THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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FACTS AND FIGURES

For the Information of the Debt Ridden

COUNTY TAXPAYERS IS

Prepared by THE DEMOCRAT—An Alarming Exposure of Wasteful Expenditure of the People's Money by the Present County Officials.

It is now time that every voter in Clallam county should fully understand the state of affairs in county matters, so that he may intelligently cast his ballot at the coming November election. Many are the complaints that have been made by the taxpayers throughout the county during the last year in relation to high taxes and the way county matters generally have been conducted. THE DEMOCRAT has taken some pains to go over some of the records of the county, and from a careful estimate makes some discoveries that it deems of vital importance to all the citizens of the county irrespective of their political faith. A few illustrations are hereby accordingly given. On January 12th, 1881, the present administration took charge of the county government. The net indebtedness of the county at that time was $1,028.62. On August 11th, 1892, nineteen months thereafter, the net debt of the county was $162.265.62, or a net debt increase of $152,237.00.

During this period of nineteen months, there has been collected in taxes and in fees by the various county officers $38,392.91, which amount has been expended in the running expenses of the county government. This amount so expended, added to the net increased indebtedness, makes the sum of $191,229.91. This last amount gives the expenses of our county government for a period of nineteen months, or on an average monthly expense of $10,064; this debt is drawing a monthly interest of $977.

This alarming state of affairs had become pretty generally known at the time of the Democratic county convention, held in August last, and in the platform adopted we find the following:

"The Democracy of this county hereby pledges to the citizens of the county that the salaries allowed by law shall be the sole compensation of its candidates is elected to fill its various offices; that the total required for clerk hire in the auditor's office shall not exceed $200 per month; that the economy practiced by the present clerk, whose account shows a surplus of $1100 over expenses will be continued; that the county attorney will conduct his expending it as now practiced; that its candidate for treasurer will be qualified to conduct that office without the assistance of a deputy and will require assistance only two months of each year; and that its condidate for superior judge will conduct the affairs of that office, the demands upon it being no greater for less than half the amount required; that its candidates for the other offices will conduct their offices with fidelity and such economy as will be required by a faithful discharge of their duties."

The expenses of the auditor's office from May 1st, 1891 to May 1st, 1892, for himself and clerk hire was $4939.02. The salary of the auditor allowed by law is $700. This deducted from $4939.02 leaves the sum of $4239.02 paid out for clerk hire. The Democratic candidate for auditor is pledged to not allow the deputy hire of that office to exceed $2400 per year. This is a saving to the county in this one office in deputy hire of $1839.02 per year. The Democratic candidate for county clerk is pledged to practice the same economy as now shown by the present Democratic county clerk, which shows himself and his deputy hire paid and $1100 in one year paid into the county treasury to the credit of the taxpayers of the county. The Democratic candidate for county treasurer is pledged to run that office, with a deputy for only two months in the eary, which, at a very liberal estimate should not exceed one hundred dollars per month, or two hundred dollars per year. The published financial statement above referred to shows that from May 1st, 1891 to May 1st, 1892, the deputy county treasurer was paid $950. Here is another saving of $750 per year by the election of a Democratic county treasurer, and the saving in this office will be even greater, for the average deputy hire of the present county treasurer since his term of office began has been about $1275 per year.

The candidate for county attorney is also pledged to economy and saving of money to the taxpayers of the county. Since the creation of a superior court in this county, which is a period of nearly eighteen months there has been but six criminal trials in the superior court and from May 1st 1891 to May 1st 1892 that office drew in deputy hire $824.80 or more than $100 per criminal case tried. The Democratic candidate for superior judge is pledged to conduct the same volume of business for less than one half of what it is now costing the taxpayers of the county Since the creation of a superior court in this county, there have been tried in that court five civil and six criminal jury trials. In all civil cases the litigants pay largely all the costs, and it is found that the eleven jury trials have cost the state and county over $6300—taking this as a basis alone and here is to be a saving in expense of $3150. And all these other offices ore pleged to the same practices of economy if elected. It is along these lines of economy that the Democratic party expects to wage a winning fight and save the county from financial ruin and bankruptcy, and asks the support of all who are against robbery taxation and a system of government that takes from us all the name of a free people.

TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS

Experienced by a Surveying Party in the Quinault Country.

QUINAULT LAKE, Sept. 8th, 1892.

Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from some of your old friends, the Angeles boys, and also receive an item for THE DEMOCRAT, I take this opportunity of relating to you a few of the incidents that have occurred in the survey of the Quinault reservation. We arrived at Aberdeen, August 12th, remaining there until Sunday the 14th. From there we proceeded to Hoquiam, remaining there until next morning, when we took passage on board the steamer Tillie for Oyhut. Arriving there tramped up the ocean beach a distance of 18 miles to the mouth of the Moclips river—the point of beginning of our work. Our first move was to establish the southwestern boundary post, then to proceed with our line from there to this point, Lake Quinault, a distance of 24 miles. We figured on reaching the lake in eleven or twelve days, and bought a supply of provisions to last that length of time. The first five miles of the line proved to be a solid crab apple swamp, almost impassable. Here we could only make from a half mile to a mile each day, but after a great deal of hard work we finally succeeded in getting out of the swamp, and found some fine country with scattering big timber and very little underbrush. The soil was of a black loam. After about ten days our provisions began to give out Soon some of the boys espied a small creek that had been damned up forming a small pond or lake about three acres in size. Those ahead shouted, hurrah boys, hurrah! Here's a ranch; now we can get something to eat. By this time the rest of the boys coming up the others exclaimed: "See, here is where some fellow chopped down trees and built a dam. I guess he intended to start a fishery or a duck pond." By this time some of the more experienced in woodcraft began laughing and informed the crowd that what they mistook for signs of civilization was nothing but a beaver dam, and hopes of getting anything to eat were completely blasted. After recovering from our disappointment in not finding a ranch, we proceeded on with our work. In a course of a couple of days our supplies gave out, and a more down-hearted set of men you never saw. Talk about a picnic. Muldoon's picnic is not to be compared with a surveying party like this one.

After our supplies gave our we lived on wild berries from Sunday until 2 p. m. Tuesday, when we we sighted the promised land—the waters of the Quinault.

There we found a small store conducted by J. A. Ingram, a gentleman in every respect, who soon had a good, substantial meal prepared for us, to which we did ample justice, After a day's rest we started out to explore the lake. We found it to be about six miles long from the most easterly point to the most westerly and about two and a half miles wide and abounding in several species of the finny tribe.

Last Sunday Ben Crockett and the writer started out to enjoy a days sport fishing, procuring a boat we proceeded to the lower Quiniault river. After about five hours we returned to camp with about ten pounds of fine salmon and lake trout from six to eighteen inches in length. Ben having succeeded in catching a beauty that weighed about two and a half pounds.

From this point we will start in the morning, running a random line to the coast, and returning, establish the northern boundary line of the reservation.

After returning here we will have about three weeks more work to finish up the contract. Then ho for old Angeles. We will try to get back to Angeles by election if possible.

I will now conclude for this time, but no doubt beable to give you more information on our return. J. C. B.

THE CANDIDATES WHO

Will be Elected Next November.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

Who Have Been Chosen by the Democratic Party to Carry Out Its Rigid Pledge of Reform—Some Interesting Sketches of the Candidates.

THE DEMOCRAT begun in its last issue the publication of short sketches of the candidates representing the Democratic county ticket. It will be seen by perusing these sketches that the ticket is representative of the better element of the party. The candidates are men of affairs, who are closely identified with the very best interests of the county, and who have a deep abiding interest in an honest, economical administration of the county's affairs.

The Democratic party of Clallam county has most determinedly entered upon a campaign of rigid reform. It is committed to carry out to the letter all of its promises to the taxpayers of Clallam county, and with this purpose in view, its representatives in the convention selected men of well-known ability, character and individuality to redeem its pledges:

County Commissioner, Third District.

Mr. Hans Hansen, Democratic candidate for county commissioners for the western district was born in Norway on the 20th of July 1859. In his early boyhood he had a thirsting desire to follow the sea, an ambition he gratified at 17 years of age. After three years' experience he concluded that "all was not gold that glittered" when applied to the life of a sea-farer. Emigrated to Minnesota in August of 1881. Secured employment on the lines of the Northern & Canadian Pacific as a bridge carpenter, a pursuit he followed for four years, saving during that time the handsome sum of $1,100, of which amount he sent $900 to his married sister to assist her in raising a mortgage on her farm. Entered a business college in 1886, where he received a good business education. Left Minnesota for Seattle in 1887. Worked there until 1889, when he took up a homestead in the Quillayute valley.

Mr. Hansen is an industrious, upright man, who is thoroughly imbued with Democratic ideas of economic administration of the affairs of government. He is competent as a business man, and has had experience in the construction of bridges, therefore has a practical idea of the cost of road building, knowledge of which the present board of county commissioners appear so woefully lacking.

County Coroner.

The Democratic candidate for county coroner, Dr. I. R. Herrick, was born in Boling Green, Kentucky, 1867. He is a graduate from the university of Nashville, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts. From the Vanderbuilt Medical college of the same city he completed his medical education in 1889.

