THE DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED ENTIRELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

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The Annexation Proposition Prevails by a Decided Majority—Port Angeles a City in Limits and in Metropolitan Advantages.

Port Angeles has taken another stride forward, its citizens have declared for material advancement. The reservation is now within the incorporate limits, and Port Angeles assumes the proportions of a city in fact as well as in name. If there was any doubt in the minds of anyone as to the annexation proposition carrying, that doubt has been completely dispelled with the indisputable evidence of the returns before us, which gives a majority of 70 votes within and 159 without the city.

Now that the limits have been extended, the council will have to establish at least three wards in the territory annexed, so as to provide convenient voting places, and give proper and just representation to its citizens. With the municipal election next December will be the passing of the old and the oncoming of the new government. That will bring an entirely new condition of municipal affairs. While, doubtless, the administration of the affairs of the present government has imposed arduous and multitudinous duties upon the mayor and council that of the new will not be less exacting and complicated. Any person who imagines that the duties of a member of the city government falls lightly upon his shoulders, labors under a sad misappaehension, as it is at best a thankless task—serving the general public without compensation, as an honest, conscientious councilman. But every man should be a patriot, love of home, and reverence of institutions, are traits of character absolute to good citizenship. And if the better thought of the community does not dominate, a deplorable condition of affairs is the enevitable result if government is administered by the vicious, irresponsible element of society. The oncoming city government will have no indifferent task to lay a foundation that must be broad and comprehensive, upon which future generations will build a solid, substantial and prosperous city. Every element essential to the building of a city of great commercial magnitude has been provided, and now it remains with the intelligence, patriotism and genius of man to properly utilize these varied resources, and thoughtfully direct the destinies of the Gate City of Pacific's inland sea.

The past has not been as productive of results as the most sanguine anticipated, but the future is radiant with promises of marked advancement and marvelous development. Every citizen should do his duty thoughtfully and with that degree of intelligence productive of good results and the result, will be manifold.

Just watch Port Angeles grow. It is on the broad highway to greater commercial importance.

His Record.

In the committee on resolutions of the Democratic state convention at Olympia, the Hon. H. J. Snively introduced and had inserted in the platform resolutions demanding the passage of a bill regulating rates and fares on railroads and an anti-Pinkerton bill, besides the plank condemning Laughton's vetoes of the Wasson bill, the railroad fence bill, the bill to compel railroads to make connections with one another at suitable points, the imposing a tax on coal companies and others which the Republican acting governor vetoed in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Truly this is a remarkable stand for a Northern Pacific attorney to take. But the Republican press is never worried by a slight anomaly like this.—Colfax Commoner.

Dr. Baker, Dentist, of Port Townsend, has opened an office in Port Angeles. Rooms over G. V. Smith's office.

COUNTY NEWS.

Interesting Paragraphs From the County Press.

Clallam Bay Record:

Hoppicking on Fork's Prairie has engrossed the minds of everbody and the yards present a motley crew of Indians and white, and one negro. Ugly men and good looking men, thin men and fat men, poor men and rich men all picking hops. Old men and young men, short men and tall men, boys, women and girls. The happiest men are the owners of the yards. They expect to get at least $500 per acre for the crop.

***

Hans Hansen, Democraric candidate for county commissioner was here last week and stated to the Record in regard to his published statement that there was no good harbor between Port Angeles and Gray's Harbor that he had no intention of slighting any of the ports along the straits but had in view at the time of writing his statement the coast line from the cape to Gray's Harbor, a stretch of shore line 150 miles in length. He says the people misunderstand him when they think he would intentionally injure any section of Clallam county. He wants it to be understood that he is for the general prosperity of all sections and believes East Clallam to be the natural outlet of a big scope of country reaching clear to the Quilayute valley. Mr. Hansen will shortly publish his views regarding Callam Bay and tributary country.

***

There will be a newspaper established on the Hoh river at Bogachiel postoffice in the near future by T. W. Lewis, an old newspaper man of Seattle, who has a claim in the Hoh valley.

***

Port Crescent Leader.

Judge W. H. Rowan, of Clallam Bay, had a narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday. His canoe was overturned in the heavy surf and the Judge was rescued with difficulty from the waves.

***

Deputy United States Surveyor F. E. Semon, starts to-morrow (Saturday) on the survey of township 30 N. R.10 West, south of Twin. He is late in getting into the field but hopes to complete the work before the winter rains set in.

***

Tye Democratic county condidates held a meeting in East Clallam last Friday night and at Gettysburgh Saturday night. They were at the Markham House Sunday and drove to Port Angeles in the afternoon. The party consisted of the following pleasant gentlemen: Judge L. M. Lane, Messrs. C. E. Malletee, A. A. Richardson, W. M. Redwine, John W. Troy, E. A. FitzHenry and R, A, Grimes. They are having a delightful tour. We hope to see them later

***

The post office department has established a post office at A. H. Moore and Co's. store in the Solduck valley and appointed A. H. Moore postmaster. The new office is called Wincton and will be opened in about three weeks.

***

The government telegraph line is to be moved from the beach to the new county road between Port Angeles and Port Crescent.

***

Beacon:

On Sunday last while Messrs. Tom Baker and R. K. Reynolds were returning from Port Williams in a buggy, an accident occured that resulted in the dislocation of Mr. Reynold's hip. While coming down a hill the horse became unmanageble and in plunging about threw the buggy against a tree throwing Mr. Reynolds out with the above serious result. He was brought to his shop by Mr. Baker and immediately attended to by the doctor. It will be several weeks before Mr. Reynolds will recover.

***

On Tuesday next Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cays, Miss Emma Cays and Messrs. Arthur and Elam Cays will leave for Cassopolis, Mich., where they will spend the winter.

Really Amusing.

It is really amusing to see the frantic efforts of the Republican press to convince the voters that the Democrats are in an unholy alliance with the Northern Pacific in this election. With McGraw, Hunt, Allen, Wilson ane Doolittle on the one side, and Voorhees, Snively, Ronald and James Hamilton Lewis on the other the proposition is a very funny one. The Northern Pacific railroad has never shown a disposition heretofore to favor the Democracy and it will fight them in every way possible under their present leaders as it has done in the past. —Colfax Commoner.

As a Matter of Course.

The woman who first shoots her admirer in the stomach and then sues him for damages to her affections lives in Chicago, of course. She could not have been produced except by a town that derives its sense of the fitness of things from Colonel Jo. Medill's tariff editorials and phonetic spelling—St. Louis Republic.

Snively, the fearless, outspoken champion of the peoples' cause is growing in popularity and public favor every day. His election is only a question of majority

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT.

A PITEOUS PLEA.

John L. Reads the Handwriting on the Wall.

RIDICULES THIRD PARTY,

And Bitterly Scores the Democrats—Claims all the Credit for the Satisfactory Adjustment of the Townsite Reservation Question.

Monday evening Congressman John L. Wilson and candidate for re-election entertained a large, representative audience at the opera house, by one of his matchless, immitable contortionist exhibitions, that so amuses, delights and convulses an audience.

Chairman Gay, mindful, doubtless, of the dismal failure of the mass meeting gone before, approached his audience with commendable caution, tact and deplomacy. It was certainly a piece of extraordinary tact to have the male quartette precede the speaker, as it does appear, for some reason or other, a Port Angeles audience is not easily moved with conviction by the average Republican campaign orator, or readily accept the sophistry, inaccuracies of speech, lapses of history, these would-be public instructors so recklessly indulge in. But music, the poet of old tells us will even "charm the savage breast," therefore as the sweet, well-rounded, clearly and harmoniously uttered tones played upon the enraptured audience in sweetest cadence, the effect was magical, the singers had done their part, the audience was lulled into complete complaisancy. Was this not a master stroke of diplomacy? Chairman Gay thought so. As the last sweet note of the singers had died away, Chairman Gay introduced the only John L. Wilson, who for two hours and a half with pardonable pride told his constituents of the wonderful amount of work he had performed, how much good he had accomplished and his inordinate desire to again represent them in congress.

In an outburst of eloquence the speaker paid a high tribute to the Republican party for the freedom of the slaves, and with impassioned words commended it for having secured to all classess, irrespective of color or previous condition of servitude, the right of franchise, but studiously avoided mentioning the atrocious attempt of the dominate party to pass that infamous law, the force bill, a measure that aimed directly at the right of the people of the states administering their local affairs. Of this iniquitous piece of Republican legislation the speaker said not a word. The speaker again reviews his prodigious labors in congress and beseeches voters to remember John L. Wilson.

