THE OLYMPIC

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USELESS TO PAINT A ROSE

Is Metaphor Admiral Goodrich Uses in Speaking of Port Angeles Harbor.

Upon the recommendation of Admiral Goodrich, made to the Department after his brief visit here with the fleet last fall, Port Angeles has again been selected as the northern practice ground for the squadron. Last fall the Admiral expressed his surprise at finding the conditions here so admirably adapted by nature for the purpose and announced his intention of reporting upon its advantages. His recommendation was evidently effective for the fleet has been ordered here for a stay of a month or six weeks, commencing about the first of August, or upon return from a cruise along the Alaskan coast.

In referring to the probable permanency of the new order, Collector T. T. Aldwell, who had been instrumental in securing the same, asked if political aid, from our senators and congressmen, would be of any advantage; but the Admiral thought painting would not improve the rose.

The squadron, consisting of the cruisers Chicago and Boston and the destroyer Perry, arrived Monday from Portland and immediately began coaling from the Saturn which had been awaiting their arrival. The Marblehead arrived later. All left Wednesday afternoon at 6:00; the Boston, which will visit the various sound ports, accompanying the fleet as far as Victoria.

Upon return of the fleet from its Southeastern Alaska cruise, the Boston will join it here for practice. The collier Saturn, which left for Bremerton, will also join the fleet here upon its return for the purpose of recoaling.

Admiral Goodrich expects the fleet to be composed of at least seven ships this fall.

TWO THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS

To Be Distributed as Souvenirs by the Ladies at Portland During Angeles Week

Learning from various sources that advertising by means of booklets at the Lewis and Clark Centennial was not likely to be the success they hoped for, owing to the fact that there is an immense quantity of such literature on the grounds, and realizing that they would have to raise a considerable amount of money in addition to the $200 appropriated by the Board, in order to make even a fair showing among so many cities and counties, the ladies of the Civic Club have, with the consent and approval of the Board, decided to adopt the novel scheme of distributing free photographs at the Fair.

Two thousand of these prints will be made, each a trifle less than 7 by 9 in size; they will not be mounted on cards, as nearly everyone has a different way of caring for photos. But each will be enclosed in a white envelope.

The views will include mills and other industries of the county, ranches, scenery, etc., some thirty in all, and they will be the finest procurable.

On the envelopes will be printed a condensed summary of the resources and advantages of Clallam County. As discrimination will be used in giving out the photos, and as they will certainly be preserved, even to the last one, the effect of the scenes depicted will be far reaching, more especially so since everyone will want to keep the envelope as furnishing information concerning the picture.

The ladies will also take along a number of characteristic Indian scenes for sale, and photos on souvenir post cards. The work will all be done by C. E. Fulmer of this city.

Dungeness Light Buildings

Sam McGee of Townsend has been awarded the contract for construction of a brick residence for the Dungeness light station. The accepted bid was $5,500 which includes removal of the frame building.

A Handsome Gift.

Mr. Muskett of the Times Clothing Mart presented the Civic Club with his compliments in the shape of a fine flag this week, which kindness was much appreciated.

"Earthan" bean pots only 30c at Seevers.

DIFFICULTY FOUND TO BE AT HOME

Seattle Can Have Stone Whenever She Wants It.

Superintendent Grant and Contractor Duhamel of the Federal Building were here Monday, and were pleased to note the rapidity with which the new ledge of stone has been opened up, and the smoothness with which everything is running. Upon their return to Seattle, Grant was evidently again called upon to give his opinion as to when stone would be forthcoming, and proceeded to lay it out cold to the people of that city.

He told them that the work, on the granite foundations, has been shut down "solely on account of the failure of the council committee to take any definite action on the government's proposal. Not another stone will be laid nor will another move be made to resume operations until the contractors are reimbursed for the additional cost caused by the regrade. Assistant Secretary Taylor on his recent visit to Seattle, said the government would never pay a dollar of the extra expense, nor commence work till it is paid, whether it be one month or ten years."

"White Wine" pickling vinegar 60c a gallon at Seevers.

CLALLAM COUNTY'S WEEK AT THE FAIR

Will Probably Commence Sunday, July 30th.

Mayor Appleton received word Wednesday from Executive Commissioner Johnston, suggesting, if satisfactory, that "Angeles week" at the Washington State Building at Portland consist of the last two days in July and the first two in August. In answer to the mayor's questions, he stated that admissions would be provided for the Hostess and her assistants, but that none of the other expenses would be assumed. He did not, however, give any information as to the number of assistants and their selection and the outline of the program cannot be made until that point is settled.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Mayor Appleton reported that the marshal had on the 14th inst. with his approval, appointed Irve Nichols as deputy marshal. Appointment confirmed by council.

Street committee authorized to confer with citizens' "committee on sports" as to requirements in matter of preparing First street for racing purposes.

Repair of furnace at light plant referred to light committee with power to act.

City marshal was authorized, under consent of mayor, to appoint not exceeding six special police for service on July 4th at compensation of $2.50 per day.