Removing to this state just after finishing his medical studies, he located in Port Townsend, where he practiced his profession for about six months. He came to Port Angeles about two and a half years ago and has been a resident here ever since.

A successful practitioner, a close student, he is eminently qualified for the duties of the office to which he has been nominated.

County Commissioner, First District.

J. B. Dick, the Democratic candidate for the eastern district for commissioner, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1835. From one of the oldest and best known families of that township. He inherits those traits of character that have made the Scottish people famous throughout the civilized world as successful business men. His paternal grandfather having occupied the position of bailie—a position similar to that of mayor in this country—for twenty years.

Received his education from the parish school and at Glasgow college. After leaving school was apprenticed to learn the machinist trade, which he followed until the year 1866, advancing to the position of foreman of the shop in which he learned his trade.

Came to the United States in the fall of 1866 and followed his trade in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Moving to Indiana in 1870 was employed by the Morrison Coal Company, of Brazil, as chief engineer, remaining in their employment for three years. He then secured employment with another Indiana company with which he remained until 1874, when he returned to his old home in Scotland, working there for a short time. Not feeling satisfied he left for New Zealand, notwithstanding the fact that wages had advanced fully 20 per cent. in his trade in Scotland, the spirit of adventure and love of travel had the better of him.

In New Zealand he found remunerative employment, being promoted to manager of a large sawmill, a position he held until 1881. He having heard much of the Puget Sound country, longed to view that favored region. So in the summer of 1881, he departed for that land of great promise, arriying in Seattle in September. He worked for a few months in one of the machine shops of Seattle, when he purchased a farm near Sequim and has followed the pursuit of farming there and in Dungeness ever since with good success.

Mr. Dick is a shrewd business man, a sound financer and in every way thoroughly qualified for the position to which he has been nominated.

County Clerk.

Alonzo A. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for county clerk was born in Adams county, Illinois, November 27th, 1849. Received his education in Eureka college, Woodford county, Illinois. He studied the law was admitted to practice and followed that profession with gratifying success from early manhood in the courts of Illinois and Missouri until 1887.

In 1887 he came to the state of Washington locating at Seattle, where he remained until the summer of 1888, when he removed to Clallam county, taking a claim near Beaver, where he has resided ever since.

During his residence in Clallam county he has, like other settlers of this heavily timbered country, undergone many hardships, performed a great deal of manual labor, but the reward of this industry will certainly be ten fold, as the precursors of frontier civilization certainly deserve as much.

The education and business experience of Mr. Richardson eminently qualify him for the position to which he has been nominated, and in the event of his election, assures the citizens an efficient and an honest administration of that office.

County Treasurer.

The Democratic candidate for county treasurer, Mr. M. J. Clump, of Dungeness, is a native of Iowa.

In the public schools of his native state he received a thorough education in the common branches, later on perfecting his knowledge with a general business course.

Mr. Clump came to Clallam county about three years ago, accepting a position as bookkeeper in the Dungeness Mercantile establishment, a position he very acceptably filled.

For some time past he has been engaged in farming, near Dungeness. A good accountant, a bookkeeper of experience and a man who has the confidence and the respect of his neighbors, the Democratic candidate for county treasurer is well qualified for the office.

It Wil Be Reversed.

Mr. McGraw is making a journey over the state. The state will soon make a journey over Mr. McGraw.—Colfax Commoner.

Passing Strange.

All Republicans figuring on the probable results of the election are around the proposition that the party must get along without Indians. It is passing strange, in this view, that the party was unable, at Minneapolis, to figure out how it could get along without Harrison.—St. Louis Republic.

Went Fishing.

In 100 Vermont townships over 4,000 Republicans went fishing who voted two years ago. Harrison is indorsed of course, and it is the kind of an indorsement he will get everywhere in November when fishing will be better everywhere than it is now in Vermont.—St. Louis Republic.

Overhanging Calamities.

Walla Walla Statesman: With McGraw for governor and Luce for lieutenant governor, the Republicans have nominated two Laughton's. In the calamitous event of their election, there will be no need for the governor to pretend sickness and abandon the ship of state to the mercies of a pirate as Governor Ferry did, for either is equal to every emergency that may arise.

"Who Built the Ark?"

"Who is Snively?" asks the Dungeness Beacon. The Beacon was lighted only a few short weeks ago, and it is reasonable to suppose the party who supplies the wood and matches is a new arrival in the northwest. He'll get acquainted with the state of Washington by degrees, however. He should get around among the old-timers and post himself on this great country. In his next issue it will be no surprise to find some such queries as these:

"Who are Squire, Allen, McGraw and Hunt?"

"What is meant by political heelers?"

"Was there any boodle in the last legislature?"

"What's all this talk about a canal?"

"Is it the Nicaragua canal that everybody's harping on just now?"

"Who is running for president this year anyhow?"—Colfax Commoner.

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
ADLIA E. STEPHENSON.

STATE TICKET.

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H. J. SNIVELY,
of Yakima.

Congress,
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of Pierce;
JAMES A. MUNDAY,
of Clarke;

Supreme Judges,
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of Pacific;
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of Whitman.

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of Kittitas.

Commissioner of Public Lands,
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of Clallam,

State Printer,
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of Spokane.

Presidential Electors,
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of Snohomish;
H. H. PEATTOR,
of Spokane;
F. D. ARNOLD,
of Chehalis;
J. W. STEARNS,
of Whitman.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Superior Judge,
L. M. LANE.

For Representative,
CHARLES E. MALLETTE.

For County Auditor,
JOHN W. TROY.

For County Attorney,
D. W. BRYAN.

For Sheriff,
W. B. GOULD.

For County Clerk,
A. A. RICHARDSON.

For Treasurer,
M. I. CLUMP.

For County Surveyor,
E. A. FITZHENRY.

For Superintendent of Schools,
LENA WILCOX.

For County Assessor,
W. M. REDWINE.

For Coroner,
DR. I. R. HERRICK.

For County Commissioners,
1st District, JAMES B. DICK.
2nd District, ROBERT N. WILSON.
3rd District, HANS HANSEN.

A VOTE against the Republican county ticket is a vote against ring rule.

A VOTE for the local Democracy is a vote for honest local government.

A VOTE for the Democratic county ticket is a vote against misrule and extravagance.

THE best possible regulator in local government is a properly administered rebuke to a corrupt local administration.

RUTHLESS squandering of public funds is a condition that Clallam county taxpayers have confronting them. Will they rebuke the squanderers?

REBUKE ring rule by voting for straight forward honesty, as represented by the Clallam county Democratic ticket, and the platform on which it stands.

DR. LEWIS, the Democratic candidate for state land commissioner, was one of the first and a most enthusiastic advocate of the adoption of the Australian ballot system by this state.

THE artful dodgers expect to again deceive the oppressed taxpayers, with bands of music, and magnetic speakers, but it will not work.

HONESTY vs. hypocracy; purity vs. corruption; economy vs. extravagance; equality vs. favoritism—or, in other words, Democracy vs. Republicanism. Citizens, which shall it be?

THE Clallam county Democracy represents the people, the Republicans of this county represents the officers who are giving the present Republican administration Citizens, which is most worthy of your support?

WHILE a republican press cried out against Republican misrule—charging fraud, corruption and divers crimes, the Republican candidate for judge refused, or failed to call a grand jury, though frequently asked about it.

NOT by artifice, deception, not by sweet strains of facinating music, will the oppressed taxpayers of the county be longer misled or deceived as to the enormity of the crushing load of indebtedness an extravagant Republican administration has burdened them with, as it is too evident to be concealed by these princes of conjurers.

OF all governmental luxuries, the most costly, the most expensive, particularly to Clallam county, has been that of its deputies. The deputy hire in the auditor's office alone, has cost for a period of one year, the princely sum of $4239.02. How do the overburdened taxpayers regard the affrontry of a party responsible for this profligate waste of public funds, in its attempt to again force upon the people men largely to blame for these outrageous misdeeds?

HON. H. J. SNIVELY has a record on Pinkertonism. It is a clear one and is in opposition to these human blood-hounds, as could be expected. Mr. Snively, while a member of the last legislature, fought earnestly for the anti-Pinkerton bill that was passed but vetoed by Lieutenant-Governor Laughton. But his splendid record was made while he was presecuting attorney of Yakima county. During his term of office a strike occurred at Roslyn. Pinkerton killers were brought out as they usually are. But Mr. Snively said Yakima county is large enough to settle its own difficulties, so warrants were sworn out and every Pinkerton detective was thrown into jail and did not get out until the trouble was all over.

