Office Over Shields,' Opposite Bank Clallam Co.

# THE OLYMPIC

One Year, 52 Issues, 50c
Six Months 25c

VOL. 1. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1905 NO. 10.

DRAW

..The..

Big Bureau Trunk

in the window of

THE TIMES CLOTHING MART

will be drawn for and coupons given WITH EACH CASH PURCHASE

When you have $1.00 worth of coupons you will get one chance on the

GRAND TRUNK

Our prices are 25 per cent lower than any other store in town.

We conduct business on strictly cash principles We buy for cash and take all our discounts, therefore we are able to make great reductions.

A Larger Assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes are not to be found in town.

Our Specialty: Suits to Measure

THE TIMES MART

## WILL CUT EXPENSES

### Bids Called for Electric Engineer to Run City Lighting Plant for the Year.

It is apparent that the present city administration is making an earnest and sincere effort to pull the city light plant out of the hole and establish it upon a paying basis.

It has been our opinion for some time past that the operating expenses of the plant were considerably more than they should be and we have taken occasion to mention the matter in these columns at divers times.

At the last meeting of the council it was determined to take steps to reduce these expenses and to that end it was ordered that bids from engineers be advertised for, making propositions for taking charge of the plant. The call will provide for two bids, one for a term of eight months commencing on March 1st and ending November 1st, and the other for the term commencing November 1st and ending March 1st.

One hundred dollars per month the year around would seem to us to be good pay for the service required, and it is confidently expected that a capable and efficient engineer will be secured for this amount at the most.

This will effect a saving of $720 per year, or one-half of the present deficit of the plant. This saving would pay the interest on $12,000.00 of the bonded debt per annum. It would, in a short time, bring the current expense fund to a cash basis again and thereby save to those who receive warrants the present discount of five per cent.

At the same time the council also cut off the present allowance of $25 per month to a lineman. Inasmuch as the work he is called upon to do amounts to about two days in each month, it was apparent the city was paying a pretty good figure in this department also and the council ordered that the lineman be allowed pay at the rate of $3.00 per day for whatever work he is called upon to do for the city.

The council has struck the right gait in this matter and are entitled to all praise for the stand they are taking. With a little more trimming here and there, the deficit will be overcome in economies alone and the white man's burden which they shifted to their shoulders at the beginning of the year will have faded away, leaving them free to take up other matters pertaining to the city's welfare.

## DON'T BE A CLAM!

### Wake Up and Make Use of Modern Conveniences.

As we have heretofore remarked, the city light plant must have patronage in order to survive. While the council is doing everything possible in the way of economies, this will avail nothing without sufficient patronage.

There seems to be a wide spread misapprehension in regard to the expense incident to installing the lights in a residence as well as in regard to the expense of the light as compared with the use of oil.

As to the expense of installing the light, the cost, like everything else, will depend in a large measure upon what is wanted in the way of fixtures. Houses have been wired and light installed in Port Angeles for as small a sum as $4.00 and as high as $100.00, but for the ordinary house it will not cost to exceed $15.00. Not any more than it costs to supply a house with oil lamps. After the lights are installed, a saving of from twenty-five to sixty per cent in the cost of light will be effected as compared with oil.

These are matters which every householder and business man should investigate and if found to be true, it seems to us that their duty in the premises is plain—they should patronize the city light.

## A MONSTER SPRUCE

### Specimen of Spruce Measures Thirty Feet Across at the Butt.

The attention of Commissioner Johnston will be called to a monarch of the forest in Clallam county that should be placed on exhibition at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, says the Tacoma Ledger. Timber cruisers who have tramped the woods of Washington for years pronounce this giant spruce the daddy of all the trees in this section.

N. C. Christensen has seen this big spruce tree. He says he and others stepped around the base of it and estimated that it is about thirty feet in diameter. It is 100 feet to the first limb on this big tree, and the plan is to send a log 100 feet long to Portland to show visitors from the East what this country can produce in the way of big trees. As such a log could not be handled by railroad, it is planned to cut the tree, saw off 100 feet, dump it in the water, and tow it round to Portland.

Washington sent a stick 110 feet long to the Chicago fair, but in diameter it was a mere toothpick compared to this big spruce tree in Clallam county. A log 100 feet long and thirty feet across the butt would certainly attract attention.

Mr. Christensen also knows of a big fir tree near Green River Hot Springs that would make a good showing in any timber exhibit. This fir measures about twenty feet across and runs up hundreds of feet into the air. It would be a harder matter to get this log out than it would to ship the Clallam county spruce to Portland.

An old timber cruiser who saw the big spruce tree in Clallam county says it is the largest tree he ever saw in this section. The commissioners for Washington will probably take up the question of getting out the big trees for the Washington exhibit at the Portland fair.

The Morse Dock Co., ever on the lookout for the convenience of shippers, have just completed a substantial enclosure on the east side of the dock house, for the reception and shipping of live stock.

D. W. Craig has been having special grading done on Albert, between Caroline and Victoria Sts., this week, greatly improving that part of town.

The Seattle Weekly Times and The Olympic, $1.25 per year.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE

### Electric Light Committee Reports Regarding Mayor's Suggestions.

At the meeting of city council held Tuesday evening the Electric Light Committee reported on suggestions made by Mayor Appleton at a preceding meeting.

First, that the lineman be paid for services actually rendered, by the hour or day, just as street superintendent and city engineer are paid. They did not believe that efficient service could be rendered by other than a practical lineman, and attributed much of the trouble in the past to the carelessness with which wiring was done.

Second, that proposals be asked for to operate the plant in accordance with the attached notice, which is published herewith. They were of the opinion that a good man, not afraid of work, could operate the plant eight months of the year, requiring a fireman but four months.

Third, they asked more time for consideration of a water heater. In this connection they "wish to correct the erroneous impression gained by some people and published by some of the local press (which refers to the Olympic, whose editor don't know a water heater from a summer sunset, and hence thought the party whom he asked concerning it was giving him information) to-wit: That the water enters the boiler 'icy cold.' Such is not the case. The water enters the boiler thru and from the 'inspirator' at about 185 degrees; water boils at 212 degrees, thus it can be seen that the water entering the boiler is only about 25 degrees removed from boiling heat. The matter of saving would consist in the difference between the amount of steam consumed in operating the inspirator and operating a pump which would be required in case a heater was installed."

Fourth, asked for further time to report on wiring of houses free of cost as to labor.

Mr. Bown's motion to advertise for sealed bids as suggested by committee carried.

Mr. Grubb's motion that lineman be paid by hour at rate of $3.00 per eight hour day for work done on lines carried.

Mr. Brumfield moved that all parties negotiating for sale bonds be notified that unless sale be effected prior to March 10th the terms would be withdrawn; carried.

P. J. Penniman came before council urging renovation of city jail; referred to health committee.

"Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the city clerk up to the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. on , for the operation of the city electric light plant.

Said proposals must state the price per month for operation of the plant for the eight months commencing March 1st, and ending October 31st, and for the other four months of the year, commencing November 1st and ending February 28th. Bidders will be required to bid on an all night service and service up to 1 o'clock a. m.

No person will be awarded the position of operating the light plant who is not a practical, sober and competent engineer and capable of making necessary repairs or changes to both engine and boiler. He must also have a good general knowledge of the primary elements of electricity and particularly relating to the alternating system; and no person will be permitted to sublet the operating to another or hire another in his stead (except in cases of emergency) but must give the plant his undivided attention and hire no person or assistant who is not satisfactory to the city council, and must furnish the city with a bond for the faithful performance of his duties. The city council reserves the right to reject any or all bids."

## DYKE VOTES AYE.

Representative Dyke of Clallam county seems to have gotten off on the wrong foot in his legislative efforts. Dyke made the mistake of supporting Wilson for senator when his constitutents wanted Foster, and now he has voted "aye" on the capitol removal bill, in direct opposition to the interests of Clallam county and the entire west side of the Sound. Jefferson's representatives, knowing that the building up of Olympia cannot fail to help Port Townsend, Port Angeles, and the entire west side in its development, promptly voted to have the capital remain where the people of the state have twice by their ballots decided it should be.—Call.

DYING

Thousands of people dig their graves with their mouths. Leslie Salt will prolong your life, no microbes, no contamination, no typhoid germs.

You can get your photo supplies at Fulmer's Studio. A full line of anti-trust goods.

J. E. Austin arrived on the Gertrude Wednesday.

The Highest in Their Class

When in need of Drug Store Goods of any kind whatever remember that when you buy them here you are getting the very best procurable — *the highest in their class.*

Prescriptions are accurately and carefully compounded. Drugs and chemicals, only the freshest and purest. Patent medicines, a full assortment.

Toilet Goods of every description. Sick room necessities of all kinds.

Our prices the lowest. Our Motto: *The best and most for the least money.*

MATHEWSON'S
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

# THE OLYMPIC

E. B. WEBSTER, Publisher.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.


## Minor Happenings of the Week.

Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated actor, observed his 76th birthday at Palm Beach, Florida, Monday.

It is stated that the Provincial government is considering the purchase of the remaining 1,500 ,000 acres of land held by Dunsmuir on Vancouver island.

The house has passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying a provision for two new battleships. The total carried by the naval bill is just under $100,000,000.

Eight business buildings were burned at Indianapolis Sunday, the property loss being estimated at $1,500,000. The St. Nicholas and Savoy hotels were among the buildings burned.

Representative Baker, of New York, has introduced a resolution condemning the action of the president in sending condolences to the czar on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

The capture is announced by the Japanese navy department of the British steamer Powderham, bound for Vladivostok, with a crargo of Cardiff coal. Where the capture was made is not stated.

Major Carrington, convicted of falsifying vouchers of the civil government of the Philippines to the amount of $15,00, has been sentenced to a total of sixty years and five days imprisonment. He was sentenced on five separate counts and the sentence on each charge was twelve years and a day.

A new parcels post treaty between this government and Great Britain has been signed.

The house has decided to reject senate amendments and ask for a conference on the statehood measure.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway has placed an order for locomotives to cost $1,000,000, to be ready for delivery by January next.

Chief of Police Wittman, of San Francisco, has been suspended as a result of police scandals growing out of the gambling in Chinese quarters.

Indiana independent oil operators are asking the legislature to aid them in their efforts to keep the Standard Oil Company from securing a monopoly of the Muncie fields.

The betrothal of Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, King Edward's nephew, to Princess Victoria of Schweslig-Holstein, niece of the German Empress, has been announced.

Four men were killed and fourteen injured, of whom three are reported in a critical condition, as the result of two explosions on board the British submarine boat "A-5" in the harbor at Queenstown.

Emperor William will accept the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Pennsylvania. This is the first instance, so far as is known, in which a reigning monarch has taken an American unviersity degree.

