremost, cutting herself severely over the left eye and severely hurting her neck.

Those in the immediate neighborhood assisted Mrs. Meagher into the Alice House, and Dr. Lewis, who was at dinner at the City hotel, was immediately summoned and rendered all the aid that human hands could do.

It was several hours before full consciousness was restored. In the afternoon Mrs. Meagher was removed to her residence on Albert street, where she is being carefully treated by Dr. Lewis.

It is thought that there is no danger of fatal results.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Following is the call for the Democratic State Convention to assemble at Olympia, Wednesday, August 24, 1892:

A general convention of the Democratic party of Washington is hereby called to meet in the city of Olympia, Washington, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates as follows, viz:

For presidential electors, two members of congress, a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor of state, attorney general, superintendent of public institution, land commissioner, public printer, two judges of the supreme court, to constitute a new state central committee, and to transact such other necessary and proper business as may come before said convention.

The basis of representation shall be as follows, viz:

Three delegates at large for each county and one delegate for each one hundred votes, and one delegate for each fraction therefore in access of fifty cast for the Hon Thomas Carroll, Democratic candidate for congress at the general election held November 4, 1890.

Upon the foregoing basis counties are entitled to representation as follows, viz:

Adams	5	160
Asotin	4	109
Chehalis	11	765
Clarke	10	714
Clallam	6	332
Columbia	9	637
Cowlitz	7	411
Douglas	5	234
Franklin	4	86
Garfield	7	361
Island	4	124
Jefferson	9	563
King	30	2,665
Klickitat	7	387
Kittitas	11	791
Kitsap	6	310
Lewis	9	630
Lincoln	11	812
Mason	6	299
Okanogan	5	220
Pacific	6	250
Pierce	31	2,807
San Juan	4	130
Skamania	4	51
Snohomish	10	668
Skagit	10	703
Spokane	27	2,356
Stevens	7	420
Thurston	10	656
Walla Walla	13	979
Wahkiakum	4	131
Whatcom	13	1,024
Whitman	19	1,619
Yakima	7	438
Total	331	22,831

It is recommended by the state central committee that the county committees in the respective counties call primaries for the election of delegates to a county convention, primaries to be held on Saturday, August 6th, and that the county conventions to be held in the several different counties on Saturday August 13th, for the election of delegates to the state convention at Olympia, are herein provided.

It is further recommended that the primaries for the election of delegates to the several county conventions be conducted as nearly as practicable under the primary election laws of the state of Washington, in order that no harm may come to the Democratic party from the efforts of designing persons to manipulate and have voice in what is known as "open" ward or precinct caucuses. No one should be allowed to participate in Democratic primaries unless he be a resident of the precinct whereat he offers to vote and unless he be known to be a Democrat, or is properly vouched for as such.

It is further recommended that whenever two or more counties are associated together for legislative or judicial purposes, then that the officers of the county central committees in such counties join in calling a convention to nominate candidates for such legislative or judicial offices.

By order of the Democratic state central committee.

Dated Monday, July 14, 1892.

D. H. GILMAN, Chairman, Seattle.
C. H. WARNER, Vice Chairman, Colfax.
GEORGE HAZZARD, Secretary, Tacoma.

Washington Shingles in the East.

There is no use talking, the Washington cedar shingles serves the shingle manufacturers east of the Rocky mountains as the eating of mince pie late at night sometimes does; i. e., gives them the nightmare. The Washington shingle is an invader they do not like. It comes with the reward of merit stamped on it in letters which are easily read from the street to any roof on which the shingles may be laid. "Honesty," said a pine shingle manufacturer, "if rail rates from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi valley go materially lower than they are now our name will be Dennis." It is hoped by every cypress and pine shingle manufacturer that rates will not be reduced. It needs no argument to show that the immense output of shingles in Washington will force prices lower than they have been of late, and such a condition combined with lower freight rates would bring about a merry war in shingle circles that would financially hurt many a man who took a hand in it; and what shingle man could avoid taking a hand in it."

To the Trade.

I have just received a large invoice of one of the best brands of California canned tomatoes, bought at a bankrupt sale, which I will sell at 10c per can, or one dollar and five cents per dozen, until sold out.

D. G. HARVEY.

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

Prominent Visitors.

Dr. Charles Gore, business manager, of the San Francisco Wasp and James Gilleand, of San Francisco, are in this city, the guests of Mayor Smith and Col. J. S. Coolican. They with W. E. Smith, county surveyor, A. A. Smith, Dr. George, George E. Fisher and L. F. Person started to-day for an outing at Lake Crescent.

The San Francisco gentlemen are well pleased over the appearance of Port Angeles and their hospitable treatment since arriving here. They will return to San Francisco some time next week.

HE IS FOR CLEVELAND NOW.

Hazzard Visits Port Angeles. The Old Veteran Hard at Work.

Secretary Hazzard, of the Democratic State Central committee was in this city Tuesday. Mr. Hazzard said he is now yelling for Cleveland, so any Democrat need not fear shaking hands with him. Mr. Hazzard was here on matters connected with his office.

In speaking of the governorship, Mr. Hazzard said he had no candidate. His head was sore enough, bucking Cleveland, and he didn't want to irritate it any. Mr. Hazzard added significently that he was not against James Hamilton Lewis for governor.

ON SEEING HIS FIRST GRANDSON.

'Tis strange to me to think that I
A grandpa have become:
Indeed I cannot well deny
It strikes me almost dumb.
But what is stranger far than this—
Most truly singular—
Oh, partner of my woes and bliss,
It makes you grandmamma!

I find it hard to realize,
E'en when this babe I see,
That you, so youthful in my eyes,
A grandmamma can be.
For though we've dwelt together now
Some twenty years and more,
Time rests as lightly on your brow
As back in sixty-four.

And yet he's here, this little boy.
How he will bill and coo
When he discovers, to his joy,
His grandmamma in you!
And how he'll laugh to look at me,
His funny old granddad!
Ah! little one, you seem to be
A lucky sort of lad.

—John K. Bangs in Harper's Bazar.

Not Quite the Same.

Slight mistakes in speaking a foreign language, or in understanding it when some one else speaks it, are commonly nothing more than amusing, but a member of the Alpine club mentions an instance of a more serious nature. He was climbing one of the Alps with a guide, who persisted in talking bad English instead of indifferent French.

"My guide," he says, "had just crossed a snow bridge over a wide crevasse, and turned to await me on the farther side. I asked him if it was weak; he answered, 'No strong.'

"Naturally I attempted to walk across it instead of crawling. I had almost reached the other side when the bridge gave way, and after a delirious scramble to save myself I subsided helplessly into the crevasse.

"However, I did not go far, and when I had crawled out, with snow down my neck and up my arms and in all my pockets, I discovered that my friend had meant 'Not strong.' I strongly enjoined him to reserve his English henceforth for use in the valleys."—Exchange.

Why Many Treatments Fail.