Of Benjamin Harrison and his administration he touchingly alluded to. As well as the Minneapolis convention. But he had nothing with James G. Blaine and his reciprocity clause.

With another piteous plea to vote for John L. Wilson, the speaker dives into the money question. Believed in honest money, but franking admitted that he did not know much about the subject. Realized that there was a contraction of the currency, but regarded that as one of the manifold blessings of a Republican administration. Ridiculed the position of the Peoples' party on the financial question, condemning it as visionary and impracticable. Told them the way to get money was to go to work, practice economy and industry and their discontent and imaginary grievances would disappear.

He again tells the audience that he really wants to be elected, as he likes his job, and then declared, that, whether or no, he would be elected.

In an indiscreet moment he mentioned Grover Cleveland's name, which provoked a storm of applause that was prolonged for several minutes. It is almost needless to add that the speaker very cleverly refrained from again referring to Matchless Grover.

Referred to his successful labor in securing appropriations for surveys of public lands. Claims to have done more than any of his predecessors, the reason for which he, of course, failed to give. During the four years of his public service the demand has been greater, more urgent for appropriations for the survey of public lands than ever before, as during that period a greater area of the public lands of the state has been settled upon. As a servant of the people of this state it certainly was his duty to represent their wishes in securing appropritions for this parposes. And because the public domain was not settled upon, and there existing no demand for the survey of the same, during the public service of his predecessors, is no reason why they would not be as vigilant and thoughtful of the interests of the people as he claims to have been when the opportunity presented.

Again reminding the audience that John L. Wilson was in the field for congress, he proceeded to laud himself for what he had accomplished for the squatters on the Port Angeles townsite reservation. If the writer's memory serves him correctly, the honorable Mr. Wilson treated the petitions of the squatters with a great deal of indifference, and his action was so extremely characteristic of dilatoriness that the Squatters' Association was absolutely forced to send a delegation to Washington comprising Messrs. J. S. Coolican, Norman R. Smith, of this city, and Mr. Young, of San Francisco, to plead for and urge immedaite action in the matter.

The condition in which these gentlemen found the bill providing for the sale of the reserve lots, was as nearly one of chaos as possible. Their action was not appreciated by Mr. Wilson, either. And he told them so, too. But undaunted hey ignored his sneering taunts and with a determination and perseverance that was heroic, they labored untiringly until their efforts were crowned with success.

The praiseworthy effort of these gentlemen is not, as yet, appreciated or even admitted by Mr. Wilson. With natural selfishness he claims all the credit, and in his allusion to the question did not even mention the names of the delegation, or apparently appear aware of these gentlemen's existence. Mr. Wilson may be, and doubless is, a great—a very great man—in fact is so fully impressed with his importance that he seems to entirely forget that others as well as he are entitled to credit and consideration for service in aiding the advancement of this great commonwealth. It certainly came with ill-judgment, and lack of good sense, in the speaker presuming upon the ignorance of citizens of the true status of this question. Mr. Wilson, they know you too well, they are too familiar with your methods. They are fully aware that you opposed the townsite reservation bill. And if the Port Angeles delegation to Washington dare to speak the truth, they will admit that one of the greatest obstacles they first had to overcome was John L. Wilson. True, when Mr. Wilson realized longer opposition was suicidal, he joined hands with the delegation. If the squatters are indebted to anyone for the favorable turn in the career of the townsite bill that obligation is due the delegation and not Mr. John L. Wilson.

Proceeding, the speaker uttered the following good Democratic doctrine: "The only way you can put money in the peoples' pocket is to save it for them."

Yes, this is the old, old story. But how ill it becomes an apostle of Republicanism to utter these truths. With increasing taxation, profligate extravagance in the administration of government, the outlook for the masses saving anything under Republican rule is not very promising.

Mr. Wilson favored getting all you could honestly, but his text was to get it anyhow.

His attempt to prove Democrats responsible for excessive appropriations in the late congress was very feeble, indeed. The real cause for such large appropriations was, as Mr. Wilson understands, and must admit if he be honest, the large appropriations provided for by the former Republican congress, expenditures for the most part that could not be curtailed or cut off, without serious consequence. The retrenchment demanded must come after the Democrats have been permitted to properly adjust expenditures upon a strictly economical basis.

With the audacity of a reckless spirit Mr. Wilson again plunged into the monetary question. Told the Peoples' party followers that they were idlers. Money is only obtained by those who labor for it. Cheap money was a fallacy. Told them they must stop agitatiag and go to work. He said farmers were never suspected of having much money. Said he was most emphatically in favor of sound money. Then feelingly alluded to his conscience—whatever that is from a Republican standpoint.

Here followed an interesting discussion or dialogue between the third partyites and Mr. Wilson, greatly to the disgust of Republicans and amusement of Democrats, which exhibited to excellent advantage the pugilistic tendencies of the speaker, for which he has hitherto frequently been credited. He did not appear to take kindly to their incredulity. Thought it very strange, indeed, that they did not accept every statement he made as true to fact. With him it seemed an unpardonable offense for anyone to question his position, although he affected to enjoy it.

He regarded the tariff question as a cold business proposition that protects the few and discriminates against the many.

Had to, of course, commend Commissioner Peck, whose treachery, garbling of statistics, suppression of figures, has made him the subject of criticism and denounciation by the Republican as well as the Democratic press.

Thought Boodler McGraw representative of progressive Americanism, and wound up with a final entreaty to vote for John L. Wilson. And thus the passing of Washington's only John L.

THE DEMOCRAT.

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JOHN W. TROY.....Editor

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

MR. HOOLE'S statements as to county finances, do not go down.

THE Republicans are on the defensive. A poor defense they are making.

The local Republican campaign is one of explanations (?) and such explanations!

IF you want the funds of Clallam county expended as in the past taxpayers. vote for the candidates who say the expenses cannot be reduced.

THE position of the Democratic party is to make taxation as light as possible. The Republican party maintain a position diametrically opposite. Which will the voters endorse?

A COMMON sense collection tax law is what the Seattle Telegraph urges for the state of Washington. And the grand chorus of burdened taxpayers, with one acclaim, endorse the position of the Telegraph.

THE Republicans defend and approve the policy of the present Board of County Commissioners. Consider this, citizens, with its 'Burlingame trail," record before you cast your ballot.

THE cost of running expenses of Clallam county, 1890—less than $15.000. Cost of running expenses of Clallam county—nineteen months of 1891-2—(not including Burlingame trail)—more than one hundred thousand dollars.

IN declaring for annexation, the citizans of the Reservation have placed themselves on record as positively imbued with the spirit of advancement. Public spirited and with a comprehensive grasp of material demands of the hour, citizens of Angeles are well on the broad highway to prosperity and greater commercial importance.

THE question of oppressive taxation is one with which taxpayers of Washington have become quite familiar. Together with high taxes is the expensive method of collecting delinquent taxes, provided by the last Republican legislature, both of which are unjustly and unnecessarily burdensome. The Democracy of the state are on the record against this vicious legislation. Is it not worthy of your support?

THE local Board of Trade appears to be awake to the interests and to the welfare of Angeles. Properly and intelligently conducted. this organization has a powerful influence for good. It must, however, be conducted upon a broad comprehensive basis, eliminating entirely any spirit of envy, narrowness or jealousy. And above all it must be representative—its membership including every business man in the city. Purely it is an organization of business men, united for the materal welfare of the entire community.

As the campaign advances, the prospects for Democratic success, all along the line, becomes—if possible—brighter and more reassuring. The people throughout the country fully realize that a change is necessary. They have demanded reforms of the dominent party, and their demands have been treated with utter indifference. Patience taxed to the uttermost point of human endurance can no longer withstand the enormous oppression, the iniquities, vicious Republican legislation has inflicted. It is a general uprisal, a tidal wave that will surely sweep the Republican party from power.

CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance has been given to the people. And an able, masterly document it is. In a clear, comprehensive manner, he reviews the issues of the present campaign. Mr. Cleveland keeps steadily in view the cause of the masses. He again declares allegience to those principles of Democracy upon which most secureiy rests a government of the people, and by the people. His idea of patriotism is a condition that represents, protects and fosters the interests of all classes alike. Is it a wonder then that a statesman of his high character should so vigororously denounce the system of protection that afford protection only to the rich, while it discriminates against the poor.

THANKS, BROTHER STRONG.

The Whatcom Independent has the following kind words for the editor of this paper:

John W. Troy the bright young editor of the Port Angeles DEMOCRAT, pays a high tribute to the newspaper men who attended the Democratic state convention at Olympia, but modestly overlooks himself.

