THE DEMOCRAT.

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A party consisting of M. P. Smith, of Portland, A. A. Smith, R. A. Grimes. Horace White and K. Y. Church spent several days of last week at lakes west of the Elwha. On the return a representative of THE DEMOCRAT interviewed one of those listed as a real estate agent below, on their trip.

The gentleman was very high in his words of praise for these beautiful lakes. He said:

Honest men have wished in vain from the time which the memory of man runneth, not to the contrary for a brook, a nook, or a lake where one posessed of a conscience, could get away for a few days in the summer from the dull monotonous routine of every day life, with its business cares and anxieties, and enjoy the sport of angling, of actually catching a real live sure-enough fish, one that makes the reel sing like a buzz-saw, and keeps the anglers attention divided between winding in the fish, and maintaining his equilibrium—instead of spending all the time that should be given to sport, in making up lies, in order not to be laughed at by the professional anglers. But never before have such places been.

There are two in Clallam county, Lake Southerland and Lake Crescent.

Our party, consisting of an ex-editor, a commercial tourist, two real estate men, a city rancher, in company with, what in prohibition states, is known as "original packages," returned Tuesday, (except the packages) after several days at these lakes. At Lake Southerland we enjoyed the hospitality of R. N. Wilson, and Herman Fisher. There was a good wagon road to Mr. Wilson's, and the road from there to Mr. Fishers' was finished last Tuesday. At Lake Crescent the hospitality of Richard McDonnell assisted by the polite and popular John R. Harding. is an attractive feature.

Lake Crescent is twelve miles long. There is good fishing all along the shore. Paul Barnes owns and runs a small steam launch, which has a speed of about 10 miles an hour, and Mr. Barnes is moderate in his charges. is accomodating, and his efforts to contrbute pleasure to the visitors are eminently successful.

At Lake Southerland the fishing is thought by many to be better, but we could see no difference. Boats can be had at Fisher's or at Wilson's.

Mr. Fisher gave our party two dinners, that will long be remembered, and proved Mr. F. to be skilled in the culinary art.

There is an appreciable difference in the pleasure of fishing in these lakes, compared with any other known lake. There are four distinct kinds of trout and they vary in size from that of the little brook trout of an inch long to that of the five pound bull trout, and when the angler casts his line he is certain that his fly will be taken by something, but whether it will be a little fish or a whale, he hasn't the least idea.

For beautiful picturesque scenery, for the finest trout fishing, bear hunting, elk hunting, deer hunting, these lakes and the surrounding country cannot be surpassed.

Rena Items.

RENA, WASH, July 19, 1891.

It has been rainy and cloudy for the last week and very little hay has been saved.—To-day it is bright and clear and the farmers are all busy again.

The wheat, oats and barley was never better in this section, but there will be only one half crop of potatoes.

We had a very pleasant call a few days since from Messrs. Wm. B. Gould and E. A. FitzHenry. Mr. Gould is again a candidate for sheriff and of course will be elected, he has made a competent and efficient officer and should have the support of every Democrat in the county. Mr. FitzHenry is again a candidate for county surveyor. In the last election he was defeated by a very small majority. At that time however he was comparatively a stranger in this county, now he is well known, and a more competent or obliging man could not be found for the position.

In a short time the primaries will be held for the election of delegates to the county convention and I deem it very necessary that every Democrat throughout the county attend the primaries and select good and competent men as delegates. Then, if the convention will use discretion and nominate men of ability and integrity, the entire ticket can be elected. Good judgment must be also used in selecting candidates from the different portions of the county, to create harmony in the party.

"THE DEMOCRAT" is doing good work and deserves the patronage and support of every Democrat in the county.

AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1892.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, who is chairman of the House committee which has gone to Homestead to begin its investigation of the murders at that place by men in the employment of the Pinkerton's, is very much in earnest about getting to the bottom of the horrible affair. He could have taken the committee to Homestead sooner, but he wished to give Carnegie's men an opportunity to bury their murdered comrades before calling upon them for testimony. After getting statements from the workingmen and from Carnegie's representatives the committee will return to Washington where the two Pinkertons have been summoned to be put through a most rigid examination as to their share and responsibility for the Homestead tragedy. A number of labor leaders, including Mr. Powderly, have also been notified to appear before the committee when it returns to Washington, Congress has made up its mind, in advance of any report from the committee, that the Pinkerton method of employing and arming bodies of men is vicious and un-American and must go.

Upon being shown that more money would be needed during the current fiscal year than had been appropriated by the House, the House conferees agree to Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill increasing the total amount carried by the bill nearly $12,000,000. The bill as it now stands appropriates $146,733,350.

Senator Wolcott agrees with Senator Vest and others of his colleagues in believing that the U. S. Geological Survey is of very little use aside from furnishing snug berths for friends of its Director, and, as it costs about a million a year, he has introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation as to its usefulness and the necessity for its continuance The lobbying experience of the Director will make it easy for him to "hang up" this resolution.

For some time a sub-committee of the House committee on Manufactures has been engaged in investigating the numerous trusts and combines. Its report to the full committee, just made, says that trusts, combinations and associations are in control of the production, distribution and prices of very many of the articles of most general consumption; that prices to the consumers are increased, while wages of those employed by the trusts are reduced; that all past legislation on the subject is insufficient and impracticable, and recommend as a remedy the placing of all articles which are under or may come under the control of a trust upon the free list. This recommendation is neither new nor novel, but it is good, hard, horse sense all the same, and if carried out would throttle nearly every trust now existing in this country.

The House world's Fair committee presented a supplementary report containing additional reasons for making that $5,000,000 appropriation for the Fair. A minority report, signed by Representative Little, of New York, and and Wheeler, of Alabama, declares that the exposition is in no sense a government undertaking and that no money should be appropriated therefor, except for the expenses of the national commission. Congressional sentiment is largely in favor of the appropriation and there is little doubt of its being made.

As indicated in this correspondence weeks ago the House committee which investigated the Pension Office has recommended the dismissal of Commissioner Raum from office, on the ground of his general unfitness to supervise and govern a large number of employes, and because he has prostituted his office for private gain and for political purposes. The committee also recommends numerous reforms for the business of the Pension Office, including a reduction in the attorney's fee to $5, without authority to stipulate for more. This report which which will be approved by the House makes pleasant summer reading for Mr. Harrison, who is solely responsible for Raum's continuance in office.

One day's record of the House, under a suspension of the rules: Passed the tin plate bill, the silver lead ore bill, the bill amending the land grant act of 1890, the bill giving Utah home rule, the bill limiting the quantity of clothing that may be brought in free of duty by returning travelers, and the bill providing for the use of automatic car couplers on all freight trains.

The House committee on Rules will report a special order for the consideration of the free coinage bill on Wednesday and the succeeding legislative day, if it be not disposed of on the first day. The bill can be passed under this order if a majority of the House so wills.

NEW POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster Fenn Removes the Office

TO DODGE-BELL BLOCK.

Plan of the New Office—Of Local Manufacture—The Democratic Tidal Wave will Sweep the Country—A Typical American is Grover Cleveland.

Postmaster J. S. Fenn, moved into his new and commodious quarters in the Dodge-Bell building Tuesday evening, and the force were at work as if it had always been their home by Wednesday morning. The unusual activity in fitting keys, and registering boxes was the only thing that indicated that a change had taken place.

The new postoffice is certainly a credit to the town. It is probably the best third-class office in the state—certainly none is better. It makes much better quarters than does the Port Townsend post office.

The building is 24x60 in size. Of this, a little more than half is occupied as a lobby. The fixtures in the building are all the work of Port Angeles carpenters, made under the supervision of J. H. Fenn, the contractor, and brother of postmaster Fenn. The material used is mostly from Clallam county forests—the only material coming from abroad being the red wood finishing on the boxes. The style adopted is octagon.

The boxes are fixed in an octogon frame work projecting into the lobby. In the front of this is the general delivery window, on each side of which are large pannels of plate glass. On either side are the boxes and drawers. Of the former there are 448, all finished in a stylish and tasty manner. There are fourteen large lock drawers. On the right hand side of the general delivery window is the stamp window—and in the right hand wing is the entrance to the postmaster's private office.

The money order and registry department are in the left wing.

The postmaster's quarters show that Mr. Fenn had not forgotten himself and the clerks in fitting up his new office. Every convenience for handling the mail with dispatch is at hand. Everything is made and planned after the style of modern times.

Mr. Fenn certainly deserves much credit for the enterprise and taste displayed by him in giving the citizens of Port Angeles this new commodious and convenient postoffice.

A TIDAL WAVE

Of Democracy Will Sweep Over the Country.

Mr. J. C. Saunders, a prominent citizen of Port Townsend. and one of the foremost Democrats of the state, returned from the east last week, having attended the Democratic National Convention and visited ex-president Cleveland at his summer home at Gray's Gables. Mr. Saunders, it will be remembered, was a private secretary to Mr. Cleveland during his presidential administration, and is a very warm, enthusiastic admirer of the ex-president.