Claims allowed: Gutenberg Bros., mdse., $28.22; Wise and men, streets, $93.40; D. Church, work on light line, $12.30; F. Miller, engineer, $80.67.

Dedication of Park

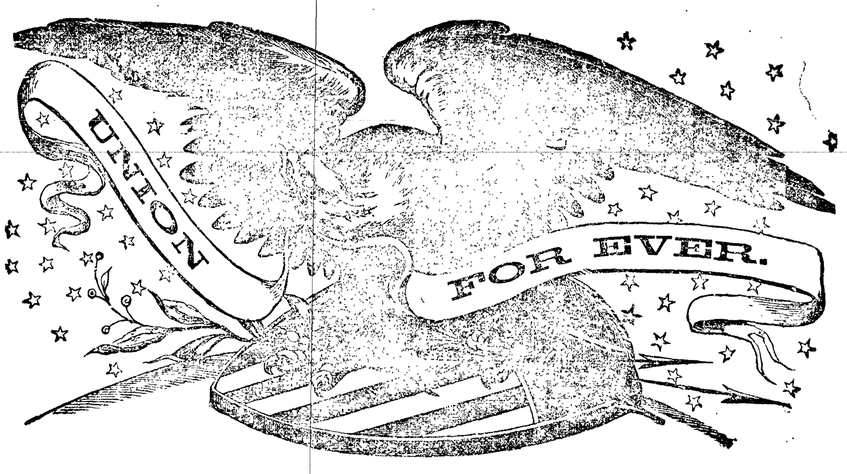
On July 4th the Park will be formally presented to the City with appropriate dedicatory exercises. The Mayor will deliver an address and several prominent citizens have promised to take part in the program, which will include the reading of the Declaration, raising the Flag, singing patriotic songs, and other music. The ladies of the Civic Club will have tea and coffee for sale from twelve to two o'clock, when the dedicatory exercises will begin. It is hoped that everybody will go to the Park with their luncheon, and then remain for the program.

Elliot Sauer came in from the government survey yesterday. He says the contractor will lose money on the work, which is quite probable in view of his doing it at a less price than Fitz-Henry could make in his home county.

A GRAND PATRIOTIC OBSERVANCE OF JULY FOURTH

Centennial Year Celebration ✕ Special Literary Program ✕ Rousing Address by Rev. W. H. Whelan ✕ Dedication Services at Civic Club's Park

Seguin vs. Pt. Angeles
at Base Ball Park



Grand Ball in Evening
at the Opera House

Outline of Program for the Day

10:00 a. m.— Patriotic Exercises in Opera House under auspices Grand Army and Relief Corps. Address by Rev. W. H. Whelan.
12:30 to 1:30—Picnic Dinner in Park, for and by everyone. (Hot coffee and tea at a nominal price by Civic Club.)
1:30 to 2:30—Program will be rendered under auspices of Civic Club, including Christening of Park. Music, and addresees by Mayor and citizens.
3:00—Base Ball between Seguin Stars and Angeles.
5:00—Racing and various sports on street.
General Pyrotechnic Displays in Evening.

Partial Program of Small Sports

1st—Foot Race for Boys from 10 to 15 years' old—50 yards.....1st, $4.00; 2nd, $2.00
2nd—Foot Ract for Girls from 10 to 15 years' old—50 yards.....1st, $3.00; 2nd, $2.00
3rd—Men's Free-for-all—100 yards—$10.00 and $2.50
4th—Wheelbarrow Race.....$3.00 and $1.00
5th—Sack Race.....$2.00 and $1.00
6th—Three-legged Race.....$3.00 and $1.00
7th—Men's Free-for-all—50 yards—$5.00 and $2.00
8th—Foot Race by Boys under 10—$1.00 and 50c
9th—Foot Race by Girls under 10—$1.00 and 50c
Several other sports and races will be made up on the ground after the regular program is over.

Three Excursions from Victoria on Palatial Princess May

MUSIC BY VICTORIA CITY BAND

C.P.R. LINER PRINCESS MAY

Palatial Steamer Will Make Three Round Trips on the Fourth.

Through the untiring efforts of Chairman J. Lloyd Aldwell of the transportation committee, Capt. J. W. Troup, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific at Victoria, has been induced to assign the Skagway liner Princess May as an excursion steamer between Victoria and Angeles on the Fourth. The proposition, which was received by wire Wednesday evening, came at a time when all hope of getting a steamer seemed to have gone glimmering, and the kindly interest of Supt. Troup, which prompted him to help us out in our difficulty, is receiving unstinted praise on every hand. His only requirement was the very reasonable one that he should have the Victoria City Band the first two trips, which would be quite necessary in order to work up an enthusiasm among the people there for a day's outing.

The Princess May has accommodations for 1,000 people and will make the trip in one and a half hours. She leaves Victoria at 9:00 a. m., 1:30 and 7:00 p. m. and leaves Angeles at 11:00 a. m., 3:00 and 9:30 p. m.