As one of the secretaries of the convention Mr. Troy performed his arduous duties to the satisfaction of all. and as a member of the Clallam county delegation did yeoman service for his county and her candidate for state land commissioner, Dr. F. S. Lewis, as well as James Hamilton Lewis, for governor.

Mr. Troy is the Democratic candidate for auditor of his county, and deserves to win, as doubtless he will.

THE DEMOCRAT.

With this number THE DEMOCRAT completes its first year under the present editorial management. A partial review of the paper's record at this time will not be amiss.

We asked, a year ago, only that THE DEMOCRAT be judged on its merits. A doubled subscription list, an increased advertising patronage during dull times, and letters and words of approval and encouragement received from all parts of Clallam county. in fact, from all over the state of Washington, taken with numerous compliments of the state press, leads the editor to believe that the judgment has been one of approval.

THE DEMOCRAT takes pride—pardonable we hope— in refering to its year's record.

It has unceasingly labored for the advancement of the material interests of Clallam county, with no little success.

On everything of public importance, it has been as nearly democratic as its editor knew how to make it, but has not hesitated to condemn trickery or deception when found in the Democratic party—the party that it sincerely believes to most nearly represent the grand underlying principles of true Democracy. Its position on the great national contest between Cleveland and Democratic reform on one hand, and Hill and machine politics on the other, clearly proves this.

On local matters, THE DEMOCRAT has always taken a decided stand—and that for the people. In the first issue, it urged the county commissioners to require Contractor Burlingame to complete the now infamous "Burlingame trail" according to specifications. It pointed out defects in the work to the commissioners. That the people could understand what was required it published the specifications. It—and who says not rightly—denounced the commissioners when they refused to comply with their positive duty.

When the county commissioners declared war upon our public schools by proposing to take their revenue from them. THE DEMOCRAT opposed them so vigorously that they were compelled to abandon their crusade. For this, many lasting words of praise were bestowed upon the paper by Superintendent Dorsey and the people generally.

But the great fight of THE DEMOCRAT has been made against extravagance, waste and favoritism in county affairs. This fight was commenced early in its history by first pointing out and urging the necessity of economy. Later, when it became apparent that the county officers would not heed, it began a fight for their rejection and condemnation by the people. This fight is still on. Despite protest and pleading the county administration has madly rushed from bad to worse. Public funds have been ruthlessly squandered. Favorites have been fostered, petted and fattened. No heed has been paid to the people, whose public debt has been increased to the utermost limit.

This is wrong. It is a wrong THE DEMOCRAT has undertaken to assist the people to remedy. It sees but one way to do it. It is to fittingly rebuke the party that is responsible for it. This is not partisanship, but a simple duty as a newspaper interested in what concerns the people.

This must be done. To do it will require the active co operation of every lover of home, of justice and of truth.

THE DEMOCRAT'S duty is to educate, the people to act. That none may be in darkness, that its part of the duty may be fully fulfilled, THE DEMOCRAT now offers to send a free copy to every voter in Clallam county from now until after the election. The names and post-office address of every voter in the county not now a subscriber to the paper is desired that this may be fulfilled.

The Republican ring county ticket must be defeated.

NO ECONOMY IN THEIRS.

The Republicans say the offices cannot be run as cheap as has been promised by the Democrats. The Democrats pledge themselves that they will do it. Citizens, is there a candidate on the Democratic ticket that is not a man of his word? Is there a candidate on the ticket who is not competent?

There is not a man in the county but will answer both questions in the negative. Then, do you not want the affairs of Clallam county run on an economical basis? Are you not entitled to this? If so, it stands by the words of the Republicans themselves that there is but one way to get what you are entitled to. That is by electing the party that is pledged to give it to you and defeating the party that would deceive you by making you think it is impossible to run them on that basis.

This open opposition to economy by Republican candidates, shows that they think the people care not for their own.

WILL APPEAR IN THE CANVASS.

Judge Lane recently wrote to Judge Allen of the firm of Allen & Powell of Seattle, inquiring what part the candidates for Superior Judges of that place were taking in the canvass and received the following reply:

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24th, '92.

L. M. LANE, Esq., Port Angeles, Wash.—DEAR SIR:—Yoursof the 21st inst., received. The Democratic candidates for judges of the Superior court, have not as yet taken an active part in the canvass. I am informed, however, by one of the executive committee, that the condidates who are not occupied on the bench will take part in the canvass. This committeeman further stated that he understood that the Republican candidates who are not occupying the bench are making an active canvass. We both conclude that we saw no reason why they should not. It is as much their duty to assist in canvassing, and to appear before the people, as it is of any other of the candidates, and in this county they will doubtless do so.

Very Truly Yours,
JOHN H. ALLEN.

Death of a Respected Citizan.

A telegram received last Tuesday, announced the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. J. W. Weir, in the hospital at San Francisco, last Tuesday.

For some months past, Mr. Weir has been in frail health, and his physicians advised a change of climate as his only possible hope of recovery. Acting upon the advice of his physicians, he left Port Angeles last July, accompanied by Mrs. Weir and his brother-in-law, Mr. B. T. Smith, for Paso Robles, Cal., where they remained for some time. Receiving no relief, the attending physicians advised that he be removed to the hospital at San Francisco, where he could receive better treatment. The change was made and the very best treatment the city afforded was received, but the case was beyond the skill of the physcians and the patient gradually passed from all earthly moorings,

Deceased was one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Clallam county. A pioneer citizen, he was closely identified with the early settlement of the county. A man of high character, he had the confidence and the respect of the entire community.

The Royal and the Soldiers,

Army and Navy Journal.

During the last year, including the March contracts recently awarded, the Royal Baking Powder Company has supplied over 212,000 pounds or 106 tons of baking powder for the United States Government and its Army and Navy officers

For many years the Government has given its orders for Royal Baking Powder in preference to all others, it being found superior to all others in strength and purity by the official examination, and the only Baking Powder that will keep and retain its strength in the various climates to which it is sent by the Department.

From Secretary Noble.

The following telegram which explains itself was recently received by Secretary Carrigan of the local Board of Trade:

WASHINGTON. D. C. Sep. 27, 1892.

M. J. Carrigan, Secretary Board of Trade:— Survey of Port Angeles townsite reserve expedited. Depend upon earliest consideration until completed.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT, terms $2.00 per year.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' WAGES.

They Must Be Reduced—Astonishing Greed of the Manufacturers.

The great American manufacturers of tin plate are showing their hands sooner than was expected, even by the greatest skeptics of "protection." It was announced from Pittsburg, June 17, that—

"At the conference between the tin plate manufacturers and the scale committee of the Amalgamated association this afternoon, the latter were astounded at a call for a reduction of wages of the most highly skilled classes of workmen in the tin plate and sheet iron industries.

"This call for a reduction is in the face of the assertion of the manufacturers that the tariff put on tin plate by the Fiftieth congress was necessary in order that good wages might be paid American workmen."

Think of it! Wages to be reduced so soon in this great "infant" industry. The foreigners, imported by Niedringhaus and others to work in an "American" industry at "American" wages, are asked to accept lower wages. This ought to be the straw that will break "protection's" back, but perhaps the matter can be patched up by the manufacturers who are never backward in coming forward with excuses for lower wages. This same dispatch says that "David B. Oliver, C. Zug, J. H. Laughlin and other leading manufacturers urged the acceptance of the manufacturers scale on account, they said, of the depressed condition of the iron trade," just as if iron was not also heavily "protected" and therefore entitled to be in a "booming" condition.

It was only on June 2 that the "Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers," the "Tinned Plate Manufacturers' association" and the National Association of Galvanized Sheet Iron Manufacturers" held meetings on the same day, in the same room, and elected the same secretary. Those who know anything about the matter know that the duty on tin plate has been kept up and raised to benefit not the tin plate makers, who have never before existed, but the sheet iron and steel men, both of whom have been making enormous profits out of the duty on tin plate, which has kept up the price of steel sheets and of galvanized iron for roofing purposes. It was not strange, then, that they met together and formed this three headed trust, or monster. The iron and steel manufacturers agreed to reduce wages in their lines an average of 15 or 20 per cent. It was generally believed that the tin plate men would not dare to exercise their united power to reduce wages, at least until after election, or certainly until the tin plate bill had been discussed in congress: but their greed and their "gaul" has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

These "McKinleyized" and "trusted" industries consider it their especial privilege to worry wage earners and consumers. What do they care for the feelings or sentiments of the people? They announced on June 2, 1892, "that prices will not be touched on in any way." And yet The Iron Age of June 16 says that the prices of sheet iron have been advanced and that the prices of galvanized iron are firmer, and in a few instances higher.