"The fault is not of the art, but of the patient," is the phrase that may be applied to those diseases in which the most correct measures taken under favorable circumstances fail to accomplish their purpose, because the patient himself does not or cannot co-operate with them. No treatment can relieve the smoker from his throat catarrh, so long as he persists in his habit.

This aspect of the case is especially pertinent to the nervous disorders which are one of the growing scourges of our age. Incapacity and vacillation, the force of outer influences or the pressure of business too often intervene to interrupt a cure which was otherwise fairly possible.—Professor H. Nothnagel in Popular Science Monthly.

A Typewriter's Luncheon.

A young woman whose work as a typewriter makes her daily luncheon at a restaurant a necessity says that the most satisfactory and sustaining meal she gets is a plate of raw oysters, with a bottle of ginger ale and plenty of brown bread and butter. If she feels poor she omits the ale, which is an appreciable item, and contents herself with the oysters and bread. "There are so few things to be had at the average restaurant that are satisfactory," she says, "but you may really rely on the oysters and Boston brown bread."—New York Times.

Importance of Plates to Collectors.

The affixing of the bookplate completes, in a certain manner difficult to describe, which most book lovers must readily recall, the subtle joy of book possession. And inasmuch as once pasted in the label becomes an integral part of a cherished volume, it is in all but rare cases meant to be in itself a thing of definite beauty. Here is one of the many interests offered by a bookplate to the collector.—London Saturday Review.

A Great Show for Him.

Miss Candida—Where I spent the season there were twelve girls to every young man.

De Smithers—How I wish I had been there!

Miss Candide—You ought to have come down. A young man would have been almost worshiped no matter how unattractive.—New York Tribune.

Number of the Stars.

At the present time the whole number of double stars known and recorded by astronomers is something over 10,000, far exceeding the total number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire firmament (about 6,000), and others are being frequently discovered by the great telescopes now in existence.—New York Journal.

Big Alaska Salmon.

Salmon, such as are found in the rivers of Alaska, are very large. Three salmon will ordinarily fill forty-eight one pound cans, making one case.

Like a Hero.

An English civil engineer, Mr. Francis H. Grundy, relates what he calls "The short story of an unknown hero." "Bill, the banker," he was called, and even at the inquest over his body no other name was forthcoming.

He was only a poor navvy; his usual place was at the top of a forming embankment, among the "tip wagons." During the building of the Manchester and Leeds railway he was top man over a shaft of one of the numerous tunnels which were being constructed on the line.

Here he met with a gloriously disastrous accident, and his conduct should be emblazoned in letters of gold upon the history of his country. He was only a navvy, I say, and probably could neither read nor write.

The shaft was perhaps 200 feet deep, solid rock sides and bottom. His duty was to raise the trucks which had been filled below and run them to the tip, returning them empty to his mates at the bottom. If a chain broke, or a big bowlder fell off the truck, he had to shout, "Waur out!" and the miners below crept farther into their "drives" and allowed the death dealing article to come down harmlessly.

One unhappy day Bill's foot slipped hopelessly, and he knew that he must be smashed from side to side of the narrow shaft, and landed a crushed mass at the bottom. But his mates? If he screamed the unusual noise would bring them out at once to inquire the cause.

He never lost his presence of mind. Clearly went down the signal, "Waur out below?" and his mates heard in safety the thud, thud, smash of his mangled remains.

Disobedience Not Untruthfulness.

A friend once told me that she did not know what to do with her little boy, four years old, who had for the last few days been telling all sorts of untruths, with no reason or sense in them. For instance, that morning she told him she did not want him to carry out, as he had been doing, his little basket of apples to share with his playmates, as the apples were nearly gone. Two or three hours after she heard his little feet on the cellar stairs. She went out, and saw him coming up the stairs with his basket of apples.

"Why, Eben, did I not tell you not to bring up any more apples for the children?"

"Yes'm," answered the little fellow, pursuing his way.

"Why do you bring them, then?"

"I'm not bringing them," said he.

"Is not that a basket of apples you have in your hand?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, then, you are bringing up apples, as I told you not to, are you not?"

"No, mamma," he said, with an honest expression of face.

She was shocked at his deliberate and stupid untruth, and also that he should seem so indifferent about it. The child was, and is now that he is grown, perfectly honest and truthful; but here was a phase of development when the refraction of mental rays produced this crooked result in his mind. The prime element of untruth is deception, and here was no intention to deceive.—Harper's Bazar.

Duties of the Maid of Honor.

She is going to be maid of honor at the wedding of one of her dear friends, and she wants to know what her duties are. Well, they are not very onerous. She walks alone, just ahead of the bride, in entering the church, or wherever the ceremony is to be performed. Her dress must be a little more elaborate than that of the bridesmaids, but not of course as rich as the bride's. When the altar is reached she stands just beside the bride, holding her bouquet. At the moment when the ring is to be assumed she hands the bouquet to the first bridesmaid, and assists the bride in taking off her glove. All this time the bride has been standing with her veil over her face, but just after the service is over, when the bride rises up after having been blessed, the maid of honor throws back the filmy cloud and the bride stands facing the bridegroom and ready for his kiss. The bouquet is then handed back to the maid of honor, by her given to the bride, and as the procession retreats she walks just behind the bride and groom, leaning on the arm of the best man.—Ruth Ashmore in Ladies' Home Journal.

Not So Stupid.

The overbearing ways of drill sergeants with new recruits are a familiar subject of gossip in the barracks of European countries.

On one occasion a recruit—a professional man—showed so little aptitude for military movements that the sergeant broke out at him:

"Blockhead! Are they all such idiots as you in your family?"

"No," said the recruit, "I have a brother who is a great deal more stupid than I am."

"Possible? And what on earth does this incomparable blockhead do?"

"He is a sergeant."—Youth's Companion.

Savage Art True to Nature.

Singularly enough, the primitive men in the caves of the Perigord, contemporaries of the mammoth and the musk ox in France, and the Bushmen, whose paintings Herr Fritsch discovered, only painted the animals known to them as truly as they could, while the comparatively highly civilized Aztecs outran all that is oriental in abominable inventions. It almost seems as if bad taste belonged to a certain middle stage of culture.—Popular Science Monthly.

How He Preserved His Eyes.

Old man Coons, of Jasper county, Mo., who is sixty years old and can read the finest print without glasses, says he has preserved his optics good by pressing the outside corners.—Kansas City Star.

A Characteristic Failing.

First Preacher—Does your choir sing in harmony?

Second Preacher—Yes; but they don't live in harmony.—Kate Field's Washington.

In all competitive sports it is dangerous for the contestants to ignore physical differences. Spirit and excitement may help to win a temporary victory at too great a cost.

Doubtless the coldest civilized place on the globe is Werchojansk, in Siberia, where the thermometer once registered a temperature of 81 degs. below zero.

French farmers prefer horserakes that are made in the United States, as they are both cheaper and more easily worked. --Exchange.