The announcement that the C. P. people are to handle the affair will carry a guarantee of a pleasant trip, so that we will certainly have a far greater crowd on hand to assist in our national celebration than ever before. The band, under management of Bandmaster Pferdner, will play here for a half hour in the morning, and will give two of their celebrated concerts in the afternoon and evening.

DISCOVERY MILL IS SOLD

Thought It Will Be Rebuilt for Rail Shipments.

A series of transfers which may have a far reaching effect on conditions in Port Townsend, were effected this morning on the books of the county auditor. The property is the Port Discovery mill with its twenty thousand acres of standing timber.

The property was first transferred from Humbird, of St. Paul to the Simpson Logging Co. This company in turn deeded to F. Munday, a Seattle attorney. Munday gave a mortgage of $300,000 on the property to John A. and James Campbell of Seattle and the Holmes Investment Co. of San Francisco, in whose name the property now stands, Munday having assigned his interest.

J. A. Campbell made the statement not long since that within a short time he would have control of four big rail shipment sawmills. Campbell is connected with the Port Blakely people, the ownership of which property now lies with the Union Pacific. Another noteworthy fact is found in the rebuilding of the Port Ludlow mill which is being made a rail mill instead of a cargo mill as formerly. These facts tend to the belief that Campbell is carrying out his statement, and

(Continued on page 4.)

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Why Do Women Go to Murder Trials.

"NO man," says Marion Crawford, "ever understood any woman for more than five minutes at a time," and we humbly confess ourselves unable to comprehend why many apparently respectable women haunt the court rooms during sensational murder trials.

Are they the "new women" who, since their emancipation from household duties and babies, form an idle class having nothing to do? It appears so, because it is sure that the mothers of most of these women did not have any time to spare for court rooms. If they did these present women would not be on earth, and that they are is proof that the mothers were so busy with the children and the housework that they had no time to go "gadding," as they would put it.

Not that these good mothers were not themselves free from the desire to read (or hear read) the newspaper accounts of the celebrated cases of their day, but the social standards of their time would have branded them as wrong if they had frequented shamelessly these horrible places of purient nastiness.

The "new woman" in our sense of the word is not yet known in London, Paris or Berlin, but the more salacious and sanguinary the crime is over there, the more eager the crowd of women who flock to the court rooms.

We must, therefore, abandon the "new woman" hypothesis and conclude that such conduct is due to a feminine trait that is independent of epoch or of race. But to locate the trait! Curiosity, motherliness, hero worship, perverted thoughts, or some other quality too vague and elusive for the gross masculine intelligence to name.

We must give it up; speculation is worse than idle. We are perplexed before the profound mystery. Will not some clever introspective woman be good enough to enlighten us?—Boston Traveler.

Striking School Children.

THE courts of Chicago have found it imperative to deal harshly with the striking school children. These youngsters, by the thousands, walked out of the school houses because the buildings were being heated with coal furnished by a firm that was being boycotted by striking teamsters. No one suspects that these children acted of their own volition, but when they received instructions from their parents, they proved most willing abettors of crime.

Other school children who refused to join the ranks were maltreated, property was damaged and in several instances the youngsters defied the police. Many arrests were made and several were arraigned in court. When a boy was asked why he threw coal at a teamster, he replied exultantly: "Because he is a scab." Parents and pupils lost their spirit of bravado as soon as they discovered that the court would take cognizance of the offenses. It is questionable if severe punishment should be meted out to the law breaking children. In nearly every case, it was the fault of the parent and it is the latter who should be made to suffer.

But what must the decent law-abiding citizen of Chicago think of the future for his city? It is to-day one of the most disorderly communities in the world, but if children of the present generation are being educated to flout the law and show their utter contempt of government, imagine the conditions that will exist a quarter century hence.—Toledo Blade.

Colossal Land Grabs.

IN reading of the land frauds in Oregon, California, and other Western States we involuntarily ask ourselves, "What is the government going to do about it?" Principalities have been acquired by these grafters and the men who employ them. Is the government going to let the looters retain the spoil? This, after all, is the most serious side of the question. The opportunity for looting the public by frauds upon the government in connection with land has been narrowed greatly. Most of the public domain of value has been acquired. But this land, held in tracts of thousands of square miles, is badly needed by the growing population of the country. If it were a few thousand acres, it might not be missed. But we are told that Henry Miller owns 12,777½ square miles of land in Oregon, Nevada and California. This is a tract approximately twice the size of Maryland. It is as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Delaware; greater than Switzerland, Denmark or Greece. This tract, capable in time of supporting millions of population, is the private property of one man. It is not an isolated case. There are half a dozen of these Westerners with princely holdings acquired from the government in devious and questionable ways. Yet, now that title has passed, now that patents have issued, there is some doubt whether any portion of this vast domain can be reclaimed by the government. It is a mortifying confession of impotence. We could reclaim a lost earring if we could prove that it had been wrongfully acquired, but when it comes to a tract of land as big as a State the law fails us. It is gratifying, however, to know that we are tardily disposed to husband what is left of the public domain, and possibly we may yet find a way to give the public at large the benefit of the mighty landed estate of which it has been robbed.—Baltimore News.