Wolves broke into J. J. Hill's sheep fold in Minnesota and the caretakers had a fierce fight with the animals. Four wolves and two dogs were killed during the fight. Mr. Hill's farm is about seven miles from St. Paul.

### DENTAL CASE DECIDED.

**Not Illegal to "Own, Run and Manage" Without License.**

Olympia, Feb. 20.—The first opinion handed down by Justice Milo A. Root in the state supreme court was given in the case of the state of Washington, against Edwin J. Brown, appellant.

Brown was charged with "the crime of owning, running and managing a dental office in the state of Washington without a license," in violation of the state dental law.

Justice Root says in part:

"We feel that a court should be reluctant to pronounce a statute invalid, except where its plain duty impels such action. Conceiving this to be such a case, we are led to declare that part of the statute requiring an examination and license in order to 'own run or manage' a dental office or department, void."

### OUTWITTED THE DUKES.

**Kaiser Sent Information bp Special Courier to Czar.**

Beriln, Feb. 20.—From a high source it is reported that Emperor William revealed the truth regarding the bloody massacre of Sunday Jan. 29, and the true political situation in Russia to the czar. On learning that the czar was ignorant of current events in his own empire, the emperor collected reliable accounts of Russian events from foreign newspapers and sent them by special courier to the czar. He also wrote the czar warning him of the danger of remaining ignorant of the conditions in Russia and offering to assist him in this regard. The czar replied thanking the czar for the valuable information.

**Russian Consul Buys Ships.**

Kiel, Germany, Feb. 20.—Herr Diedrichsen, the Russian consul here, has bought the Roslyn Castle and Raglan Castle, of the Union Castle line, of Liverpool, for Russia.

## WASHINGTON NEWS

A great amount of spurious 25 and 50 cent coins are reported in Seattle and other sound cities.

Dr. J. C. Minton, a trustee of the Whatcom state normal school, has sent his resignation to the governor.

J. A. Moore has asked the Seattle city council for franchise for two new street railway lines, a portion of which will be elevated.

Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to serve with Gen. Chaffee at the inaugural parade at Washington March 4.

Senator Samuel H. Piles arrived at Washington Monday night. He will learn some of the ropes during the remainder of the session and take the oath of office March 4.

The state supreme court has handed down a decision to the effect that the law prohibiting the sale of timber land cruising more than a million feet to the quarter section is valid.

Capt. P. F. Dundon, whose creosote plant at Lowell burned last summer, has decided to rebuild upon the old site. A crew of men has started clearing it. It is planned to have the new plant ready for the machinery within six months.

M. Pechiarth, a fisherman, while seining for herring in Everett harbor north of the Clark-Nickerson mill, captured a full grown hair seal in his net. The animal became tangled in the meshes and was taken alive with hardly a struggle.

The senate has passed the house bill to regualte foreign banks and bankers.

Whitman county commissioners will spend $3,000 on a county exhibit at the Portland fair.

The recent cold spell is believed to have caused considerable damage to fall sown wheat in Eastern Washington and Oregon.

It is stated that Balfour, Guthrie & Co., the English manufacturers of Portland cement, and others interested with them, will build a large cement actory at Belilngham.

Thirty-six carloads of Colorado potatoes arrived at Seattle and Tacoma last week. They were carefully examined by inspectors and pronounced to be an exceptionally clean lot.

Henry Schaller, of Tacoma, has been appointed member of the state board of barbers' examiners for the term ending February 14, 1908. Mr. Schaller succeeds Russell L. Ireland, also of Tacoma.

At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Seattle a few days ago a general advance of 50 cents on all classes of lumber was agreed upon, preliminary to restoring finished lumber products to their former prices.

**Securities Missing.**

Boston, Feb. 20.—The disappearance is announced by a law firm of securities said to be the property of Herman S. Cheney, a client, and to have a value of $258,000. Beyond the information that the papers, $10,000 of which are negotiable, were removed from the safe or vault about January 17, since which time unsuccessful efforts have been made to locate them, little concerning the matter is made public.

## SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

**The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots f. o. b. Seattle, and are subject to change without notice:**

Grain—Oats, $26.50@27 per ton; barley, 22.50@23 per ton; wheat, chicken feed, 28.50 per ton; bran, $19; shorts, $20@21; corn, $25.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $16@17½, per ton; Puget sound, $11@12; alfalfa, $10@11.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 28@29c.

Poultry—Live hens, 12@12½c per lb; old roosters, 10c; ducks, 12@12½; geese, 9c; springs, 13c.

Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, cows, 2½c per lb; steers, 3¼@3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6@6½c; dressed calves, 7@9c; live, 5@6c.

Hides, Pelts and Wool—Heavy and salted steers, over 60 pounds, 8½c per lb; medium, sound, 8c; light, sound, 8c; cows, sound, all weights, 8c; stags, bulls and oxen, 5½c; salted kips, 8c; calves, 9@10c; culls 1c less than sound; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 11@15c; dry culls, one-third less; sheep pelts, 25c@1.25 each; shearlings, 15@20c each; Eastern Washington wool, 11@16c per lb; Western Washington wool, 19@20c; dirty or timber stained, 16@18c; tallow, 3½@4c; grease, 1½@2c.

**Tacoma Quotations**

Wheat—Bluestem No 1, 92c; club No. 1, 87c.

Livestock—steers, 4@4½c per lb; cows, 3@3¾c; hogs, 3¼@3¾c; sheep, 5@5¼c.

Poultry — Turkeys, dressed, 22c; chickens, spring, dressed, 16c; ducks, dressed, 15c; geese, dressed, 15c. Live—Hens, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c½; turkeys, 19c; spring chickens, 14c; squabs, $2.50@3.

Butter—Washington creamery, 32c; ranch, 15@18c.

Eggs—30c.

Oats—$27@29; rolled oats, $29@30.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc—Wheat hay, $13.50@14.50; timothy $17.00@18.50; mixed, $13.50@15; clover, $14.50@15.50; alfalfa, $11.50@12.00; Puget sound $12@14.

Feed—Corn, $25.; wheat, $32; barley, whole grain, $23; rolled, $24.50; bran, $20.50 Shorts, $21@22.

# MORE TALK OF PEACE

## OFFICIALLY STATED RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE IS UNCHANGED.

**Stated Also That Whatever Steps Are Taken Will Be Through France aud Englend, So as to Leave Principals Free to Accept or Reject Formal Negotiations.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Although the party which is advocating peace as the only egress from the present situation continues to gain strength, nothing has actually been decided and no move has yet been made.

It is officially maintained that Russia's attitutde is unchanged. At the foreign office it is affirmed as strongly as ever that Japan must propose terms, while at the same time it is admitted that it is inconceivable that Japan can offex conditions acceptable to Russia and that therefore the war must go on to a concusion.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—That the Russian emperor has actually determined to seek peace does not appear to be known here officially, but this court has been aware that the emperor's mind has been waering between peacea and a continuance of the war.

What Emperor Nicholas has so far decided to do seems to be to request of France that she ask the British Foreign office to inquire of Japan what

CZAR NICHOLAS

terms might be expected were Russia to propose peace; that is to say, the preliminary steps are to be taken by the seconds.

Russia will thus be able to refuse to open negotiations if Japan's terms are exhorbitant and the Russian emperor could again appeal to the discontented classes to support the war as easier to bear than the price of peace.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, confirming advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that peace was under consideration, adds:

The conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace have practically been agreed upon. These are as follows:

Korea to be placed under Japanese suzerainty.

Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula to be ceded to Japan.

Vladivostok to be declared a neutral port with an open door.

The Eastern Chinese railroad to be placed under neutral international administration.

Manchuria as far north as Harbin to be restoredas an integral part of the Chinese empire.

The difficulty lies in settling the question of indemnity, upon which it is known that Japan insists, but it is thought the difficulty is not insuperable.

The most trustworthy opinion at St. Petersburg is that, in view of the internal situation and the enormous difficulty in carrying on the war, peace on the terms outlined will be concluded in a comparatively short time if the indemnity question can be arranged, but it is quite possible that Russia will risk another battle before a decision is reached.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The Associated Press learns on exceptional authority that the question of peace was formally considered byE mperor Nicholas and his ministsers at a conference held at Tsarkoe-Selo.

No particulars are obtainable, as before the discussion began the emperor exacted from each one present a solemn promise not to divulge the slightest hint of what transpired.

The belief is, however, that the possible conditions and terms were under consideration.

It is suggested in high quarters that some intimation of terms has reached the Russisan government from Japan, although it is certain that it did not come through the regular diplomatic channels.

**Standard Oil Dividend.**

New York, Feb. 20.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has declared a dividend of $15 a share for the first quarter of 1905, payable March 15. For the same period last year the company paid a $16 dividend.

**Assassins Confess.**

Moscow, Feb. 21.—The assassins of Sergius are said to have confessed to belonging to the workmen's sect of democracy. One added: "I accomplished the will of my executive."

### WASHINGTON ELKS.

**Thirteen Lodges Meet and Form State Organization.**

Seattle, Feb. 22.—Representatives and delegates from thirteen lodges of Elks in the state of Washington met yesterday at the Seattle theater to form a state organization of Elks, the first on the Pacific coast. They perfected an association that will constitute the nucleus of a subordinate grand lodge when the national organization sees fit to acknowledge its functions as such and the need of such a representative body.

Exalted Ruler J. J. Alexander, of Seattle lodge No. 92, called the meeting to order and briefly outlined its purposes.

Temporary organization was effected by the election of J. J. Alexander, of Seattle lodge No. 92, and J. Howard Watson, of Olympia lodge No. 186, temporary chairman and secretary respectively.

Committees on constitution and bylaws were also named and adjournment taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the constitution and bylaws prepared by the committe were adopted and the following officers elected:

C. O. Bates, of Tacoma, president; William H. Kirkman, Walla Walla, first vice president; N. E. Nuzum, of Spokane, second vice president; Charles G. Coon, of Port Townsend, third vice president; J. Howatrd Watson, of Olympia, secretary; Dr. Charles F. Engles, of Baliard, treasurer; Rev. Andreas Bard, of Walla Walla, chaplain; John J. Sexton, of Vancouver, sergeant-at-arms.

Tacoma was selceted as the place for holding the 1906 meeting.

This morning at 10 o'clock the "old plug hat" parade was pulled off, and in the afternoon there was a vaudeville performance at the Grand opera house. A banquet at the Washington tonight closes the program.

### ALASKA RAILWAY BILL.

**Considered in Committee but Nothing Likely to Be Done.**

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Alaska delegate bill was not brought up in the meeting of the committee on territories yesterday, although the committee was called for that special purpose. The measure was sidetracked by one of the bills to aid in construction of a railroad from some point on the Gulf of Alaska to a point on the Yukon river at or near Eagle.

The bill is backed by Andrew Burleigh and others and provides for a government guaranty of 4 per cent interest on bonds that may be issued, the payment to be at the rate of $30,000 a mile for not exceeding 500 miles. The concern is known as the Alaska Railway Company.