In the event of a Democratic victory this fall, Mr. Saunders will doubtless be urged by his friends for the collectorship, a position few could fill in a more acceptable and efficient manner than he. A man of sterling worth, decided executive ability, pronounced individuality, James C. Saunders would most worthily fill any position of trust and honor.

Upon his return from the East. he was interviewed by a representative of the Townsend Graphic. and expressed himself as follows, as to the political situation:

"I am glad to get home again. I had a nice trip, took in the big national convention, and made a call on Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at their summer seat, located at Grays Gables. The ex-president is looking big and strong. He was never better in his life, while his wife and the baby are also in the best health and spirits."

"You know all about the convention by this time, barring William C. Whitney's magnificent work in Cleveland's behalf. The hit of the convention was unquestionably Bourke Cochrane's great speech protesting against the nomination which he knew was bound to be made. Cochrane began at 2 o'clock in the morning, and talked for over two hours. He stood facing an audience of over 20,000 people, most of whom were hostile to the cause which he represented. He begged and pleaded hard for an adjournment, as he was indisposed and ill, and was voted down. Yet he talked, and his effect was the greatest I ever heard. That speech has never been eclipsed as the brilliant jewel in the collection of convention oratory. Of course, it had no effect. The convention was determined to nominate Cleveland and did so.

"Tammany hall is going to support the ticket enthusiastically. The political life of the organization depends upon the November result, and the braves will work harder than they ever did before, for should New York be lost, Tammany will justly or unjustly, be held responsible. Cochrane remarked in my hearing that he had used all the honorable means at his command to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and not having succeeded he was now for him, and predicted that the state would go Democratic by not less than 50,000 majority."

"I look for a tidal wave this fall," remarked Mr. Saunders. "While in St. Paul a few days ago I talked with Chas. N. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Fee has been a life long Republican. He told me, however, that this year he would work and vote for Cleveland. There are thousands of just such men all over Minnesota, and their votes will place that state in the Democratic column.

"I was at Gray's Gables on July 1st, John Collins of Seattle and myself took the trip together. We spent all day with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and had a very nice time. I tried to get a photograph of Baby Ruth, to bring home, but Mrs. Cleveland informed me no picture of the child had ever been taken. Mr. Cleveland is adverse to dragging his family into the campaign, hence the precaution."

The Typical American.

Chauncey M. Depew said at the Washington banquet in New York, April 30, 1889:

If I am to name the typical American, the man who loves and believes in his country beyond everything else, the man who, determining once in what direction his duty leads, cannot be swerved from the path—the man who is dogedly persistent in what he believes to be right—the man who thinks not of self, but of his country and its needs, I would name Grover Cleveland. What he has accomplished is the very highest tribute to the possibilities of American citizenship. A country lawyer in the city of Buffalo, he shed luster on the high profession which he has chosen. As the mayor of his native city he presented as his record a clean and economical administration. Coming into the highest position of the land without a previous experience, and without scarcely a precedent to guide him in the conditions which surrounded him, he won the affection of his party and commanded the respect of his opponents. I find myself in one of the proudest positions of my life in being permitted to present to you Grover Cleveland as the typical American.

The Survey of the Upper Solduck.

More than two years have passed since some of the settlers on the upper Solduck took claims with hopes of immediate attention in the matter of surveys by the United States government, says the Port Crescent Leader. Petitions for surveys of two townships, Tp. 29 N. R. 9 and 10 West, were long since prepared with the affidavits of settlers in support of the same. It was supposed the surveys would be made this summer without fail. As they did not appear in the list furnished by the Surveyor General the Leader wrote to the chief clerk on the subject and received the following reply:

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR GEN.,
STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OLYMPIA, July 12. 1892.

Mr. Harry E. Lutz, Port Crescent, Wash.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 7th instant, the list sent you includes ALL the work under contract under the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892.

The survey of Township 29 North, Ranges 9 and 10 West, will be considered under the appropriation, when it is made, for the present fiscal year.

Very Respectfully,
A. B. COWLES.

A Ridiculous Proposition.

The Port Townsend Leader has an interview with a Pacific coast rancher of Jefferson county who urges the opening of a trail through the mountains to Port Townsend so that the Quillayute rancher can obtain supplies from that place. Evidently the reporter has never been in the woods or he would not advocate such a ridiculous proposition. No one has yet succeeded in packing goods on a pony trail cheaper than they can be shipped by water.—Port Crescent Leader.

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

A WORD WITH OURSELVES.

The Democratic County Central Committee will meet to-morrow to issue a call for a county convention. No doubt it will then promulgate a call and an apportionment that will be fair to the people of the whole county. This will be the first step in a campaign that should of right—that must of necessity—lead to a triumphant election of the candidates to be nominated at the convention following. If the Democratic party of any section or any place in this nation ever, at any time, owed itself and the people wise, democratic action—one of patriotic unity—the party in Clallam county owes such a debt to-day.

Viewing it thus, we may well ask ourselves, what is our duty, as Democrats? The answer is already suggested—WE OWE THE PEOPLE A SERVICE THAT WILL LEAD TO A CHANGE; WE OWE THEM SUCCESS—that our Democratic principles and Republican institutions may be maintained.

This cannot be accomplished by bickering, trading and slate making. It cannot be accomplished by a convention packed in the interests of any one candidate or faction. It cannot be accomplished by one man control. These are not Democratic.

The Democratic party is greater than any man in it; its destiny is of more importance than the ambition of any one.

It is the duty, then, of Democrats to attend the primaries and select representative men as delegates that will come to Port Angeles to nominate a ticket that will thoroughly represent the people of the county—one that can be elected.

THE DEMOCRAT does not want to thwart the will or ambition of anyone, nor has it any candidates whom it wishes to force upon the people. It does want to see a ticket nominated that will represent the fully expressed will of the Democrats of Clallam county.

The delegates should not come to the county convention pledged in advance to anyone or to any set, but they should come prepared to look the situation in the face and to act for the good of the whole party irrespective of personal feeling.

This done, and the result cannot but be success, and the people of the county will have what they have a right to expect at the hands of the party.

Clallam county must be carried for the Democratic ticket.

Therefore, Democrats must act as Democrats.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Allen Weir vs. THE DEMOCRAT.

In a letter (which has been fully and completely answered) answering criticisms of THE DEMOCRAT on his speech delivered in this city May 31, Hon. Allen Weir challenged THE DEMOCRAT to discuss any of the questions which he handled in that speech. This THE DEMOCRAT accepted, and named the tariff question. After a delay of several weeks, on account of the secretary's absence from Olympia on official business, his first installment was received, but was crowded out of the last issue. Below appears all of the article that has any bearing on the tariff question. Near a column of preamble refering to all the old issues has been omitted, as the tariff only was the question to be discussed, and THE DEMOCRAT cannot give space to an exhaustive review of the war, such as would be required to answer all his old and exploded assertions of history.

MR. WEIR WRITES:

The tariff question alone remains a bone of contention. Upon this great question the Republican policy of a tariff to protect and develop American industries as well as to raise money for national revenue is being attacked by the Democratic party. The Democrats insist that Republican doctrine and policy upon this question is wrong. They would destroy the whole system, and in its stead establish either a tariff for revenue only, or, absolute free trade. The Democratic party is not consistent with its oldest traditions upon this subject. Jefferson and Jackson, its patron saints, were strong protectionists and would if alive and consistent with themselves be protectionists today. But Democrats today insist that in the time of Jefferson and Jackson our manufacturing industries were in their infancy and needed protection, and that to protect them now is quite another matter. The fallacy of this argument consists in the fact that competition has brought the price of nearly everyone of our manufactured articles down lower than before it was protected.

The Republican protective tariff policy has been in continuous and unbroken supremacy as the policy of our nation for over thirty years past. The industrial and commercial prosperity that has attended us as a nation under this policy continued unbroken throughout Cleveland's administration, because the United States senate was Republican during that time and of course refused to pass the Mills bill. During all of the thirty years the condition of the laboring masses of the United States has been so much better than that of the laborers of other nations that they have been coming to us by hundreds and thousands and millions from other countries, while none have gone from our nation to better their condition in any other part of the earth. It is contended that this state of affairs has been brought about by the fact that we have such large areas of undeveloped national domain, rather than by our protective tariff. The absurdity of such contention is shown by the fact that the undeveloped resources of India, Africa and other free trade countries are infinitely greater in magnitude than are those of the United States. We had the same resources as to tin a hundred years ago that we have today, and yet we bought every pound of our manufactured tin abroad until the McKinley law by a protective tariff induced the manufacture of tin within our own borders. Already some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars of foreign capital has been brought to the United States and invested in the manufacture of this article alone since the McKinley law went into effect.

If we were legislating for the whole world, instead of for a single nation, free trade would be equal and exact justice to all. But for the purpose of giving our own people an advantage commercially over the people of other lands, nothing that human wisdom has ever devised can equal this same protective tariff. If our nation were so barren of native resources and elements of natural wealth as to be obliged to import raw materials from other countries, the situation would be different; but for the purpose of stimulating our undeveloped resources there are only two remedies, viz: to levy a tariff against the foreign article, or else lower the wages of the American laborer so as to compete with cheaper labor in foreign countries. The Republican party prefers the tariff and higher wages for our laborers.