The Flood of Immigration.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is undoubtedly right in thinking that the extraordinary tide of immigration now sweeping into this country is a subject demanding the immediate attention of Congress. Since last year the increase in immigration has been enormous and it is probable that the total number of aliens that will have been admitted to the United States by the end of the current fiscal year will sum up nearly 1,000,000. A large proportion of these newcomers hail from countries which formerly contributed but a relatively small proportion of our immigration and in which conditions are not of a character to fit people for the enjoyment of free government.

Several features of the immigration now in progress demand especial attention. There is reason to believe that much of it is "assisted." Reports from various quarters in Europe indicate that railways, steamship companies and various other agencies are ransacking Europe for steerage passengers. They circulate glowing reports of easy working conditions and high wages in America and stimulate the immigration fever in every way. In certain instances, it is alleged, people who are wholly unfit for admission to this country and who would be rejected by American consuls and other officials in Europe are fitted out with forged papers which are used to deceive the immigration officials at New York.

These facts would alone be sufficient to put the nation on its guard, but there are other things to be considered. Aliens coming to our shores, having no knowledge of the country and only a vague idea as to what their destination is to be, settle down in the large cities, where they at least find colonies of their countrymen. New York is being overrun with these aimless refugees. Apparently the pressing necessity just now is for the application of stricter safeguards to prevent the shipment of undesirable immigrants and the adoption of a systematic plan for insuring the better distribution of those aliens who are to be admitted.—Chicago Daily News.

Married Life.

IT does not follow that there is anything morally wrong with a man and woman because they are unable to live together happily. The wonder is not that so many marriages turn out unhappily. The wonder is that more do not. For when one takes into consideration the difference in temperaments, in education, in ideals, in religious beliefs and half a hundred other things, it is a miracle that two people living together in one house year after year get along as well as they do. * * * Let men think what they will of celibacy, it is a great deal better for men and women of extremely sensitive nature to live as celibates than to live in an atmosphere of squabble all their days, until at last they show their feeling, as Shakspeare did, by leaving the wife nothing but a "second-best bed," or by dragging their affairs into the public view by means of divorce-court proceedings.—Portland Telegraph.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

The tantalizing third we beat the birds to bed at night
And raced the roosters on The Day to greet the morning light.
The cannon, loaded weeks before, was ready to salute;
Our "captain" touched her off and shouted "Hi there, fellers, scoot!"
But we, who scorned discretion, stood around the piece of scrap,
Each hoping, if the captain fell, to fill the glorious gap.

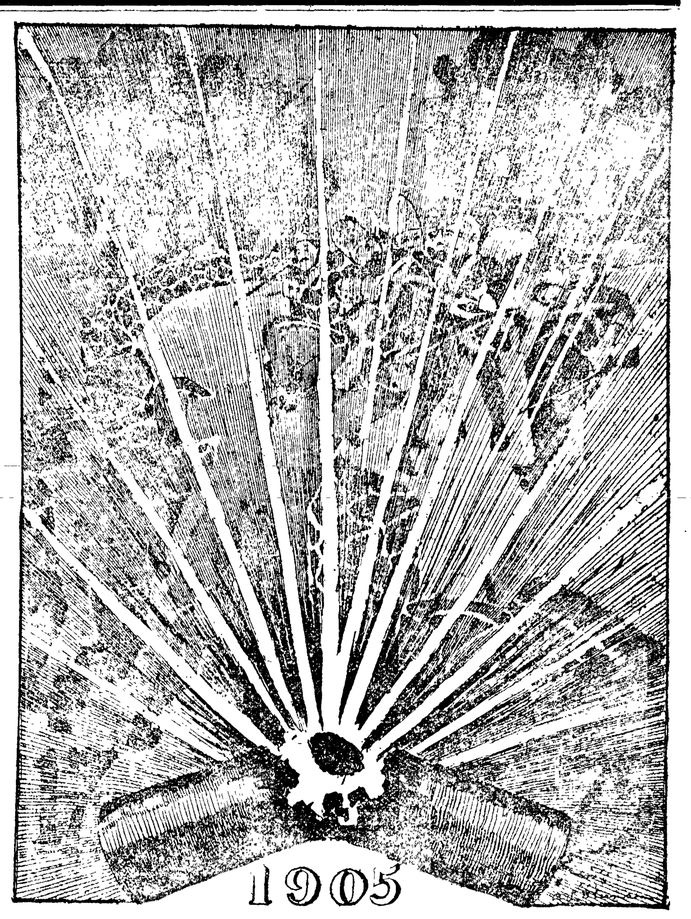
Nay, not a whit more cheerfully the fathers faced the powder;
Nor could their blunderbusses raise a racket any louder.
And what more reckless hero ever drew a sword from sheath
Than he who fired his crackers while he held them in his teeth?
And, since nobody dared to "take a stump," I've often prayed
A blessing on the boy who cried, "Let's go to the per-rade!"