We Keep on hand a Complete Stock of Legal Blanks and all kinds of Fine Stationery. The DEMOCRAT

MONEY TO LOAN

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

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.

PATRONIZE

White Labor!!

AT THE

Port Angeles

Steam Laundry.

Bradford & Co.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

mines and our finances. Here was cause for alarm. The people saw it. We all felt it. We all knew it. The great wealth which this favored class had hoarded had been accumulated because they had direction of legislation. A time has come for a halt—a more equal distribution of the blessings, a more just division of the priveleges. Do not forget the people—the toiling masses. "I hold,' said Mr. Gay," that which is known is as nothing compared with that which is unknown. All government is more or less experimental, but little is fully established. What we want to keep uppermost is that all efforts must be directed in behalf of the whole people, for their good, to give to all the greatest blessings of liberty, freedom and happiness. Some cry out against a paternal government as though it would be the cousumation of all evils. I say a government must be paternal—guard well the people. I would have less waste of public money for the building of custom houses or improvements of rivers and harbors, where same is not necessary, and more for education." It was then pointed out that should the government establish within each state one or more schools where all brancees of science and all trades were taught, not only taught but an effort made to find for each boy or girl a calling, trade or industry for which he or she was best adopted, that more practical benefits would be confered han was now being done by jobbery and political expenditures of the people's money. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

The address was closed by a few remarks directed to our own city and our visitors, the Victorians, Mr. Gay said he could agree with our mayor, who had wished for commercial union between British Columbia and the United states, and would add further that the amendment of political union would accomplish that end, which he, for one, hoped soon to see. With a tribute to Port Angeles and Victoria, the two cities on the outmost confines of the North American continent, the address was closed and its sentiments heartily applauded.

Preston M. Troy was the next speaker introduced, and spoke as follows:

This day is comemorative of the most important event that has ever happened to mankind, save the birth of a baby, long ago, in Bethlehem. Politically speaking it is the most important. And to-day, with rejoicing, with our wonderful civilization, in all our greatness, we celebrate the day. Justly, we exclaim, from the fullness of our hearts, as we survey it all, "Great is thy work, oh man." As we take pride in the present; as we cheerfully look to the future, it may be well for us to look upon the past, and if we can profit thereby, to do so. As we glance along the train of human events that lead down to the present, Egypt first stands out to view, where man, in civilized society, was first discovered to history. Her civilization was splendid, but it flashed in its glory and fell. Upon her ruins was built the civilization of Western Asia. The Asiatic nations were splendid in the fullness of their power, but great and awful was their fall. The isles and peninsulas of ancient Greece furnished a civilization which, while it lasted, was the light of the world. But it vanished as frost before a morning sun. Rome, "that sat upon her seven hills, and from her throne of beauty ruled the world," then became the wonder of the age. She for a time was the light "that leadeth unto better things." But she, too, was leveled in the dust. From among those barbarians of the North, those fierce tribes that laid her waste sprang a people that was destined to rule the earth. The ancestors of this mighty people of the present were the most ignorant of the ignorant, the most untutored of the untutored and the most ferocious of the ferocious. To-day Anglo-Saxon civilization rules the earth. Anglo-Saxon thought, Anglo-Saxon genius, Anglo-Saxon institutions are the thoughts, the genius and the institutions that govern mankind. In the fullness of time, upon the American continent, in the north temperate zone, this race has accomplished its most marvellous worth. As we behold ourselves we say: "What hath God wrought." While we are satisfied with the present; while we think it the most firm, the most staple of the greatest of all civilizations; yet we are not unmindful of the fact that there are dangers ahead. Dangers that require the exercise of careful, patriotic thought to avoid. I would urge upon this audience the thought that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I take it to be of supreme moment to the American citizen to devise some plans, some means by which we can perpetuate this American genius, this American progress, this American glory of ours. The past teaches us to be wary. The glory of Rome is not sung to-day by Latins, but by Englishmen, by Americans or other people of the present, and the ruins of her coloseum. The splendor of Greece is evidenced not by Greeks of the ancient Greecian civilization, but by historians of other nationalities, and by the remnants of the acropolis at Athens. No Egyptian rises to tell of the glory that once was of the Nile. It seems to me that we require a patriotism that will cause our people to ponder well these things. A patriotism that will call the citizens to the closet, there to become a student of political economy, of political science. Let him call upon reason to assist him in his deliberations. Then, obeying the mandates of his reason, the dictates of his conscience, let him go forth to wield the most sacred trust imposed upon any people, the American ballot for the welfare of our great nation. Let the desire to perpetuate America predominate. Let us hope our people will heed toe responsibilities of the hour, and let us fervently trust, as centuries roll hence, as time waxes old, the glory, the grandurer, the wonder of America will be sung by American poets, American historians, American statesmen, American orators to American audiences, American people, and American children upon American soil.

Colonel J. S. Coolican was then introduced and addressed the audiance in his pleasing, humorous inimitable manner, leaving all in good humor to enjoy the strawberries and cream, and the field sports that followed.

After the colonel had finished, Louis Williams announced that the ladies of the world's fair club had prepared strawberries and cream for the children of Victoria, to which they repaired, and enjoyed greatly this American hospitality. This little action of the ladies of Port Angeles, probably more than anything else, exemplified the genuine hospitality of the American west, and it contributed largely to the hearty receptin aoccorded the visitors.

At the conclusion of lunch, the base ball game between the Beecher Bay Indians and the Elwhas was played, the former winning.

At 3 o'clock the horse racing was commenced on Front street.

The Races.

1st Race—Pony—Free for all ponies. Won by Cay's "Blink" grey filly, entered by Edwin Cays, Reubim Cays, rider, "Shoo-fly," entered by Dave Dick, Ed. Jackson, rider, second.

2nd—1st prize, "Dick," entered by Geo. Rollins, Reuben Cays rider, grey mare, entered by F. Chambers, F. Chambers, Jr., rider, second.

3rd—Quarter mile dash, won by "Salmonback," entered by Alf Cays, Reuben Cays rider, "General Knox," entered by John Brown, Jr., ridden by jockey from Victoria, second.

4th—Match race between Doctor E. George's "Colonel Spikes" and Louis Williams' "Wild Bill," was ridden by a jockey from Victoria, while Dr. George did the Archer act for his own steed. "Col. Spikes," on account of wild rumors of famous achievements was easily the favorite with those betting. This was also partially due to the entire confidence of the community in Dr. George's matchless riding. The The result proved that the confidence was not misplaced. Colonel Spikes came to the finish an easy winner, amid the wild cheers of the multitude. Dr. George has been the constant recipient of congratulations since.

5th—½ mile trotting, in harness. Won by D. McInnes' Jim, Dick's "Gray" second,

6th—½ mile, best two heats. enteries, Gen. Knox, John Brown Jr., Fred Church rider, Triggertail, John Brown Jr., Victoria rider, Salmonback, Alfred Cays, Reuben Cays rider, Salmonback fell throwing his rider in the first heat, but run through easily taking second place, Gen. Knox winning by about two lengths. Gen. Knox lead the second heat, winning by two lenghts, Salmonback second and Triggertail behind.