Hatmakers Done with Protection.

At a mass meeting of the Cloth Hat and Capmakers' union in New York on June 15, over 700 men, representing twenty-six out of the thirty shops in the city, discussed the grievance of wage reductions. It was said that during the last year several reductions in their wages at different times have made a total reduction of 70 per cent., and that during the past four months of the year the best men have been unable to earn more than six dollars a week. They will make an effort to get wages back above starvation point.

Pitiable as is the lot of these men, it is no worse than that of hatmakers elsewhere in this country since the McKinley bill came their way. A few years ago the hat factories of Bloomfield, Watsessing and East Orange, N. J., were prosperous and gave steady employment to hundreds of hands, nearly all of whom voted for "protection." The almost prohibitive duty on hatters' raw materials has caused the business to dwindle, until now no mill in Bloomfield is running on full time, and many of the employees have sought work in other businesses. The hatters, being intelligent men, have become enthusiastic tariff reformers and are preparing to form a Cleveland club.

A Nut for McKinley to Crack.

Mr. McKinley made his notorious old tariff speech over again at the Minneapolis convention. He is still pretending that the foreigner pays the tariff taxes and that protection simply taxes "the products of other nations" instead of the products of our own. Mr. McKinley, however, has never answered the question put to him by The World over and over again: Why is it if the foreigners pay the tariff taxes that the Fifty-first congress was content with spending a billion dollars? Why did it not lavish more of the foreigners' money on the people of this country? Why did it not wring a more splendid sum out of the manufacturers and merchants of Europe for the payment of the government's expenses and the Republican party's extravagance? How can Mr. McKinley excuse this self restraint, which still leaves some of the public burdens to be borne by Americans? Will he not answer the question now that he has repeated the proposition? Moreover, he might tell the country why he even refrained from raising enough to make up the deficiency caused by the extravagance of the congress in which he was the leader on the floor of the house of representatives.—New York World.

What college crew would attempt to win a boat race with half of their oarsmen rowing in one direction and the other half in the other direction? And yet we expect to secure commerce by putting bounties on shipping to encourage trade while we have taxes and duties on imports and shipping to restrict trade. Verily some of our statesmen are pulling at their boot straps and wondering why they don't lift themselves.

Burns in Bohemian.

Burns in Bohemian has a curious sound, but no less an enterprise has been undertaken by Professor J. D. Sladek, the editor of the Prague newspaper Lumir, then a translation of some 150 of the songs and ballads of Burns into Czech. This version is shortly to be published by the Royal Academy of Science and Letters in Prague. In every instance the Bohemian translator has preserved the metrical form of the original, an extraordinary feat of skill and patience.—London Athenæum.

AGRICULTURE AND POLITICS.

New England Farmers Abandon Their Fields Because of the Tariff Tax.

Our civilization rests upon agriculture. To it every strong state must look, not only for bread, but in large measure for men who are to uphold its society. We have won and maintained our institutions in peace and war by the aid of the sturdy citizens who were born and bred upon farms; therefore it is the first duty of our legislators to take care that the laws do not endanger the prosperity of those who till the soil.

The present condition of agriculture in New England shows clearly that the protective tariff is harmful to the interests of the farmer. Thirty years ago this part of the United States contained thousands of small farms, which are now abandoned. In every neighborhood we see these deserted homesteads falling in ruins and their fields returning to forests. The traveler in these districts feels that some great plague has fallen upon the people. Thus in the towns of Tisbury and Chilmark, in Dukes county, Mass. more than three-fifths of the farmsteads of thirty years ago are now deserted. On one tract of 1,200 acres, where formerly stood twenty-two farmhouses, only eight remain, and the greater part of the fields has grown up in brushwood. Several of the New England states have been led to the extraordinary measure of making a census of their abandoned farms, with the hope that foreigners might be induced to buy them. Although these lists are imperfect, in that they take account only of those places where the houses and fields are still fit for use, the results are startling. They show that the small farmer is rapidly being driven from the land which for centuries had maintained his forefathers in prosperity. The census of 1890 shows a loss of population in 930 rural towns in New England.

One reason why the small farmers have been driven to abandon their fields is found in the fact that the protective tariff greatly increases the expenses of their households. In a family of five persons engaged in farming, and living with strict economy, at least $350 has to be spent for clothing, household utensils, farming tools and the materials which are used in repairing buildings and fences. On the average more than fifty dollars of this sum is due to the protective tariff. This tax is great enough to make a life and death difference in the struggle of a man who has to depend for his success on his own strength and the natural resources of a small tract of ordinary New England land. With that amount of money on the right side of his account he can support his family and put by something for his old age. Without it he must fail.

When the system of the protective tariff was begun the farmers were promised that the manufactories which it would induce would afford them a high priced market for the products of their fields. This theory has proved to be utterly in error, except in the case of the market gardens near the great cities which are owned by men of capital and tilled by hired labor, no part of our agriculture has had any considerable advantage from the establishment of factories in New England. It is now made clear by experience, as it is evident from reason, that the price of our soil products is determined by the market rates of European countries where our surplus is sold. The notion of the advantages of a home market is shown by the facts to be fallacious. Instead of being a blessing to the small farmer, the tariff is a curse which stealthily works for his ruin.—Professor N. S. Shaler in New England Tariff Reform Almanac.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Success of the Fight Against Oppressive Taxes Due to Newspapers.

A little over four years ago, when Grover Cleveland sent to congress his now famous tariff reform message, there was no organized agitation against the imposition of the tariff taxes which, even then, before the McKinley bill was concocted, lay with oppressive weight upon nearly every industry and upon nearly every article of general consumption by the people. Here and there a bold champion of fair play raised his voice against the filching system, and there was an undercurrent of resentment against it, but no great manifestation was made. When President Cleveland sent in his plucky challenge to the supporters of high taxes and placed himself at the head of the sentiment demanding reform, the situation rapidly began to change, and, as was said at that time, the whole country was transformed into a debating school. In the progress of the debate since 1888, the allied forces of monopoly have received some pretty hard knocks and have lost ground steadily.

Very much of the success of the fight against oppressive taxes has been due to the systematic publication of the plain facts about the tariff question. The newspapers have spoken boldly. Men who had been handicapped in their businesses for years by the tariff came out and said so. When the effect of the high tariff taxes upon different productive occupations came to be considered, something like the full effect of such legislation could be realized. Since 1888, the Reform club of New York has been publishing the results of careful investigations as to how far each of the various leading industries of our country have been affected by the tariff laws, and in what manner. Besides explanations of the interests of the general farmer and laborer, they have published brief essays upon the iron and steel industry, copper and brass, coal, salt, dairy farming, wool, grapes, sugar, pottery, glass, wall paper, hats, gloves, etc. So far as their means would allow they have distributed, and are still distributing, these all over the United States. They have also carried on an aggressive agitation by means of joint debates, nonpartisan addresses and in other ways. A recent report of the work of this organization gives details of the work done in over a dozen states of the Union and their plans for the great contest of 1892.

Aged, but Vigorous.

The Rev. Elijah King, aged eighty-nine years, an energetic Baptist preacher of the old school, which surmounted every obstacle, walked from Parkham to Wellington—7½ miles—the other day to attend a quarterly meeting. If that doesn't illustrate old time religious vigor we should like to hear of a case that does.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Tuberous begonias for winter use must be kept in a cool, dry place until they insist on growing. When they refuse to longer remain dormant pot them and let them grow.

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AT THE
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THE DEMOCRAT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

IN THE COURTS.

Grindings of the Superior Court During the Week.

NEW CASES.

C. W. Zimmerman vs. Bessie M. Zimmerman. Complaint filed, summons issued and order of publication entered.

Charles E. Gilmur vs. T. W. Baker. Complaint filed and summons issued.

SUPERIOR BRIEFS.

Leopold Weil vs. D. W. Johnson. Judgment rendered.

Washington Fir company vs. Daniel Pullen and Hattie Pullen. Order entered requiring defendents to send books and open accounts of defendants to plaintiff's attorney for inspection.

The county of Clallam vs. Donald Macleay et al. Order of dismissal entered.

Lydia E. Hamilton vs. Fletcher Hamilton. Order entering default.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of James Heard. Order approving bond of administrator.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Goodwin. Order approving guardian's bonds.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

No services at the Congregational church next Sunday except Sunday school at noon. Services as usual Sunday Oct. 9th.

Mr Hans Hansen of the Quillayute, arrived in the city Tuesday morning. Mr, Hansen reports the Quillayute country gradually improving, while the population is increasing with an industrious and enterprising people.