Under the protective tariff our laborers have more money per capita, three to one, than have the laborers of any other nation. Under this tariff, while Democrats claim that our rich are growing richer and our poor are growing poorer, the fact is that there never was a time in the history of our nation when a dollar would buy as much as it will today. This is brought about by competition at home in manufactures fostered by protection against foreign product. It is not contended that there is necessity for maintaining the high tariff that followed the late war. On the contrary, the war debt having been so largely reduced there is comparitively little necessity for raising such enormous revenues.

The McKinley tariff has materially reduced the revenue. It has more articles on the free list than were sought to be placed on the free list by the Mills bill. The difference has been in revising and lowering the tariff on protection lines as against a tariff reduction without the protective feature. A tariff for revenue only must necessarily be levied upon articles of import which our nation cannot under any circumstances produce at home. If levied upon an article which CAN be produced at home the effect of such tariff is to stimulate the home production until none is imported, and the revenue ceases. Herein lies the great distinctive difference between a tariff for revenue only, and a protective tariff.

The Republican protective tariff is so arranged that necessities from abroad, which cannot be produced at home, are admitted free of duty in order that the price of same may be as low as possible to our consumers; and, to tax the importation of every foreign article where such tax will stimulate and increase home production, decrease importations, keep more money at home, and depend upon home competition afterward to bring prices down.

The Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue only would necessarily tax only the importation of articles which the United States cannot produce (coffee for instance) and thus increase the cost of articles in every day use among our poorer classes.

It will surely not be contended that a protective tariff has not as a matter of fact increased the home product of wheat, barley, hops, hides, eggs and many other articles of farm product in the United States, as well as cutlery, machinery manufactured clothing and many other articles of manufacture, besides bringing into existence home production not previously existing such as salt, pearl buttons, manufactured tin, etc. It certainly cannot be maintained that a protective tariff has not made American wages higher, increased the earning power of American wage earners, increased home products, and thereby increased the amount of circulating medium at home by decreasing foreign importations.

In conclusion, I may quote from the public utterances of Mr. Morris Gross, a Tacoma merchant, formerly of Port Townsend, who tells of the removal bodily of a factory for the manufacture of lace, from St. Gaul, Switzerland, to the United States, as a result of the McKinley law. Mr. Gross says that this factory is now located in the United States, and is paying out every month fifty thousand dollars for labor. Mr. Gross also says: "There is a small city in Germany (Chemnitz), of 5000 people, all of whom live by the manufacture of hosiery—men's socks. Every pair of socks used to come to this country, and the whole 5000 people lived on money from the sale of the goods in this country. But McKinley put a big duty on hosiery, and now all that hosiery is made here. That is the McKinley bill. When I was in Venice, after the McKinley bill had passed, I saw three manufactories closed up, and when I inquired the reason they said, 'The McKinley bill has passed.'"

These are a few of the samples that might be quoted, showing the effect of our protective tariff.

If any propositions set forth in the foregoing are disputed, I will produce facts and figures to substantiate them. American protection and prosperity have gone hand in hand. Whatever the plausibility of fine spun free trade theories, our American protective tariff has stood the test of actual EXPERIENCE. Its RESULTS speak for themselves.

Very Respectfully,
ALLEN WEIR.

Mr. Weir has learned nothing since making his speech at this place last May. He uses the same arguments that THE DEMOCRAT then charged (and the charge was fully sustained by this paper) as being superficial.

He loses sight entirely of the the principles involved in the tariff question, and, assuming that the country is now in a prosperous condition, he jumps, without any attempt at reasoning, to the conclusion that the policy of Republican protection is the cause of it.

By carefully perusing Mr. Weir's article it will be observed at once that it is the same old series of assertions that can be purchased from musty campaign stocks for a cent a page. Hardly a cause is given for the alleged conditions, except in a general way that seems always to take with it the idea that it must be so because Mr. Weir says so.

Mr. Weir commences with an assertion that has nothing whatever to do with the tariff. He asserts that Thomas Jefferson was a "strong protectionist." This is worthy of notice only because it is not true. One of Mr. Jefferson's reasons for retiring from Washington's cabinet was his opposition to Mr. Hamilton on this question. Mr. Hamilton claimed the authority for congress to levy a protective tariff without limitation (the Republican position to-day) Mr. Jefferson claimed this doctrine to be contrary to the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Weir asserts that competition has brought the price of manufactured articles down lower than they were before being protected, and, of course, claims that protection was the cause for this. This is rank fallacy. The fact has enough truth in it to make it one of the most damaging of all falsehood. It is true, the price of most of these articles is lower than it was during the war, but the fact is, they have fallen the whole world over, and more so in free-trade England, than in protection America. As in the case of steel rails, Senator Carlisle shows that the people of the United States have been compelled, by our tariff, to pay $129,000,000 more for steel rails in ten years, than the people of England have paid for the same quantity in that time. The reduction of prices has been caused by the inventive genius of man in labor saving machinery—in cheaper means of production—the tariff affecting us only in preventing the people of this country to reap any benefits from the inventions of foreign minds.

Mr. Weir cites the fact that laboring people, who have been crowded out of Europe, have come to this country in preference to India, Africa and other countries which he claims to be free-trade, and asserts it all to be an argument for protection. Ingenious soul! Of all arguments, this is most supreme—for ignorance. These countries represent the very embodiment—the logical result—of protection. In these countries, the people have not been compelled to submit to the prohibition legislation of a class, as the Creator, in his wisdom, has inhabited it with ferocious animals, venomous reptiles and poisonous insects and bestowed upon it a climate that cannot be endured by people raised in the North Temperate Zone, thus giving the natives of those bountiful lands all the opportunities man's mind can imagine to live within themselves and enjoy the "home market." The consequent condition of those in the over populated sections of those countries, where the cents that represent a day's labor can be expressed without using two figures, is too well known to need repitition here.

THE DEMOCRAT had thought that, besides the free-homes offered in this country, the guarantee furnished by the Declaration of Independence, and the American constitution, of freedom of thought, of speech and individual liberty, and the privileges of our democratic institutions had something to do with the immigration to this country from the despotic countries of Europe.

Mr. Weir asserts that fifteen or twenty millions of foreign capital have been invested in this country in the manufacture of tin since the McKinley bill went into effect. In other words, Mr. Weir, the American people are to be taxed to give profitable investment to foreign capital, the profits of which are at once shipped accross the Atlantic, that the foreign investor may enjoy the luxuries of life, or may spend his time more agreeably on the continent.

Mr. Weir claims that if we do not levy a tariff against foreign articles, the price of American labor must be reduced, and he claims that the American laborer is in a prosperous condition on account of this protective policy.

In the first proposition Mr. Weir accepts a theory that has been discarded even by most Republican authorities. If it is so, how is it Mr. Weir, that with each reoccuring advance of the tariff, comes a reduction of wages? In no instance, since the McKinley bill has become the law of the land, has there been a raise in wages, but, on the other hand, one of the most horrible, in carnage, of all the strikes this country has ever witnessed has been the one just ended in the works of that great Republican protectionist, Andrew Carnegie—on account of a REDUCTION OF WAGES. It has been only since the great protection fraud has been the policy of the nation that labor has, of necessity, been compelled to organize to protect itself against the oppressive employer. The price of labor has no more to do with the tariff than it has to do with astronomy. The manfacturer asks for a tariff, that he might pay his employe more. He gets the tariff, but fails to perform his part of the trust.

Although Mr. Weir is a protectionist, he takes pains to say that the McKinley law is nearer free trade than the Mills bill was. This is deception. It is true, the McKinley law places more articles on the free list than the Mills bill did and it reduced the revenue; but the articles placed on the free list were either not articles of necessity or were articles where the tariff was exclusively a revenue tariff. The revenue was further reduced by raising the tariff so that the importation was decreased, while the tax was really increased, but instead of being paid into the United States treasury it goes to the manufacturer who DOES NOT divide profits with anybody. If there is any kind of a tax that is distasteful to the Republican party, it is one that is levied for public purposes. The Republicans are for high taxes every time, but they want them paid to a favored class of their own. Mr. Weir asserts that the tariff has increased the production of wheat, barley, hops, hides, eggs, and other farm produce.

Bosh. In the first place, hides are on the free list and protection could not in any way affect them. The idea that tariff benefits the farmer is ridiculous—so much so that real authorities on protection have largely ceased to set it up as an argument. This is shown by the fact that farm owners are actually decreasing not only all over New England and the middle states but also in Ohio, Michigan and other Western States. The profits of farmers of Iowa are smaller than they were fifteen years ago. The price of farm produce is fast decreasing. This is caused because tha tariff has depreciated our foreign commerce, and curtailed the foreign market.

Mr. Weir quotes from one Morris Gross of Tacoma to show that foreign capital has been invested in in this country to manufacture hosiery. For the sake of argument, grant it to be true. The result is, the institution exists as a pauper, upon a tax paid by the American consumer. The profit that is thus wrung out of the consumer is sent to Europe; that America may assist in building up that country.

In this long letter, Mr. Weir does not refer to the great principles involved in this issue. He does not attempt to deny that it is class legislation.