TAXPAYERS of the county must relish the display of pompous royalty witnessed in the departure of the Republican hosts on their mission of vote catching last Thursday. What a spectacle of splendor, of royal pageantry to flaunt in the faces of an oppressed, tax-burdened people. And that, too, in view of the fact that this exhibition of royal show has been made possible by souless men mercilessly wringing from an oppressed people princely incomes. This exhibition of shameless extravagance is paid by you, taxpayer! In the auditor's office alone, over two thousand dollars has been wasted in just such riotous living, prompous display, profligate extravagance. And don't then for a moment imagine it is paid for other than by you, taxpayer. Do you, tax-payer, approve, can you endorse, this outrageous administration of the county's affairs. Is it not a fact that these abandoned squanderers are playing with a master hand upon your stupidity, my simplicity? It appears so. If ever, in the history of the county, there was a demand for rigid reform, puritanrical retrenchment carried out by honest, conscientious men, that demand is now pressing upon the voters of the county. What will you do about it, taxpayer?

DOWN WITH THE RING.

It has been demonstrated that the most effectual and surest way to rebuke corrupt local government and to inspire the citizens of a community with a sense of their duty as citizens, and to teach office holders their duty as such, is to punish a party whose servants have proven themselves recreant to public trust that has been imposed upon them.

The Democratic party of Boston became corrupt a few years ago, under the ring rule of Boss O'Brien. The independent members of the party saw the only way to rid the party with the boss, and the city with corrupt government was to vote with Republicans. They did so, and the Republican ticket was elected. The Democracy purified itself, and is again in charge. A like story could be told of San Francisco and Chicago.

The city of Seattle administered such a rebuke to their own government but a few months ago. That Republican city hurled Boss McGraw's chosen gang from power by an overwhelming majority. The result cannot but be beneficial to that city.

Such a condition now confronts the citizens of Clallam county. For two years corruption has run riot in Clallam county. Favoritism has been the rule. Greed has been the inspiration that has made those in charge sacrifice the people's every interest. It has been the control of a ring, for the ring and by the ring. Debt has been piled upon debt until the whole county's credit has been pledged for what? For the public good? No; but for private gain. Not satisfied with appropriating to themselves, in salaries, all the cash collected even though taxes are high they have pledged your taxes to be paid years hence—more, they have put their hands into the pockets of generations to be born and robbed them of an heritance that is theirs of right.

This is briefly the condition. Could Boss O'Brien, Boss Kelley, Boss Buckley, or Boss McGraw do worse? Did their gangs and the parties they represented need rebuking worse than the party that tolerates the gang that is so ruthlessly riding over everything that is of vital import to you, citizens?

Nay, never. Citizens, as citizens, you owe yourselves; you owe your party, no matter whether you are a Republican, a Democrat or a member of any other party, a duty that can be accomplished but one way. Your debt can be paid only by defeating the Rebublican county ticket. This can be done but one way—by voting for the Democratic county ticket and its binding platform.

Do this as a patriotic citizen—not as a partisan.

VICTORIA EXCURSIONISTS.

Visit From Victorians Last Sunday Afternoon.

The steamer Joan arrived at Port Angeles late last Sunday afternoon from Victoria with 350 excursionists. Had it not have been for the strict requirements of the quarantine regulations which compelled the steamer to first report at Port Townsend for inspection by the district health officer, the steamer would have arrived at about noon.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour the steamer moored alongside Mores's wharf, and as soon as the gang plank was was cast out, the excursionists flocked unto the dock apparently delighted of the privilege to again touch terra firma.

The steamer remained here until about 8:30 in the evening when she departed on the homeward voyage.

The absolute raising or the removal of quarantine regulations against Victoria will be heralded with univeral satisfaction by the Victoria and Angeles citizens alike, as the friendly relation ripening between them, has been not a little disturbed by the unfortunate epidemic the former city has been so sorely afflicted with the past few months.

A HARBOR AT THE QUILLAYUTE.

Place of Refuge Needed—Would Only Cost $25,000.

In Sunday's Post-Intelligencer Mr. Hans Hansen, of the Quillayute, contributes the following suggestions of a much needed improvement for the Quillayute country:

The resources of the large body of agricultural land lying west of the Olympic range are by no means known to the people throughout the state of Washington. The country from Gray's harbor basin and north to Cape Flattery, along the Pacific coast and back into the Olympic range, containing an area of about 2,500,000 acres of land, is undoubtedly the finest body of agricultural land to be found in the state of Washington, and would, it the country spoken of had an outlet or connection with the outside world, give homes for thousands of families and homeseekers. But, for lack of an outlet to a market for farming produce, the largest part of the country lying west of the Olympic mountains is a mere wilderness and of no value to the people.

Those inconveniences could easily be overcome, as a harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river could be made at a small expenditure, and it would give the people an outlet to a market for their farming produce.

A harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river would be the means of developing the large body of both timber and agricultural land that lies west of the Olympic range.

This harbor could be made by turning the river back to the old channel, where it used to run out to the ocean twenty years ago. At that time the river turned its course, and today runs out to the ocean over rocky shoals that make it impossible for vessels to enter the fresh water bay at the mouth of Quillayute river, which is deep and large enough to accommodate vessels of considerable draft.

Besides the agricultural land the value of the timber stands equally high, as the country has the finest qualty of timber, consisting of fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock. With a harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river, timber could be manufactured to better advantage than at any other place in the state of Washington. The Quillayute river is a large body of water, and has four branches. One is the Dickey, the second the Solduck, the third the Calawa, the fourth the Bocacheil. The total length of these streams of water is 200 miles, and logs can be floated down these streams all that distance, and as the banks of these rivers are covered with the finest quality of fir and spruce, logging would be very convenient and profitable.

One other advantage for the lumber manufacturer at the mouth of the Quillayute river is that he would have a shorter distance to the San Francisco market than the lumber manufacturer on Puget Sound. The difference will amount to from 150 to 200 miles. As vessels have to be towed in and out by tugs on Puget Sound, all those expenses are saved for the manufacturer at the Quillayute river, and consequently he could sell lumber to a better profit.

A harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river would be a benefit for coast navigation. It must be remembered that when a vessel leaves Port Angeles harbor for San Francisco not a single harbor or place of safety except Gray's harbor and Willapa harbor is to be found on the Pacific coast in that distance, excepting Clallam bay, and several vessels have been lost on Destruction island, eighteen miles south of the Quillayute river. With a harbor at that place, vessels would have a place of refuge, and consequently the harbor at the mouth of the Quillayute river would not only be of a local character, but of national benefit. As it is the duty of our common government to do everything in its power to provide safety and protection to American seamen, it becomes the duty of the government to undertake this needed improvement.

A harbor at the place spoken of would be the salvation of the country lying west of the Olympia range. The people of the Quillayute valley want the government to undertake this important work, and to that effect a petition was sent to the federal government from Quillayute post office January 7. Said petition was signed by 397 settlers in the Quillayute valley. It is not only the settlers in the Quillayute who ask for the needed harbor and improvements, but the people all over Clallam county are in favor of it. To that effect a plank in the Democratic county platform platform favorable to the improvement of the Quillayute river.

Few harbor improvements in the state of Washington are more needed than the improvement at the mouth of the Quillayute river. No harbor improvement in the state could be made at such small expenditure, and at the same time be of such extensive benefit to the people at large. An appropriation of $25,000 would be sufficient to turn the river back to the old channel, and also to clean up the fresh water bay and make such protection as would keep the river in the old channel, and a harbor for the future will then be had, to the benefit of all settlers west of the Olympic range.

Democrats Take Notice.

The Democrats of Clallam county are hereby called to attend a mass convention Thursday, Sept. 22nd, 1892, at 2 p. m., at the opera house to select a candidate for superior judge for the short term from November 8th, 1892, to January 9th, 1893. By order of committee.

WM. K. CLARK,
Chairman.
R. A. GRIMES,
Secretary.
Democratic County Central Com.

County Commissioner, Second District.

Robert N. Wilson, Democratic candidate for county commissioner of the second district, was born near Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1849. His boyhood days were spent for the greater part in Ohio. In his early manhood he moved to Missouri, residing for twelve years near Maryville. From Missouri he removed to Kansas, remaining there for several years. He came to Clallam county four years ago, having resided here continuously ever since. The greater part of Mr. Willson's career has been spent in the pursuit of farming and stock raising, in which he has been quite successful. Since residing in this county he has had not a little experience in road building. As a practical, thorough, careful workman, a man who is competent to judge of the cost of road construction, he would prove a capable, serviceable county commissioner.

Judge Lane, A. A. Richardson, E. A. Fitz Henry, Wm. Redwine, Hans Hansen, Chas. E. Mallette, C. P. Brown, R. A. Grimes and about a dozen other persons were passengers on the Garland, for Clallam and the west end, today, from Port Angeles.

John W. Troy, of THE DEMOCRAT went to Clallam today.

There will be a rousing Democratic rally held in Port Angeles, next month, which will be addressed by able speakers from abroad.

Mr. Jno. Martin returned from a trip to Tacoma today, having attended the exposition.

Promises and Practice.

"If I am elected governor, and the Pinkertons are brought into the state, I will arrest them and send them to the penitentiary."—C. W. Young, People's party candidate for governor of Washington.