A side walk has been laid connecting the court house with First street, This is a much needed improvement.

The city Council met Monday to canvass the vote upon the annexation proposition. The result was majorities in the several voting precincts as follows: First ward, 23; second ward, 37; Reservation, 159. A majority was given in every voting precinct for annexation.

At the next regular meeting of the county Commissioners, the Dungeness-Port Angeles wagon road should receive serious consideration. This is the most traveled, therefore the most important thoroughfare in the county, and the Commissioners owe it as a duty to the traveling public to see to it that that highway is made passable during the wet season.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox of Gettysburg are in the city.

Judge L. M. Lane took a trip into the Dungeness country Monday.

The driveway to Morse's wharf has been repaired.

The Rev. W. W. Ferrier is in Seattle. He will return next week accompanied by Mrs. Farrier, who just returns from a prolonged visit with relatives in Indiana.

Mr. Geo. E. Mitchell, of Fairholme, returned home on Monday on the Garland, having been a visitor in this city several weeks, a guest of Mrs. T. J. Carrigan.

Col. Coolican and Dr. Gore, returned Monday from a brief business trip to San Francisco.

The Misses Draper of this city returned Monday from Port Townsend, whether they went to be present at the wedding of their brother, Mr. Chas. D. Draper, which was solemnized in St. Paul's Episcopal church, of that city, on Monday morning. They were accompanied by Mr. Draper and bride, who remained in the city several days visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. R. C. Wilson, of this ciiy, has disposed of the Dungeness Beacon to Mr. G. K. Estes.

Last Saturday the citizens of Port Angeles again declared in favor of advancement.

The Reservation is now within the incorporated limits of Port Angeles.

The Ladies World's Fair Club will give a masquerade ball at the Opera house on the evening of Thanksgiving,

Mr. R, V. Porter, of Beaver, returned from a brief visit to Port Angeles last Monday,

Mr. J. Banks, the dentist, with Dr. Leo Baker, returned Monday from a visit to Tacoma and Port Townsend.

Mr. D. C. Ashmun, left Tuesday afternoon enroute to Saginaw, Michigan, He will be absent from Angeles about 30 days, when he will return with another division of the Soldiers' Colony.

Miss Jennie Crockett and Miss Emma Fenn, left Sunday afternoon for a short visit with friends at Seattle.

Mr. G. K. Estes, the new proprietor of the Dungeness Beacon, was in town several days this week.

Joe Ballinger, of the Dungeness Beacon, was in town this week.

There will be given a song service at the Congregational church Sunday evening, Oct. 9th.

Mr. J. Clump, of Dungeness, the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. E. C. Adams of the Nolton-Adams Hardware Co., Port Townsend, was in town on Wednesday.

There will be a grand ball at Sequim this evening.

Mr. H. B. Crockett, the Democratic war horse, went to Dungeness and Sequim, yesterday

The social hop given at the opera house last Friday evening, under the management of the Ladies' World's Fair Club, was a decided success. Fully forty couple attended the party, and the general expression is that the evening's festivities afforded a most enjoyable time.

There is upon exhibition in the show-window of Mr. Geo. W. Meagher's dry good store, an excellent sketch of the Elwah river (park), the work of Mr. Gustave Kalling. This sketch truly represents, and with that vivid, realistic, conception of the artistic genius reproduces the scene quite true to nature. This sketch will be raffled by the Women's World's Fair Club. Tickets including admission to a dance are only $1. The person fortunate enough to get the winning number will, indeed, secure a prize.

Last Wednesday about twelve of the Soldiers' Colony, left on the Garland for the Quillayute country on a tour of inspection. They will explore that region thoroughly, before their return, and will doubtless locate claims in that land of great promise.

Mr. Smith Troy, returned Thursday from a trip to Townsend.

Major Hooker of Rena, spent several days in the city this week.

Mr. Chas. E. Mallette, left Thursday evening on a brief business trip to Seattle.

The report of the surveys of the Port Angeles, Wash., townsite has received the approval of Secretary Noble with a modification as to the Front line on the bay. The following appraisers have been appointed: Henry L. Wilson of Spokane; M. J Carrigan, of Port Angeles; J. Loring Whittington, of Seattle.

An Important Case.

A great deal of interest was manifested by the public generally in a case brought before Justice of the Peace Burnside last Tuesday, as his decision can not but have an important bearing upon the individual interests of the citizens of Port Angeles.

Upon complaint lodged by L. T. Haynes, Capt. F. G. Wilkin, of the British ship Mylomene, was placed under arrest, having been charged by Mr. Haynes with unloading ballast in water of less than twenty fathoms depth, which is a violation of our statutes. To this charge Capt. Wilkins plead guilty, but in his own defense made some statements which may prove of benefit to Port Angeles.

The day previous to his arrest, Capt. Wilkin was ashore and made diligent search for some officer whose duty it was to assign him to a ballast berth.

There being no harbor-master here, and, not being the possessor of the Washington statutes the captain ordered ballast discharged where his ship was anchored. It is well to state here, that in every other port in the civilized world, as soon as a vessel enters a copy of the laws governing that harbor are put aboard.

The case was continued until the following day, the captain giving bond for his appearance. When upon being called up the case was dismissed without costs to the defendant, which decision gave satisfaction to everyone present.

AT THE COUNCIL.

An Interesting Session—Animated Discussions—Business Transacted.

The regular session of the city council convened last Wednesday, with councilmen McInnes, Bell, Metcalfe, Thompson, Quinn and Peterson present. Councilman Quinn was called to the chair.

McInnes moved that the minutes of September 7th inst., be again read. The motion carried. It appearing that the portion of the minutes that had been omitted by Councilmen Peterson and Thompson be reinserted. The motion carried.

The motion created some little discussion. McInnes objected to minority rule, while Bell and Metcalfe accused Peterson and Thompson of taking "snap judgment." The substance of the discussion was as to whether or not the rule in law governing time should be recognized in parliamentary bodies—i. e., when a meeting is set to convene at any minute of a specified hour, it is an accepted rule of law, that to meet at any time before the expiration of the hour specified, is legal. McInnes maintained that the rule of law was right while Peterson took exceptions to such a position.

City Attorney Hatch urged that immediate action be taken to prepare and pass an ordinance to divide the annexed territory into wards and establish limits of the same, otherwise the citizens of such territory would be disenfranchised, if they were not properly registered within the time provided by the statutes preceding the general election in November.

A motion by McInnes was carried to waive the regular order of business, and proceed at once to the preparing of such an ordinance. Citizens of the annexed territory, who were present, were given an opportunity to express an opinion, as to the just and proper establishment of the boundaries of the wards in the new territory.

City Attorney Hatch expressed the opinion that the new territory should be divided into four wards.

Messrs. Penniman, Burnside and a number of other gentlemen present, expressed opinions upon the question that resulted in the council, on motion McInnes, dividing the annexed territory into four wards with the following boundaries: All that territory from Eunice street to eastern boundary shall be known as the third ward; that territory from Eunice street to Laurel street shall be known as the fourth ward; that territory from Laurel street west to Tumwater street shall be known as the fifth ward and the territory from Tumwater street to the western boundary as the sixth ward.

A petition signed by forty-four citizens requesting that a sidewalk be built from Valley street to Second street, along Second to Tumwater street and along Tumwater street, and to sidewalk up the hill, was passed on motion of McInnes.

Thirteen petitioners requested that our arc-lights be established as follows: One hundred feet east of Tumwater and Second streets; one at or near Mynott's store; one on corner of Band and Sixth streets and one at corner of Band and Sixth streets, and one at corner of Band and Seventh street.

Telegram from secretary of state was read, which acknowledged receipt of plat of annexed territory. It was ordered filed.

The question arose as to whether or not the city engineers were proceeding legally with the preparing of data establishing the grade of the various streets, Councilman Thompson maintaining that the council had never ordered such work done. The discussion resulted in the adoption of the following resolution presented by McInnes: Resolved, that it having come to the knowledge of the city council that Messrs. Pope and Lawler are engaged in preparing a certain city ordinance without the authority of the said council, said Pope and Lawler are hereby notified that no pay will be allowed for the same. The motion carried with no dissenting vote.

On motion of McInnes Councilmen McInnes and Bell were instructed to act in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance providing for an inspection of flues and chimneys.

Petition of property owners for sidewalk on Oak street to north side of Sixth street, referred to street commissioner and street committee.

The council then adjourned to meet Thursday.

Real Estate Transfers.