Probably a majority of the committee doubt the passage of the bill by the senate at this or any other session. The opinion prevails that no bill for special railroad interests in Alaska will be passed by congress, but that the legislation, if adopted will be general in character, like that recently passed for the Philippine islands.

The senate bill for the establishment of a life saving station at Nome has been favorably reported to the house.

This measure has been urged for a long time and has been strongly commended by the treasury department and department of commerce. There is a good chance that the bill will become a law at this session.

### USURY DECISION.

**Supreme Court Upholds State Law on Subject.**

Olympia, Feb. 22.—A judgment obtained under the usury laws of the state has just been affirmed by the supreme court in the King county case of J. W. Ridgeway et ux., respondents, vs. J. R. Davenport, et al, appellants. The respondents borrowed $125 through the firm of Davenport & Hall, in Seattle, and were charged interest, it is alleged, amounting to 12 per cent. After depositing in court the amount of the money with interest, the respondents pleaded usury and refused to pay more. The defense was that the money in excess of the legal interest was taken for commissions, the sum loaned being from funds held in trust for J. R. Davenport, brother of a member of the firm, residing at Butte, Mont. The court points out that the state usury laws are unusually broad, in order "to prevent just such evasions of the law," and affirms the judgment obtained by Ridgeway in the lower court.

### MOUNTAIN OF QUICKSILVER.

**Milwaukee Man Sells Alaska Claim for $1,500,000.**

Milwaukee, Feb. 20.—A mountain, said to be almost solid cinnibar, was sold Saturday to J. T. Keegan, of Leadville, Colo., for $1,500,000, by H. J. Dieter, a Milwaukee prospector, who learned of the mountain in a six yeras' residence in Alaska.

The mountain is on the Kuskokwim river, and Dieter has brought out three tons of cinnibar, which assays 55 per cent quicksilver. It is stated that a vein has been followed into the mountain side 360 feet, and, it is asserted, there is no evidence of its end. It is 400 feet wide as far as followed.

### JAY COOKE DEAD.

**Once Famous Financier and Railroad Man Succumbs.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier was world wide, died last night at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city, aged 83 years. He had been suffering from general debility, the result of old age, for several years.

# BEEF TRUST INQUIRY

## FEDERAL OFFICIALS PREPARE TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

**Subpoenas Issued for Nearly Two Hundred Witnesses to Come Before Federal Grand Jury at Chicago—Hearings Scheduled to Begin March 20.**

Chicago, Feb. 22.—United States officials commenced one of the most exhaustive inquiries ever started under the Sherman anti-trust act yesterday by issuing subpoenas for 185 witnesses, calling for a federal grand jury to sit March 20, and making full arrangements for producing complete evidence regarding the operations of the packers in Chiciago and other packing centers in detail.

One hundred and thirty witnesses are to be from Chicago packing houses and offices, and fifty-five are heads of departments and agents in fifteen large cities of the country. Nearly all the subpoennas directeud to residents of Chicago were served yesterday afternoon. The jury will be drawn Thursday or Friday None of the heads of the packing companies will be called before the grand jury.

The heads of the packing companies refused to make any statement Inquirers were directedto Attorney John S. Miller, who represented the combined packers in the Grosscup injunction, which was sustained in the UnitedS tates supreme court a month ago.

"If all this investigation," said Mr. Miller, "does not entirely satisfy the representatives of the government that we are in every way that is possible observing the requirements of this drastic injunction, we have no word of opposition to offer to any further full and fair inquiry into the actual facts—even by means of the secret and ex parte inquiry in the grand jury room. When that has been done, however, we sincerely trust that we may look for and receive the 'square deal' which is promised to everyone, and if the facts justify it we may be relieved from misrepresentaton and unjust suspicion."

### COLVILLE RESERVE.

**Committee Includes Appropriation for Opening Expenses.**

Washington, Feb. 21.—An amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing $1,500,000 for the opening of the Colville Indian reservation, was passed by the committee on Indian affairs Monday. The bill as agreed on by the committee contained another amendment offered by Senator Bard, of California, as follows:

"That no portion of the funds appropriated by the act nor the principal or fund held by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe, shall be available nor be expended for the support of any sectarian or denomionational school."

Among other amendments are the following: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to investigate alleged fraudulent leases or leases for inadequate compensation of Indian lands in Indian territory with a view to their cancellation. Increasing from $60,000 to $300,000 the appropriation to be expended under the Dawes commission. Providing for the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah September 1, instead of March 10, 1905.

### ALL CLASSES DISSATISFIED.

**Situation in Russia Steadily Becomes More Threatening.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Public opinion becomes steadily more threatening. "Down with the Romanoff dynasty" is heard in the salons, theaters and street. News from the provinces reveals a similar situation. Peasants along the Volga, notably in Saratov and Kazan and in Central Russia, particularyl in Voronesh, Kaluga, Onel and Mocow, refuse to pay their state taxes, saying that they are unable to do so, and that unless the czar grants them land from the state domains, they would be obliged to take it themselves.

The news has frfightened the government because of its political import. It embarasses the financial administration of the country. People of high social position and great influence in St. Petersburg business affairs who have hitherto been refraining from all political action, now discuss politicss earnestly and admit the imminence of a radically reorganized scheme of government.

Agitation throughout the country persists in the most astonishing way. It was expected to subside for the time being almost as quickly as it arose; but the people are infuriated and ignore the orders of their leaders to await patiently the course of events. This condition has been helped along by the repert that the dowager empress, Grand Duke Sergius and Pobiedonostzeff, procurator of the holy synod, are again engaged in a desperate struggle to compel Nicholas to turn his back on the reformers.

**To Begin Work on Big Bridge.**

Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 20.—Work on the steel bridge across the Columbia river probably will be commenced in a short time. The bridge will connect this city with the Oregon shore and will cost about $3,000,000. It will be a railroad bridge only and will not be fitted for teams or pedestrians. Electric car tracks may be laid on it, however.

### TAKES OVER DEFENSES.

**Canadian Government to Assume Charge of Fortifications.**

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 21.—Details of the acquisition of the Canadian land defenses by the Canadian government, which will take over the works from the imperial government on July 1, brave been received from Ottawa. A special from Ottawa says:

It is understood that the British government suggested that Canada should pay $1,250,000 of the cost of maintaining these defenses, and leave the control in the hands of the British government. Canada would not consent to do this. She adhered to her outstanding offer to assume the control and foot the whole bill. It was not a question of cost with the Dominion, because the entire outlay will be more than $2,000,000. What Canada objected to was making permanent expenditures which would not be under the control of the Dominion parliament. The British authorities have agreed to Canada's offer.

While the control of the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons will pass into the hands of Canada on July 1, the Dominion will only take over the different services gradually. There are certain works with which Canadians are not yet familiar, and British officers and men will continue in such positions until Canadians qualify. Canada could supply the necessary infantry in quick order, but it would take some time to get in the engineering staff, etc.

Canada regards with great favor the compliment which Great Britain has paid her in handing over these important defenses to her care. The trust will be well looked after.

### NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

**Commission Will Soon File Its Final Report.**

Paris, Feb. 21.—Admiral Baron Spaun, of Austro-Hungary, and Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, of the United States, have been designated to draw up the report of the international commission of inquiry into the North sea incident. This will be presented in secret session Wednesday for discussion and final approval.

The Austrian and American admirals were chosen as representing the elements of the commission which are entirely neutral. Their main work is to fulfill the requirement of the protocol that the commission report all the circumstances of the incident.

The full board of admirals reserves the final determination of the main question until after the presentation of Admiral von Spaun and Admiral Davis' recital of circumstances. There seemsl to be a definite inclination on the part of the majority of the commission toward partially justifying or excusing Admiral Rojestvensky's action.

It is generally believed in well informed quarters that the Russian, French and Austrian admirals incline to the foregoing view, while the British and American admirals are considered favorable to the British view that no torpedo boats were present and that therefore there was no justification for firing. However, the board apparently is seeking to reconcile differences so that the decision may not be a pronounced victory for either side, but measurably acceptable to both.

### THREE REFORM PLANS.

**Said Czar Is Considering Them and Will Adopt One.**

London, Feb. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle is informed by one high in court circles that the czar is considering three schemes for the popular assembly such as has been demanded by the strikers. The first of these is that of Count Leo Tolstoy, the second is that of Count Ignatieff, which is similar to the one Alexander III. wished to introduce before his death, and a third by an eminentn author whose name is kept secret, and which is the most comprehensive of them all. It plans that all classes, races and religions be representend in the assembly. It is likely, says the correspondent's informant, that this last scheme will be the one adopted. The informet further stated that the czar would persoally put a stop to the war in the far East at the rfist Russian victory which was in any way decisive.

**To Open Spawning Grounds.**

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 20.—The removal of obstructions to the progress of sockeye salmon toward the spawning grounds at the headwaters of the Oxstahl and Copper rivers, tributaries of the Skeena river, is to be carried out forthwith by the federal government. Both streams were formerly famous spawning grounds for sockeyes, but in recent years no spawning has occurred on either river because the fish could not pass the barriers caused by rock slides, logs and fallen trees. About a dozen natural dams will be removed.

**Japan Buys Engines.**

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Mitsui & Co., New York agents of the Japanese government, have placed with a local firm an order for seventy-five locomotives, the largest purchase ever made here by a foreign government. The estimated cost of the locomotives is $1,000,000. The terms of the contract require that the locomotives shall be built as soon as possible and delivered in lots of twelve. They will be shipped by rail to the Pacific coast, where they will be placed aboard steamships and sent direct to Korea.

**Railway Men to Strike.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The workmen have issued a proclamation summoning the railway men on Feb. 20 and Macrh 3 to strike.

# TOO LATE FOR ACTION

## PRESIDENT HAS GIVEN UP RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

**Reasonably Certain That He Will Not Call an Extra Session This Spring, but Will Probably Call One in October to Take Up the Rate Question.**

Washington, Feb. 21.—President Roosevelt, who for several weeks has been hopeful that some definite action might be taken at the present session of congress on the railroad rate question, has practically relinquished the idea of securing legislation on the subject this session. It is reasonably certain that he will not call an extraordinary session of congress to meet in the spring, but unless he changes his mind he will call congress together probably in October.

Representatives Esch and Townsend, joint authors of the rate bill which passed the house, had a talk with the president yesterday. They agreed with him that the prospect for the enactment of rate legislation at this session was remote. They indicated that if no action were taken at this session the subject would be considered thoroughly during the summer with the idea of presenting a measure at the next session which, very likely, would contain some additional features.

As they left the White House both Messrs. Esch and Townsend expressed the conviction that an extra session would be called for next autumn to deal with the rate question.