Our next goveenor, H. J. Snively, when county attorney of Yakima, during the coal mine trouble a few years ago at Roslyn, upon the approach of an armed body of Pinkertons, wired the Democratic governor, Eugene Semple, that he would be compelled to resist any invasion of his county by any body of armed troops, unless otherwise instructed. To which Governor Semple replied, "Stop them at all hazards." And we beg to state that they "stopped." Fine promises in a political campaign are always in order, but actions speak louder than words. — Spokane Chronicle.

At the regular meeting of the city council last Wednesday evening, much of the time was consumed in a discussion over the salary of the city engineers. The question at dispute was whether or not the engineers should be paid for four and a half months or three months six weeks. The fineness of the difference of the points at issue was not discernable to those present, yet the city fathers discovered abundant food for a warm, and what proved an intensely intensely interesting war of words. After the discussion the motion to allow the claims of the engineers was lost. The meeting then adjourned to meet this afternoon.

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

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Office of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony will be held in the office of the secretary on Monday, October 3rd, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing eleven trustees and transacting such other business as may be determined upon by the stockholders. Transfer books will close on October 1st, 1892, at noon, and such stockholders as are of record at that date will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

J. E. KRUEGER,
Secretary.

Port Angeles, Wash. September 22nd, 1892. 9 to 1

WAGES IN IRON MILLS

A WHOLESALE CUT TO BE MADE IN SPITE OF THE TARIFF.

McKinley's Prohibitory Duty, Made by the Manufacturers Themselves to "Raise the Poor Man's Wages," Has an Entirely Different Effect.

Our high tariff friends are beginning to admit that a serious reduction of wages—a "wholesale cut," the Philadelphia Press says—is soon to be made in the iron and steel mills, but their comments are discordant. For example, the Pittsburg Dispatch is moved by the impending reduction at Mr. Carnegie's factories to say:

"If the iron manufacturers wish to strike every tariff advocate dumb and paralyze the entire campaign for protection, they could not do so more effectually than by confronting them during the campaign with the spectacle of mills standing idle through the forcible attempt to reduce wages 20 per cent. in a protected industry."

The Philadelphia Press complains that it has been forgotten by certain persons that the McKinley tariff reduced the duties on all forms of iron manufacture in which a reduction of wages is now taking place or has taken place." The Boston Journal makes the same assertion. But neither of these papers has said that the reduction of wages has been caused by the slight reduction of duties in parts of the iron and steel schedule. They know very well that in nearly every instance the duties which were slightly reduced by the McKinley act had been practically prohibitory, and that the corresponding duties as they stand now have substantially the same effect. The old duty on steel or iron beams, for example, was $28 per ton. With the assistance of that very high duty the manufacturers in this country, who had been in combination for years, exacted from consumers a ring price of $69.44 per ton. The duty was reduced from $28 to $20.16. Owing to the dissolution of the trust combination the price of steel or iron beams has fallen from $69.44 to $42.56. The reduction of duty was $7.84 per ton; the reduction of price, caused by the dissolution of an unlawful and greedy combination and the restoration of competition, is $26.88 per ton. The duty is still prohibitory. The manufacturers do not suffer by reason of importations, for the duty is too high to permit importations to be made so long as the price at home is determined by that competition which the manufacturers strangled for sixteen years.

Our high tariff friends should not forget what their own leaders have said about these duties in the present iron and steel schedule. After the enactment of the new tariff the following comments were published in The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association, which is the official organ of the manufacturers who have since reduced the wages of their workmen and are now preparing to make further and greater reductions:

"Take it all in all, the new metal schedule is a good one, and our iron and steel manufacturers will never see a better one. It has been secured with much effort and no little anxiety. It is the best that was attainable. We are satisfied."

While Mr. McKinley and his associates were making this schedule Mr. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, was in Washington as a representative of the iron and steel manufacturers and as an adviser of the majority of the McKinley ways and means committee. After the passage of the bill he returned to Pittsburg, and there made a report in which he declared that the rates of duty in the new schedule "were those proposed by the manufacturers themselves." As Speaker Reed said after the election of 1890, the manufacturers of iron and steel had obtained in the new tariff "just what they wanted." The speaker was complaining then that the manufacturers had shown ingratitude in not contributing for the campaign in 1890 so liberally as they had contributed in 1888. As Mr. Reed also declared in 1890 that the "object of the McKinley tariff" was "to raise the poor man's wages," the manufacturers in Pittsburg and in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys should now employ him to explain to their workmen why it has become necessary or expedient to make what the Philadelphia Press calls "a wholesale cut" varying "from 15 to 50 per cent."

We notice that our high tariff friends no longer rely upon Mr. J. W. Jones, of Hutchinson, Kan., for assistance in their treatment of this subject. Heretofore, when we have ventured to point out reductions of wages in the iron and steel factories the Boston Journal, the Indianapolis Journal, the Tariff league's Bulletin and other advocates of McKinleyism have turned with confidence to Mr. J. W. Jones, of Hutchinson, and have published, with much apparent satisfaction, his authoritative assertion that no such reductions had been made. Has Mr. J. W. Jones ceased to be an authority more trustworthy than the reports of the Associated Press, the trade journals and the testimony of the manufacturers themselves?—New York Times.

In Favor of Free Wool.

The Boston Journal said recently that those manufacturers who have not signed the remonstrance of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers "are too few and inconspicuous to require attention." The remonstrance is against free wool. The American Wool Reporter, itself a strong supporter of protection, takes the Boston Journal to task and says that in Massachusetts only 169 woolen manufacturers signed the remonstrance, while 205 refused to sign it. It also says that "many of these are very important manufacturers," and that "an analysis of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other states would show similar results."

Bride and Groom Weigh 1,311 Pounds.

A curious sight at Union station was that of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farlow as they alighted from No. 4. They are the largest couple in the world, and, having been married in Chicago, were en route to New York on a honeymoon trip. As Mrs. Farlow weighs 685¾ pounds and as her husband tips the beam at 625¾, it is necessary for them to ride in a fruit car. No passenger cars in use have a door wide enough for either.—Pittsburg Leader.

ATTENTION STUDENTS!

Do you wish to fit for college, or to secure a good Academic education, Puget Sound Academy at Coupeville is well equipped for such work.

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

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Port Angeles Pharmacy,
KELLER & RANDALL,
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Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.
PUREST of MEDICINES
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Everything in the Drug Line.
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DRESSMAKERS.
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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.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

WEATHER REPORT.

United States Department of Agriculture —Weekly Meterological Report.

Date	Temperature Highest	Temperature Lowest	Wind Prevailing Direction	Wind Force	Precipitation	State of Weather
9	73	46	E	Light	.00	c'less
10	68	46	E	Light	.09	"
11	73	52	E	Light	.00	"
12	73	53	E	Light	.00	"
13	60	50	Var.	Light	.00	pt cld
14	58	51	W	Light	.10	cl'dy
15	60	53	Var.	Light	.00	cl'dy

Highest wind and direction during the week 40 miles south.
Average precipitation since January 1st, 16.72 inches, for 9 years.
Total amount of rainfall since January 1st, 31.61 inches.
Total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 5·08 inches.

WM. BELL, Observer

IN THE COURTS.

Grindings of the Superior Court During the Week.

NEW CASES.

C. A. Thompson vs Otto Pontine. Complaint filed and summons issued.

SUPERIOR BRIEFS.

Julius Kirschburg vs. J. S. Bowker, Jr. Judgment rendered in the sum of $750 with interest and costs of action.

Julius Kirschburg vs. J. S. Bowker Jr. Order of default entered. Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. vs. E. H. McAlmond. Judgment rendered in the sum of $214.80 and costs.

Cahn, Nickelsberg & Co. vs. E. H. McAlmond. Order of default entered.

Crockett & Garrison vs. Walter M. Burch, Alice M. Burch, Laura E. Peters and Chas. Peters. Order of default entered as to Walter M. Burch and Alice M. Burch.

Crockett & Garrison vs. Walter M. Burch, Alice M. Burch, Laura E. Peters and Chas. Peters. Decree entered against Walter M. Burch and Alice M. Burch.

William Cunningham vs. Anton Gerke. Decree of judgment entered.

William Cunningham vs. Anton Gerke. Order of default entered.

County of Clallam vs. Groveland Improvement Co. Order of dismissal entered.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel S. Irwin. Order entered discharging estate of executor from further liability, and claiming estate of Samuel S. Irwin settled.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Goodwin. Order entered fixing Monday, October 17th, 1892, at the hour of 10 a. m. as the time for the settlement of final account and for hearing petition for distribution.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Goodwin. Order entered finding due publication of notice to creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Goodwin. Entered an order to record orders of probate court, and an order directing notice to creditors.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

The public schools of this city were reopened for the fall term last Monday.

The Republicans opened the campaign at Dungeness Thursday eve.

Enthusiastic meetings were held at Eden and Dry Creek last Friday afternoon and evening and at the Carver school house Saturday night by the Democrats.

Entertainment at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

There will be a special meeting of the city council held tomorrow afternoon.

Frank McDevitt has purchased the Olympian restaurant from Mr. Gee-Meyers.

F. R. Beahan, weather bureau observer at Tatoosh Island, arrived last Saturday morning, to spend two weeks in Port Angeles. His family have been in this city for some time past the guests of Mr. S. Land.