And then we heard the orator (though much against our will)
Who said, "The blood our fathers bled, thank God! is bleeding still."
He bled so long we greatly feared he never would run dry,
And some one read "the grand old words," we vainly wondered why,
But, heaven be praised! a monster gun was there to make a noise
And a gallant fife-and-drum corps understood the needs of boys.

All day the crimson lemonade gushed gayly forth at us,
Till aniline enamel lined each boys' esophagus.
All day, as long as all our wealth could syndicate the price,
We chilled our ardent stomachs with canary-colored ice.
How could that coal-tar dye compel the flavor of a dream?
How could that starch of corn produce so heavenly a cream?

I wonder why The Day is never celebrated now.
They try to celebrate it, but they plainly don't know how.
And would I do it in the way we used to, if I could?
Of course, I—well, no, come to think, I don't believe I would!
You see, I'm just a human man and lack a boy's endurance,
Nor do I want the company to pay my life insurance!

—Edmund Vance Cook, in Puck.



Why We Celebrate

COME here, son. Let's talk.

You smell of powder and burning punk. That rag on your finger hides a burn. It is possible you will set fire to the house before the day is done. The one thing that seems good to you is noise—NOISE—in big letters, with an explosion every second and joyous whoops in between.

Do you know what it is all about?

Do you know why thousands of tons of gunpowder are burned? Why 80,000,000 of people take a holiday? Why flags are flying, bands play "The Star Spangled Banner," and from the Florida Keys to the coast of Maine the folks feel a splendid burst of patriotism, and are glad that they belong to this beautiful country?

You don't just understand, and you are not to blame. We have a few men in the country who couldn't tell the President's name, and other men who have been so busy making money that they have forgotten the birth of freedom and the devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice that made it possible for the United States to become the first nation in the world.

Your great-granddaddy was a lad like you when the people decided to be free. They were governed by a king. He ruled a country he had never seen. He was not a good king. He oppressed the people. He would not read their petitions for justice. The Americans were no more to him than cattle. He was rich and big and powerful. He claimed, as kings do, that his right to rule came from God.

There were no millionaires in the United States then. Nearly everybody was poor and had to work. Very often many of them were hungry. Sometimes they were shot down by Indians while tilling their fields. Life in the country was hard, and cities were few and far between. The people didn't care about hardships. They were willing to go hungry, wear homespun and go without hundreds of things that we think we must have, but they would not be slaves.

They wanted to be free; to govern themselves; to make their own laws. They thought about it, they prayed about it, and one day they defied the king.

Then came war and suffering. It would make you cry to even think about it. There wasn't much money, powder, medicine, clothing. There was a world of courage. History has never known braver men than those Continental soldiers, who loved George Washington as you love your father, and left bloody footprints as they marched.

Sometimes they won battles; sometimes they lost them. Mothers mourned for dead husbands and sons. There were graves everywhere. There were traitors, too; and it took stout hearts to keep on fighting, when the odds were so great. "Liberty or death" was the cry. They meant it. They really were willing to die for their country. They were unselfish. They wore rags. They fought for love. They saw their homes burned and their possessions destroyed. And yet in the breasts of these men was a fire that couldn't be quenched. They fought with scythes and clubs and axes, as well as guns. When there were no cannon balls they shot stones, and they did not think that their homes, their money, their possessions, legs, arms, even their lives were too big a price to pay for liberty.

One day it was all over, because right was stronger than wrong. A nation was bleeding from a thousand wounds, but it was free.

The people were no longer slaves of an unjust king, and America was what God intended men should make it—the land of the free, the home of the brave.

And that, son, is why we celebrate Independence Day. It is to mark the birth of liberty, to arouse love for the finest flag that was ever lifted by a breeze, to make you and millions more care more for your country; to make you remember the grandness of the men who died that you, too, might be free and share in the glories of a republic.

When you and the other millions of boys who are shooting firecrackers grow up to be men, pray that you will not forget; that you will be as true and loyal and brave and as unselfish as was that grand race of oaks that burst the shackles forged by a king over a century ago.

Get your firecrackers! Start the pinwheels, shout as loud as you can. Let's celebrate hard, and when the smell of gunpowder is in the air, and fiery stars are gleaming, and the boom of cannon almost drowns the music of the band, we'll salute the flag that we love—that George Washington loved—because of the things that happened when your great-granddaddy was a little boy.—Cincinnati Post.

OCEAN MEREDITH'S FOURTH

BY ADA MELVILLE SHAW.

OCEAN MEREDITH had always lived in a large city. She was a patriotic lassie, and every year on the Fourth of July she used to decorate the house with flags, play "Yankee Doodle" and all manner of patriotic tunes on the old piano, and then, dressed in patriotic colors, with a flag in her hat, one pinned to her dress and one in her hand, go to some of the several celebrations of the day.

This year Ocean was away from the city, in a little town where it was quieter at noon that it used to be at midnight in her city home. Ocean rather liked it. She thought that when the procession went by on the Fourth of July she could see the whole of it, and not be crowded by so many hurrying people.

As Ocean became acquainted with the boys and girls in the little town she asked them what they did on the Fourth; but they were shy of the city girl, and she could not find out much about it.