# GRAND DUKE SERGIUS SLAIN

## Uncle of the Czar Killed by a Bomb Thrown Under His Carriage.

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Grand Duke Sergius, while on his way to the Kremlin, at Moscow, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was assassinated by a bomb thrown under his carriage. The assassin was arrested and admits the crime.

The force of the explosion broke all the windows of the law courts and the report was heard outside the city. The carriage was blown to pieces, only the four wheels remaining.

The grand duke was instantly killed.

Chicago, Feb. 18—Baron von Schlippanbach, the Russian consul at Chicago, when informed of the grand duke's assassination, said:

"The assassination of Gradn Duke Sergius, while deplorable, is not of special importance. He could be spared as well as almost any man in Russia. He was extremely unpopular and an extreme reactionary. He stood for and was the emboidment of the reactionary party. He was unpopular not only among the people at large, but among the nobility as well."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—News of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow created a sensation in St. Petersburg. Few particulars are obtainable, owing to the excitement prevailing at Moscow.

The tragedy was no great surprise, as it was known that the grand duke had been condemned to die by the terrorists ever since the affair of January 22.

As governor of Moscow, Sergius, by harsh measures, aroused the greatest hostiilty, especially among the students, and many threats have been made against his life.

Sergius was born in 1857 and married Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England, in 1884. There were no children.

### PRESIDENT DIRECTS INQUIRY.

**Commissioner Gerfield Will Make It Extended and Comprehensive.**

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation reqquested by the house of representatives in a resolution adopted unanimously. The investigation, by direction of the president, will be extende d and comprehensive. The president has directed a letter to the commissioner in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views. The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannto be indicated at this time.

It is expected that the investigation will naturally extend to the operations of the Standard in the Beaumont, Texas, fields, and possibly to other fields as well.

**Frauds in Oregon School Lands.**

Salem, Or,. Feb. 20.—Startling facts are coming to light before the committee of the legislature which is investigating the manner in which school lands in this state have been disposed of. The committee's sessions are secret, but enough has leaked out to make it certain that when it reports to the legislature serious charges will be made.

**Indian Acquitted.**

Everett, Feb. 21.—At midnight a verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Johnnie Price, the Indian charged with the murder of his son and daughter-in-law. The trial has cost the county $1,500.

### PROTECT STATE'S TIMBER.

**Pooposes to Create Board of State Forest Commissioners.**

Olympia, Feb. 23.—A bill for the protection of the state's timber lands and creating a board of forest commissioners will be introduced in the house by Representative Irving, of King county. The author of the measure is a lumberman and he believes that its provisions will do much to protect the state's timber property from the ravages of fire.

If the bill is enacted into a law, the new board will consist of the state land commissioner and "four electors," who are to serve for a four year term without compensation. The office of state fire warden and forester is also established, this office to carry a yearly salary of $1,800. His duties shall be to supervise all matters pertaining to the protection of the state's forests from fire, illegal cutting or trespassing. Severe penalties are provided for violation. The state forester and warden is required to acquaint himself with all state timber areas. Deputies may be appointed in each county to serve from June 1 to October 1, each year at wages of $4 a day for the time actually employed.

The bill makes it punishable to carelessly or willfully set fire to any state or private body of timber. It also requires the board of commissioners to inform itself of any damage done to the state's property and to report the same. The state land commissioner is an ex officio forest ranger. The bill also permits owners of property to burn slashings, but extreme care must be taken that the fires must be kept under close supervision. The measure carries an appropriation of $25, 000 to meet necsesary expense.

### OPPRESSION CHARGED.

**Suit Against Dental Board for Heavy Damages.**

Seattle, Feb. 20.—A suit is to be filed during the day in the superior court, in which it will be claimed that the state board of dental examiners and the National Dental Association and the Washington State Dental Association have entered into an unlawful conspiracy to prevent the intent of the law, and to use it to advance unlawful ends.

Dr. E. J. Brown claims $25,000 damages from four members of the state board of examiners, which in 1903 refused him a certiofiate allowing him to practice dentistry in this state.

He alleges that the examiners have not executed the law fairly and impartially; that they have arbitrarily and wrongfully used the provisions of the statutes solely to carry out illegal ends, and to crush out the dentists in this state who resort to advertising in their business.

"No man who advertises his business has been allowed a cetificate since the meeting in 1903," said Mr. Brown. "There were fifteen or sixteen dentists who did not advertise practicing in Seattle without a license at the time I was arrested for that offense, and only one of them was arrested, and the case against him was dismissed. Forty arrests have been made among the advertising dentists, and eight convictions have been secured."

The complaint also states that Dr. Brown took the examination which the state board prescribed, and that he answered more questions correctly than the majority of those who were granted certiofiates, but that he was not allowed a certificate to practice.

### GETS DESIRED SITE.

**New Location for State Building at Lewis and Clark Fair.**

Portland, Or., Feb. 23.—The controversy over the location of the Washington state building at the Lewis and Clark fair has been settled by the fair management deciding to give the Washington commission the site formerly designated for the Massachusetts and Fraternal buildings.

This change will place the Washington building in the row with California and WaOregon buildings.

The Massachusetts and Fraternal buildings, which were displaced, were to have been social buildings, for the use of the people of Massachusetts and for the of members of fraternal societies who visited the fair. No exhibits of any kind were planned to be placed in them. Both buildings will be relocated.

### CALLS FOR ARMED REVOLT.

**Father Gopon Issues a Proclamation to His Followers.**

London, Feb. 23.—Father Gopon, the priest who led the strikers of the Putiloff works in St. Petersburg, in their first conflict against the Russian troops on "bloody Sunday" and who during the first days of the insurrection was the leading spirit, has issued another proclamation, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Ledger.

The proclamation has appeared in the form of an open letter in the Russian socialist organ, Iskrw, published in Zurich, Switzerland, the correspondent says, and summons the entire Russian protelariat and the various branches of the socialist party to inaugurate an armed revolt against czardom.

**Favor Customs Appraiser.**

Washington, Feb. 22.—A favorable report has been made to the senate on the bill to create the office of appraiser of customs, district of Puget sound, at a salary of $3,000 a year. A similar bill is pending in the house.

**More Trouble for Castro.**

Willemstadt, Island of Curacoa, Feb. 20.—A Venezuelan revolutionary agent left here a day or two ago for New York. Signs indicate that a revolution against President Castro may break out at any time.

# ANARCHY AT BAKU

## AUTHORITIES THERE APPARENTLY POWERLESS.

**Advices State That the Streets Are Strewn With Dead as a Result of Repressive Measures—Traffic on Vienna Railway Stopped by Strike of Employes and Operators**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Shocking reports have been received from Baku, where the authorities are apparently powerles to cope with the situation.

The advices state that the streets are strewn with corpses as the result of repressive measures authorized by the government. The wholesale killing, which is not described in detail in the dispatches, did not have the desired effect, and the riots continue.

Warsaw, Feb. 23.—Traffic on the Vienna railway has been suspended since early in the afternoon, the force of employes, including telegraph operators, having joined in the strike.

Not a single train is leaving Warsaw's great terminus, which is guarded by a strong force of gendarmes, keeping back the crowds clamoring for opportunity to leave the city.

The Polish National Democratic party has issued a manifesto discountenancing a revolution as impracticable.

# CUT UP RAILROAD BILL.

## Joint Committee Adopts Practically All the Railroad Amendments.

Olympia, Feb. 18.—In session last night the joint committee of the house and senate on railroads and transportation practically adopted all of the amendments to the committee commission bill submitted by Lincoln Davis, of Pierce.

The power to regulate and adjust rates on its own initiative, given the commission by the original bill, and the joint rate proposition, the vital features of the committee bill, were amended line for line as indicated by the railroad interests, curtailing the power with which the commission would be clothed were the committee bill to become a law without amendment.

When the tedious monotony of reading the bill and the cut and dried routine of incorporating the amendments submitted were done with, and the meeting adjourned, Representative George T. Crane, the leading member of the commission forces on the committee said:

"There is nothing left of the bill. The majority report will recommend the passage of the bill as amended, but there will be a minority report, and probably a new bill, and certain it is that there will be a fight on the floor of the house. The amendments adopted virtually eliminate all power of the commission had and render it a useless instrument. The life of the bill has been taken by minimizing its powers."

The commission advocates also advanced the claim that by disturbing the joint rate clause, and thereby depriving the commission of full power to fix joint rates, whatever benefits the people of the Palouse country might have received from a commission bill has been eliminated, as the power of the commission to fix joint rates was demanded by the people of that part of the state.

One section of the bill vested the commission with power and authority, upon complaint or by inquiry upon its own motion, to adjust rates. This is cut out.

The penalty for violation of any of the provisions of the act by officers of railroads was changed from $500 to $50, and the words "or employes" were stricken.

Section 12 of the bill was amended by striking out that portion requiring the commission to ascertain statistics of cost of construction of railroads, rights of way, the amount of money it would require to construct roadbed, depots, track and transportation equipment and to replace all the physical properties of the companies. That portion of section 12 authoriizng the commission to ascertain the amount of outstanding bonds, debentures, indebtedness and like information was also stricken.

### NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Commercial Company to Build It Out of Reserve Fund.**

New York, Feb. 20.—Another Atlantic cable is to be laid and bids for its laying have already been made. It is expected that the new cable will be in operation the coming summer.

According to Clarence McKay no new stock will be issued on this cable, but the cost has been met by the Mackay company because of a desire to keep the reserve fund of the Commercial Cable Company intact. The new cable will embody the latest discoveries in this branch of electricity.

**Smelter on Vancouver Island.**

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 20.—It is reported here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has in view the erection of large smelting works on Vancouver island. With the copper refining plant will be included iron works for the reduction of the raw material to the finished product.

### TIGHTENING THE SCREWS.

**Standard Will Have to Be Good or Get Out of Kansas.**

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 20.—The Kansas huose, withouq a dissenting vote, has passed a bill making oil pipe lines common carriers. This is the second of the series of bills directed against the Standard Oil Company, and was strongly opposed by the Standard Oil interests. It has already passed the senate and will be signed by the governor. Without this bill, it is said, the refinery plan could not have been carried out successfully, owing to the lack of pipe lines owned by the state. Now, however, the state oil can be piped through the Standard lines.

The anti-discrimination bill, designed to prevent the Standard from underselling the state refinery, will be made a special order for Monday.

This bill makes it unlawful for any commodity to be sold in any one town of the state lower than in another, except such differences as may be made necessary through freight rates. Thus the Standard will be prevented from setting the price of oil to meet the state price at any place in the state, unless it reduces the price in the whole state.

### HE HAD THEM WHIPPED.

**Grippenberg Tells of His Victory, but for Lack of Support.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Gen. Grippenberg, who arrived from Manchuria Friday night, confirms the report that he relinquished command after the recent attempt of the Russians to flank Field Marshal Oyama because of Gen. Kuropatkin's refusal to send him help when victory was in sight. Instead, Grippenberg claims, Kuropatkin ordered him to withdraw.