The body of an Indian was found on the spit at the head of the bay last Tuesday. The coroner was summoned and held an inquest. From the report of the coroner's jury it was ascertained that deceased came to his death by drowning.

Secretary T. J. Carrigan, of the board of trade, received a telegram last Monday from Chief Draughtsman Chas. H. Golhring of the United States' surveyor general's office, to the effect that the plats and reports of the survey ervation, were forwarded to Washington of the Port Angeles townsite reslast Monday the 12th inst.

The Republicans have established headquarters in the Clark building.

The band accompanied the Republican candidates to Dungeness Thursday where a demonstration was held in the evening.

Preaching next Sunday morning at the Baptist church by the pastor. Sunday school following the service. In the evening the Sunday school will render the program of the Harvest Home Festival. Everybody invited.

The hop raisers of the Quillayute have began picking in good earnest. The yield will be an average, while the quality will doubtless be A 1. The crop is in no way affected with the hop louse, although the destructive insect has been discovered on the vines.

Next Tuesday evening the [illegible] will be given an entertainment [illegible] house under the auspices [illegible] gational church, by [illegible] San Francisco. The entertainment will consist of readings, in which will be shown the remarkable dramatic power possessed by this woman, who has received the highest recommendation from the press of California.

A Sunday evening with Whittier! You can have an interesting evening of this kind at the Congregational church Sunday night. Special music. In the morning the sermon will be on the subject, "Opening Old Wells."

At a meeting held last Saturday evening in the opera house for the purpose of discussing the advisability of annexing the reservation to the city. The sentiment of the meeting was finally expressed in the adoption of a resolution as follows: "Resolved that we deem it inexpedient to extend the limits of the city until such time that the indebtedness of the city for street and other improvements is definitely settled."

Ladies if you want your suit or wrap stylishly made and perfectly fitted; call on Mrs. Souder. West Front near Oak street (down stairs) two doors from THE DEMOCRAT office.

The general public was highly entertained by a series of lectures delivered by Prof. Seymour on that ever interesting subject, phrenology. While the professor advanced some excellent ideas, his knowledge in the delineation of character seemed very inaccurate, indeed. His attempt to read the peculiar traits of character of several well-known citizens and to outline the pursuit or calling they were best adapted for, was in some instances incorrect, and gave the impression that the lecturer was not as will versed in reading character as he should be.

From the Saginaw, Michigan, Evening News, of the 9th inst, is ascertained the fact that an excursion train, with 100 veterans would leave that city on the following Monday, the 12th inst., which, of course, was last Monday for Port Angeles, Wash. The information was also gathered from that paper that the object of the old veterans coming to this city was to embrace the opportunity offered to acquire title to lots on the government reservation.

There will be a Democratic meeting held at Clallam Bay this evening. The meeting will be addressed by candidates and by other good speakers upon the issues before the taxpayers of the county. A rousing meeting is expected, as Clallam is noted for the large number as well as earnestness of its Democrats.

It is understood that the colony of 100 old soldiers, who are now en route for Port Angeles, will be supplemented by several hundreds more after the presidential election, who do not care to loose their votes.

An outing party consisting of Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Miss Guptill and Messrs. Brumfield and J. Weir Troy, returned from the lakes Friday, where they spent a week most delightfully and profitably.

LEFT FOR ANN ARBOR.

Preston M. Troy Departed Monday to Complete His Law Course.

Preston M. Troy of this place started Tuesday for Olympia where he will visit for a few days, when he will continue to Ann Arbor, Mich., taking his place in the senior law class of the great university at that city.

Mr. Troy has earned a reputation during his vacation at home for his oratory—especially for his political speeches. During the present week he has been speaking every day—he has, in fact, taken a very prominent part in politics during the present campaign, making a very favorable impression, and wielding a great influence by his powerful speaking and logical reasoning.

Mr. Troy will be no unimportant factor in that great Democratic university during the remainder of the campaign.

The good wishes of a host of friends in Clallam county accompany Mr. Troy to his new field of work.

PACIFIC FIRE CHIEFS MEET.

Annual Gathering of Fire Chiefs at Portland.

Chief C. F. Merritt of the local fire department, has returned from the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs, which was held in Portland from the 6th to the 9th inst. inclusive. There were fifty-one chiefs in attendance from the various Pacific Coast towns.

The session was most interesting and instructive. The various methods employed in overcoming fire were discussed at great length, and the most effective means of modern conception was introduced for the instruction and benefit of those present.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: H. M. Lillis, Tacoma, president; B. S. Worsley, secretary; Gardner Gellogg, Seattle, treasurer. The committee appointed on transportation were: C. F. Merritt. Port Angeles, A. J. Coffee, Portland, and W. Y. T. Skank, San Francisco.

The next annual meeting will be held in San Francisco the first Tuesday in September, 1893. In January the president will present each member of the association with a topic on which he is to prepare a short essay for production at the next annual meeting.

Parties being sued for [illegible] save a [illegible] who [illegible] have [illegible] splendid [illegible]

PERSONAL.

F. O. Lamoreux left Monday morning for a two weeks' canvass of the western end of the county in the interest of the Democratic part.

Dr. and Mrs. Carey, of Beaver, arrived on the Garland Tuesday morning, Mrs. Carey being en route to Evertte on a visit to relations and friends. Dr. Carey remained in town several days.

Preston M. Troy left Tuesday morning for Olympia, en route to Ann Arbor where he will resume his law studies.

A. A. Richardson, of Beaver, Democratic candidate for county clerk, has been in Port Angeles for several days.

Messrs. Thomas Malony and R. A. Grimes, left for Tacoma Sunday, where they attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee.

Geo. W. Meagher left Sunday for a business trip to Seattle and Tacoma.

William K. Clark returned Tuesday from a week's visit with relations and friends at Dungeness.

Miss Sara Troy left Tuesday morning for Ellensburg, where she will enter the state normal school.

Dr. F. S. Lewis returned from the lakes Sunday.

Charles Brewster went to Seattle last Sunday, on a brief business trip.

Hans Hansen, Democratic candidate for county commissioner, returned from a business trip to Seattle last Wednesday.

J. S. Coolican, of the Port Angeles Real Estate & Trust company, has gone to San Francisco. The mission of Mr. Coolican, it is understood, is to interest California capitalists in Port Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mastick, Jr., of Junction City, arrived Sunday. They will return tomorrow.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. Dedman took a trip to Dungeness Thursday, returning today.

Horace White went to Dungeness Thursday to attend the Republican meeting at that place.

Frank McDavitt and family returned from Victoria Sunday.

Mrs. Davis arrived Sunday from Victoria, where she has been for the past few months.

Alex. Clark spent a few days here this week.

Thos. Clark, of Dungeness, was in this city Tuesday.

Judge Lane took passage for Clallam today.

A Literary Treat.

A rich treat is in store for all when attend the entertainment to be given by Miss Elizabeth Rowellan in the opera house Tuesday evening September 20th.

This lady comes with excellent recommendations from the San Francisco press. She is just in the beginning of her career, and has already displayed histrionic talent that leads to the prediction of a future the most brilliant. The San Franciscoca Call looks forward to the time when Miss Rowellan will rank witl. Mrs. Charles Kean and Miss Glyn. This entertainment is under the auspicies of the Ladies' society of the Congregational church. That all may have the privilege of attending as the price of admission has been made a low one. Reserved seats will be 50 cents, others 25 cents. Exercises begin 8 o'clock. Tickets on sale

Real Estate Transfers.

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

W L Ketchum to S Brier, lot 11, blk 3, Gales 2nd add.	$ 100
Groverland Improvement Co to A E Davis, lots 6 and 7, blk 28, Dungeness	500
Kellog Land Co to A M Lewis, lot 68, blk 3, lot 123, blk 6, Kellog Land Co plat of Clallam	200
G W O'Brien to K Krouse, lot 115, blk 4, Kellog Land Co plat of Clallam	150
Kellog Land C to K Krouss, lots 63, blk 3. Kellog Land Co plat of Clallam	
A Cultom to F A Brown, lots 39 to 43 blk 17, U P 2nd add	500
W Rohr to S Walkieviez, lots 15 to 18, blk 1, Lieb's add.	1
F L Collett to M E Roberts, lots 33 to 40, blk 3, lots lots 21 to 36, blk 4, Phillip's add	1000
H E Merket to J B Wright, E ½ of S W ¼ S W ¼ sec 29, tp 31, N R 10 west	800
P Keller to C Moran, lots 7 to 12, blk 3, lots 3 to 6, blk 5, Brande's add	1000
M L Cohn, to M Liebnan, S W ¼ of N W ¼ sec 7. tp 30, N R 5, W	1
A L Yakey to J B Yakey, lot 1, E ½ of S E ¼ sec 20, N E ¼ of N E 1-4 sec 29, tp 31, N R 10 west	1500
C L Wilson to J M Wilson, N ½ of N W 1-4 S E 1-4 N W sec 23, tp 30, N R 8 west	1000
F Bourchier to M Cameron, blk K and E, Crow Baker's add, and Urban lot 2, blk 71, tp of Port Angeles	1
E H Foster to O Dean, lot 38, Chicago Park add	85

James Hamilton Lewis.