Protection is the worst and most dangerous of all kinds of class legislation. It transfers money from the earner's pockets to those of a class who do not create it, and seeks to do it in the dark that he might not know it. It is a policy that was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution; it is not compatible with free government, as while it is enforced all men are not "free and equal."

Well did Congressman Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, say:

"I denounce this idolized and worship-enshrined system called protection, but better described as 'spoliation by act of law,' as the fruitful cause of many if not most of the evils from which we suffer today. It is wrong in principle, because it seeks to transfer one man's money to another man's pocket. It is wrong in policy because it intrusts to Congress a power you would not dare to give to a city or county. It is supported by deception, and does its work under cover and in the dark. Its beneficiaries outrage justice by pretending to plunder foreign nations while they pluck their fellow citizens. They deny that they add the tariff to the price of their goods, but declare that the least reduction will ruin them. They plead successfully for a tariff to help their employes, and then their employes plead in vain for their share of the promised benefits. They give of their bounty to corrupt elections, and recoup themselves by forced contributions. They rob the Almighty of all credit for such blessings as we enjoy, and, overlooking the advantages of a new and partially developed country, great natural resources, congenial climate, sparse population and intelligence among the people, give all the glory to a system that enables one industry to prey upon another and compels the occupations which do pay to carry upon their backs the occupations which do not pay."

THE Republican fight for delegates waxes warm. It commences to resemble the old and far-famed Kilkenny battle. Tomorrow tells the tale.

WHY have we not a grand jury at this term of court? It has been a year and a half since a grand jury has been empanelled in Clallam county, and the last one was discharged before completing its report.

A NEWSPAPER should be careful before publishing news affecting disadvantageously a neighboring city. The Port Townsend Leader, in publishing an article last Sunday claiming that small-pox existed in Port Angeles, did this community an injustice, the consequence of which is hard to determine. It would have taken but a matter of a few minutes and an outlay of a few cents to have proven the incorrectness of the Leader's alleged information. Such attacks as this cannot fail to react on the assaulting party.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOT.

The Port Angeles Leader attacks Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, for cowardice for not ordering out the state militia when he was asked to do so by Mr. Carnegie's company. This, too, without a request from the Republican sheriff of Alleghany county, who is recognized by the law of the commonwealth as the peace officer of a county; whose duty it is to preserve order, and to call on the governor for assistance only after every effort has proven of no avail.

In refusing to comply with the request of Mr. Carnegie's agent, Governor Pattison gave evidence of the fact that he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school; he believes the executive authority a weapon that should be used only as a last resort—after every available civil power has failed. This is the intention of the laws of Pennsylvania. Governor Pattison is a Democrat, and with his party believes in local government for for local affairs and state and national government for state and national affairs. This will lead always to a strict construction of the constitution and legislative enactments, giving authority to the general government. Such is necessary to guarantee individual liberty.

BURLINGAME'S NEW VENTURE.

Arid Lands to be Reclaimed---Thousands to be Made In It.

Contractor E. C. Burlingame was in this city Tuesday, on his way back from his camp on the western division of the county road.

While here, Mr. Burlingame said to a DEMOCRAT representative, that he had gone into the irrigation business quite extensively. He is president of the Tacoma and Yakima Land Company, which is putting 30 miles of irrigation ditches near North Yakima. This will reclaim about 10,000 acres of arid lands, all within eight miles of North Yakima. Some of it is within ¾ of a mile of that city. Mr. Burlingame is also one of the organizers of the Walla Walla Irrigation Company, which proposes to redeem 20,000 acres of arid land in Walla Walla county. Mr. Burlingame is confident that a large fortune is to be made out of these arid lands.

Running the Quarantine.

Two persons from Vicioria were caught running the quarantine last Friday night by Deputy-marshal Charles Cook, who seized their boat, and put the gentlemen in jail from where they were returned to to Victoria by city health officer.

A CALL.

We, the undersigned, members of the County Democratic Central Committee, call a meeting of said committee in Port Angeles, Saturday, July 23d, 1892, at 2 p. m.

The object will be to issue a call for primaries and county convention and to transact such other business as may come before the committee.

R. L. SEBASTIAN, Forks.
R. H. DEMMING, EDNA,
J. H. YOUNG, Kennel,
J. B. SPEARS, Port Angeles.

A Cheap Man in a Dear Coat.

A cheap man in a dear coat is the only kind of man the highly protected iron barons of Pennsylvania will permit to earn bread this year. The dear coat is all right, but the high-priced man is good for nothing except food for Pinkerton powder.—St. Louis Republic.

Death of Mrs. Sarah A. Balch.

Mrs. Sarah A. Balch, mother of Mr. Frank T. Balch, of Boston, Wash., died at the latter's home near the mouth of the Quallyute river, on Sunday, July 10th, 1892, aged 70 years. She was born in Lubec, Maine, came to Puget Sound in 1865 and to the Quillayute in 1870. Born in Washington county, Maine, on the most easterly border of the United States, she ended her days on the extreme western frontier.—Port Crescent Leader.

Will Likely Receive a Call.

It is not unlikely that the members of the Congregational church will extend an invitation to the Rev. Mr. W. W. Ferrier to fill the pastorate of that church. Mr. Ferrier delivered two able and forceful sermons in the Congregational church last Sunday, and made a very favorable impression. He is a gentleman of fine address, scholarly attainments and marked ability, and would doubtless build up that church in a satisfactory manner should he receive and accept a call as its pastor.

Telephone Connections.

The Port Angeles Mill & Lumber Comyany yesterday completed the construction of a telephone line cennecting their office in the city with the mill at Dry Creek. Four and a half miles of wire was used. The first message was received yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. The line works perfectly.

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

City Hotel,
American and European Plan.
Sample Room in Connection.
Free Express to all Boats.
L. F. PERSON, Prop.

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

P. J. WILLIAMS
THE JEWELER.

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Etc.
Repairing a Specialty.
All Work Warranted.
—AT—
CLARK'S BAY VIEW HOUSE.
Front St., Port Angeles, Wash.

Port Angeles Pharmacy,
KELLER & RANDALL,
Successors to
P. F. KIERNAN.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.
PUREST of MEDICINES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Everything in the Drug Line.
PORT ANGELES. - WASH

Lee & Souther,
DRESSMAKERS,
Parlors in
MASTICK BUILDING.
A Specialty Made of Children's Clothing and Ladies' Tailoring.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

THE DEMOCRAT.

IN THE COURTS.

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

NEW CASES.

The Pioneer Savings Company vs. Norman R. Smith, May I, Smith and the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony. Complaint filed.

Madaline Nickles vs. the Port Angeles Mill & Lumber company. Complaint filed.

Mary Ann Morse vs. William C. Williams and Mary J. William. Complaint filed.

BRIEFS.

Staver & Walker vs. L. Rockman. Order entered overruling motion to strike out paragraph No. 10 of complaint.

Order that a panel of twenty-four petit jurors be drawn to serve as such and commanding them to appear before the court on the first Tuesday of September at 10 o'clock.

List of petit jurors: David Lavin, S. I. Davis, E. E. Fisher, C. W. Thompson, P. F. Kiernan, G. E. Potter, S. Welkenson, M. J. Clump, George Talbot, J. F. Meagher, W. E. Van Allen, E. Metcalfe, G. E. Mitchell, E. Tower, J. W. Hansen, Charles Tillman, J. H. Holden, G. Soderstran, J. C. Coolidge, Samuel Irwin, F. A. Muller, B. Kuhn, Thos. Alexander and J. H. Albright.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of George E. Alingham. Order entered appointing C. M. Kent, H. B. Wilson appraisers.

In the matter of the estate of George E. Alingham. Order entered approving appraisement.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Calico ball to-night.

The Democratic County Central Committee will convene tomorrow.

An enjoyable sociable was given at the Congregational church last evening. An interesting mixed program was produced, which elicited warm applause.

The world's fair benefit ball will be given by the ladies of the World's Fair Club, this evening at the opera house.

The Republican primaries will be held tomorrow evening.

The steamer Monticello is doing a very fair business and giving general satisfaction.

Quite a number of Port Angeles citizens visited the lakes this week.

Cases of small pox are reported in several Sound towns. Port Angeles has fortunately escaped this dread disease thus far.

Professor O. W. Tiffany, recently of Ellensburgh, has been elected by the directors as principal of the public schools of this city for the ensuing year.

In an interview published in the New York World, George W. Childs speaks in the warmest terms of the future prospects of the Pacific Northwest. He seems to think that there is room for several great cities on the Northwest coast, as there is on the Atlantic coast.

The Washington, D. C., excursion to Port Angeles, will not leave until the 4th of August, consequently will not arrive here until about the 15th of the month.

The excursion party that will leave Washington city, for Port Angeles, under the auspices of Col. J. S. Coolican, shortly, will be entertained at Seattle by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Congregational pulp it will be occupied Sunday morning and evening by Rev. W. W. Ferrier, of Seattle. Services will begin at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The city council had no meeting Wednesday night, there being no quorum. Messrs. Peterson and Quinn, being the only members there.

Calico Ball.