Grippenberg made a personal report to the czar. Kuropatkin's enemies are making the most of Grippenberg's report in order to force the former's removal from the Manchurian command.

Grippenberg says the flanking movement would have been entirely successful had not Kuropatkin twice refused him reinforcements at critical moments. He had 100,000 Japs at his mercy, he says, but was forced to withdraw by Kuropatkin, who was over awed by the Japanese demonstration on his center.

### STRIKERS RECEIVE AID.

**Situa ion in Russia Portends Trouble in Future.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Notwithstanding the fact that the strikers have returned to work in all the smaller factories, the situation is regarded as less satisfactory than last week. This is due to evidence that the agitation is now conducted on well defined lines. The large factories remain closed, but it has been discovered that the men who are not at work are receiving pay from a mysterious source at the rate of 5 cents per day for each member of the family, a sum sufficient for one substantial meal. The employers are holding daily conferences, but are unable to reach an agreement. They appear to be altogether disorganized.

### GOVERNOR AGAINST IT.

**Said He Will Veto Capital Removal Measure.**

Olympia, Feb. 20.—The story is current here and generally believed that Gov. Mead has stated to his personal friends and political advisers that he will veto the capital removal bill.

"I do not believe the state should further saddle itself with such a burdensome debt at this time," is what the governor is quoted as saying.

Notwithstanding that there is a question whether the governor has the power to veto the bill, there seems to be no question in Gov. Mead's mind regarding his authority in the matter.

### FIFTY BODIES FOUND.

**Little Hope That Any of Entombed Alabama Miners Are Alive.**

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—Of the 116 men entombed in the Virginia mine, fifty bodies have been recovered. The recovery already of so many dead bodies, precludes the idea that any ilving men remain among the unfortunates still in the mine.

**Colorado May Build Refinery.**

Denver, Feb. 23.—Representative Clifton H. Wilder's bill appropriating $125,000 for the establishment of a state oil refinery was favorably reported to the house by the finance committee today. The bill also contains provisions to regulate the price of oil. Independent oil producers, who are supporting the measure, have offered to lease and operate the refinery when constructed and to advance the money for its construction at a low rate of interest.

**Want Convicts to Make Roads.**

Seattle, Feb. 22.—A bill providing for the employment of convicts on the public roads of the state has been drafted by a special committee of the Washington Good Roads Association, and will, within the next few days be presented in the legislature.

**Referendum Amendment Fails.**

Helena, Mont., Feb. 22.—For the third time in the lower house a bill providing for the submission of an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote. It lacked two of the required number.

**Telegraphers Strike.**

Moscow, Feb. 20.—The telegraph operators of the Moscow-Risan and Moscow-Windau railways have struck, demanding a minimum of $20 a month wages and an eight hour day. The roads are tied up.

# Conquest of the Great American Desert

**Pat and to the Point.**

Mr. Paul Thieman, whoever he may be, says something in a recent issue of a Denver paper which is pat and to the point. We herewith produce the first few paragraphs of his article:

When one beholds the complacent failure to comprehend the nature and condition of Far Western irrigation, it is maddening. I have seen one man, who is thoroughly posted, almost break into wild tears of rage over the ever-recurring evidences that the people at large, the people right here, the national government, the State governments, do not appreciate national irrigation, and that the public information and the individual knowledge of the subject at this time are strangely dense. The public is fed constantly with lovely articles about the grand national irrigation works under way, while the fact is that all the great values mentioned concerning reclamation of the arid region are the result of private initiative and enterprise and capital.

Few people understand that the national irrigation fund is nothing but a bulk of capital which may be advanced to build reservoirs and ditches, upon a guarantee that the owners of the lands to be irrigated will repay the cost to the fund. The national fund is not to be depleted, but must be replenished by the payment back of the cost of the work, as assessed by the government engineers, and if signatures to such pledges can't be secured, the works proposed will not be built.

Knowing that all government work costs vastly more than if done by private capital, and the United States failing to guarantee the limit of the cost, lots of landowners won't sign, and there you are. Meantime the government officials knock private enterprises and warn the people against them, when, as the situation stands, it is only private enterprise, in promoting irrigation district bonds, in Colorado, at least, that is really doing anything.

**Excavator for Irrigation Canals.**

A thousand men toiling with shovels and wheelbarrows from sunrise to sunset could not accomplish as much work as the great steam excavator shown in the illustration performs in eight hours. The burning sun or rain in torrents has no terrors for this mammoth earth-devouring monster. The scene is from a photograph of the construction work on the irrigation canal in Colusa County, California. The artificial river thus created is six miles long, 100 feet wide, and 35 feet to the top of its banks. The Sacramento river furnishes the water which makes fertile 156,000 acres of fruit ranches.

The excavator travels on its own railway tracks on each side of the canal, and as the work proceeds the track is taken up and relaid ahead of the machine.

The steel buckets, which have sharp, cutting edges, move constantly by means of endless chains, and empty their load of earth first on one side, then on the other. Wide endless belts carried on rollers carry the earth to the sides of the ditch.

All these movements of the machine are controlled by one leverman, who may be seen in the cut standing on the platform on the left of the bucket. He has control of five separate levers, one for raising and lowering the bucket chain, one for moving the car to the right, and another for moving the car to the left, and another for moving it forward on the side track, and the fifth controls the engine. The rapidity and facility with which all these movements are made is surprising, especially considering the momentum and immense weight of the car and bridge and the excavator's machinery, which is about 300 tons.

**Milk River Irrigation Project.**

The Great Falls (Mont.) land office has received instruction to withdraw from all forms of entry 276,480 acres of land, in connection with the Milk river irrigation project. Part of the tract withdrawn lies northwest of Havre, extending irregularly from the line of the Great Northern to the international boundary, comprising part of the chain of lakes, reservoir sites and lands lying along Milk river and Sage creek.

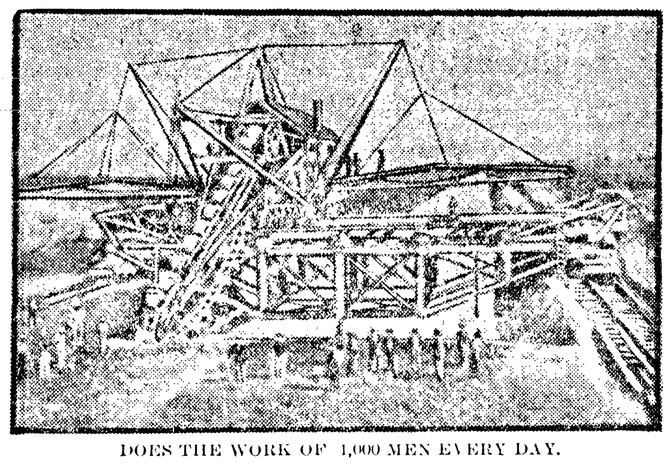
Another portion of the tract lies west of the Montana Central, between the Big Sandy and Box Elder creeks, and is presumably withdrawn in connection with the Marias Diversion canal portion of the Milk river project.

**Discover a Water Supply.**

Residents of the Pecos valley in New Mexico are excited by the discovery that underlying more than 600,000 acres of desert land is apparently an inexhaustible supply of water. The fame of the region has spread throughout the country, and even to portions of Europe. The water gushes from the ground wherever borings are made and pours over a thirsty land, transforming it into a garden of almost remarkable fertility.

**When to Exercise.**

When to exercise is an important consideration. If the morning only is available, the exercise should be light. Particularly is this the case if one is engaged in any work. The supply of energy must not be drawn from at the beginning of the day. The afternoon is perhaps the best time for exercise, when one has gained strength from the absorption of the morning and noon meals. Those who exercise vigorously at night should eat a midday dinner. Exercise should always precede bathing, and not, as a rule, follow it. In this respect the ancient Greeks showed great wisdom. Exercise and bathing they called the two pillars of strength. Exercise was Hercules and bathing Apollo. Both were regarded with equal importance, and neither was complete without the other.



DOES THE WORK OF 1,000 MEN EVERY DAY.

**Grasped the Opportunity.**

Tess—Mr. Saphead gave you a camera for your birthday, didn't he?

Jess—Yes, and we took it with us on our stroll through the country yesterday. Oh, what do you think? He proposed to me—actually flopped down on his knees and———

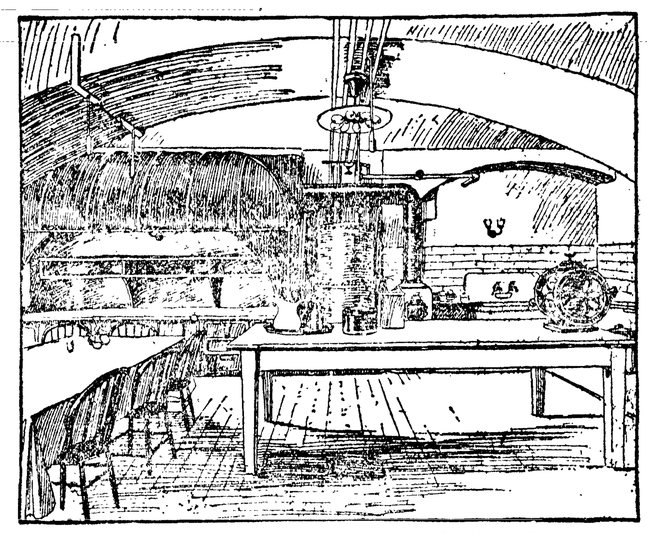
Tess—What did you say?

Jess—Why, I said, "Look pleasant, please," and I do hope the picture will turn out well.—Stray Stories.

**Was His Own Dentist.**

An old resident of Parkhurst, Me., of the Spartan type, recently had some teeth that pained him. He does not believe in doctors or dentists, so he made a hook out of an old pail bail and extracted the two teeth himself.

# MAIN KITCHEN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.



As may be seen from the cut, the principal kitchen of the executive mansion is amply provided with all of the modern contrivances which can in any way contribute to the successful maintenance of such a cuisine as should properly be furnished the chief citizen of such a country as the United States. There is no unnecessary elaboration of the premises, and that makes it easier for everything to be kept immaculately neat. Official entertaining has become such a feature at the White House that it requires a decided genius to conduct the culinary end of it.

# THE OLYMPIC

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## THE ROAD SUPERVISORS

In view of the law passed a few weeks ago providing for a state road from Port Angeles to Grays Harbor, the course taken by the Board of County Commissioners in laying out the road work for the coming year becomes a matter of vital importance to the taxpayers of Clallam county.

Under the present road law now in force in this county, a large measure of discretion is vested in the Board, and upon the judgment exercised by it in the selection of men and measures will depend in a large degree whether or not the county will get the full value in good roads for the large amount of money which will be expended, or the money be frittered away in temporary makeshifts that will only serve to defer the day of good roads.