One of the best and most popular cigars in the state is the James Hamilton Lewis. [illegible] as it should be, and [illegible] who have [illegible] splendid [illegible]

DOINGS AT DUNGENESS.

The Campaign Ball Opened by the Bombing of Republican Guns.

Yesterday will long be a memorable day in annals of Republican politics of Clallam county, for then was opened a campaign which promised fewer gratifying results, and with more difficulties to overcome, more explanations to be made than ever before burdended the g. o. p. The efforts made by their speakers were truly valiant and were received by the crowd of attentive listeners—mostly Democrats, and Angeles Republicans—with the due allowance of salt.

The procession of true and loyal brethren of the faith, from Port Angeles arrived at Dungeness at 6 o'clock p. m., headed by their "hyas tyee" Will R. Gay and the lesser light W. L. Ketchum, seated in a buggy with the folds of the "old flag" falling gracefully, but mournfully over their dusty brows. Behind this patriotic equipage came a four-horse wagon bearing the Gate City band, which was followed by a long line of nondescript vehicles with their precious loads of speakers, upon whose lightest words it was fondly hoped, the attention of listeners would hang in breathless admiration, and hearing, would stretch their credulity to the point of absolute belief.

The members of the band dismounted from the wagon and discoursed sweet music, such as was never before heard in the "new town." An elegant supper was served at the new City Hotel, after which more music was introduced to inspire the orators with wisdom and eloquence, which should have at once won and convinced all, had it but been employed in a better cause.

A large bon-fire was started, which imparted a ruddy glow upon the scene, and, under its mellow influence the widely known Will R. Gay "set the ball a rolling."

Mr. Gay certainly made a very creditable effort, and was loudly applauded by both Democrats and Republicans. With a pleasing voice in the open air, his sentences well clothed and smoothly connected, Mr. Gay proved himself a very entertaining speaker. Had he not introduced such sophistry in regard to protection with which he hoped to delude the too trustful voter, his remarks would have received the unanimous verdict of "Admirable," but alas! such a waste of work in such a cause.

After Mr. Gay, the chairman, Dr. Thompson, introduced Geo. C. Hatch, whose budding whiskers showed a perceptible growth over last month. Mr. Hatch confined his remarks principally to national issues, and failed signally in his attempt to make his hearers believe that foreign merchants and manufacturers are made to support our government by the McKinley tariff. But then Mr. Hatch's heart is in the right place, as everyone believes, and these little errors must be considered as faults of the head and not of the heart.

His Honor, Judge McClinton, followed Mr. Hatch, and was warmly greeted by the crowd, which, by the way, at this time numbered about 150, principally Democrats, unprincipally Democrats, too, as W. R. Hoole thought, when a few leading questions were asked by the devout—in the right cause—Alex Henderson.

The judge apologized in the beginning for the brevity which must characterize his remarks, offering as an excuse that he was but three days off a sick bed, but the good judge was so pleased with the warmth of the reception that greeted him that by din of perseverance he managed to overcome all physical weakness, and strung them out for over an hour.

W. R. Hoole had been reserved as the desert which was to follow the service of coarser viands, and being armed to the muzzel with facts, figures and certificates from the treasurer's office, turned a broadside loose upon the unprotected ranks of the county Democracy (and Thos. Malony) and waited in distressing suspense at his periods, to note the effect of his shots. Did they (he) fall or waiver? No, "nary" a fall or waiver, and Mr. Hoole saw that his good ammunition was wasted, even unto the $5000 shot launched at the auditor's office during '89 and '90.

Mr. Hoole certainly showed himself to be well posted on county finances and his exposition of county matters from a financial point of view was very able, but my goodness, why does he waste his labor in a going and gone cause.

Mr. Louis Williams spoke next, announcing a dance after the speaking, and was followed by His Honor, N. R. Smith, mayor of Port Angeles, who spoke eloquently, but briefly of the general beauties of Republicanism, and Jack Knapman.

It was now 11:45 and Mr. Williams' part of the program was skipped, and all on account of such very brief(?) speeches, so that many there were who were disappointed, and none convinced.

Remember that Harvey sells nothing but the freshest of groceries, [illegible] the cheapest house in town.

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.

A FINISHED WORKMAN.

F. SCHULER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIRST-CLASS tailoring establishments, and years of experience in the business justifies me in guaranteeing a perfect fit.

THE LATEST PATTERNS IN SUITING ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Front Street - Port Angeles, Wash.

Business Locals.

Fisher's Pharmacy the 'Old reliable.'

Canned tomatoes 10 cents at Harveys'.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Smoke Our Candidate cigar. The best in town. At Pendergast's.

A perfect fit guaranteed in gent's clothing at the New York Clothing House.

A large fall stock of gent's women's and children's boots and shoes just received at the New York Clothing House.

Boots and shoes at The New York Clothing House.

Buy your clothing at The New Clothing and get the advantages.

Take advantage of the 20 per cent. discount on Men's, boys, and children's clothing at the New York Clothing House.

Take advantage of the cut in prices in men's, boys and children's clothing at the New York Clothing House.

The New York Clothing House has the only exclusive gent's furnishing establishment in town. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gentlemen's suits made to order at the New York Clothing House. From $20 up. A perfect fit guaranteed.

A 20 per cent discount on men's, boys and children's clothing at the New York Clothing House.

An elegant stock of gent's neckwear at the New York Clothing house.

Perfect fit in Clothing at The New York Clothing House.

Examine the large stock of gent's clothing. At the New York Clothing house.

[illegible] of Port Angeles makes [illegible] now sell [illegible]

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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Merchants Bank of Port Townsend, Plaintiff.
vs. No. 301
Laura A. Meagher, B. B. Meagher and Oliver Wood, 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:

Lots sixteen, [16,] and seventeen [17,] in block thirty-five, 25, in the original townsite of Port Angeles, Washington, together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining: Therefore notice is hereby given, that on

Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1892.

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the North front door of the Court House, in Port Angeles Clallam, county 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 19th day of August, 1892.

WILLIAM B. GOULD,
Sheriff of Clallam Co., Wash.
By W. W. DEDMAN, deputy.

Date of first publication August 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

The First National Bank of Port Angeles, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 288.
Frank A. West, et al, defendant.

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 defendant, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Clallam, state of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

All of the Union Park addition to the town of Port Angeles, according to the plat thereof now on file in the auditor's office of said Clallam county, which said Union Park addition comprises all of the NE (¼) quarter of section two (2), township thirty (30) north of range seven (7) west of the Willamette meridian—containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof,

Together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anyway appertaining against Frank A. West, et al. Therefore notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north front door of the court house in 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 interest costs and attorney's fees, as stated in said execution, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1892.

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

Date of first publication, Aug. 26, 1892.

County Road Notice.

We, the Undersigned, residing in the vicinity through which the following described proposed road will run, hereby **give notice** to all persons concerned, that at the next term of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam county, we will petition said board for a county road in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points, as follows:

Commencing at the residence of J. P. Austin in the NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 28, Twp. 29 North, Range 13 West; thence northerly through sections 21 and 16, and ending at the proposed county road in the center of the SW ¼ of sec. 16, Twp. 29 North, Range 13, West.

Dated the 20 h day of August, A. D., 1892.

J. P. AUSTIN, and 11 others.

Date of first publication, Aug. 26, 1892.

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.

P Angeles, Wasorth., July 22, 1892.

NOTICE.

Poll books for the registration of the qualfied electors of the city, will be closed at the hour of 5 p. m. on September 13th, 1892, and until after the special election, for "annexation," to be held on Saturday, September 24th, 1892.

All electors who have not registered for year 1892, can do so at my office between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

C. K. HUMPHRIES City Clerk.
Port Angeles, Wash., August 18, 1892.

Summons for Publication.

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

Marius Brandt and Albert Winge, Plaintiff
vs. No. 317.
A. S. Going, Harriet Going, his wife, Arthur W. Jones, George A. Cooper, Jennie Cooper, his wife, George Brown, George W. Frye, J. C. Newbury, Edward E. Blackwood, Eliza J. Blackwood, his wife, S. Jones Jr., James O'Neill, Lee Mongkowe, John Packett, George T Parks, Louis McLellan, William Sharp, Defendants.

The State of Washington to the above named defendants.

You are hereby notified that Marius Brandt and Albert Winge plaintiffs, have filed a complaint against you in the Superior Court of Clallam County, holding court at Port Angeles, State of Washington, which will come on to be heard sixty days after the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: Sixty days after the 2nd day of September, 1892, and unless you appear and answer the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1892, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer of said complaint granted.

The object and prayer of said complain is to recover judgment upon two promissory notes aggregating $1773.00 with interest, made and delivered by A. S. Going defendant to plaintiff Marius Brandt and foreclose a vendor's mortgage given to secure said notes by defendant to plaintiff upon the following described real estate, to-wit:

Southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, west half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter all in section five, township thirty, north of range eight west, situated in Clallam County, Washington.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior court, affixed this 31st day of August A. D. 1892.