Following is the list of transfers for the week ending September 30, as furnished by The Clallam County Abstract and Trust Co:

W E Smith to G Armour, lots 1 to 26, blk 1, lot 1, blk 4, Fuca add.	$ 1
A O'Brian to G H Randall. lots 3, 4, and 50, blk 7, P S C C 2nd add	100
W S Chandler to Allen Smith, lot 53, blk 1, 1st div of Chandler & Coolican estate	50
Thomas Eacrett to C J Reilly, lots 14 to 15, blk 11, Sea View add	75
J Gilieron to A W Morganstern, blks 4, 5, 6, P A Development Co 1st add	1
R H Silverthorn to H. L. Smith, lots 2 and 4, blk 5, Crescent add	150
L Kockman to G W Meagher, all blks 22, 27, 30, 2, 15, 18, Ry add	1000
E T Cays to H J Lippsett, ½ interest lots, 13, 14, blk 16, Dungeness ade	850

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

Will R. Gay, who is conducting the Republican campaign in this county, is making an attempt to center the contest on Judge Lane, probably through some personal feeling, and to also keep the fight from the representative, where his interests seem to be mainly centered. Mr. Gay, it will be remembered, introduced Judge Lane in Port Angeles in 1890, to both Democrats and Republicans, as a great criminal lawyer and as having conducted over two thousand criminal cases during his term of office as the prosecuting attorney of Nodaway county, Missouri. In the circular issued by the Democratic Central Committee, a quotation is used from the speech of Hon. D. W. Bryan, in his nominating speech of Judge Lane, where it is asserted that Judge Lane had conducted about fifteen hundred criminal cases during a four year term of office in Missouri. Mr. Gay says he has learned that Judge Lane only sent thirty persons to the penitentiary, and hence it took fifty prosecutions to make one conviction, and that Nodaway county only had three terms of court per year and it would be impossible to handle any such number of cases in such a length of time. These assertions are doubtless made to detract from the ability of Judge Lane as a lawyer. But as the truth has been put to shame by these assertions, we will look into the facts a little and contradict Mr. Gay by evidence furnished by himself.

Anyone knows that no one can be sent to the penitentiary except on conviction for a felony, and that even many felonies are punished by fine or imprisonment in the county jail. Mr. Gay neglects to state that in Missouri justices of the peace have jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor and that in Nodaway county there were thirty-two justices of the peace, whose courts were always open. He also asserts that Judge Lane did not at any time have the assistance of a deputy, which is also untrue. But let us see what evidence Mr. Gay has furnished us in these matters. We find that during Judge Lane's term of office in Missouri, Mr. Gay was editor of a newspaper, the Missouri Agitator, published at Rockfort, Mo. By reference to its files of date February 17th, 1886, we find an editorial from the pen of Mr. Gay, in relation to Judge Lane, in which he says, "Mr. Lane is now on his second term as prosecuting attorney. During his term of office he has uncompromisingly prosecuted violators of the law, during one term of court obtaining over two hundred indictments for various offenses."

In the same article, Mr. Gay quotes from the Nodaway Democrat, the official paper of Nodaway county, the following:

"As an illustration of the very large amount of labor he (referring to Judge Lane) has performed as the prosecuting attorney of Nodaway county, we will state the fact that during the year, 1885, he secured 15 convictions in felonies, 305 in misdemeanors, sent seventeen persons to the penitentiary, and had fines assessed amounting to $7123."

We do not refer to this matter, fearing in any way, that the thin and gauzy story told by this stump orator would be credited for a moment by anyone, for the ability of Judge Lane as a lawyer is too well known in this community, but we simply refer to this matter that all may see how far the truth is buried under the present leadership of the Republican party of this county.

The public address of Mr. Jones, of Seattle, at the opera house last evening, was an able, a clear and a comprehensive exposition of Democratic doctrine. The speaker discussed the issues of the campaign purely from a historical standpoint. The operation of the tariff was very clearly shown to be a tax upon the consumer. The Democratic party, the speaker said, had positively declared against high taxation, while the Republican party attempted to force upon the people an un-American system of taxation that oppressed the consumer— that is, the great masses of American people were taxed to foster and protect the manufacturers or privileged classes. This is all wrong. Any system affording protection to the few and discriminating against or taxing the many is unsound, unjust and unAmerican. THE DEMOCRAT regrets it has not the space at its command to give in this issue the extended notice Mr. Jones' able address deserves.

Capt Quinn, of the schooner Teaser, was in harbor Thursday, en route for the Quillayute, with a cargo of general merchandise for Baxter's store. He will take a return cargo from the wreckage in the Queets river.

Dr. W. T. Strother, recently of this city, but at present a resident of Comox, arrived in the city today.

Quite a number of citizen will attend the dance at Sequim tonight.

The Board of Trade.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trade next Monday night, to which every business man in the city is urgently requested to be present. At this meeting the question of more adequate transportation facilities between this port and Seattle, will be discussed. At the request of the Board of Trade, at least two steamboat companies will submit propositions relative to supplying this service. At the regular business meeting held last Tuesday evening, Dr. Gove reported to the Board that Col. Coolican and himself appeared before the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and explained to them at length the advantages of Port Angeles, its harbor facilities, and made plain to the members of those organizations that the harbor would accommodate any vessel afloat; also clearly set forth the volume of business naturally tributary to this port, and requested that the influence of these institutions be exerted to induce the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to include Port Angeles in the list of cities at which all their boats plying between San Francisco and Puget Sound points, make regular stops.

The fact was revealed that freight from San Francisco for Angeles merchants is carried by our doors to Townsend or Seattle, where it is discharged, and then reshipped here, with additional frieght and wharfage charges invariably connected with needless handling of goods.

This freight should be landed directly at our docks, an advantage and saving to local merchants that would not result in any loss of time to the steamer, but would result directly to the benefit of the merchants of San Francisco, who are co-sufferers with our own, because of the transportation arrangement now in force,

The question was discussed by both of those bodies and the result of such discussion was that they are a unite in favor of exerting the full influence of their respective bodies to the end that Angeles may secure the transportation facilities she deserves from San Francisco and both Messrs. Coolican and Gove, expresssed the belief that it would not be long until the boats of this company will be making regular stops here.

During the meeting the Gate City Band serenaded the members of the Board of Trade. The president thanked the band for the sweet music discoursed.

The following persons were added to the membership roll at the Tuesday night meeting: Thos. F. Drew, Seattle; Chas. Allen, Portland; James Gilleran, Alfred W. Morgenstern, Nathen Cornell, A. G. King, of San Francisco; L. L. Flowers, L. R. Cole, Ed Metcalfe, Thos. Moore, Jno. F. Church, Ben Van Lehn, Wm. B. Gould, D. G. Harvey,, Thos. F. Penniman and W. J. Ware, of Angeles.

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., Septembe r2nd, 1892. 9 to 1

WANTED—A good housekeeper, to keep house and take care of children. Apply at city treasurer's office in opera house building.

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

Go to THE DEMOCRAT for job printing.

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.

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

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

James Hamilton Lewis.

One of the best and most popular cigars in the state is the James Hamilton Lewis. This cigar is, as it should be, an especial favorite with Democrats, who are loyal to their great state leader, and coming governor. Raymond Bros., have the agency for this city for this splendid cigar.

SUBSCRIBE
FOR
THE DEMOCRAT

FOR FINE JOB PRINTING
—GO TO—
THE
DEMOCRAT

IF YOU WANT A TIMBER CLAIM
If you want a Ranch,
If you want to be Located on Government Lands,
If you want City Property in the Gem City,
East Clallam, Washington
—APPLY TO THE—
EAST CLALLAM REAL ESTATE CO.
Correspondence Solicited.
MARLETTE & EDWARDS.
EAST CLALLAM, - - - - - WASH.

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.

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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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 SW¼ of sec. 16, Twp. 29 North, Range 13, West.

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

J. P. AUSTIN, and 11 others.

Date of first publication, Aug. 26, 1892.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Mary Ann Morse, Plaintiff,
vs. No. 305.
William C. Williams, Mary J. Williams, T. J. Williams, defendants.

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:

All of lots three, 3, and four, 4, of section five, 5, in township thirty, 30, north of range five, 5, west of the Willamette meridian, also the east one-half (E½) of the northwest quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter, ¼, of the northwest quarter, ¼, of section eight, 8, township thirty (30) north of range five (5) west of the Willamette meridian, against William C. Williams, Mary J. Williams, T. J. Williams,

Together with all and singular the tenements, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining. Therefore notice is hereby given that on

Saturday, the 29th day of October, 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 interests costs and attorney's fees, as stated in said execution, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Dated the 30th day of September, 1862.