The day before the holiday Ocean was very busy all day.

"What are you up to, lassie?" asked her mother.

"I'm getting all ready for to-morrow, mother."

"It will not be the same here, dear, that it was at home."

"But we're Americans, aren't we, mother? They'll celebrate, won't they?"

"I suppose they will, child."

Ocean's home was on the principal street of the sleepy little town. When the people woke up on the morning of the Fourth, what should they see but flags waving from the four front windows of the Merediths' little cottage, the posts of the porch twined with bunting, and the red, white and blue wound about the trunks of the trees just within the paling fence. Before the morning dew was off the grass, there on the porch was Ocean herself, a sweet little vision in white, with red and blue ribbons in her hair and around her waist, and wee flags floating from either shoulder. Some passing children stared at her and at the house. She ran out to the gate several times, and peered eagerly up and down the street. There was not a flag in sight, nor a sound of fife and drum. Then Ocean found her way tearfully to her busy mother's side.

"Don't you think, mother, if their grandfathers had been soldiers, and their brothers had belonged to the Volunteers, they'd celebrate?"

"I think they would, Ocean, dear."

"Mother, may I celebrate?"

Ocean's bmother always let her little girl do anything that was right, so she said "Yes," and thought no more about it. In half an hour there stood before her a little soldier lassie, with a cap perched on her curls and a drum slung over her shoulders. "I'm going to celebrate, mother; I just can't stand it!"

"All right, sweetheart. Have as good a time as you can. Perhaps we can have a little picnic in the woods this afternoon."

The people of the town heard the sound of a drum, and peered out their doors. There, marching all alone through the dusty street, beating her drum as her brother had taught her, and singing "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," was a little girl in white.

"For gracious sake!" cried Tom Peterson, an old member of the Grand Army, coming out of his house to see. "What are you doing, little one?"

Ocean saluted gravely. "I'm celebrating. Don't you know about the Fourth here? My grandfather was a soldier. My brother is one, too. I was watching for the procession, but it didn't come."

"So you thought you'd celebrate? Well, I vow! See here, wife!"

Ocean waited while a woman in a sunbonnet came out. Then the man went into the house and came back with an old fife and a tattered flag.

"I reckon your grandfather and me were comrades, little one. Suppose we go see your mother a bit. Then we'll celebrate some more."

Ocean's heart beat high as she walked by the old soldier's side back to her mother's gate.

"If you will let us have your little girl for a wkhile, ma'am, we'll take care of her. Actually we've forgotten how to be patriotic in this town. There isn't a flag in town besides yours. It's a shame."

The next thing Ocean knew she was seated in state in a tiny bit of a carriage drawn by two ponies. In this, with her new friend beside her, she was taken from house to house. She hardly understood what was going on, but in a few hours her carriage, decorated with flags, led a good-sized procession of men and boys. There were nine old soldiers and their flags, fifes and drums. They were Ocean's bodyguard. The procession marched up and down the quiet streets, singing, drumming, cheering. People got out old flags and streamers. It was a splendid Fourth of July.

When the parade was hot and tired and thirsty, they stopped at Ocean's door, and there stood her mother with great pails of lemonade and a heaping tray of cookies. You ought to have heard them cheer. They cheered the flag and George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, the President, the Grand Army of the Republic—and last, but not least, they cheered dear little Ocean Meredith, whose patriotism waked them all up on the Fourth of July.—Farm and Fireside.

Pyrotechnicology.

"They're off in a bunch," said the sporty Red Light, as he saw a little fellow light a pack of firecrackers at once.

"Go chase yourself!" said the Pistol to the Nigger-Chaser.

"Shoot the cap!" said a Piece of Punk to the Pistol.

"That's what I call light work," remarked a Torpedo, commenting on the boy who was setting off the fireworks.

"He's no match for me," whistled the Piece of Punk as he noticed the boy hopelessly searching through his pockets for a sulphur stick.

"You're full of hot air," slangily said some one to the Balloon.—Sunday Magazine.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"I'll tell you how it happened: Another kid swiped all my fireworks!"

WARM BLOODED ENGLISHMEN.

It is perhaps because the English are much out-of-doors that they care little about having their houses properly warmed. The author of "An American at Oxford" says that when he first dined with the dons of his college, the company assembled about a huge coal fire.

On a rough calculation, the coal it consumed if used in an American steam heater, would have roasted out the entire college. As it was, its only effect seemed to be to draw an icy blast across the ankles from medieval doors and windows. The blast swept the fire bodily up chimney, and left us shivering.

One of the dons explained that an open fire has two supreme advantages: it is the most cheerful thing in life, and it insures thorough ventilation. I agreed with him heartily, as I warmed one ankle in my palm, but mentioned that in an American winter heat is as necessary as cheerfulness and ventilation.

"But if one wears thick woolens," replied the don, "the cold and drafts are quite endurable. When you get too cold reading, put on your greatcoat."

"Then what do you do when you go out-of-doors?"

"I take off my greatcoat. It is much warmer there, especially if you walk briskly."