{SEAL}

WILLIAM K. CLARK.
Clerk.
By FRANK P. FISHER,
Deputy Clerk

Carlisle & Langland, attorneys for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication, September 2, 1892.

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. [illegible] Clallam county [illegible]

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

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,	F. W. Hastings.
Judges Supreme Court	R. O. Dunbar, T. C. Stiles, J. R. Hoyt, T. J. Anders, E. Scott.

The employer knows a majority of his employees and sympathizes with them, but with the millionaire corporations and trusts that now predominate in the "protected" industries this "sentiment" in business is minimized. The manager sits in his office perhaps a thousand miles from his employees, many of whom have never seen him and could not speak his language if they did. There is little opportunity for the cultivation of sympathy in such an arrangement, nor does the manager seek any. Justice, sympathy, love are foreign to his business, which is not run on Sunday school principles. He himself has had to reverse all his Sunday school ideas to become the president of so great a company. He knows that shrewdness, diplomacy, deception, cunning and fraud count for more than honesty, frankness and uprightness in putting a man to the front.

Consumers Never Petition Congress.

The American Economist asks with a great deal of satisfaction, "Will the 'reformer' please tell us why the only petition for free wool came from a few selfish free raw material manufacturers?" and adds as a clincher to this question: "We should think that if the object of the measure were really to provide cheaper clothing for the masses, petitions asking for its passage would have come in from all sections of the country, bearing the signatures of thousands of poor, taxed consumers. But this was not so."

It might be inferred from the way in which the question is put that duties are charged only at the request of consumers and not at the behest of selfish manufacturers. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The effects upon the consumer are spread out over so many, and the myriad of those upon whom the tariff bears most heavily—the poor—understand so little the cause of their burdens that petitions seldom if ever come from this class. It is those who are to be benefited by protective tariffs—rich, selfish, grasping manufacturers—it is these comparatively few who petition congress and send paid attorneys to the lobbies, and who by bribes and threats get the duty that will rob each of the 65,000,000 consumers of but a few cents or dollars, but which will put thousands or millions of dollars into their pockets. For instance, the one-half cent duty per pound on refined sugar is now costing each consumer only about forty cents per year—so trifling a sum to each that no petition against the duty has ever been presented to congress, and yet it means an extra profit of $25,000,000 a year to the eighteen or twenty refiners who compose the sugar trust.

And it is these latter who have always appeared in the lobbies and committee rooms of congress in opposition to any restriction of duty. It is the fear of this trust that now prevents both parties from removing a duty which produces no revenue. The Democratic ways and means committee would gladly remove it, but they believe a free sugar bill would not pass the senate and would only enable the Republicans to "fry the fat" out of this trust during the campaign.

The Economist knows well enough that this is the regular order of proceedings, and hence its pretended surprise is only to deceive its credulous readers.

High Tariffs and Low Wages.

Mr. Harrison claims to be alarmed lest the Democrats cut down the tariff and reduce the wages of American workingmen. It is almost two years since Mr. Harrison and his friends made large increase in the tariff, and wages have been going down ever since. Now Mr. Carnegie, the greatest of the protective tariff lords and Mr. Harrison's chosom friend, is about to cut the wages of his employees almost in two. We suggest that if Mr. Harrison is so anxious about the workingmen he drop a line to Carnegie and the other bosses who have been reducing wages and urge them to divide the McKinley plunder with their employees.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A McKinley Oversight.

Over 5,000 people left New York the other day for Europe. Why didn't Mr. McKinley think to put a plank in the republican platform calling for a tax of twenty dollars a head on every American visiting Europe? Oughtn't we to patronize our own American scenery, and not wander off to Europe merely to get a few cheap suits of clothes?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Electric Bell Call.

One of the patents for electrical contrivances issued from the patent office for an automatic guest call for use in hotels. It consists of a combination of a clock connected through a series of relays and contacts with an annunciator bell system. A guest wishing a call at a certain time has his bell connected with this time strip on the clock circuit; at the designated hour the bell in his room rings for a certain period, or until he stops it.—New York World.

Barbers Use Little Wax Now.

Says a barber: "A thing that isn't used much these days is grease. This store consumed three pounds of it a day ten years ago, and we don't get away with a solitary pound now. I once calculated that 100,000 New York men carried around 150 pounds of wax in their mustaches. This was at the rate of one ounce of wax to forty mustaches."—New York Herald.

The Record of Pigeon Flights.

Major Allatt warns us against some stories regarding long flights by trained pigeons which have been put forth on high authority. It was at his suggestion that an apocryphal tale of pigeons sent out to and returning from the arctic regions, which has even been imposed upon Yarrell, was expunged from the last edition of that writer's "British Birds." An equally false account of a pigeon flying 1,500 miles in America is also extant.

Major Allatt believes the greatest distance pigeons have flown of which we have any accurate record is in the races which have taken place two or three times from Rome to Belgium, a distance of between 800 and 900 miles. But in every one of these cases a very large proportion of birds have been lost.—London News.

Chinese and the Telephone.

According to a telephone authority, the easiest language for telephoning is Chinese. It is principally monosyllables, and is made up of simple rising and falling inflections. German, it seems, is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English.—Yankee Blade.

maintain high prices of their watered stock on the exchange and human sympathy must not interfere.

In small businesses and factories there is still left something of brotherly love.

TO TALK WITH MARS.

M'KINLEY WILL ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT PROTECTION THERE.

"Do Trusts Sell Goods 25 to 50 Per Cent. Cheaper to Foreigners Than in the "Protected Home Markets?" Is Now Ready for the Mars Statesmen.

Apropos of the announcement by Edison that it may be possible to converse with the inhabitants of Mars, when that planet in August approaches to within about 35,000,000 miles of our humble sphere, Major McKinley has prepared a set of questions which he hopes the inhabitants of Mars will kindly answer in time for campaign purposes here this fall. McKinley's absolute faith in "protection," with its reciprocity safety valves, as the promoter of civilization and the forerunner of the millennium has led him to attempt the novel plan of going to Mars for campaign material. The following are some of the questions now ready to fire at the unsuspecting Marsarian statesmen:

I am Major McKinley, author of the McKinley tariff bill—of course you have protective tariffs there? Yes. I supposed so, I wish to ask a few questions in regard to protective tariffs.

Are those big marks which cross the surface of your planet at right angels at intervals of every few hundred miles really canals to facilitate communication and commerce, as our free trade astronomers suppose, or are they immense tariff walls to obstruct trade and foster home industries?

Do you make your tariff walls strong, high and absolutely prohibitive, or do you leave reciprocity holes in the back door for the benefit of foreigners who will open similar "cat holes" in their walls?

Do you put a high duty on wool to make it dear and on tinned plate to make it cheap?

Do you take duties off of sugar because they are taxes upon the consumer and leave them on steel rails because they are taxes upon the foreigner?

I suppose each division on your planet lets in a few foreign goods—just to give foreigners an opportunity to pay its taxes. Can all countries get rich in this way? What ones can?

Do you ever admit that the consumer pays any taxes at all?

Do you encourage manufactures by putting a duty on raw material?

Are your manufacturers grateful for the protection they get, or do you have to "fry the fat" out of them every campaign?

Have you a "Fat Fryer's Guide"—that is, a list of protected millionaire manufacturers like our New York Tribune has published to aid in raising campaign funds?

Do you not find that competition will lower prices faster when restricted to small countries than when spread over the entire planet?

Do your protected manufacturers ever form combines or trusts to prevent competition, restrict production, raise prices, lower wages and bring your whole protected system into disrepute?

Do these trusts then begin to sell goods 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper to foreigners than in your "protected home markets," depending upon the tariff to prevent home consumers from reimporting these goods?

Do you ever aid manufacturers in selling cheaper to foreigners by paying drawback duties—i. e., refunding duties paid on raw materials when such materials are being exported in a manufactured form?

Can you keep the farmers in line by giving them all the bogus protection and shoddy reciprocity they want, while their farms are declining in value and are mortgaged to death?

Do you succeed in getting the people to believe that you are making nearly all of your own tinned plate and employing thousands of American workmen, when you are really making only 1 per cent. of all, and this mostly from imported plates and by imported workmen?

Do you keep men on the free list and succeed in making laborers believe that they are protected by a tariff on what they consume?

Why is it that labor in unprotected industries always gets better wages and has steadier employment than labor in protected industries?

Here in the United States we have protection against the pauper labor of Europe; but, strange to say, in Europe the low wage countries all have protection against the high wage country—England. Have you got a good argument to explain away this apparent inconsistency? Do you have the same trouble on Mars, or do the facts there fit the protective theory?

Is cheapness a curse?

How do you make it appear consistent to encourage inventions to make things cheap and protection to avoid the curse of cheapness?

Wouldn't it be better to destroy machinery, railroads and ships in order to prevent cheapness and to provide more employment for labor?

Is it possible that trade is beneficial—that is, to both parties?