7th—Match pony race. Won dy C. Foss' grey. Ken Church and D. McInnes owning the horses that were "not in it."

At 8 o'clock p. m. Lincoln street wharf, and Front street from Lincoln to the hill was crowded with people assembled to witness the boat racing. The first race was between the Beecher Bay and Elwah Indians in large canoes, eight men to each canoe. the latter winning by a length. The start was made from Lincoln street wharf, running out and around a buoy 500 yards in the bay and back to starting point. Next came the Whithall boat race; with three entries, Messrs. Bay Fletcher and Will Fend, in one boat; James McCutcheon and George Wood in another, and Will Race and G. Moore in the third. The betting was even and the excitement high. When the start was made Messrs. Fletcher and Fend were known as the blue boat. McCutcheon and Wood took the lead at the start, with Race and Moore a close second. At the turn the blue boat made a graceful and successful turn passing Messrs. Race and Moore with Messrs. McCutcheon and Wood still in the lead fifteen feet. With long, graceful, swift and telling strokes, the blue boat gained until within one fourth of the distance to home she was even with the head boat, here the oarsmen did their work nobly; excitement was intense. The little blue boat's bow with every stroke of the oar rose out of the water and plunged ahead like mad and as if madened with the deafening shouts she leaped forward to the home stretch, and Messrs. Fletcher and Fend were shaking hands with enthusiastic betters by the time the others arrived. Messrs. McCutcheon and Wood won second place.

At 9 o'clock p. m. the Princes of the Orient dressed in fantastic costumes, carrying three coffins, labeled respectively "The Hastings Steamboat Company." "The Gang" and "The Chronic Kicker" marched down Front street, preceeded by the band playing a funeral dirge, and buried the caskets after a fitting funeral oration for such subjects. The Princes then marched up the street with a fire works display filling the air with rockets and roman candles.

After the fire works nearly every one attended the ball at the opera house, and danced the night away.

At Gettysburgh.

GETTYSBURGH, July 5—[Special]—Independance day was properly observed at this place yesterday. Noise and athletic sports were the attractions of the day. All ended with a grand ball in the evening. A splendid supper was served at the hotel Getty at 2 o'clock. Every body had a good time.

PERSONAL.

G. C. Soderstran, of Beaver, is in this city.

Sheriff Gould returned from Tacoma Suday.

William L. Church paid Angeles a visit Tuesday.

H. F. Buckner, of Sequim, is in this city on business.

Mr. John Udd, of Port Crescent, was in town Tuesday.

Henry Hoffman, of Dungeness, was on the streets of Port Angeles today.

J. M. Ballinger, editor of the Dungeness Beacon, celebrated the fourth in this city.

Frank Macintosh, of Gettysburg, passed tnrough the city on his way up sound Tuesday.

Colonel Coolican and Mayor Smith, returned from Victoria with the xcursion Monday.

Harry E. Lutz and family, and J. C. Haswell of Port Crescent, spent Independence day at this city.

Herman P. Cramer, of Seattle, a staunch friend of Port Angeles, accompanied the Victorians over the 4th to this city. He remained over until Tuesday.

Colonel Oliver Wood and Dr. S. B. Conover, ex-United States Senator from Florida, both of Townsend celebrated our National Birthday with Port Angeles people.

Those straw hats are going like "hot cakes" at the New York Clothing House.

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

The New York Clothing House, the leading clothier, has just received some handsome patterns in ready-made clothing direct from Eastern markets.

A fine assortment of boys' and men's straw hats at the New York Clothing House.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. M. Geraghty has about finished the vault for the new court house.

The United States war-ship Charleston, is to visit Angeles in the near future.

The squatters will give a reception Monday evening, in honor of Hon. John C. Murphy, the "original squatter."

The Republicans of Port Townsend have nominated Jonas Gise, a prominent contractor, of that city for mayor.

The ladies of the Washington World's Fair club will put the opera "The Chimes of Normony," on the stage shortly.

The Republican County Central Committee met Saturday, and made a call for the County Convention to meet on Thursday July 28th. The convention will contain 68 delegates.

Fred R. Thompson has returned from Port Townsent, where he had gone to examine the rails and railing stock of the old Port Townsend motor line, with a view to purchasing it for the use of the new shingle mill company to be organized in this city.

To the Trade.

I have just received a large invoice of one of the best brands of California canned tomatoes, bought at a bankrupt sale, which I will sell at 10c per can or one dollar and five cents per dozen, until sold out.

1 D. G. HARVEY.

"Where did you get that stylish straw hat?" At the New York Clothing House of course.

New stock of boots and shoes at the New York Clothing House.

A full line of women's and children's shoes and slippers at the New York Clothing House.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of the transfers for the week ending July 6th, as furnished by the Clallam county Abstract and Trust Company:

C N Scott to A H Clift, lots 4, 5, 6, blk 27 lots 1 to 6, blk 26, Woodlawn add	$ 765 00
C F Mallette to Port Angeles Water Co. blks 4, 5, Glenn add	3000 00
L Sorge to A Sutor, lot 4, blk 9, Fogarty & Dolan's add	135 00
T A Shaw to D H Ross, lots 10, 12, blk 12, lots 4, 5, blk 20, Syndicate add	300 00
P A Dolan to R Fairly, lots 17, 18, blk 4, Fogarty & Dolan,s add	225 00
P Keliher to A Newash, lots 1 to 6, blk 11, Keliher's add	400 00
D Pullen to O W Smith, lot 10, sec 20, lots 2, 6, 11, sec 29, tp 28, r 14, lots 1, 2, n e ¼ of n w ¼, sec 34, lots 6, 7, sec 23, n w ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of n w ¼, sec 26, tp 28, r 15	1000 00
G B Howard to C F Clapp, lots 4, 13, 19, 20, sec 31, tp 31, r 9	1200 00
J E Lutz to C F Clapp, lots 18, 19, 20, blk 35, Government townsite of Port Angeles	10 00
T Eacrett to J C Bennett, lots 1 to 10, blk 25, lots 4 to 15, blk 4, Sea View add, and n ½ of n e ¼ of n e ¼, sec 22, tp 30, r 7	2000 00
T Wagner to H H Myers, lots 7 to 12, Wagner's add	300 00
T Wagner to E Metzger, lots 13 to 24, blk 1, Wagner's add	600 00
J A Rex to E Metzger, lot 11, block 27, Grant's add	80 00
C A Foss to E Metzger, w hf of n e qr of n e qr of s w qr, sec 19, 30-5	134 00
Port Angeles Land Co., to S L Stancliff, lots 14 to 16, blk 16, Gay & Bickford's add	325 00
W L Diel to M H Tower, lots 1, 12, blk 4; lots 6, 7, blk 3, Woodlawn add	200 00
H W Higgins to A E Higgins, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, blk 6, Syndicate add	200 00
G H Gale to J Osler, lot 20, blk 13, Gales add	200 00