The Ladies World's Fair Club will give a calico ball in the opera house tonight. Refreshments will be served at midnight in the gallery to those attending. Sales of tickets already made, guarantees a goodly attendance and an enjoyable affair. W. W. Dedman and Horace White have been selected as floor managers and good music will be provided.

The price of admission is $1 for lady and gentleman.

PERSONAL.

Fred Thompson returned Thursday from a trip to Portland.

Thomas Malony returned from a trip east.

George E. Fisher returned from a business trip to Seattle, Wednesday.

Colonel Coolican and Mayor Smith returned Wednesday evening from Portland.

Mr. Lewis Levy has been sojourning in Tacoma for several days.

Mr. E. Metcalfe returned from a business trip to Dungeness, Tuesday.

Attorney W. W. Felger, of Port Townsend, was in town on legal business.

County auditor B. John Baker has returned from an extended visit to Eastern Washington. Mr. Baker returns much improved in health.

Sheriff Gould is in the western portion of the county serving summons on the jury.

Olaf Johnson left for Quillayute to-day.

S. W. Shearer and family have removed to Tacoma to reside.

Mayor Smith, and Colonel J. S. Coolican, returned from Portland, Wednesday evening.

Warriner E. Smith returned from up-Sound Wednesday on the Garland.

Frank Chambers returned from Victoria Saturday night, by a roundabout way. He has been quarantined at home, awaiting developments.

Mr. Burlingame was in town this week.

Collector and Mrs. Bickford have returned from a several weeks trip to Oregon and the Gray's Harbor country.

Mr. R. B. Bolton, of the First National Bank of this city, took an outing at the lakes this week.

THE SMALL-POX SCARE.

Spreads From Victoria to Other Points in British Columbia.

The Victoria authorities have at last succeeded in getting the small-pox epidemic under control, but in the meantime it has spread to an inconsiderate extent to parts of British Columbia. However, it all promises to be but little more than a nine days wonder.

The Puget Sound cities have thus succeded in keeping the dread disease from their midst. This was done undoubtedly by a strict enforcement of the quarantine against the affected districts.

It is probable that the quarantine will be raised in a few days now.

TOWNSEND WANTS THE COLONY.

The Key City Will Try and Capture the Soldiers.

Citizens of Port Townsend have awakened to the importance, the advantage, and the desirability of securing the Michigan soldier colony, which will doubtless locate at Port Angeles.

The chamber of commerce of that place will at once communicate with the colony, setting forth the advantages of Port Townsend as a place of residence, its commercial importance and the opportunities afforded.

While the effort of the people of that city is commendable in a high degree, as the establishment of the colony would result in great benefit to any place, it is scarcely to be expected the colonists will for a moment seriously consider such a proposition, for the reason Port Townsend cannot offer anything of material value as an inducement to the people.

With Port Angeles it is different. This city possesses every commercial advantage, every natural resource that Port Townsend does, and infinitely more. In agriculture, Clallam is incomparably richer than Jefferson county. The area of unoccupied land stretches to the Pacific, and contains thousands of homes in one of the most fertile, most promising localities of Western Washington. The soil is exceedingly productive, the timber the finest in the state.

To the home-seeker Port Angeles offers free homes. In the wisdom of the law makers, the government reservation, which comprises the choicest, the most eligible and the most commanding situation of any property overlooking the harbor, has been thrown open to the actual settler. To any person who will improve two of these lots the government will give a title for only a nominal consideration.

Property as eligibly situated in Port Townsend could not be purchased for less than $500 per lot or $1000 for the two lots.

Think of it!

Port Angeles offers this property to whoever will apply, free.

There is not another city in the United States that can offer such a flattering inducement to new comers. And there certainly is not another town on Puget Sound with the natural resources, the varied opportunities and the bright prospects for immediate advancement and material development of Port Angeles.

In having selected Port Angeles as the most promising point for the Michigan colonists, Mr. Ashmun has shown wisdom and foresight and a comprehensive grasp of the real merit of the situation, which future devolopments will have shown him to not have erred.

The Townsend Graphic comments as follows upon the prospective colony:

"An organization known as the Soldier's Claim Colony has been formed in the state of Michigan by veterans of the late war. It comprises over four hundred soldiers and their families, in all, about fifteen hundred persons.

"The members of this colony are desirous of shaking the dust of Michigan from their sandals and wending their way to pastures new in some hospitable western locality. They have decided to come to Western Washington, but as to whether they will locate at any point as a colony, or will scatter throughout the lower Sound country is not yet settled. It is their intention to settle in some locality where they can secure cheap homes.

"As a colony they are self-supporting, receiving between $12,000 and $15,000 yearly in pensions from the government, and many of the members have private incomes.

"The secretary of the company, D. C. Ashmun, has been on the Sound for the past two weeks, examining into the condition of the country districts and making inquiries as to the standing and prospects of the various cities, in order that he might report the most desirable locality, according to his impressions and judgment. He spent several days in Port Townsend last week, looking over the city and making final arrangements with Agent Yerkes of the Northern Pacific railroad company for the transportation of the colony. He left on Tuesday for Saginaw, Michigan, which is at present the headquarters of the colony.

Four hundred of these settlers will leave Saginaw about the first of August and they will probably come through direct to this city. Whether they can be induced to settle here and throughout the county is the question.

"Port Angeles is making a great effort to locate the entire colony on the government reserve. Pressing invitations have been sent from the council, the board of trade and the G. A. R. post of that city to the headquarters of the colony and to all the G. A. R. posts in Michigan, setting forth all the commercial, agricultural and climatic advantages of the Gate City.

Who Is Right?

EDITOR THE DEMOCRAT:—In an editorial in the Leader, of July 16th, is said, "There are two ways of running a government. The people can defray the expense by direct tax on the valuation thereof; or tax some other nation to pay it for them, as a tariff."

The writer seems to think the Democratic party is in favor of the nation paying its own expense; but the Republican party is in favor of having that other fellow pay it for them. He says:

"The Republican party does not believe that we should tax ourselves $1,000,000 every 24 hours if we can find the product of other people, of other countries, to tax."

Now, any mode of transaction that is just and right between nations, is no less so between individuals. Therefore, if an individual can by any hook or crook, or hocus-pocus, compel another to pay his taxes it would, according to this argument, be right. Now we do not think the writer would be willing to admit this; neverless it is the real import of his argument. Now let us see if we find who really pays this unnecessary dutible expense. First, the manufacturers of the exporting districts must hire their labor, less its real value, enough to pay the duty on these goods, and the result is, the laborers who manufactured these goods are robbed of their just dues to the extent of $11,000,000 per day to pay taxes for the Republican government of America. And last, but not least, the consumers of the importing districts that buy these goods, are paying just that much more than they would have to pay for them if imported at the same price less the duty. Anyone who will stop talking and sit down in silence and think for himself a short time may arrive at just conclusions, with regard to this cunning, shameful tariff system; and its baneful effects upon the laborer, the producer and the consumer of these goods. He will readily see that it is a chain of injudicious effects, of an unjust cause. A system that extorts the hard earnings of the laborer that manufactures, and the consumer that buys them. It is an erroneous system that justly benefits nobody; and all its benefits are of the same character and quality as those of the highwayman who holds up the train; pockets his thousands and retires well satisfied with the workings of his nefarious scheme. So works the tariff system. It serves as an excuse for the manufacturing firms to reduce the wages of their employe to starvation rates while their wives and children suffer the baneful consequences. Again it is urged by the stump orator about election time, as a pin hook well bated with deceit to decoy the laborer into voting against his open interest; and aid the election of the tariff candidate. Then again, it necessitates a vast amount of hard study and needless labor to make the crooked thing appear straight. And there are many other things that time and space forbids me to mention. Another marvelous error of the Democrats is brought to light in the first column of this fourth page. Here we are accused of being guilty of desiring to "buy goods from abroad," while the Leader expresses a wonderful desire for home-manufacture. I wonder what's the matter with the Leader man. Hasn't one nation just as good right to manfacture and export as another? And does not our exports exceed our imports?

There is about as much sound argument in this, as in the idea that this strong, healthy, vigorous American boy, right in the prime of his young manhood, should ask his old gray headed father that he whipped more than a hundred years ago, so severely that he has never gotten over it, and is now dying in starvation and nakedness; help pay his taxes. Is it not just as well to defray our expenses by a direct tax on one valuation, as by an indirect one? And if the Leader thinks we are getting $1,000,000 a day out of other nations to run this government witu, he is sadly deceived. Pooh! This tariff fabrication is all bosh.

J. STEADMAN.

Fifty Dolars Reward.

I will pay the sum of fifty dolars to any person who will give me information which will lead to the conviction of the person or peasons who set fire to my house in section, 20 Township 30, R. 6 N.

MRS. F. A. FLETCHER.

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.

ILLINOIS IN LINE.

Hon. Chas. H. Fisher, of Elgin, in this City----He Talks Politics.

Hon. Chas. H. Fisher, of Elgin, Ill., is visiting his father, Herman man Fisher, Esq., of this city, and family. Mr. Fisher is one of the leading lawyers of Elgin, being its efficient city attorney. He is also recognized as one Democratic leaders of his section.