In order to make possible the obtaining of the best results, the present road law provides for the dividing of the county into four road districts and vests in the Board the power to appoint a supervisor for each of these districts; there is also vested in the Board the power to remove any supervisor at the pleasure of the Board. The Board thus has complete control over the roads and road building through the power of appointing and removal of the road officers. The purpose of such provisions in a law is obvious, for by it the Board can control the situation at its will; it can indicate to the supervisors appointed by it the scheme of road building and improvement and if necessary enforce compliance therewith by its arbitrary power of removal.

But this is not the only beneficent effect which is arrived at by these provisions of the law, for while the control of the roads is centralized in the Board of County Commissioners, the responsibility for the proper and judicious exercise of that power is also centralized, and the Board becomes directly accountable to the people for a faithful and efficient discharge of the trust reposed.

These appointments as road supervisors are being eagerly sought after; they are well salaried positions and should command the best ability the county affords, and ability to properly discharge the duties of the position should be the prime qualification for appointment and no one should receive an appointment until the Board is thoroly satisfied that the applicant is entirely capable. Clallam county has already expended sufficient money on makeshift improvements and thru petty grafters to build a graveled turnpike from the Quillayute to the eastern boundary line of the county.

It is commendable in the new Board that they have not made haste to parcel out this morsel of patronage, but are evidently serious in considering the interest of the county by looking into the qualifications of the men who would look after its roads and we believe that when the appointments are finally made they will be the best men for the place and that the interests of the county will be their interest.

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The Tacoma Weekly Ledger, new subscriptions only, and the Olympic at $1.00 per year.

## RUSSIA'S EXTREMITY

The world was startled on last Friday by the news that the Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, had been murdered by a bomb thrown under his carriage. The Grand Duke was not a large figure in the world's affairs, but by reason of his relationship and close political ties to the Czar, his assassination assumes an importance which it would not otherwise have.

Russian affairs are evidently rapidly approaching a critical stage. Following on the long series of reverses and disaster which has marked its war with Japan, came a continuous stream of reports of serious internal troubles with its own subjects. These internal difficulties were of sufficient moment to call for the intervention of the soldiery and after more or less slaughter of the disturbing element, the outward manifestations of the troubled conditions were suppressed, but underneath the surface there has been a continual seething and boiling, with an occasional outbreak, which has finally culminated in the assassination of Sergius.

The immediate cause of the conflict between the government and the people was due to an attempt on the part of the people to present a petition to the Czar, looking to the amelioration of their condition and upon their attempting to approach the palace were stopped by the troops and were fired on after some parley.

It seems inconceivable to a citizen of the United States, to whom the right of petition is guaranteed by the constitutions of both state and nation, that an attempt to exercise what to us is a right by the subjects of the Czar, should be sufficient provocation to warrant the extreme measures taken. There is a wide-spread tendency in this country to give nothing but sympathy to the people and condemnation to the government, but it should be borne in mind that we with our education, training and institutions are rendered wholly incompetent to judge of the rights and duties of the Russian government and people in any specific instance, and we do not believe that any political situation that could arise in this day and age can justify cowardly assassination. It looks from this distance as tho the bursting bombs were but advance rumblings of revolution and that the Muscovite throne was in great danger, if not doomed.

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If the present autocratic government of Russia should be overturned and the emanciated prisoners of her Siberian mines be loosed, enough fuel would be added to the fires of popular indignation to cause the extermination of every Romanoff and high born brute in the empire. Political prisoners have been known to be in the mines for a period of twelve years, no holidays or Sundays, with little food and less clothing. When they emerge from the mines it is feet first, in a box.

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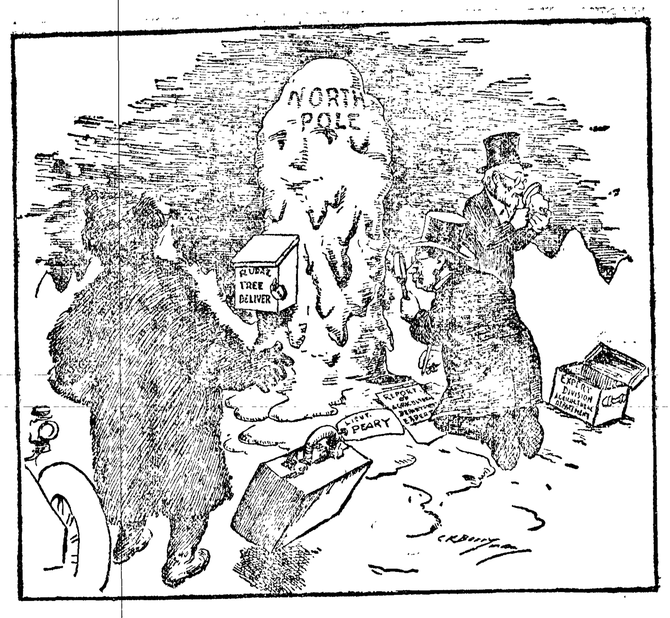
The vote in the house of 55 to 36 for the removal of the capital to Tacoma need not be taken as any criterion of the vote of the taxpayers on the subject when it is put up to them; nor, for that matter, of the vote those legislators who were recorded "aye" will receive when they again ask the privilege of representing the people.

*WHAT PEARY MAY DISCOVER.*




## ONE VS. NINETY-NINE.

In opening the debate on the capital removal bill, Booth of King, speaking for the opponents, made these pertinent statements, which will be endorsed by every tax burdened citizen of Clallam county:

"Never before in the history of any state has such an important question been given so little consideration. As a matter of fact, most of the legislators have given this subject less consideration than they would give to a game of solo.

"There is no demand for removal from the people at large. Nobody seems to know how this bill sprang up. Pierce county did not originate the request. The bill eminates from a few lawyers and politicians.

"About one per cent of the people of Washington visit Olympia because it is the capital and by virtue of its being what they claim, inaccessible, and because they cannot secure as comfortable accommodations as are available in their home cities, this handful, this one per cent demands that ninety-nine per cent saddle themselves with an enormous debt that the former may be more comfortable.

"The magnificent land grant presented by the government for state capital purposes is represented by the present state house, a building eminently suitable for legislative purposes for the next twenty-five or thirty years. At the end of that time if a removal is considered necessary then we will have the money and be in a position to consider the action favorably."

---

Ambassador Choate will return home from England after March 4th with a reputation such as few ministers to the court of St. James have acquired. He has steadily added to the good feeling existing between the two great nations, and altho past 70 his natural force is not abated. He made his first hit very soon after going to London. At a public banquet he was down for an address with only a home reputation as a brilliant legal orator. Would the Yankee style suit in a great English function? When oe arose to speak to his toast he noticed the ladies were sitting in a gallery above the floor whereupon were the banqueters and said he was pleased to be present for now, he said, "I know the meaning of that passage in Holy Writ where it says: 'Thou madest man a little lower than the angels.'" The next morning all England was in a broad guffaw.

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Mathewson's A 1 Codfish are going fast at Seevers, because they are only 10c per pound and as fine as the finest.

## PHILIPPINE AMERICANS

The annual report of the Philippine Commission which Secretary Taft has presented to the President, tells a story which is very agreeable to all Americans. Outside of the wilder portions of the islands of Samar, Mindanao and Jolo, good order prevails thruout the archipelago. In the whole of the Christian and thickly settled portion of the Philippine group there is a tranquility such as never was known in the Spanish day and a prosperity which hardly was expected as recently as two or three years ago. Brigandage, save in the Mohammedan and other non-Christian sections first mentioned has virtually disappeared.

Education is making rapid progress in the islands. A continually increasing proportion of the natives are learning English. The number of natives applying for positions under the insular government and in private stations in which the knowledge of English is requisite is growing larger and larger. Enrollment in the public schools of the islands, which was 183,000 in 1903, advanced to 263,000 in 1904. There has been an active demand for American teachers. In 1904 the amount spent for education was two million, but the commission said that five million could have been used to advantage.

This is only part of the story of the good work which is being carried on in the islands. The burdensome taxes levied by the Spaniards have mostly been abolished. A fixed monetary standard has replaced the old fluctuating currency represented by the Spanish and Mexican coins now driven out. Industry is far more active than it was during the Spanish regime, and wages are higher.

The commission, as well as President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, urge the admission into the United States of Philippine products on more favorable terms than now prevail, and the republican leaders in Congress are in favor of this idea. Under the plan of railway building and internal improvement soon to be inaugurated, the islands will attain a prosperity far beyond that which has as yet prevailed. It is evident that a bright future for the Philippines is close at hand.

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If accommodations at Olympia are not as good as the average legislator is accustomed to at home, then he should refuse to be inveigled from his luxurious surroundings and let those with more Spartan blood in their systems serve their fellowmen.

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The Twice-a-Week Post-Intelligencer and The Olympic for $1.25 per year.


SHOE SAVING

Many persons do not care to pay more than $2.00 or $2.50 per pair for shoes. And they ought to receive the best possible value for their money. We have good shoes for those prices, also better shoes at slightly higher prices. It is our purpose to furnish stylish and serviceable foot covering at popular prices. Just at present, during our annual clearing sale, we have many odd sizes in various lines, that are going at and near cost. It will pay you to see them.

ALF. A. DAVIS

Seattle's Great Papers

THE DAILY SUNDAY TWICE A WEEK

"P.I."

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**Daily Post-Intelligencer, 12 to 20 Pages**
75c Publishes the fullest telegraphic news from all parts of the world. All the state and local news. Daily and Sunday edition, 75c per month.

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$2 The largest and most complete Sunday paper north of San Francisco. Special departments of literature, of fashion, of women's news. Sunday edition, $2.00 per year.

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$1 All the news of the week in concise, detailed form. THE TWICE A WEEK EDITION IS THE BEST TWICE A WEEK PAPER PUBLISHED ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Write for sample copy and be convinced. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

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POST-INTELLIGENCER CO., Seattle, Wash.
S. P. WESTON, Business Manager.

S. G. MORSE
GROCER

The Pioneer Grocery Business of Clallam County.
Carries a Full Line of the Justly Famous Reliance Brand of Canned Fruit and Vegetables, the best that money and Skill can Make.
Our Goods are all of the Freshest and Best, and are Sold at as Low Prices at those made by anyone.

If you buy
Best Ever-Ett
You'll have GOOD bread—no doubt of it. It never fails—there is none better. You can get it only of us.
GRAY & STEWART
TEL. 111.

McKEE & LaFLOWER
Funeral Directors
—AND—
Licensed Embalmers
Telephones—LaFlower, 108; McKee, 105; City Office, 7.
Lady Attendants. C. F. MERRITT, Manager.