Some days later, when I went to dine with my tutor, my hostess apologized for the chill of the drawing-room.

"It will presently be much warmer," said she. "I have always noticed that when you have sat in a room a while it gets warm from the heat of your bodies."

She proved to be right. But when we went into the dining-room we found it like a barn. She smiled, with repeated reassurances. Again she proved right; but we had hardly tempered the frost when we had to shift again to the drawing-room. That, too, required to be acclimated.

YARNS ABOUT THREAD.

Sells for Less than a Cent a Spool of 100 Yards To-day.

"What would you think of linen thread at 11 cents a dozen spools?

"That's what I saw on a bargain signboard in Baltimore," said Francis J. Caesar of Philadelphia at the Rennert. "It was in one of the leading stores, too. When I read the sign I asked a clerk how he knew it was linen thread. 'Can't you read?' he said. 'Sure,' I replied, 'and that's why I'm asking.' I asked him to let me see some of the thread, and it was branded 'linen finish.' I turned missionary for a few minutes and instructed my friend in the difference between linen and linen finish. The real linen thread would have cost $1.05 a dozen. He changed his sign.

"Linen is made from the fiber of flax, the very finest product being the French, and Irish, German and Russian following in order. In this country an attempt has been made to raise flax, but it has not been successful. Fax requires a constantly damp climate, and cannot be induced to bunk anywhere else. Some flax is raised here, but not enough to make it of commercial value. Nothing is grown and finished.

"Do you know that practically nothing but linen thread is used in shoemaking now? 'Sfact. Cotton stretches too much. When you stand down heavy in your shoes something's going to spring a leak. Now we are getting out a line of linen tnread for shoemakers, already twisted—the kind you see on the shoe machines. In the old days the shoemaker used to twist his own thread. But they used to do lots of things in the old days that are out of it now. Assuredly."—Baltimore News.

Old age is the disease that makes the patent medicine business good.

HIS NEW FRIEND.

When Jacob Riis was a boy he went to Copenhagen to serve his apprenticeship with a builder. On the third day after he reached the capital he visited an art exhibition in the palace of Charlottenborg. While he was wondering which staircase led to the gallery a gentleman, seeing that he was in doubt, spoke to him and offered to show him where to go. So they went up the stairs together, carrying on an animated conversation. Says Mr. Riis:

The gentleman's part of it was confined mostly to questions, which I was in no way loath to answer. I told him about my plans, and he listened with a curious little smile, and nodded in a very pleasant, sympathetic way, which I liked to see. I told him so, and that I liked the people of Copenhagen well; they seemed so kind to a stranger. Then he put his hand on my arm, and patted it in a friendly manner that was altogether nice. So we arrived together at the door where the red lackey stood.

The man bowed very deep as we entered, and I bowed back, and told my friend that there was an example of Copenhagen courtesy; for I had never seen the man before. At this he laughed outright, and then bade me good-by. Before I could shake hands with him he was gone; and presently my brother appeared, and I forgot all about my new friend. An hour later we were resting in one of the rooms, and I was going over the events of the day and telling about the kind stranger, when in he came and nodded, smiling, at me.

"There he is!" I cried, and nodded, too.

But Sophus (Mr. Riis' brother) got up with a start and bowed in haste.

"Good gracious!" he said, when the stranger was gone. "You don't mean to say he was your guide? Why, that was the king!"

MISS GENEVIVE MAY

CATARRH OF STOMACH CURED BY PE-RU-NA

Miss Genevive May, 1317 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind., Member Second High School Alumni Ass'n, writes:

"Peruna is the finest regulator of a disordered stomach I have ever found. It certainly deserves high praise, for it is skillfully prepared.

"I was in a terrible condition from a neglected case of catarrh of the stomach. My food had long ceased to be of any good and only distressed me after eating. I was nauseated, had heartburn and headaches, and felt run down completely. But in two weeks after I took Peruna I was a changed person. A few bottles of the medicine made a great change, and in three months my stomach was cleared of catarrh, and my entire system in a better condition."—Genevive May.

Write Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

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STAHR-BOYD BLOCK
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LOGGING AND PROSPECTING SHOES to your order. Send for catalogue and instruction for self-measurement.
Shoes sent by mail or express.
R. L. BEATTY,
Flyer Dock, SEATTLE.

WATERPROOF KHAKI.

Best Clothing made for lumbermen, miners and prospectors. Baseball suits made to order. C. C. Filson, 1011 1st Ave., Seattle, Wash.

EASTERN Washington Wheat Lands and Irrigated Lands for sale or exchange. What have you for sale or exchange?
O. W. BROWN,
415 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.

KHAKI SUITS $2.75.

We have in stock a fine lot of government Khaki coats and pants which we are selling for $2.75 a suit. They are just what you want for hunting, mining, fishing, camping, prospecting, ranching and lumbering.
W. S. KIRK, 1209 1st Ave., Seattle.