In talking with a representative of THE DEMOCRAT, Mr. Fisher said the Democrats will carry Illinois this fall. He thinks the nomination of Stevenson for vice-president, taken with the general progress of Illinois' Democracy, and the strong state ticket has made this almost certain.

Judge Atgeld for governor will insure the strong German-Lutheran vote for the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Fisher feels certain of the election of Cleveland for president. He expects to see a tidal wave over the country, especially in the great middle west.

Mr. Fisher expects to spend several weeks in the city. He will return in time to take an active part in the Illinois campaign.

Card of Thanks.

PORT ANGELES, July, 20, 1892.

I hereby tender my sincere thanks to the people of Port Angeles for their great kindness to me and family during the illness and burial of my beloved wife.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Work for All.

E. C. Burlingame will give employment to anyone wanting work, at $2 pes day, on the Western division of the county road. To those unable to pay their fare to Clallam Bay it will be advanced. Those wishing work can get full information by enquiring of Frank P. Fisher.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The tax books of the city of Port Angeles have been turned over to me for the collection of taxes thereon, for the year 1892.

Said taxes will become delinquent at 6 o'clock p. m., the 31st day of October, 1892.

P. A. MEAGHER,
City Marshal of the
City of Port Angeles.

Port Angeles, Wash., July 22, 1892.

World's Fair Benefit.

The Ladies' World's Fair Club will give a calico ball on Friday evening, July 22, at the opera house. Tickets (including refreshments) gentleman and lady $1.00. Everybody invited.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

"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.

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.

The First National Bank

—OF—

PORT ANGELES.

Capital - - - - - $50,000

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

DIRECTORS:

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

THE ONLY NATIONAL BANK IN CLALLAM COUNTY.

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

FIREPROOF VAULTS FOR USE OF CUSTOMERS.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Business Locals.

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

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 de Madrid," Olympian," "Rio Columbia" and other assortments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

To Simon Alberte and to all whom it may concern.

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there was sold and struck off to D. McInnes, Sr., lot number nine (9) of block number fifteen of the original government townsite of Port Angeles, in said county, for the sum of four dollars and seventy cents; that said lot was so sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty on said taxes; that said lot was for said year 1888 assessed in the name of "unknown owner;" that the amount required to redeem said lot from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is $6.17 and that the time for the redemption of said lot will expire on the 19th day of August, 1892.

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

B. JOHN BAKER.
County Auditor of Clallam county, state of Washington
D. McINNES, SR.,
by R. C. Wilson, his agent and attorney.

Notice.

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

Take notice that at a tax sale held in Clallam county, state of Washington, on the fifth day of August, 1889, by the sheriff of said county, there was sold and struck off to D. McInnes, Sr., lot number five [5] in block number thirty-four [34] of the original government townsite of Port Angeles, in said county, for the sum of four dollars and seventy cents, that said lot was sold for the delinquent taxes thereon for the year 1888, and the interest and penalty on said taxes; that said lot was for said year 1888, assessed in the name of "unknown owner;" that the amount required to redeem said lot from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is $12.12, and that the time for the redemption of said lot will expire on the 19th day of August, 1892.

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

B. JOHN BAKER
County Auditor of Clallam county, state of Washington,
D. McINNES, SR.,
by R. C. Wilson, his agent and attorney.

Administrator's Sale.

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

Saturday, June 25th, 1892.

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

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

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

D. P. QUINN,
Administrator of the estate of said deceased.
By John C. Murphy, his attorney.
Date of first publication May 27.

Summons for Publication.

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

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

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

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

The nature and object of the action is to recover judgment against the said George W. Palmer for the sum of $622.77, being the balance due on materials sold and delivered to said Palmer by the DeLion Barthrop Company, and used by said Palmer in the construction of the building known as the City Hotel, situated upon lands described as follows to-wit: A portion of lots numbered four, five and six, in block numbered sixteen of Norman R. Smith's subdivision of the townsite of Port Angeles, more particularly described as commencing at a point 155 feet east of the northwest corner of suburban lot number one of the townsite of Port Angeles, said point being on the south line of Front street in the city of Port Angeles, and thence running easterly along the south line of said Front street 250 feet; thence southerly at right angles to said south line of Front street 100 feet; thence westerly parallel to said south line of Front street 150 feet, and thence northerly to the place of beginning, situate in Clallam county State of Washington, which sidingsaid was so constructed by said Palmer for said defendant William G. Tucker, the owner of said lands, under a contract with said Tucker therefore, and to foreclose a certain lien perfected by said DeLion Barthrop company upon said premises for the said balance so due on said materials, by filing for record with the County Auditor of said Clallam county, on the 25th day of July, 1891, being less than ninety days after the last of said materials was so furnished, a claim and notice of lien upon said premises for said balance so due for said materials, which said claim and notice of lien are now of record at page 126 of volume 1 of the records of liens in the office of said county auditor of said Clallam county, and which said claim and lien and all the right and interest of the said The DeLion Barthrop company have been duly assigned to plaintiff.

Plaintiff prays that said lien may be foreclosed; that said premises may be sold and that from the proceeds thereof there be paid to her the said sum of $622.77, together with $1.60, the cost of recording said notice of lien, $60 as and for attorney's fees in this action, and her costs and disbursements in said action.

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

WILLIAM K. CLARK,
county clerk
and Clerk of the Superior Court
R. C. Wilson, attorney for Plaintiff.
Date of first publication, May 27 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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, particularly 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 $9,267.75, 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 B. 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. 193
P. A. Meagher and Mable Meagher, Defendants.

—NOTICE—

Under and by virtue of a decree of judgment, in foreclosure of mortgage, order of sale and special execution, issued out of the above named court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I have duly levied upon as the property of the said defendants, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Clallam, State of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

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

Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1892.

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

Dated the 10th day of June, 1892.

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

SUMMONS.

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

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss. Cause, No. 261.
CLALLAM COUNTY.

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 defendent and a complete dissolution of the marriage now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant on the ground of desertion and abandonment by the defendant of the plaintiff without cause more than one year before the commencement of this action.

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

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

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

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

Notice for Publication.

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

Complaint having been entered at this office by John McPhee against Henry Cosgriff for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 12538, dated November 25, 1889, upon the lots 1 and 2, nw¼, sc¼, 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 running thence east sixteen rods and thence southwest to the north boundary line of the Barrows Donation claim, the whole of said proposed road lying in the southeast quarter of section 35 in township 31, north of range 4 west, in said Clallam county, and within lands owned by you, and the whole length of said proposed road being about 38 rods;

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

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

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

Dated this 9th day of May, 1892.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of James Heard deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 20th 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 $77.25 for merchandise and lumber, sold and delivered, and the further sum of $8 for rent.

Therefore plaintiff demands judgment against you for $85.25 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. 29

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. B. Allen.
Congressman,	John L. Wilson.
State Senator,	E. S. Jastings.
Judges Supreme Court	R. O. Pugsley, 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. H. Davis, John Gordon.
Clerk,	Wm. K. Clark.
Sheriff,	Wm. B. Gould.
Assessor,	Thos. Knoph.
Auditor,	B. John Baker.
Attorney,	Geo. V. Smith.
Treasurer,	Warren R. Dodge.
Surveyor,	Warriner E. Smith.
Coroner,	Dr. W. W. McGeorge.
Justices of the Peace Port Angeles Prc.	Jno. M. Grant, Louis Williams,
Constables Port Angeles Precinct,	Thos. McDonald, W. D. Stivers,

City Officers.

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

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. L. R. COLE, C. C.
J. D. STAGE, 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. ARMBREST, P. C.
HUGH P. MORRISON, Adjutant

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

FUCA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 19, I. O. O. F.—Port Angeles, Wash., meets first and third Saturday of each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present. Attest: A. N. TAYLOR, Scribe.
J. W. STEWART, C. P.

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. W. I. Dyke, Sachem.

I. O. O. F.—Clallam Lodge No 72, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, at Hall in Colony Building. A. N. TAYLOR, N. G.
S. A. HALL, 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. 2695, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at McDonald's Hall.
E. E. SEEVERS, W. M.
BURNS, Secretary.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 269—Meets every Tuesday at L. Henderson's, Second and Pine streets, 7:30 p. m. D. R. CALLIN, R. S.
L. HENDERSON, Pres.

CALEDONIAN CLUB—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30, at McInnes & Campbell's office over First National Bank.
WM. RITCHIE, Chieftan.
W. K. CLARK, Secretary.

PORT ANGELES SQUATTER'S ASSOCIATION.—Meets every Tuesday night at Suatger'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.

A GAME WHERE THE WINNER LOST.

He Won His Case, but He Made Up His Mind That There Was No Fun in It.

It makes the man who would rather go to law than go on a good old time hay ride mad enough to lose a suit, but when he brings suit, wins his case, gets damages and then finds that he is out of pocket a fine round sum, he can give the ordinary man points and discount him besides at the Diogenes game of hating the world. One New Yorker got a taste of a legal dose the other day which is likely to make him hesitate about using the same prescription again.