What is your remedy to prevent wage reductions, strikes and lockouts in protected industries like the Homestead works in the midst of a presidential campaign?

Have you ever increased the number of your millionaires more than 10,000 per cent. in any thirty years, as we have done?

Do you allow any but millionaires in your cabinet and senate?

Do the poor there really make laws, or only obey them?

Some of these questions may seem trivial or even silly to your advanced minds, but please do not neglect to reply promptly on that account, for we want to enlighten the free traders here before November, and some of them don't yet understand first principles—such as protection taxes the foreigner.

An active volcano is said to have come into recent existence near the confluence of the Colorado river and the Gulf of California.

At a Fashionable Dinner Party.

Gent (on the right)—The weather, mademoiselle——

Lady—I have already discussed that subject with my neighbor on the left,

Gent (aside)—The mean scoundrel! We had arranged between us that he should talk about the dinner and I myself about the weather.—Humoristische Blatter.

PROTECTION A SHAM.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM DECLARED TO BE A BASELESS SUPERSTITION.

Senator Vest Fires a Volley of One Hundred Tariff Trusts and Two Hundred and Fifty Wage Reductions in Protected Industries at Republicans.

Tariff items of late are not entirely satisfactory to Republicans who worship at the shrine of "protection." The Democrats have boldly declared that the system is a superstition and a sham. The Prohibitionists have done the same, and the Alliance and Labor platform will follow suit.

Something must be done to stem the tide setting in against "protection." Republicans must not be content with trying to refute "free trade" and "Cobden club lies," but must do some aggressive work themselves. Sparred on by such sentiments as these Senator Hale concluded to "force the fighting," and as a prelude to his challenge to the Democrats he recited that at "no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at such high wages and purchasing the necessities and comforts of life at so low prices as in the year 1892."

Then he proceeded to shoot at the wicked Democrats as recklessly as a boy with a new popgun shoots at flies. After firing blank charges at "British Doctrine," "Balance of Trade," "High Prices," "Low Wages," etc., and triumphantly announcing that "The Republicans of the United States gladly accept the issue presented," he sat down ignorant of the fact that every shot had hit a hornet's nest.

Tariff reformers of late have not been satisfied with mere theoretical reasoning, no matter how well founded their theories may be. They have taken the trouble to collect some facts to substantiate their claims. Senator Vest happened to have a desk full of these un-Republican things. He had in the first place twenty-one samples of dry goods, coat linings, women's and children's dress goods, cotton sheets, corduroys, etc., prepared by a big New York merchant, showing that these goods, though the foreign price has declined since 1890, are sold higher here now than then—in some cases 20 per cent. higher.

In the second place he had a few facts in regard to the increased duty on pearl buttons, cutlery, tin plate, etc., and the increased prices on the same. Next he had a list prepared by J. Schoenhof, ex-consul to Tunstall, England, giving the labor cost of producing thirty-nine articles in America and England, the cost in all but eight cases being lower in this country in spite of our higher wages. Then he had a list of 100 tariff trusts, prepared by Hon. John De Witt Warner, of the Reform club. He also had a list of 250 wage reductions, strikes, etc., in protected industries since October, 1890, prepared by the same gentleman.

Loaded with these and other similar facts Senator Vest did some cannonading that silenced the Republican popguns. After he had poured out enough of these facts to fill thirty pages of The Congressional Record, and the smoke of battle began to clear away, Senator Hale found courage to say to Vest that they had trusts in England also, and that "before this debate closes the demonstration will be given to the senate showing his inaccuracy." Vest inquired, "Why not give it now?" But Hale's ammunition was out and he was compelled to retreat, saying, "That was not my original purpose."

Perhaps he will bring more ammunition and renew the battle. Perhaps he will prepare a list of 250 increases of wages in protected industries since the McKinley bill became a law. Perhaps he will write up 100 trusts in England that have raised prices there—often from 25 to 50 per cent.—and that sell goods cheaper to foreigners than at home. Perhaps he will produce several hundred foreign manufacturers and merchants to testify that they are regularly paying our tariff taxes. Perhaps he will be able to show that we are making all of our own tin plate and that the price is lower than ever before. Perhaps he will demonstrate that a duty on moonshine would build up a green cheese industry here. Just now, however, he admits his weakness and lack of facts on these points.

Animals That Do Not Drink.

Darwin states in his "Voyage of a Naturalist" that unless the huanacoes, or wild llamas of Patagonia, drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all. The large and interesting group of sloths are alike in never drinking. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological gardens, Regent park, for fifty-two years without a drop of water. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

"DIFFERENCE IN WAGES" FARCE.

Our Farmers Now Compete with the Lowest Paid Labor on Earth.

Here is food for reflection for the farmer who still thinks he is voting money in his pocket when he votes for "protection." If he will ponder this fact sufficiently he will solve the whole tariff problem. It is quoted from "Recent Economic Changes," by David A. Wells:

"Indian corn can be successfully and has been extensively raised in Italy. But Indian corn grown in the valley of the Mississippi, a thousand miles from the seaboard, has been transported in recent years to Italy and sold in her markets at a lower cost than the corn of Lombardy and Venetia, where the wages of the agriculturist are not one-third of the wages paid in the United States for corresponding labor. And one not surprising sequel of this is that 77,000 Italian laborers emigrated to the United States in 1885."

In other grains and food products and in cotton it is the same. The $1 and $2 and $3 a day labor of the United States competes with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia and often undersells it in its own markets. Thus wheat can be produced in Dakota, where wages are $2 a day, at 40 cents per bushel, though it cannot be produced in Rhenish Prussia for less than 80 cents; but wages there are only $6 per month. As to England, her wheat growers have been driven out of existence by our dear labor and India and Russia's cheap labor.

Such facts as these must settle the question forever with rational minds as to whether or not wages determine cost of production. They did not do so fifty years ago, when high wage Europe was supplying low wage Asia with many manufactured articles. Still less do they do so now, when, with modern machinery and methods, one man or a boy will produce as much as ten men fifty years ago. What folly, then, to say that "on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad." And yet this is the serious declaration of the Republican party in its Minneapolis platform, and it poses as the party of Nineteenth century civilization.

These Republicans persist in shutting their eyes to facts. If McKinley had consulted tables of labor cost in different articles in different countries and had made tariff rates only high enough to put American and foreign goods on a par in our markets as to labor cost, his rates would not have been one-tenth as high as now. But instead of consulting figures he asked the manufacturers how much duty they wished, and, as Congressman Wilson has shown, practically left blanks for manufacturers to fill out; and they often made duties higher than the total cost of production in any country—all for the benefit of the poor wage earner, of course.

Some day the voting consumers will have intelligence and spunk enough to suggest to the manufacturer that it is time for him to remove his hand from their pockets.

Fraudulent Jewels.

Since solutions of aniline dyes possess the property of imparting to genuine jewels as well as glass paste a deep, rich color if left long enough immersed in them, and since they possess also the property of imparting precisely the characteristic color of a genuine jewel, the swindler has it not only in his power to dye cut glass paste, but also inferior cut gems, of the color of a ruby, an emerald or a sapphire, since fuchsine is the handsomest ruby red shade, while bleu de Paris imitates absolutely that of the sapphire, and aniline green that of the emerald.

Such a fraud, however, can be made still more complicated by using genuine off colored rubies, sapphires or emeralds and dyeing them with the correspondingly aniline dyes, thereby raising their value tenfold. It is exceedingly difficult to recognize this fraud, because the color of such a well corroded jewel can no longer be washed off, even with hot water. Only the bleaching power of sunlight might after a time assist in revealing the swindle.—Jewelers' Circular.

How Wade Hampton Used Cigars.

Wade Hampton never smoked cigars in a rational way like the rest of mankind. Instead, he took the cigars as he bought them and crushed them to powder between the palms of his hands and made use of the fragments as the old regime use snuff. The coarse bits were thrown away, and in the military committee room, of which he was so long an occupant, there was always a pile of cigar shavings on the floor beside his chair. The finest cigars in the market were none too good to be treated this way, and more than one genuine cigar smoker has been moved to expostulation as he has seen Hampton dispose of a fine weed in such an unceremonious way.—Kate Field's Washington.

The rapid progress of photography in the discovery on the one hand of new wonders in the heavens, and the revelation on the other hand of many hitherto hidden facts concerning familiar objects upon the earth, is one of the most notable phenomena of this distinctively scientific age.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the line to take

To All Points East and South.

It is the dining car route. It runs through vestibuled trains every day in the year to

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO.

(NO CHANGE OF CARS.)

Composed of dining cars unsurpassed, Pullman drawing room sleepers of latest equipment.

Tourist - Sleeping - Cars.

Best that can be constructed and in which accommodations are both free and furnished for holders of first or second class tickets, and elegant

DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line Connecting with all Lines, Affording Direct and Uninterrupted Service.

Pullman Sleeper reservations can be Secured in advance through any agent of the road.

Through Tickets.

to and From All Points in America England and Europe can be purchased at any Ticket Office of this Company.

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A. D. CHARLTON,
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