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.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following were the guests at he City hotel:

S. A. Hall, Horace White, W. W. Dedman, R. A. Grimes, L. R, Cole, A. A. Smith, John W. Troy, W. Brumfield, Geo. C. Hatch, Ben Smith, N. R. tSmih, W, E. Smith, C. E. Mallette, City; P. Grubb and wife, Seattle; C. Towns, Victoria; Press M. Troy, City; A. Anderson, Winamo; Mrs, Strong, Winoma; B. W. Payne, Elmira, N. Y.; Geo. McFarland, City; Mrs. Caze and child; A. Anderson; Elam Cays, Dungeness; Miss Mines and Roherson, Dungeness; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Knight, Victoria; Robert, Carter and wife, Victoria; Chas. Williams, Victoria; Hahill, Victoria; L. Aurther wife and daughter, Victoria Miss Hattie McJurmner, Victoria; Ducan Campbell, Victoria; Olem Ward, Port Townsend; S. W. Carver, Port Townsend; Miss Stanley and Dickson, Victoria; Ino Dane Her, Victoria; J. C. Haswell, Port Crescent; J. S. Coheon, Victoria; Mrs. Hamilton, Victoria; H. R. Cramer, Seattle; G. W. Hazzard, Seattle; Patric Brady; H. F. P. Shrielder, Portland, Ora G. Dulon, Portland; A. L. Wadsworth, Seattle; James, Gilberson, San Francisco; Charles, Gore, San Francisco; William T. Evans. Colorado, Samual Jones, Colorado; G. H. Wood, San Francisco; Palmleaf, Seattle; A. L. Palmer and wife, Seattle.

At Duncan's Grove.

SEQUIM, July 5—[Special.]—Yesterday was celebrated by the upper Dungeness river valley people with a large picnic at Duncan's Grove. Fifty or sixty people gathered there at about 11 o'clock, at noon dinner was served. Ed. Patter furnished strawberries for everybody.

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.

Washington Excursion.

Col. Coolican showed THE DEMOCRAT a circular gotten up to advertise the excursion from Washingto, D. C. to Port Angeles, Washington, over the Ohio and Baltimore, the Union Pacific Railways, and Pacific Steamship Company, by Arthur W. Rose, general eastern agent of the Port Angeles Real Estate and Trust Company, authorized emmigrating agents of Port Angeles Board of Trade, under whose charge the excursion will leave Washington July 21st, stopping one day at each of the following cities: Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake city, Kansas City, and Tacama, two days in Portland and San Francisco, remaining three days in Pore Angeles. Colonel also received a letter from Mr. Rose stating that over 100 tickets had been sold up to date.

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

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

A large, well selected stock of gents' underwear at the New York Clothing House.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to property owners on the west side of Oak street, from the South side of Second street to the North side of sixth street, original townsite of Port Angeles, that a side walk is proposed to be built on said described territory, said side walk to be of the regular dimeasions as required by ordinance. The building of said side walk to be charged to the abutting property owners, Those having objections to said side walk's being constructed are hereby notified to appear at the next regular meeting of the city council to be held in the Council Chamber on the 13th day of July 1892, and state objections. By Order of City Council.

Attest C. K. HUMPHRIES, City Clerk.

1000 Cords of Wood Wanted.

Bids are requested to furnish 1000 cords of 4 foot wood first growth red fir, to be delivered at the Electric Light Power House. Bids will be received for 150 cords and upwards to be delivered within 90 days from July 20th.

Bids will be open July 18th. Address all bids to C. M. KENT, General Manager.

To the Trade.

I have just received a large invoice of one of the best brands of California canned tomatoes, bought at a bankrupt sale, which I will sell at 10c per can, or one dollar and five cents per dozen, until sold out.

1 D. G. HARVEY.

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

An immense stock of boots and shoes at the New York Clothing House.

The best assortment of gents' underwear at the New York Clothing House.

City Hotel,

American and European Plan.

Sample Room in Connection. Free Express to all Boats.

L. F. PERSON, Prop.

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 loans to settlers to prove up with.

Canned tomatoes 10 cents at Harveys'.

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.

Say! have you tried a sack of Del Monte flour at Harvey's?

The latest periodicals and finest stationary at Raymond Bros.

The tariff and a large slice of the profits are off all goods at Harvey's.

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

Remember that Harvey sells nothing but the freshest of groceries, and is the cheapest house in town.

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

Try one pound of Harvey's favorite brand of Mocha and Java coffee and you will use no other.

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.

When you want a sack of flour, don't forget that the Del Monte is the best, and there is no duty on it at Harvey's.

If you have a few dollars to spend for groceries, you can save from ten to twenty-five per cent by buying at Harvey's.

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 i e 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 $96.17 and that the time for the redemption of said lot will expire on the 19th day of August, 1892.

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

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

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

Notice.

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

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there was sold and struck off to D. McInnes, Sr., lot number five [5] in block number thirty-four [34] of the original government townsite of Port Angeles, in said county, for the sum of four dollars and seventy cents, that said lot was sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty on said taxes; that said lot was for said year 1888, assessed in the name of "unknown owner;" that the amount required to redeem said lot from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is $42.12, 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 for hearing 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 135 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 claim said was so constricted 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, 1892, being less than ninety days after the last of said materials was 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 $140, 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

State of Washington, }
County of Clallam. }

By virtue of an execution, or order of sale, issued out of the Superior court of Clallam county, State of Washington, on the 24th day of June 1892, by the clerk thereof, in the case of Merchants' Bank of Port Townsend, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Norman R. Smith, defendant, No. 258, and to me as sheriff directed and delivered, commanding me forthwith to levy upon, seize and take into execution and sell according to law the property hereinafter described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment in said cause, interest and costs.

Notice is Hereby Given that I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for sheriff sales, to wit: at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 30th day of July, 1892, before the court house door of said Clallam county, Washington, in Port Angeles, said state, all the right, title and interest of said Norman R Smith, defendant, in and to the following described property to wit;

Five hundred and ninety-seven [597] shares of the capital stock of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony of Port Angeles, Washington, as represented and called for by the following certificates of stock of said Co-operative Colony to wit:

Certificate No: 1723, representing 522 shares of said capital stock.

Certificate No: 1724, representing fifty shares of said capital stock.

Certificate No. 1725, representing 25 shares of said capital stock.

Also the following described real estate situate and lying in Clallam county, State of Washington, perticularly described as follows, to wit:

All of the South half of the North East quarter and the North half of the South East quarter of Section twenty-seven, [27], in Township thirty [30] north, range six [6], west of Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres.

Also the North half of Sub-Urban Lot number thirty two [32], containing five acres more or less, in the town of Port Angeles, Clallam county, Wash, according to the official plat of the survey of said land returned by the Surveyor-General to the General Land office.