He wanted damages from a man who he declared had injured his property. He wanted all the damages he could get too. He was earnest enough to insist that the damages ought to be run up in the thousands. Now if he had been contented to take his case into a district court this story would probably never have been written. But as he estimated his wrongs not by single, plain, everyday "cart wheel" dollars, but in blocks of 1,000 each, he was forced to take his suit into the court of common pleas. Everything went swimmingly for his side. His lawyer proved beyond a doubt that the defendant had caused damages to the plaintiff's property. The judge believed it, the jury believed it, in fact the defendant himself and the defendant's counsel believed it.

If ever there was a clear case of damages it was right there in the common pleas court. And so the plaintiff got a verdict for forty-nine dollars. But it is one thing to get a verdict and another thing to take what goes with it. It happened in this case that if the defendant received a verdict for less than fifty dollars he was liable for costs. He did not know much about law, and, though he was disappointed at the amount of the damages, he looked triumphantly at the other side. He was disgusted to see the calm smile on the face of the defendant's lawyer. But a moment later there was gnashing of teeth when his counsel told him about the costs.

"I have to pay the costs, do I?" he snapped.

"Yes."

"After I have won my case I have to pay costs for the other side?"

"That is the law."

"Well, it's a mighty nice law that makes the winner lose, ain't it? What do you think I went to law for? Do you think I wanted to spend money for fun? Do you think after that fellow has spoiled my property I want to pay him for doing it? What do you think I am, anyway—a muddy brained, cross eyed, half hearted lunatic? How much are the costs?"

"Three hundred and sixty dollars."

"Three hundred and sixty dollars! I win a case and get damages and lose $311, do I? I can substract the amount of the damage from the cost and make out a check for the balance, can I? Well, I suppose I can so long as I have to. But I want you to understand that the next time I go to law it will be because I am a candidate for a lunatic asylum. The next time I have you for a lawyer it will be when I'm the defendant in a case like this and want to lose.

"Do you hear?" he screamed. "When I want to lose I'll have you, I say, so that I can come out ahead of the game. And the next time a man damages my property I'll invite him to come in and knock the roof off the house. I'll have him use my piano for a toboggan on the hall stairs. I'll invite him to play a game of tenpins in my dining room and will use my great-grandmother's tea service for pins, and if he wants to jump through our $600 Japanese screen like a circus rider he can do it.

"Then maybe he'll want me to sue him, so that I can get stuck for costs again. And I'll sue him; oh, yes, I'll sue him!" and he snorted so loudly that the court usher's afternoon nap was disturbed.—New York Tribune.

Bound to Use a "K."

There was once in eastern Tennessee a judge well versed in the law, but entirely self educated, who had this same obstacle of orthography to contend with all his days. In early life he had lived in Knoxville, and for a long time insisted upon spelling the name Noxville. His friends at last educated him up to the point of adding the K; so thoroughly, in fact, did he learn this lesson that when a few years afterward he removed to Nashville, nothing could prevent him from spelling the name "Knashville."

After a few years' residence there the judge moved again, this time to Murfreesboro. One day he sat down to write his first letter from this place. He scratched his head in perplexity a moment and finally exclaimed: "Well, I'll give it up! How in the world can they spell the name of this place with a 'K?'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Needs of a Physician.

The physician needs more mental diversion. It would be well for him to cultivate flowers, to study some science, or some department of history, literature or art, or to take up some simple mechanical occupation, to which he could turn from time to time for refreshment.

He needs more active exercise. It would be well for him oftener to substitute the bicycle for the carriage. He needs more sleep, too—fully seven hours—and as his sleep is often broken in upon at night, he should form the habit of sleeping at odd moments, even by day.—Dr. Minot.

Newspapers Have Increased.

The number of newspapers published in the whole United States thirty years ago was less than 5,000. Now the number of newspapers published in the region west of the Mississippi aggregates 5,509, of which number 3,122 are published west of the Missouri river.—Edward Rosewater's Omaha Address.

One Way of Getting Rid of Sparrows.

There are families in Germantown that have sparrow potpie frequently. They don't shoot the birds and fill them with shot, but trap them instead.—Philadelphia Record.

The "Reciprocity" Proclamation.

The proclamation of the president imposing the duties fixed by the "reciprocity" section of the McKinley tariff, which was foreshadowed by the notice given on Jan. 8 last, has been issued, to take effect immediately. It applies to the products of Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela only. It is the belief of the merchants interested that it will seriously affect our trade with these countries. The only products really affected are coffee and hides, on which duties of 3 and 1½ cents per pound respectively are imposed.

Our imports of these articles from the above countries amounted to $15,295,628 of coffee and $1,690,264 of hides in 1891, or 15.9 and 6 per cent. respectively of the total imports. Venezuela coffee is unlike that of any other country, and generally commands a higher price in the United States than in England. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the duty will be added to the price or be paid by the exporter.

No good results are possible from this use of the "reciprocity club." Its only effect will be to engender hatred against us. In fact, it is probable that the president would never have exercised his authority to impose these duties had not the exigencies of politics made it necessary. But why select these insignificant countries? Could not the reason advanced for not including the Argentine and Uruguay in the list, to the effect that their present poverty and financial distress precluded any arrangement with them, be stretched to apply to Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia also? The very fact that these countries have not been included will have the effect of still further increasing the prejudice against us. It will be hard to find any justification whatever for this new restriction of trade.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

The Queen's Jester.

The death of William Wallett, the queen's jester, has probably brought that office—which, of course, was self conferred—to an end. He seems to have been quite a fountain of humor in his own person, for he was also the first circus joker to entitle himself a "Shakespearean clown!" This class is graver and more sententious than the other and on the whole affects paterfamilias, when he brings his children to see the horsemanship, with a less excessive melancholy.—London Illustrated News.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

PLANTING DEADLY EXPLOSIVES TO PROTECT THE COAST.

What a Vast Amount of Labor, Skill, Time and Money Is Needed to Complete a Thorough System of Coast Defense—Advantages of the Torpedo.

There is a very widely diffused idea among people who have not made a special study of the subject that torpedoes, and torpedoes alone, can defend any harbor against a hostile attack.

The destructive effects of a few torpedo explosions under the most favorable circumstances have caused this branch of warfare to assume an undue importance, an importance wholly unwarranted by the results and created by generalizations from isolated instances, entirely without regard to the natural limitations of the efficiency of any torpedo system, however perfect.

It is the object of this article to endeavor to show the actual capabilities of torpedoes, the results attainable by their use, and the restrictions inevitably attending their indefinite expansion into a complete system of defense.

Great guns must play an important part in all harbor defense, but for the proper and adequate defending of navigable chennels bouyant mines, exploded by contact, are the mainstays.

With their use, however, a host of perplexing conditions arise, the twisting and wearing of the cables and moorings, the depression due to the currents, the danger of sympathetic explosions, the leaking of the cases, the obstruction of the channel for friendly navigation—all these have to be overcome as best they may be.

Where a port has several navigable channels, and it is practicable to sacrifice one or more, their closure by means of self acting torpedoes is easy.

Where a channel, however, cannot be entirely abandoned, self acting mines are useless, for in order to be thoroughly reliable they must be as dangerous to a friend as to an enemy. Furthermore, their planting, and much more, their removal upon the cessation of hostilities is to be accomplished only at great risk. The limited applicability of ground mines is well known. Torpedo science furnishes two other types for harbor defense; the buoyant mine and the dirigible torpedo, although the latter properly forms a distinct class.

Great nicety in planting torpedoes cannot be expected, and this fact, coupled with the inevitable shifting of the mines from various causes, leads directly to the conclusion that a great number of mines must be relied upon rather than precision in their manipulation.

Despite the number of mines, a vessel attempting to pass the lines may still fail to strike a mine hard enough to work the circuit closer. To meet this contingency a perfect torpedo system must provide means for firing the mines at will in groups of three or four. It will always be possible to accurately locate a vessel within a dangerous space of this number of mines, and their simultaneous explosion will have the desired effect.

To furnish a passage for the electric current many cables are needed, and to avoid confusion some regular method of planting must be adopted. It is convenient to plant the torpedoes in groups capable of being fired, by judgment, these groups constituting the units, which are combined into the larger unit whose limit is generally the number of mines that can be operated through a single seven core cable.

The grand groups thus formed are arranged in lines, the latter radiating in such a manner from the operating casements that the separate units can be easily located by triangulation. The intervals between the lines are filled with skirmish lines—single mines strung on a single conductor cable and exploding by contact only.

Many forms of movable torpedoes for harbor defense have been tried in different countries with varying degrees of success. For accuracy of direction and range of destructive power the Sims-Edison fish torpedo is perhaps unexcelled. Extended trials at Willet's point have satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to carry 200 pounds of dynamite to a distance of two miles at a speed of about twenty miles per hour. The charge is exploded upon contact with the vessel or by the action of the operator on shore.

The dirigibility of the torpedo is perfect. It follows its prey as though endowed with life, swerving to the right or left as necessary, diving under booms or other obstructions, cutting through nets, and never slackening its great speed until the end of its cable is reached. At present a two mile radius is deemed sufficient, although this could be increased if necessary by enlarging the "fish" itself.—Cosmopolitan.