FITZGERALD'S MARKET
Port Angeles Leading Meat Market
Clean, Fresh, Wholesome
Fine Stock Fresh and Salt Meats
All Vegetables in Season
Children coming to market will be accorded the same fair treatment as their elders
Opposite Bank of Clallam County
James Fitzgerald
Proprietor

Piano Lessons
Latest Methods Taught
Terms Reasonable
Mrs. Geo. Wiggins

*Harry E. Lutz*
*U. S. Court Commissioner*
*Notary Public*
Office in Bank of Clallam County

## *Spring Humors*

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

## *Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills*

Forming in combination the Spring Medicine *par excellence*, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

| | |
|---|---|
| **Scrofula** | **Salt Rheum** |
| **Scald Head** | **Boils, Pimples** |
| **All Kinds of Humor** | **Psoriasis** |
| **Blood Poisoning** | **Rheumatism** |
| **Catarrh** | **Dyspepsia, Etc** |

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

**WANTED** SALESMEN to canvass amongst the farmers and dealers selling Fire, Water and Burglar Proof Safes. Prices are within reach of everyone. Good money maker. Have agents now making $10.00 per day. Address

SPECIALTY SELLING CO.
Portland Oregon

**EMPLOYERS EMPLOYERS**

W. H. Uplinger & Co., 209 2nd Avenue South, Seattle, Wn. Phone, Main 3961. Reliable help of all kinds furnished free to employers on shortest possible notice. Wire or phone us your orders at our expense.


## MATCHING THE LINNETS.

**Odd Pastime and Business in the Slums of London.**

In the little, swarming streets off Whitechapel road, down through Shoreditch and Bethnal Green, linnet singing is the pastime of thousands and the business of scores of men who will bet themselves to a standstill over the sweet voiced rivalries of two wee brown birds caged on the wall of some public house whose reputation makes respectability timorous of intrusion.

The hard faced "east ender," whose chief joy is a bloody "limited round go" in the prize ring of a resort in Whitechapel, may be seen next night in the back room of another "pub," sitting in breathless silence and behind locked doors, with a hundred of his kind, while his linnet sings a match for "pleasant song" and a stake of 10 shillings a side.

When the referee says "Now!" the watch is started, but this does not mean that the birds are yet engaged in any rivalry. They sit on their little perches in silence, and the crowd sits in silence watching them. Presently one of the rivals pipes up his opening lay. This is called the "lead off." The first note of a song is called the "chuckle." Perhaps the bird which makes the "lead off" may stop with this "chuckle" and not finish his song. The stimulus is enough to start the other bird, however, and he in turn makes his "chuckle" and then without a break performs the whole of his repertoire of ten "pleasant songs."

The sulky bird is frenzied at this superiority and to make up for lost time sings as if its heart would break. Both scorers are busy now "chalking the scores" as fast as their pencils can fly. To the untrained ear the torrent of piping notes is hopelessly intermingled, and even when one bird is singing alone it is impossible to tell where one song ends and another begins.

This sweet piping absorbs the attention of the audience, while just beyond the closed door a horde of bloated men and slatternly women are drinking themselves more sodden, with blasphemous and vulgar merriment.

The birds are all of purity and sentiment and sweetness than can be found in this east end "pub," and they sing as gladly as if green fields were their environment.—Outing.

**Battle of Manila Records.**

One day Admiral Dewey pointed to a chest in his office in the navy department and said: "In that chest will be found the real records of the battle of Manila, never yet published."

There are many stunning things other than sandbags.


# *Ayer's*

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

## Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 53 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung diseases cured by it. I am never without it."
ALBERT G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohio.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for **Consumption**

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

### One Hundred Years Ago.

French troops were ordered into the Neapolitan provinces.

The French fleet in the West Indies captured Nevis, the town of Basseterre, in St. Kitts.

England ordered that vessels carrying corn should be allowed in the ports of Spain, provided they carried no guns.

The court of Lisbon declared itself an ally of Spain and not of England.

The French fleet sailed from Toulon, with 8,000 troops, to occupy the ports of Sicily and Naples.

### Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Mormon church was organized at Manchester, N. Y., by Joseph Smith.

Daniel Webster made his great speech for the Union, in reply to Robert Y. Hayne, who was a radical upholder of State rights.

The Spanish government failed to raise the loan from the French capitalists to fit out an expedition against South America.

Ten thousand Mexicans were ordered to the borders of Texas to prevent the smuggling so largely carried on through Texas by Americans.

Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, made his famous speech in Congress in defense of State rights.

### Fifty Years Ago.

The French spoliation bill passed the House by a vote of 110 to 76 and went to the Senate.

The United States surveying steamer Water Witch, in ascending the Paraguay, was fired on from the fort and one man killed.

The British home ministers resigned and Lord Palmerston later succeeded in forming a new ministry.

The first train passed over the Panama railroad.

The chapel and west wing of Rutledge College, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire.

### Forty Years Ago.

Navigation in the Potomac river was blockaded by ice twelve inches thick below Washington.

F. P. Blair returned to Washington from his second trip to Richmond, and all sorts of reports were current as to the bearing of his visit on the outcome of the war.

The Illinois and Maryland legislatures ratified the anti-slaveryconstitutional amendment passed by Congress.

The constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States was passed by the House of Representatives.

The military court at Cincinnati sentenced S. B. Davis to be hanged as a Confederate spy.

### Thirty Years Ago.

News of the death of Tsai Shun, Emperor of China, reached London.

The constitutional commission of Maine turned down a woman's suffrage plank.

Day and night were spent in the national House of Representatives in repeated roll calls in an effort to take action on the civil rights bill.

A lockout in the coal mines of South Wales threw 120,000 men out of work.

An attempt to capture the James brothers at their home in Kearney, Mo., resulted in the killing of their young brother and the maiming of their mother, Mrs. Samuels, by a bomb.

The court declared his evidence admissible, and Theodore Tilton told from the witness stand in New York his charges against Henry Ward Beecher.

### Twenty Years Ago.

The big dry goods house of Garry Bros. in New York was wrecked by dynamite, supposedly by striking clerks.

John C. Spooner was elected United States Senator by the Wisconsin Legislature.

The inauguration of Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, delayed because of the death of his son, took place at Springfield.

The New Haven, Conn., Savings Bank weathered a run in which $250,000 was paid out to depositors.

Fourteen persons were killed at Ivrea, Italy, by a snowslide.

Capt. Crouch and his associate Oklahoma boomers were arraigned at Wichita, Kan., and held for trial.

### Ten Years Ago.

Ward McAllister, society director and organizer of the 400, died at his home in New York.

Mexico refused the proffer of Secretary Gresham to mediate in the Guatemala troubles.

**Why Leaves Turn Brown.**

The green matter in the tissues of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn the natural growth of the tree is retarded, and oxidation of the tissues takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red. Under different aspects it takes on a yellow or brown hue. The difference in color is due to the difference in combinations of the original constituents of the green tissues and to the varying condition of climate, exposure and soil. Maples and oaks have the brightest color.

Are we eating too good and too exciting food? That is the latest proposition with well-known English clergymen, who see in the menus of the day the secret of much immorality. It is but another phase of this new age of luxury and decay, the feasting of our modern Lucullus and Caligula. But what shall we do about it? How return to the simple joint and rice pudding state of life? For years refinement has been preaching the need of more delicate and toothsome dishes, with better cooks, and now, lo! when we have 'em we are brought up with a round turn by the knowledge that good eating is bad for the world's morals. Salvation lies in dismissing the chef. Eat only of those things that disagree with you, that inspire indigestion and unpleasant thoughts.


Piso's Cure is a remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Try it. Price 25 cents, at druggists.


A Chicago pastor advised his congregation to "hang on to their pocketbooks while they prayed." The only strange thing about this advice is that it should have been given in Chicago.


TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.


**It is now reported that the Baltic fleet sailors saw war balloons off the Dogger bank. The only blessed things they didn't see were fishing vessels.**


**To Break in New Shoes,**
Always shake in Allens Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures chilblains, damp, sweating, aching, swollen feet. Cures Corns and Bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.


As the Seattle News wittily remarks, "the servant girl occupies a distinctive place in the domestic life of America. But where the rub comes is in the fact that she never occupies the place long."


**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa


Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes to the promoters of a cat show that she is leading an existence which she describes as her "rushed, jammed, triple life." Why, Ella! These double lives we hear of are bad enough, but a triple life—why, Ella!


**FEMALE DISEASES**
and disorders of every nature successfully treated. Also secluded home for ladies before and during confinement. Consult lady physician, free, in person or by mail. Confidential. Paris-New York Medical Institute. Office, D. Estabrook Bldg., 1313½ Second Av., Corner Union. P. O. Box 816, Seattle, Wash.


**Maybe it is merely the combination of college yell and football that is responsible for the alleged softening of the brain in the case of the gridiron athletes.**


Mothers will find Mrs. Winslows's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.


One of the preachers alleges that women eat candles for the purpose of making themselves beautiful. If this is true the practice should be earnestly commended. Candles are comparatively cheap.


A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

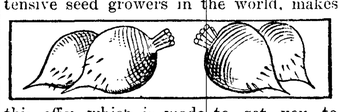

The case is not as bad as it might be. Andrew D. White says there are three countries whose cities are worse governed than those of the United States.


**How's This?**

**We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.**
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.


If schoolboy love is a disease, as alleged by those New York experts, it is one that grows on the boy as he gets older.


**Millions of Vegetables.**
When the Editor read 10,000 plants for 16c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes



this offer which is made to get you to test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers,

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berliner Cauliflower. [P. C. L.]


With his sturdy love of the home and his abhorrence for the increasing looseness of the marriage bond President Roosevelt may have unwittingly given strength to the growing impression that the American race is threatened with a suicidal impulse. In his address before a committee of churchmen the president spoke on the diminishing birth rate among the old native American families as one of the most unpleasant and dangerous features of the times. In spite of the decline of the large family the danger of race suicide may be easily exaggerated. It is true that the last census returns show conclusively that the native American stock is decreasing in the New England States. In New Hampshire the excess of deaths over births among the white population whose parents were native born was 10.4 for every thousand inhabitants; in the New England group the percentage was 1.5. New York showed a slight increase among the native Americans and combining New York with the New England States the rate of increase among the native stock was but one-tenth what it was among the inhabitants of foreign parentage. But this tendency towards the elimination of the "old American families" is confined to the northeastern States mentioned. In the Western States and in the country at large there is no particular cause for anxiety over the future of the native American race. While it does not propagate at so rapid a rate as the population of foreign born parentage yet it increases fully as fast as the changed economic conditions probably justify. In the country at large the rate of increase from births is greater than in any European nation. While the number of births per thousand is not quite so large as in Germany, Austria or Hungary, yet the number of deaths is smaller, so that the proportion between the two gives America a higher rate of increase. The excess of births over deaths in this country is 17.7 per thousand of population. In Germany it is 14.4, in Austria 11.7, in England 11, in Ireland 5.3, in France 0.8. If the native race is dying out of some sections it is nature's way of saying that she has found a race more worthy to survive. In these matters nature has her own way, and is usually right. She sheds no tears over the annihilation of supposed pure breeds. If the "old American families" are disappearing from the East they are lacking in the virility and elemental qualities without which a superfine culture cannot endure through many generations.