Levied upon as the property of said Norman R. Smith, defendant, to satisfy a judgment in said cause against said defendant amounting to $9,827.73, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month thereon from the 29th day of April, 1892 and costs and increased costs of said suit, in favor of the Merchants' Bank of Port Townsend, a corporation, the said plaintiff.

Given under my hand at Port Angeles, Washington, this 1st day of July, 1892.

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

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 25th 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. 192
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 8 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.

Cause, No. 261.
Charles St. John, Plaintiff,
vs.
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 Phelps against Henry Cosgriff for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 12533, dated November 25, 1889, upon the lots 1 and 2, nw¼ sw¼, 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 14 and 14 of Practice.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register

Road Notice.

To James A. 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 extending thence east sixteen rods and thence southwest to the north boundary line of the Benjamin Dedication claim, the whole 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.
B. R. C. Wilson, his attorney.

Summons by Publication.

State of Washington, }
County of Clallam. } ss

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

To W. J. S. Lawson:

In the name of the State of Washington, you are hereby notified that The Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in Port Angeles in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the 25th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there answer, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiff granted. The object and demand of said complaint is that you are indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $7.25 for merchandise and lumber, sold and delivered, and the further sum of $8 for rent.

Therefore plaintiff demands judgment against you for $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.

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

County Officers.

Representative, - - Smith Troy
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 Pre. { 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, - - F. A. Meagher.
Attorney, - Geo. C. Hatch.
Engineer, - - -
Police Judge, - - S. P. Carusi.
Street Commissioner. Charles Tillman

LODGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PORT ANGELES SQUATTER'S ASSOCIation.—Meets every Tuesday night at Sustter's Hall, corner Lincoln and Fifth streets.
W. B. Main, C. S.
D. O'Brien, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

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

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

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

The Nitrate Fields of Chili.

The caliche, or raw nitrate of soda, is not equally distributed over the pampas of Chili. The most abundant deposits are situated on the slopes of the hills, which probably formed the shores of the old lagoons. An expert can tell from the external appearance of the ground where the richest deposits are likely to be found. The caliche itself is not found on the surface of the plain, but is covered up by two layers. The uppermost, known technically as chuca, is of a friable nature, and consists of sand and gypsum, while the lower—the costra—is a rocky conglomerate of clay, gravel and fragments of feldspar. The caliche varies in thickness from a few inches to ten or twelve feet, and rests on a soft stratum of earth called cova.

The mode in which the caliche is excavated is as follows: A hole is bored through the chuca, costra and caliche layers till the cova or soft earth is reached below. It is then enlarged until it is wide enough to admit of a small boy being let down, who scrapes away the earth below the caliche so as to form a little hollow cup. Into this a charge of gunpowder is introduced and subsequently exploded. The caliche is then separated by means of picks from the overlying costra and carried to the refinery. Both in appearance and composition it varies very much. In color it may be snow white, sulphur, lemon, orange, violet, blue and sometimes brown, like raw sugar.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Age of Fresh Eggs.

As to just how old the eggs may be when they get into the hands of the consumer in this town is a matter for conjecture, and a task that would cause pleasant thrills in one inclined to mathematics. Any one who has ever spent any time in the country and made a proper use of his eyes knows it is the habit of farmers to keep their eggs until they have a certain quantity before disposing of them.

The farmers may collect the eggs for an entire week and then dispose of them, or they may keep them for two weeks before the huckster gets them. That depends entirely upon the number of eggs which that particular farmer's hens will lay in a given period.

The hucksters go about the country once or twice a week the dealers say. They gather the eggs here and there, and when they have gathered a certain quantity turn them over to the shippers.

The shippers, in turn, hold the eggs until they, too, obtain a certain quantity and then consign them to the dealers in this city. When the eggs get here finally the dealers say they have received a shipment of fresh eggs, and mean it too.

The dealers maintain that an egg two weeks old in ordinary weather is just as good as an egg that is not more than twenty-four hours old. In fact, they make bold to say they would eat an egg two weeks old just as soon as one two hours old, and relish it just as much.—New York Evening Sun.

The Year 1881.

The year 1881 was a chronological oddity of the oddest kind, besides being a mathematical curiosity seldom equaled. From right to left and left to right it reads the same. Eighteen divided by 2 gives 9 as a quotient; 81 divided by 9 gives 9; if divided by 9 the quotient contains a 9; if multiplied by 9 the product contains two 9s; 1 and 8 are 9; 8 and 1 are 9. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added the sum is 99; if the figures be added thus—1, 8, 8, 1—it will give 18 as the result. Reading from the middle from right to left or from left to right it is 18 and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing and multiplying, 10 9s are produced, being one 9 for each year to the beginning of the last decade of the Nineteenth century.

No wonder the fortune tellers, the astrologers and the mathematicians weave so many strange fancies around that curious combination of figures. It may have been what induced Mother Shipton to end her prophetic jingle with, "And at last the world to an end shall come in eighteen hundred and eighty-one."—St. Louis Republic.

A Very Old English Cloth.

Fustian is a species of cotton cloth much used by the Normans, particularly by the clergy, and appropriated to some orders for their cashubles. The Cistercians were forbidden to wear them made of any material but linen or fustian. A stronger description was first manufactured in England, at Norwich, temp. Edward VI.

It was much used for doublets and jackets in the Fifteenth century, at which time it appears to have been imported from Italy. "Fustians of Naples" are named in a petition to parliament from the manufacturers of Norwich, 1 Philip and Mary, 1554. The name was corrupted in England into "fustianapes" and "fustian and apes," i. e., "fustian a Naples."—Notes and Queries

Scared Burglars by His Voice.

The ventriloquist, Fred Maccabe, has put his special gift to good use. Retiring late one night he tossed about for some time unable to fall asleep, and then, hearing footsteps down stairs, he felt convinced that thieves had got into the house. Crawling down stealthily close to where they were at work he, by means of ventriloquism, began a conversation and hullaballoo in many voices: "Here they are! Bring the lights! There they go! Shoot, shoot them quick!" The whole gang of burglars thereupon bolted in panic, leaving all their intended plunder behind.—London Tit-Bits.

A Sufficient Recommendation.

Little Dick—Aren't you goin to call on that new neighbor across the street?

Mamma (hesitatingly)—I don't know anything about her yet.

Little Dick—Oh, she's all right. She's the mother of that new boy I play with.—Good News.

Books Versus Light and Air.

Better live in a house without windows than in a house without books.—Rum's Horn.

Utah's First Pavements.

After a long fight in the Ogden city council over the relative merits of sandstone, brick and asphaltum for street paving purposes, it has been decided to use native sandstone from the quarries a few miles distant from Ogden, and that only home labor shall be employed by contract. The district to be paved includes a number of blocks in the business part of town, for which paving bonds are now being negotiated. It will be the first paving done by this city or in this territory.—Utah Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Priceless Diamond Found.

A remarkable diamond has been recently found on the Koffeyfontein Diamond Mining company's ground in Australia, which appears to be of such value that even competent judges hesitate to name a price commensurate with its worth. It is said to be of a beautiful shade of pink, entirely devoid of spot or blemish, and to weigh 13½ carats.