Confederate Camp Flags.

The Confederate stars and bars were in 1863 supplemented by the camp flag. This was in size and shape like the other, except that it was white, with no stripes, and the battle flag in the upper corner next the staff. It was found deficient in actual service in that, displaying so much white, it was sometimes apt to be mistaken for a flag of truce, and on Feb. 24, 1865, it gave place to the last flag of the Confederacy, the outer half being a red vertical bar. Appearing so late in the war, it was not so familiar as the others—in fact, it was comparatively little known.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Largest Ocean Steamers.

The largest passenger steamships in commission are the sister ships City of New York and City of Paris, each having 10,449 tons displacement. The steamship having the largest accommodations for cabin passengers is the Cunarder Etruria, which can carry 550. The longest steamship is the Teutonic, 565 feet.—New York Advertiser.

Bowknots Still in Favor.

The rage for bowknots shows no signs of abating. Easter gifts were devised of them in every form.

His Ashes Under a Rosebush.

The poetic element in the character of the late C. Jerome Cary, whose body has been cremated at Detroit, will find lasting and beautiful expression if his wishes are carried out.

It was his oft expressed desire that his ashes should be given to his intimate friend, C. C. Whitnall, the florist, to be buried beneath a rosebush of a variety of which he was particularly fond. Only his very intimate friends knew that Mr. Cary was passionately fond of flowers, and of roses in particular. He was in the habit of spending a great deal of time among Mr. Whitnall's flowers, and the latter was well acquainted with the poetic side of his nature. To him Mr. Cary frequently confided his thoughts, and he will know how best to carry out his wish.

Mr. Whitnall will place the urn containing Mr. Cary's ashes in a spot which he will select in his greenhouses, and plant over it a rosebush in such a position that the roots will strike down into it. He will sink a brick wall around it, to keep other roots from striking it, so that only the rosebush will reach the ashes. Mr. Whitnall will plant a small Le Marche rose, of which variety Mr. Cary was very fond, and he will nurse it carefully until it becomes a tree. This variety of rose grows to a height of ten or twelve feet and blossoms profusely. It is said that at this time of the year a full grown tree will have from 1,000 to 3,000 blossoms.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Can See His Brain Pulsate.

A remarkable surgical case was that of little Charlie Fisher, who was recently discharged from the Eastern District hospital, Brooklyn. The little patient, while riding with his grandfather on Bedford avenue a week or two ago, received a fracture of the skull and was so seriously injured that life was despaired of.

The horse, rearing up, kicked over the dashboard, his left foot striking Charlie's forehead. The three-year-old boy was taken from the carriage immediately after the accident in an unconscious state. An ambulance was summoned and Surgeon Gifford took him to the hospital without an idea that he would ever recover consciousness—the boy's skull was so horribly mangled. But House Surgeon Orrell worked hard, taking broken fragments of skull from the wound for three or four hours.

In all, fifty-six little pieces of skull were taken from the child's forehead, and there is now a round circle about the size of a fifty cent piece over the right eye where the brain is exposed. Its pulsation can plainly be seen. If the patient had been older a recovery, the doctors say, would not have been so remarkable.—New York Advertiser.

Electricity in Mining a Big Success.

The steady and successful operation of the Gold King stamp mill at Telluride, Colo., by electrical power, from the last of May, 1891, to the present, has been of incalculable benefit, not only to the mining interests of San Miguel, but to those of the state and country in general. It has never been operated a winter through before, but run the past year twenty-four hours per day and six days in the week from the time it started up. During the time the total stoppage of the mill by reason of the deficiency of power has averaged less than sixteen minutes per day, and of the whole amount of time lost 80 per cent. has been due to necessary work on the turbines and in changing the source of the water supply for mill purposes. Its success has inspired confidence in investors, and its first fruits are seen in the letting of the contract for the building of a 130-stamp mill on Bear creek.—Helena Journal.

Five Minutes of Freedom.

Four years and nine months ago Charles Parker was confined in the United States penitentiary at Laramie, Wy., for holding up Paymaster Bash, of the United States army, and taking $7,000 from him at Antelope Springs.

The gates of freedom were opened Tuesday morning for Parker to pursue his way in peace, but five minutes afterward, as he reached the prison gates, he was rearrested by Sheriff Moore, of Texas, for wife murder committed years ago. Parker was taken to Texas.—Cor. Denver Sun.

Nonsmokers in College.

The Medical News says the records of Yale college during the past eight years show that the nonsmokers are 20 per cent. taller than the smokers, 25 per cent. heavier and had 66 per cent. more lung capacity. In the last graduating class at Amherst college the nonsmokers have gained in weight 24 per cent. over the smokers; in height, 37 per cent.; in chest girth, 42 per cent., and in lung capacity, 8.36 cubic inches.

Hundreds of Idle Ships.

English capitalists are complaining at the number of steamers that are lying idle in that country. In the Tyne and Wear 250 steamers are laid up, while a great number are to be found at West Hartlepool, Cardiff, Southampton and other ports. It is estimated that altogether there are 600 vessels not in service.—New York Times.

A Whopper.

The story that comes up from Colorado about a man who was lost for six weeks in an alkali desert, during which time he lived exclusively on hope and cactus plants, is perhaps the biggest alkali of the season.—Chicago Tribune.

The shipments of sturgeon from the Pacific coast continue to increase. Over 1,400,000 pounds have been packed by a single firm in Kalama, Wash., this season and shipped to the east.

A Russian pedestrian recently walked from Bordeaux to Angouleme, in France, and back, a distance of 145 miles, in forty minutes less than twenty-four hours.

The testing of big guns at the Krupp works makes cracked walls and broken windows the fashion at Essen.

Went on Picking.

An aged woman was struck by a Philadelphia and Reading passenger train north of Phœnixville station on Saturday and thrown into a ditch. She was picking coal at the time, but strange to say she was not injured; at least as soon as the train had passed she commenced picking coal again. The crew thought she had been killed and stopped the train.—West Chester Local News.

United in Death.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. V. Clute, of Craneville, N. Y., after living happily together for more than half a century, died within twenty-four hours of each other last week. They were buried in one grave.

One of the most eccentric of the recent orders of William II, according to his Paris critics, was that the soldiers of the Goslar garrison be taught an ice drill on skates.

A woodchopper at Redding, Cal., shot a stranger because "he was putting on too much style." The wounded stranger was lately from Red Bluff.

Wheeler's Order to Shoot Mr. Belknap.

There was a strange incident in the room of the house committee on military affairs the other day, when General Wheeler, of Alabama, brought out an old order book to show to Mr. Belknap, of Michigan, in which was the copy of the standing order that one Charles Belknap, of the Twenty-first Michigan infantry, be shot if captured. It was the sequel to a war time story. Mr. Belknap enlisted at sixteen. He doesn't look thirty now, with his straight figure, bright eyes and military brown mustache, but in war time he was as dashing a daredevil as ever lived. One night, just for the fun of it, he mounted his horse and rode boldly through the Confederate lines to the headquarters of General Wheeler, who was commander of the western Confederate cavalry. The tent was empty.

Young Belknap threw his lines to an orderly, strode boldly in and deliberately pocketed all the dispatches and papers on the table. His very audacity saved him, and not a man in all the Confederate camp even thought to question him. Back he rode with the dispatches, to unlimited applause and a captain's commission at seventeen. Then it was that General Wheeler turned green and blue and white and red for rage, and for six months his soldiers had orders to shoot Belknap if ever he came within range again. Wheeler and Belknap are the best of friends, they serve on the same committee and delight in growing reminiscent of war times together.—St. Paul Globe.

Snakes Clear Out a School.

Teacher and pupils of the Chestnut Hill school in Montville, Conn., had a fright from snakes the other day. School opened for the summer term, and all went well till a little girl screamed and rushed out of the room. She had seen a snake peeping out of the plastering near the teacher's desk. The teacher thought she was ill and mistaken and sent her home. Half an hour later a small boy saw a snake crawl out of a hole near the chimney and killed it with a slate frame. The fire in the warm chimney started up more snakes. Pretty soon a half awakened reptile five feet long tumbled out of a hole in the ceiling and landed with a great thump just in front of the children's seats. The teacher stood on top of her desk till the big boys had settled his account. Then more snakes began to tumble down, and the whole school, big boys and all, took to flight. The teacher refuses to enter the building again, and the Chestnut Hill school term is adjourned without date.—Exchange.

An Aeronaut's Intrepid Feat.

The aeronaut, Captain Dworniki, has succeeded at last in his descent with a parachute from his balloon at Naples. In ten minutes the balloon, with Dworniki depending from it seated on a trapeze, had reached a height of 5,000 feet. The parachute, when set free was dashed about by the wind so violently that often the captain's body touched its edge, swinging rapidly from side to side so that the spectators screamed with horror. However, in five minutes the descent was accomplished, the aeronaut safely touching ground in the street of Merzelina, near the Lione fountain.

The people surrounded the captain, some of them even embracing him, and when he took refuge in a carriage he was accompanied in triumph by the crowd. The balloon was carried over the Vomero, where it fell into the woods of the Duke of Salvi, who for some time refused to give it up.—London News.

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