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

Date of first publication, Sept. 32, 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. 917.
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'Neil, Lee Mongkowe, John Packett, George T Parks, Louis McLellan, William Sharp, Defendants.

The State of Washington to the defendants.

You are hereby notified that Brandt and Albert have filed a complaint in the Superior Court holding court at Port Townsend, which will be heard six days after

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

County Officers.

Representative,	Smith Troy.
Superin Judge,	J. G. McClinton.
Commissioners,	W. W. Gray, U. Davis, John Gordon.
Clerk,	Wm. K. Clark
Sheriff,	Wm. B. Gould.
Assessor,	Thos. Knoph.
Auditor,	R. John Baker.
Attorney,	Geo. V. Smith.
Treasurer,	Warren R. Dodge.
Surveyor,	Warriner E. Smith.
Attroney,	Dr. W. W. McGeorge
Justices of the Peace	Jno. M. Grant.
Port Angeles Pre.	Lewis Williams.
Constables	Chas. McDonald,
Port Angeles Precinct,	W. D. Stivers,

City Officers.

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

LODGES.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Masonic Hall. All members of the order invited to attend.
WALLACE MYNATT, Secretary.
MRS. P. ARMBRUST, Acting Worty Matron

A. F. & A. M.—Port Angeles Lodge, meets every Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Masonic Hall, Colony Building
W. BRUMFIELD, W. M.
WALLACE MYNATT, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

O. R. M.—Clallam Tribe, No. 4; ets every Monday evening at 7:30 p m., in Masonic siting Redmen are invited to attend.
usl, W. L. Dyke,
ief of Records, Sachem.

m Lodge No 72, meets every ng at 7:30, at Hall in Colony
A. N. TAYLOR, N. G.

No. 27

in one direction it will swing too far in the other.

For all this and much more we have not enumerated we hold accountable the party of professedly high moral ideas, which would legislate other men into morality; "for they say and do not; for they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers"—the party which has lived these many years on sectionalism, by fomenting bitter feelings, race prejudice and wars; the party which rejoices in the manufacture or parading of tales of horror to keep up prejudice and bitterness, whose chief stock in trade is hate or the encouragement of hate; the party which was instrumental in liberating the negro slaves, which we confess was one good thing they did for the white race, but which managed by the bitterness and prejudice engendered by the war virtually to enslave nine-tenths of the white men of the country; the party which by a long course of oppressive legislation robs and plunders the people under the guise of law; the party which would, by returning boards and force bills, endeavor to perpetuate this pillage and tyranny on a peace loving and law abiding people.

I do not mean that there are not individual good men and many of them in the Republican party, but I do think that the rank and file, those who are not getting the boodle, allow themselves to be wonderfully hoodwinked.

Let us look at one prominent item of this robbery.

The tariff has yielded a revenue for the last ten years of from $122,000,000 to $159,000,000 per annum. Of course this comes off the people, but the consumption of home manufactures is about five times as much as of imported goods, which yields a bonus of near $700,000,000 annually to the manufacturers, off the people too. But this does not go into the treasury, but into protected pockets.

This enormous burden of $800,000,000 annually which the people have to pay for this radical blessing is not half of the damage. Protection destroys our ability to pay; it in large measure prohibits exchange of our products with foreign countries, cuts off the demand for our surplus corn, wheat, cotton, meat, etc., and breaks the price of our whole product. For instance if we raise one-tenth more grain than we need to consume, that surplus on our market will break down the price of the whole crop, whereas if Europe could exchange freely with us the whole crop would bear a good price. No wonder farming and every other industry in our farming districts is prostrated. The wonder is the whole agricultural portion (most all of our country) is not broke.—St. Louis Republic.

Our Tin Plate Infant.

While congress was being urged to enact the increased duty on tinned plate every sponsor in and out of that body for the industry thus promised to be created set July 1, 1891—the date when the new rate was to take effect—as that before which United States manufacturers would be supplying our entire home consumption. So far was this from the truth that, in fact, at the date named not a single sheet of tinned plate had been made here by any concern even pretending to be on a commercial basis—that is, ready to supply to any substantial extent orders from the trade.

As this date approached the treasury department, seeing so near at hand the total collapse of the McKinley prophecies—in spite of the liberality of the law, which permitted American untinned ior

THE CRIME OF TARIFF

HISTORY OF INDIRECT OR "CROOKED" TAXATION.

A Device to Tax the Poor—The Rich Relieved and the Poorest Compelled to Pay Tribute Out of Their Misery. Taxes upon Consumption.

The great crime of our tariff is that which is inherent in every tariff. It is the most ingenious and effective means ever devised for the plunder of the poor and the enrichment of the rich. I do not now refer merely to direct robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich, through so called protective and prohibitory measures. I refer to the whole system of indirect taxation, which is founded upon tariffs and could not exist for a day without them.

Indirect, or, as I always prefer to call it, crooked taxation, was invented in days when the mass of the people had, as a famous bishop boastingly said, "nothing to do with the laws except to obey them." It owed its origin to the grasping desire of despotic governments and their agents to extort as much as possible from the people. The wealthy classes had a power of resistance which made it dangerous to push them very far. The taxgatherers attempted to collect direct taxes from the people at large, but found the task too laborious and costly; just as in Boston today the collection of poll taxes from the poor costs more than the entire receipts from the poorer classes. Then it occurred to them that, by taxing the food and clothing of the people, they might compel the poorest to pay tribute out of their misery. As soon as the new idea was put into practice it was found that taxes upon consumption were productive of far greater revenue, with far less resistance upon the part of taxpayers, than any form of straightforward taxation which had ever been tried. So it was very acceptable to the taxgatherers.

After a short experience of crooked taxation rich men everywhere realized that it relieved them from most of the burdens of government, and as they were gradually admitted into some share in public administration they insisted upon the abolition of direct taxes and the substitution of crooked ones.

Taxes upon food, clothing, furniture, buildings and other necessities of life, whether levied by a tariff upon imports or a tax upon home productions, are what are known in economic science as taxes upon consumption, and it is inevitable that such taxes should be paid principally by the poorer classes and only to a trifling extent by the rich. This is easily understood upon a few moments' reflection. If bread is taxed the 40,000 families who own half the wealth of this country cannot eat more bread than 40,000 day laborers' families, if as much. The 10,000,000 families who own less than one-quarter of the national wealth will pay 500 times as much of the bread tax, in proportion to their means of payment, as will the 40,000 favored ones. A hungry newsboy will pay as heavy a bread tax as a multimillionaire.

What is true of bread is true, to a slightly less degree, of every other thing which is made the subject of crooked taxation. It will be said that luxuries are taxed and that such taxes are paid only by the rich. But the amount of taxes which are or can be collected upon pure luxuries, used only by the rich, is ridiculously small compared with the entire public revenue. What are called luxuries are used largely by the poor, and the attempt sometimes made to justify taxes upon the poor sewing girl's ribbons, gloves, bits of lace and tiny ornaments, as superfluous luxuries, is an act of purse proud arrogance and impudence.

There never has been, there is not now and there never will be any system of taxation upon consumption which does not bear ten times as heavily upon the great mass of the hard working people as it does upon the rich and prosperous, or which does not bear a hundred or a thousand times as heavily upon day laborers and sewing women as it does upon the millionaires.

The result is, of course, that the small savings of the hardest working class are almost entirely swept away by crooked taxation, while the savings of the very rich are almost entirely untouched. Year by year the concentration of wealth in few hands goes on at ever accelerating pace. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

How "Protection" Protects.

According to the July report of the superintendent of the census, the amount of mortgage debt of the farms and homes of the country is $2,565,000,000. Based upon this report the St. Louis Republic made the following estimates:

If all the real and personal property of Missouri, all its lands, houses, railroads, cattle, grain, stocks, farms, bonds, promissory notes, merchandise and other property of all kinds was sold at auction for its total assessed value in 1890 it would take more than three times as much to pay this debt. In taking the states in alphabetical order in 1890, if they had been sold for the total assessed value of all their real and personal property, the proceeds of the sales of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida and Georgia would have been only $2,545,000,000; $20,000,000 less than the amount of this mortgage debt imposed upon the farms and homes of the country under the past legislation of the Republican party. The annual interest on this debt at 10 per cent. would be $256,000,000. If the state of Alabama had been sold at its assessed value in 1890, including all personal property, there would still have been a shortage of $59,000,000 on the interest of this single year, and throwing in Idaho at $25,000,000 and Arizona at $21,000,000 the total value of the two states and one territory would have been still $13,000,000 short of the year's interest debt. Now nearly all of this debt is on the states of the Mississippi valley, nearly all of the interest is paid by the labor of the people of the Mississippi valley, who are at the same time bearing the enormous burden of the Republican tax on trade.