Natural Gas in Utah.

A flow of natural gas has been struck at Salt Lake City at a depth of 600 feet, the pressure being 160 pounds to the square inch. Several companies are engaged in sinking wells in that locality, with favorable indications of finding the gas in considerable quantities.—New York Journal.

A New Gun for Russia.

The "official adoption" by Russia of the Canet quick firing guns has, it seems, to be reduced to the order of one quick firing coast gun, with carriage and projectiles. This order was made with the distinct understanding that in case of the adoption of the system Russia would herself manufacture the guns required.—Exchange.

A New System of Arc Lighting.

A system of arc lighting, for which patents have been granted, has for its object the protection of the exposed conductors and complete isolation of the operating parts of the system for the purpose of safety.—New York World.

An Obliging Murderer.

A very accommodating sort of murderer is John Smith, of Wolfe county. Saturday he killed W. H. Reynolds, and afterward helped dig the grave and assisted the neighbors in the interment.—Bowling Green Times.

REMARKABLE TWINS.

TWO WOMEN SO NEAR ALIKE AS TO DECEIVE THEIR HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Turner, of Springfield, Mass., Have Had Lots of Fun in Their Lives Because of Their Great Resemblance—Mrs. Coombs' Story.

Similarity in facial appearance has often resulted in mistaken identity with the subjects of this sketch, Mrs. Levi T. Coombs and Mrs. Josiah Turner.

These estimable women are twins; their maiden names were Frances Arrowette and Florella Antoinette Foss. It will be observed that their initials were the same, the middle name being bestowed on the promise of a pearl necklace for each.

The Foss twins were the daughters of Dr. Simeon Foss, a Maine physician of the old school and a Mason of high degree. They were born in Belfast, Me., Nov. 22, 1825. Frances made her debut in this world half an hour before her sister.

At Paris Hill they went to school with the late Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice president of the United States.

Frances married the late Levi T. Coombs, who held the position of deputy sheriff of Androscoggin county, in the town of Lisbon, twenty-one years.

Florella married Josiah Turner, now dead, who also lived in the town of Lisbon. Both have been school teachers and inseparable companions. Their mother died when they were 2½ years of age.

It is difficult to distinguish one from the other, and the photographer who took their pictures persisted that Florella had just been in the room when, in fact, it was her sister who had been there.

Frances has given birth to six children, all of whom are dead but two—Walter Coombs, of this city, and Simon Coombs, now mail agent on the Maine Central railroad.

Mrs. John Staples, of Charlestown, and Charles E. Turner, of Lawrence, are the only living children of Florella, who had three in all.

The height of the twins is exactly the same, and twelve years ago they weighed just 200 pounds apiece.

Singularly, when one would fall away in weight the other would do the same. Their aggregate weight at present is 350 pounds.

These duplicate sisters think alike, act alike and have never adopted different characteristics of dress to avoid mistakes of identity. Often one has worn the other's shoes, while years ago their money came from one pocketbook, and it did not matter which one carried it.

"Mistaken identity was almost a daily occurrence with us in our younger days," remarked Frances a few days ago. "My father always called us 'girls,' and neither of us ever addressed the other by our given names. We called each other 'sister' instead.

"The reason why father never addressed us by our given names was due to the fact that he was always uncertain which was which.

"After we were married people addressed me by my sister's new name so often that I declare I got puzzled myself once, and couldn't for the life of me tell whether my name was Turner or Coombs.

"We took our first ride on a railway train at eighteen years of age. We never had seen the cars before. At that time we were living in Lisbon and drove down from there in a chaise to Portland. When we alighted at Saco the depot closely resembled the one in Portland, and I stuck to it that it went with us.

"One time in church Judge Chamberlin was sitting in my sister's pew. My seat was just ahead of him. When I came in he mistook me for my sister, and politely arose and stepped into the aisle to let me into my sister's seat.

"My husband often mistook my sister for myself. To illustrate how easily he was fooled, I will recall the time when I dropped into my husband's store to pay him a call. Judge Chamberlin sat there, and I knew him well, but my sister didn't.

"As I entered leisurely my husband said, 'Come in, Mrs. Turner, and be seated.' I kept a straight face as long as I could until he had introduced me to the judge, when a smile on my face let the cat out of the bag, and then my husband discovered that he had introduced his wife instead of Mrs. Turner.

"When we lived in Minot we studied French under Parson Jones. One day I had a perfect lesson and sister did not know her's. We shifted around, and the parson mistook me for sister and I recited the lesson for her and no one was the wiser.

"We used to attend parties in my younger days, and on one occasion, when the fellows come in after the girls, I started off with sister's fellow and got quite a piece with him before I told him he was mistaken and had better go back after his girl.

"Once at dusk Mr. Coombs was going home from the store. He saw my sister on the other side of the street and thought it was I. Florella had a bundle under her arm which he mistook for a baby. My husband thought it strange that I was out at that time with my baby, and said to a clerk that he believed Frances was 'crazy and going to drown that baby.'

"I used to fool my children sometimes after they had got to be quite large. Whenever I wanted to go away my sister would come over to my house, put on one of my dresses and stay with the children till I got back, and they would not know the difference."—Springfield Cor. Boston Globe.

Unfortunate Hankinson.

Mr. Hankinson—Here are some chocolate creams, Johnny. Do you think Miss Irene will be down soon?

Johnny (after stowing them away securely)—Yes, sis'll be down purty soon, I reckon. I wish it was you, Mr. Hankinson, sis was goin to marry instead of that stingy old Snagsford.—Chicago Tribune.

It Needs No Guards.

The smallest, simplest and best protected postoffice in the world is in the Straits of Magellan and has been there for many years. It consists of a small painted keg or cask, and is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in a manner so that it floats free, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put others in. This curious postoffice is unprovided with a postmaster, and is therefore under the protection of all the navies of the world. Never in the history of this unique "office" has its privilege been abused.—Philadelphia Press.

PROTECTING SHODDY.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL AND WOOLENS DEGRADES THE STANDARD.

Enormous Production of "Cheap and Nasty" Goods Since the Wool Tariff Was Established—An Increase of 2.187 Per Cent. in Thirty Years.

Under the high tariffs on wool and woolens since 1860 the growth of the shoddy industry has been phenomenal. Shoddy is a comprehensive term, and in common parlance includes all the various wool substitutes used in manufacturing, except cotton, cow's hair, etc. There are two classes of shoddies; the first is made from the waste pieces of woolen goods left over in the manufacture of ready made clothing, and the second from old woolen rags collected from the ash barrels and refuse heaps of our large cities. But like other industries, the shoddy industry has grown to such an extent that there have been added new terms to describe the products which formerly went under the general name of "shoddy." Chief among these are "extracts," which are made from mixed cotton and woolen goods by the application of an acid which eats out the cotton, leaving the woolen fibers intact though much impaired. At the same time extracts are subdivided into two classes—first, those made from waste pieces of cloth not in use, just as new shoddies are produced, and second, those made from old mixed rags picked up from all conceivable places. Still another term is used to describe a certain class of shoddies. This is mungo, which applies to the fibers produced from hard or superfine rags by machinery specially adapted for the purpose.