**Sweaters for Dogs.**

Dog sweaters are the "latest thing" in canine clothes, says the Philadelphia Press. They are not the old-fashioned blankets made in the many different styles of the past dozen years, but knit sweaters made with as much care, apparently, as those the athletic girl wears while skating.

But these sweaters are just now intended for the dog that goes riding with his mistress in an automobile. For this purpose the aforesaid mistress discovered that the blanket, no matter how tightly it fitted "dear Fido," was not sufficient to keep him warm in the cold air that whizzes past the occupants of an automobile as they dash along. So she had the sweater knit for him, and the question of how the dog was to be kept warm was solved.

Only a few of the new kind of "dog clothes" have been made as yet, but, as one fair automobilist expressed it, "the fashion is growing."


# SKIN DISEASES

Altoona, Pa., June 20, 1903.
I was afflicted with Tetter in bad shape. It would appear in blotches as large as my hand, a yellowish color, and scale off You can imagine how offensive it was. For twelve years I was afflicted with this trouble. At night it was a case of scratch and many times no rest at all. Seeing the good the medicine was doing a friend who was taking it for Eczema, I commenced it, and as a result the eruption began to dry up and disappear, and to-day I am practically a well man. Only two tiny spots are left on the elbow and shin, where once the whole body was affected. I have every confidence in the medicine, and feel sure that in a short time these two remaining spots will disappear. S. S. S. is certainly a great blood purifier, and has done me a world of good. I am grateful for what it has accomplished, and trust that what I have said will lead others who are similarly afflicted to take the remedy and obtain the same good results that I have.
125 East Fifth Ave. JOHN F. LEAR.

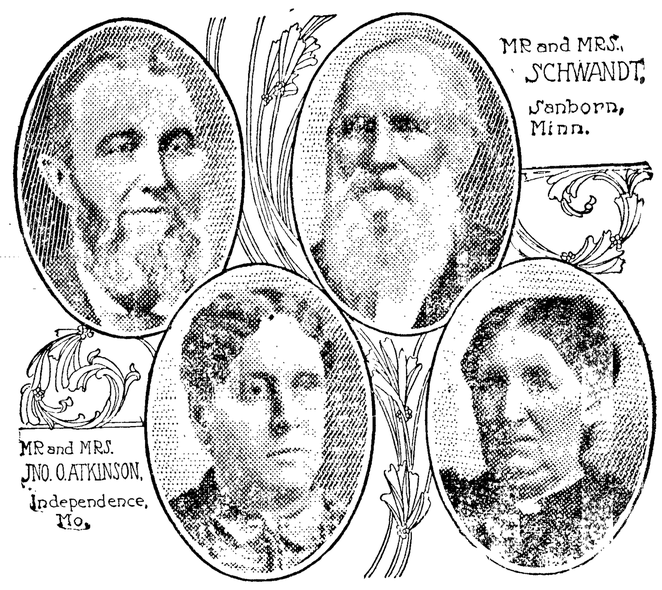
While washes, soaps, salves and powders relieve temporarily, they do not reach the real cause of the disease. The blood must be purified before the cure is permanent. S.S.S. contains no potash, arsenic or mineral of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our book on the skin and its diseases, which is mailed free. Our physicians will cheerfully advise without charge any who write us about their case.

**SSS**
The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



# THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

## Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.




**Remarkable Cures Effected by Pe-ru-na**

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. **I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me."—John O. Atkinson.**

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

**"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. I am still cured of catarrh."—John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., Box 272.**

Mrs. Alla Schwandt, Sanborn, Minn., writes:

**"I have been troubled with rheumatism and catarrh for twenty-five years. Could not sleep day or night. After having used Peruna I can sleep and nothing bothers me now. If I ever am affected with any kind of sickness, Peruna will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the larnyx by Peruna."—Mrs. Alla Schwandt**

When old age comes, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, who will be pleased to give you the benefit fo his medical advice gatis.



**M. J. SHIELDS & CO.**
Growers and Importers of all kinds of
**Grass and Field Seed**
Dry ground, deep-rooting grass seeds that we will guarantee to grow on ground that will not produce cereals or any other kind of grass. Will make crop of hay and pasture all seasons of the year. Address M. J. Shields & Co., Moscow, Idaho.

WANTED—50 farms immediately. 50 customers from the East have arrived and are ready to buy farms. What have you for sale.
O. W. BROWN,
415 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.

*On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker*

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working, or Sporting

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
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Published Every Friday at Port Angeles by Ed. B. Webster.

Entered as second-class matter December 30th 1904, at the post office at Port Angeles, Wash. under the Act of Congress of March 3, '79.

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## CARE FOR THE CHILDREN

We who are living in this age of the world take quite a degree of pride in our belief that we are living in the most enlightened and progressive period that this planet has ever known; that the United States of America is in the van in the matter of lending encouragement to progress and is the one place on earth where anything which has a tendency to bring our surroundings and institutions more near to the ideal, is tended, fostered and nurtured, and that we, as citizens of the United States of America, represent the accumulated wisdom and progress of some five thousand years of recorded and countless centuries of unrecorded history. We are not going to undertake to disprove this, for we are touched with this same egotism, and are inclined to believe it is all true, but the thought has occurred to us that, in contemplating the heights we have already scaled we are apt to forget there are vast heights to which we have not yet attained, and that if we would look about us we would find as many opportunities for advancement still, as we have improved in the past,

It is hard for us to throw off the customs and institutions which we have brought down the centuries with us from the days of barbarism and probably the most glaring relic of those old days which has existed in this century, (always excepting our habit of going to war) has been the relations which has existed between this government and its wards, including criminals, insane and the weak-minded, and the institutions provided by the government for the care of these unfortunates.

Our progress in these matters was so slow that in the middle of the last century we were suddenly awakened to the appalling fact that we were supporting a large number of institutions where human beings were treated far worse than wild beasts. Asylums where men and women suffering from mental diseases were tortured and starved and allowed to wasts away and die in the utmost filth and squalor, under conditions which would dethrown the reason of a sane person. And penal institutions where men and women afflicted with some moral obliquity were loaded with chains and confined in dungeons and apparently every measure which would sink these unfortunates to greater depth of degradation, was adopted.

Children who violated the law were viewed at this time in the same light as adult malefactors.

It is a matter of congratulation, however, that since our awakening we have made commendable progress and our asylums have changed from dens of raving animals to homes where the afflictions of the unfortunate inspire sympathy and the inmates have every care; and our penal institutions are becoming more and more institutions for reformation rather than for punishment. But in this general progress it has never seemed to have come home to our law makers that the children were in a class by themselves, with the result that the only benefit to their condition has been purely incidental to their general improvement.

It has been for a number of years the labor of a large number of interested people to secure legislation taking children who have violated the law out from the operation of the general statutes relating to crimes and their punishments and placing them in a class by themselves and to secure to them such treatment as their lack of resposibility and immature judgment rendered necessary for their well-being. This movement has resulted in this state in the passage by the present legislature of an act which will tend to remove some of the impediments in the old laws which made it impossible to properly deal with youthful wrong-doers. The act provides for the creation of Juvenile Courts, the jurisdiction of which shall be limited to complaints against children under seventeen years of age. By its terms the act is limited to counties of the 1st and 2nd class. It requires such counties to provide a house of detention for such children where they can be placed awaiting the action of the court. It prohibits the confining of any child under the age of 14 in any jail. And provides "that this act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purposes may be carried out, to-wit: that the care, custody and discipline of a child may approximate, as nearly as may be, that which should be provided by its parents, and that as far as practicable any delinquent child shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as misdirected and misguided, and needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance."

The fact has become notorious that many more of these "misdirected and misguided" children are everlastingly ruined by sending them to the reform schools and penitentiaries and jails than have wandering feet placed upon the path they should tread.

If the present legislature had accomplished nothing else, this one act would have made its existence worth while; for it is a long step in the right direction, and with experience which will educate us up to our needs, we will be able to remedy any defects in the present act and after a time acquire a code of laws applicable to children which will grant them full justice, and at the same time save them from themselves rather than damn them, as too often happens under the present system.

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The festive revolutionist in Russia is leading the Czar's officials a merry life these days. It seems from all reports that the officials have all been labeled, numbered and tagged and the order in which and the date when they shall establish intimate relations with dynamite bombs, definitely fixed. To make the situation more pleasant, the revolutionists have demonstrated their ability to carry out the schedule pretty closely as planned. We wonder if our office holders appreciate the luck they are playing in that they don't work for the Czar?

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"And God said, let there be light."—Gen. 1:xiv. This might have been sufficient in the early dawn of creation, but it is perfectly plain that it would require more than a divine command to induce some of the patriotic citizens of Port Angeles to patronize the city light.

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The Seattle Weekly Times and The Olympic, $1.25 per year.

## ANGELES CIVIC CLUB

Con inued from Page 1.

In addition to material lines of work the Club proposes to study along the lines of the "Mothers' Work." Since it has been said the "safe-guard of our nation lies in our homes," we feel that this is a matter that will appeal to every mother in Port Angeles as one of vital importance. The boys and girls in our homes represent the men and women of tomorrow, and we mothers as natural guardians of these same boys and girls, are in a very large degree responsible for the future social conditions of our country and community; surely we have great need to inform ourselves that we may fit ourselves as far as lies in our power for the high position that is ours.

A great Catholic prelate once said, "give me a child until it is seven years old and I care not who has it after that, its character will be fixed." That our sons and daughters may develop into strong bodies and strong minds, with the integrity of character necessary to fit them for good citizenship is a desire that lies near to every mother's heart and we feel that in order to bring this about we must become wise along matters of domestic economy, sanitation, hygienic cooking, child culture—in short, everything that pertains to the happiness and uplifting of the home.

In conclusion I would say this: Whatever of success has been ours, much is due to the men of Port Angeles who have so loyally aided us with their encouragement, their counsel, their money and their personal labor.

Much of our success is due to the women of Port Angeles, outside the Club, for their generous response to every call we have made upon them.

Much of our success is due to the local newspapers who have aided us in every way possible by encouragement, by advertising and by throwing open their columns without money and without price.

As in the past, so in the future, whatever of success shall be ours in the new season upon which we are entering will not be brought about by any one person or any set of persons, but because of the co-operation of all the people in Port Angeles who shall by entering into a community of thought and interest engender a spirit of Civic pride that will permeate every avenue of Civic activity, and result in the uplifting of Port Angeles socially, intellectually and morally.

VICTORIA L. TRUMBULL,
Secretary pro tem.

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