Hanged Himself with Barbed Wire.

Hans Ungman, aged sixty, a prosperous farmer residing in the town of Fish Lake, committed suicide by suspending himself from a tree with barbed wire.—Cor. St. Paul Globe.

Forests of Greece.

In ancient times Greece possessed 7,500,000 acres of dense forest, and comparatively rich in timber but fifty years ago. Much of it ver, now disappeared.—Philadelger.

SHODDY CLOTHING.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FAST BECOMING A NATION OF "SHAKERS."

Since the McKinley Bill Went Into Effect the Shoddy Business Has Been Unusually Prosperous—Our Tariff a Godsend to Shoddy Manufacturers.

There can be little doubt that the American people wear more shoddy than do the people of any other country on the face of the globe. Here are a few of the proofs of this statement:

First—According to the census statistics of 1880 the total amount of raw material consumed in the manufacture of woolen goods was 404,000,000 pounds. After reducing wool to a secured basis we find that only 118,000,000 pounds of pure wool were consumed. This shows that the composition of woolen goods made in 1880 was 108 parts of adulterants and 118 parts of pure wool. The census of 1890 shows that the number of pounds of pure wool used had increased to 124,000,000, and of shoddy, cotton and other adulterants from 106,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 154,000,000 pounds in 1890—thus giving a ratio of 45 parts of pure wool to 55 parts of adulterants.

Second—Since the McKinley bill went into effect the shoddy business has enjoyed an era of unusual prosperity. As an indication of this we quote the following under the heading, "Rags, Shoddies, Wastes and Extracts," from The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of May 19, 1892:

"New Clips—There has been a steady current of business during the past week and results have been altogether satisfactory.

"Merchant tailors' clips, darks and black, are picked up as fast as made. The pronounced demand for darks and black worsted, noted last week continues. There is more or less inquiry for all the various grades of new woolen rags.

"Woolen Rags—Some dealers aver that they have sold in the two weeks of May, 1892, within a few hundred dollars of all last May's (1891) sales. In the sale during the past week of red, blue, gray knit there has been no let up. White linseys have moved well, so has hood stock generally. Dark and light merinos are selling fast.

"Shoddies—Business for the first half of May (Monday, 16) has favorably compared with last year's record in the same period. There is unmistakably an increased demand for finer stock.

"Extracts—Manufacturers in general are having all they can do to fill orders.

"Wool Waste—There has been no falling off this month in this trade. During the past week a good deal of high grade waste has been sold.

"Flocks—Business in this line for the month thus far has been quite satisfactory."

The same indications of the healthy growth of this unhealthful industry are continued in this journal of May 26, while, as usual, there are on the same page over twenty advertisements of shoddy manufacturers.

Third—No other country has a duty on wools that will average 60 or 70 per cent., thus depriving us of the purer wool and compelling us to use all kinds of adulterants—rags, hair, cotton, etc. That our tariff is a godsend to the shoddy manufacturers is testified to by the fact that in 1888, when the Mills bill proposed to give us free wool, seventeen rag and shoddy dealers signed a circular (used by the Republican national committee) in which they denounced the Mills bill as a free trade measure and said that free wool would ruin their business. Further testimony comes from the petition of the Kensington Reform club, of Philadelphia (which contains about 250 wool workers), presented to congress April 6, 1892. After asking for free wool to help the woolen business and incidentally to provide steadier employment for more labor and to give cheaper clothing to the consumer, they say that the materials of manufacture are deteriorating, and the manufacturers "dare not put their workingmen on the stand to testify under oath, for then there would be a full corroboration of the statement made to your honorable committee of ways and means by the committee of the Wool Consumers' association that the McKinley law has largely promoted the adulteration of woolen manufactures."

Villainous Taxation.

In a series of papers I have shown up the hardships that the present villainous tariff imposes on you—a tariff system conceived and enacted during four years of civil war, and which during twenty-two years of peace was always altered and amended in the interest of monopoly and restriction. For more than twenty years the great tariff swindle has been like an incubus upon this fair land. To the economist it passes all comprehension how the American farmers, whose industry, sobriety, intelligence, and I may say religious habits, are the pride and mainstay of this great country, now counting more than 60,000,000, could have for so many years acquiesced and borne the hardship of such a villainous, excessive taxation as our present tariff imposes on them.

Well may the economist stand aghast when he considers how anxious the farmer is to get two or three cents a bushel more for, say, 100 bushels of wheat he has for sale, which at the utmost only amounts to three dollars difference; and yet when he has to expend only one-quarter of the sum he receives for 100 bushels of wheat in Iowa or Kansas—say, for instance, eighteen dollars all told—in winter dresses for his wife and daughters, he actually pays over eight dollars in taxes on account of the tariff, besides the profit that the several merchants make on the goods. Of course this is only a single item in the tax list, as I have already shown more in detail how this tax system presses all the farming population in every article they have to buy and consume, while the surplus agricultural products they raise they have to sell at home at the lowest price prevalent in London and Liverpool.—J. B. Moore's "Friendly Letters to American Farmers."

Our Population.

Final tables issued by the census office compute the entire population of the United States in 1890 at 62,979,766. Of the total population 7,638,360 are colored, comprising 7,470,048 negroes and mixed blood, 107,465 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese and 58,808 civilized Indians. The foreign born inhabitants numbered 9,249,547, and those of foreign parentage numbered 11,503,675. The figures given regarding civilized Indians do not cover the entire Indian population, which is put at 325,464, though this total includes some whites.—Bradstreet's.

Nuts for Protectionists to Crack.

If, as protectionists tell us, wages depend upon tariffs, then, as we have the same tariff in all parts of the United States, it would be natural to conclude that wages should be uniform from Maine to California. The Foundrymen's association, of Philadelphia, after a considerable amount of correspondence, has compiled a tabulated statement of wages paid in foundries of the United States printed in The Iron Age of May 26, 1892. Some of the figures are from country foundries, others from car wheel, stove and malleable iron and pipe shops, etc. According to this table the average wages of molders vary from $3.50 per day in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., to $1.60 in Hagerstown, Md. A few of the other averages are: In Pittsburg, $3; Conshohocken, Pa., $2.83½; Philadelphia, $2.50; Chester, Pa., $2.40; York, Pa., $2.10; Reading, $2; Allentown, Pa., $1.90; Bloomsburg, Pa., $1.75; Denver, $3.25; New York and Brooklyn, $3; Chicago, $2.75; Charleston, $2.60; Portsmouth, N. H., $2.25; Elmira, N. Y., $2; Wilmington, Del., $1.85. The average wages of coremakers vary from $3.50 in Leadville, Colo., and $3.25 in San Francisco, to $1.25 in Elmira and Brockport, N. Y., and Selma, Ala.; of cupola tenders, from $3.50 in Oakland, Cal., to $1 in several southern cities; of chippers, from $2.50 in Leadville, Colo., to 75 cents in Athens, Ga.

Will some kind and logical protectionist please explain these discrepancies? Will he also inform us how it is that the highly paid labor in eastern cities competes with the poorly paid labor in neighboring cities and in the south, and turns out his product cheaper than the poorly paid labor can turn out their product? He might also give his reasons for thinking that New York laborers need protection from the pauper labor of Canada and none from the pauper labor of Maryland, and why a tariff wall should not be constructed on the Alleghany mountains to protect the three-dollar-a-day laborer of Pittsburg from the two-dollar-a-day laborer of Reading and Harrisburg. Such apparent inconsistencies as these are daily occurring to many untutored minds, and it behooves the protectionist to be on the alert with simple, straightforward arguments to dispel them.

Street Railway Figures.

The extent of the street railroad interest in the United States may be estimated from a report which states that there are 5,783 miles of such roads in operation, having 32,505 cars and employing 70,764 men. The total number of passengers carried in one year was 2,023,010,202, being 349,820 per mile of road work and 62,237 per car.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Legal Question.

Little Willie—Papa, when a man takes up the law it means he starts in being a lawyer, doesn't it?

His Father—Yes.

"And when he's a judge and lays down the law is that where he quits?"

But his father told him it was time he was in bed long ago.—Kate Field's Washington.

He Had Been There.

"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. Jones, looking up from the paper she was reading "here is an excellent article on 'How to Hang Pictures.' You ought to read it."

"Oh, I know how—hang 'em!" retorted Mr. Jones savagely, and then silence came like a poultice to heal the blows of sound.—Detroit Free Press.

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