So great has been the improvement in machinery used for working up shoddies, mungo and extracts that they are now used in all classes of woolen goods, and are so disguised as to be detected with great difficulty.

The growth of the shoddy industry cannot be better shown than by a comparison of the census figures since 1860. The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital invested, the number of workmen employed and the value of the products during each census year:

	Establishments.	Capital.	Workmen.	Product.
1860	30	$123,500	290	$402,590
1870	56	815,950	632	1,768,592
1880	73	1,165,100	1,282	4,989,015
1890	94	....	....	9,208,011

From a product of $402,590, in 1860, this industry has increased until, according to the census of 1890, the product is $9,208,011, or an increase of 2.187 per cent.

Though the growth of the woolen industry as a whole, including the shoddy industry, has been considerable since 1860, it has not been in proportion to the growth of the shoddy industry. In 1860 the value of the woolen goods produced in the United States was $65,596,364. In 1890, according to the last census, the value of woolen goods was $338,231,209, showing an increase since 1860 of 415 per cent. The value of the shoddy product in 1890 shows an increase of 84 per cent over that of 1880, but the woolen industry as a whole shows an increase of only 26 per cent in 1890 over the product of 1880.

Nothing will show better the great growth of the shoddy industry and its present extent than the figures from the census of 1890. In the following table is shown for each of the large woolen products the amount of wool used and the amount of shoddies, extracts, cotton, hair and other substitutes for wool:

	Wool used. Pounds.	Substitutes used. Pounds.	Per cent. substitutes.
Woolen goods	185,347,944	98,690,386	35.1
Worsted goods	97,701,474	7,574,264	7.3
Felt goods	6,729,083	4,201,344	38.4
Wool hats	4,537,953	453,951	9.1
Carpets	56,887,856	6,654,011	9.6
Knit goods	21,669,393	37,206,934	63.2
Totals, 1890	372,873,713	154,130,890	29.2

This great growth of the shoddy industry fully bears out the declaration made by the shoddy manufacturers in 1888, when they protested against the Mills bill, which put wool on the free list. In the circular which they issued they said: "Our industry would be ruined (by free wool) and we and those dependent upon us would suffer. There is only one way to avoid this loss to ourselves, and that is by the defeat of the candidate of the free trade party, Grover Cleveland. We have determined in the coming election to support the candidates of the protection party, Harrison and Morton. Their election we consider to be indispensable to the maintenance of our business."

Free wool would be the death of shoddy.

WOOL PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

Does a High Tariff on Wool Make Wool Higher Here?

Demand and supply regulate the prices of wool, as of other products. But in the wool trade certain factors enter more prominently than in the trade in most other articles. The quality and availability of wools are powerful factors in determining demand, and therefore prices. Similarly, changes in fashion by stimulating or decreasing demand affect prices equally with changes in supply. Thus, during the past year some wools have greatly fallen in price, while the price of others has been well maintained.

Each variety of wool produced has a use for which it is better than any other wool grown. The price of wool therefore does not depend upon the relation between the general demand and supply, but rather upon the relation existing between the demand and supply of each particular variety. The general expression therefore that "wool is up" or "down" carries with it no real significance.

Various attempts have been made to compare the prices of certain wools in this country and in England for the purpose of determining the effect of the tariff upon prices, but usually without satisfactory results, for these comparisons have included varieties of wool entirely dissimilar. There are two varieties of wool which approach each other very closely in quality, use and condition. In addition to this accurate records of their prices have been kept.

These are Ohio medium fleece washed and washed Port Philip fleece. The former is a standard variety in the United States and the latter in England. For these wools a comparison is possible. The following table shows the average yearly prices in gold in Boston and London, respectively. London quotations are those of Windeler & Co., and the American prices are taken from Mauger & Avery's wool circular:

	Ohio medium. Cents per pound.	Port Philip. Cents per pound.
1866	45	47¼
1867	36¾	43¾
1868	33	40½
1869	37¼	34
1870	40 4-5	35 1-5
1871	50 3-5	42 1-5
1872	60 2-5	51 4-5
1873	48 3-5	52 1-5
1874	48 3-5	51 3-5
1875	44 4-5	48
1876	38 4-5	41 4-5
1877	41	41 4-5
1878	39 2-5	42 1-5
1879	37½	41¼
1880	51 3-5	45 1-5
1881	45 4-5	41
1882	45 1-5	43 3-5
1883	41 3-5	42
1884	36	39 2-5
1885	33 1-5	33 2-5
1886	35 4-5	33
1887	36 4-5	32 1-5
1888	34	32 1-5
1889	37 3-5	32 1-5
1890	36 4-5	33 4-5
1891	36	....

Port Philip fleece has averaged higher for thirteen years and lower for twelve years than Ohio medium fleece. For the twenty-five years ending in 1890 Ohio medium has averaged 41.48 cents per pound, and Port Philip fleece 41.08 cents per pound, showing a difference in favor of the former of .40 cents. If we eliminate the prices for 1871 and 1872, when speculation was rampant in this country and wools were contracted for on the sheep's back at from 65 to 70 cents per pound, we arrive at the following averages for twenty-three years: Ohio, 40.36 cents per pound and Port Philip 40.52 cents per pound, showing a difference in favor of the latter of .26 cents per pound. During the whole period both wools have risen and fallen together.

From every point of view this showing is a remarkable one and deserves careful consideration on the part of those who believe that the wool grower in the United States can derive good results from a high duty on wool.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

When Pus Is Dangerous.

Pus is at first healthy. By its formation nature seeks to check or cure inflammation; but if the pus cannot find a free vent it soon becomes septic, when no medicine offers any hope, and even a surgical operation but little. The time for an operation is before the pus becomes septic—generally on the second or third day.—Youth's Companion.

Why a Steamer Vibrates in Calm Water.

Mr. Yarrow says that the cause of vibration in screw vessels when running in smooth water with their propellers well immersed is mainly due to the forces produced by the unbalanced moving parts of the machinery, such as pistons, piston rods, valves, gear, etc.—New York Times.

Never Get Hurt.

Old Lady—O-o-o! Horrors! There's a runaway, and there's a man in the wagon! O-o-o! He'll get killed!

Bystander—Calm your fears, madam. He'll come out all right. 'Tisn't a man. It's a boy.—Good News.

White of Egg for Hoarseness.

For hoarseness beat up the white of an egg, flavor with lemon and sugar and take some occasionally.—New York Journal.

Dead Loads of Fun.

First Boy—Havin any fun?

Second Boy—He, he! Dead loads. We've got a can o' nitroglycerin under a ole hat, an we're waitin fer somebody to come 'long an kick it.—Good News.

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