We have a large list of improved and unimproved farm lands in this State that we can sell on small payment; long time on balance. Tell us when you want to locate.
E. C. BYERS & CO.,
327 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Notice: Now is the tme to get your Fireworks—Roman Candles, Sky Rockets, Fire Crackers, Torpedoes, Giant Cannon Crackers, Blank Cartridges, Canes and Ammunition.
Send for our $3.00 assortment.
A. L. HALL, 1111 First Ave., Seattle.

CRANKS AND THEIR DRESS.

Freak Costumes Worn in Different Parts of the World.

The oriental magnificence of Lord Anglesey's wardrobe, which excited so much amusement at the recent sales, is probably without parallel in Europe, says London Tit-Bits. But even queerer, if less costly, apparel has been and is being worn by cranks all over the world.

Last spring, in the Viennese law courts, the relatives of Herr Szelnicki applied to have him adjudged a lunatic. As the only allegation against Szelnicki's conduct was that he wore queer clothes, the court refused the application. But in the course of the evidence, it appeared that Szelnicki, when on his country estate, invariably dressed himself like a tortoise. He wore a leather suit designed with big scales, an exact imitation of the slowest of animals.

The Madrid newspaper, Herado, some time ago devoted an article to the freak costumes imposed by a retired electrician, named Linares, upon his domestic servants. Each person in the house represented a particular flower, their outer garments being embroidered with roses, lilies, violets and so on. Senor Linares' own garments were adorned with carnations.

In Athens exists a society for reviving the ancient classical dress. The members go about in Grecian robes, and wear real sandals instead of boots.

One of the queerest characters of Montmartre, in Paris, some years ago, was a miser, reputed to be a millionaire, who paraded the streets garbed in brightly printed cotton, of the kind generally used for women's blouses. Pere Greville, as he was called, had a mania for pockets. He usually had at least six on the front of his cotton jacket and out of each projected a packet of grimy papers. Greville never wore a hat, but carried an umbrella over his head in all weathers.

Gold lace seems to have been the fad of a gentleman described in the Berlin Post as a "rich Silesian land owner," who was fined at the police court for causing a crowd to assemble. "The accused's clothing, which was made of blue serge," says the report, "was completely covered with gold lace and braid. Even his shoes were thus decorated. The accused's brother explained his conduct on the ground of eccentricity and stated that he possessed no fewer than 20 suits of clothes, all embroidered with gold in various designs.

Queer ideas of art are responsible for many bizarre garments. During the height of the new art craze in Vienna, Herr Kanparowitch, a Pole, wore the most marvelous clothes on record. His sleeves were adorned with sinuous maidens in colored braid, while anemic, unnatural trees similarly embroidered sprouted from the bottom of his trousers up to his waistcoat. His coat fell away in graceful curves and was embroidered on the back with lotus flowers. Kasparowitch attempted to found a new school of dress, but his project was killed by ridicule.

The sartorial effects of Sig. Graeglia, a rich Neapolitan contractor, were achieved with mirrors. All Graeglia's clothes had looking-glass buttons and were "inlaid" with medallions of the same dazzling material. "When he was out walking in the sunshine," says the Tribuna, in an obituary notice, "his appearance was blinding and it was impossible to stand with one's back to the sun and look at him."

Odd Names.

Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia, says Fuel, to be operated upon for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an undertaker.

The name of the surgeon who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye—Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses.

Miss Payne is the day nurse. Miss Grone is the night nurse. The patient recovered rapidly and in a short time bade good-by to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne and Miss Grone.—Philadelphia Record.

Play Ball.

"Do youse remember yore first ball an' bat?" asked Fuzzy Fred, as he lay on the grass watching some boys who were trying to take a fall out of the national game.

"I kin remember me first 'bat' all right," replied Hilarious Henry, "but me mind don't seem ter meander back as fer as me first 'bawl'!"

SSS THE BEST TONIC

When the system gets debilitated and in a run-down condition it needs a tonic and there has never been one discovered that is the equal of S. S. S. It is especially adapted for a systemic remedy, because it contains no strong minerals to derange the stomach and digestion, and affect the liver and bowels. It is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks selected for their purifying and healing qualities, and possesses just the properties that are needed to restore to the body strong robust health. When the blood becomes impure and clogged with waste matters and poisons the body does not receive sufficient nourishment and suffers from debility, weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, bad digestion and many other disagreeable symptoms of a disordered blood circulation, and if it is not corrected some form of malignant fever or other dangerous disorder will follow. S. S. S. builds up the broken down constitution, clears the blood of all poisons and impurities and makes it strong and healthy. The nerves are restored to a calm restful state, refreshing sleep is had again, the appetite returns and the whole system is toned up by this great remedy. S. S. S. is a blood purifier and tonic and acts promptly in this run-down depleted condition of the system. Book on the blood and medical advice furnished by our physicians, without charge.

I have used your S. S. S. and found it to be an excellent tonic to build up the general health and give tone and strength to the system. I have used other things highly recommended, but S. S. S. did me more good than everything else combined. As to its tonic properties it gives a splendid appetite, refreshing sleep, and the system undergoes a general building up under its invigorating influence.
548 Woodland Ave., Warren, O. MRS. KATE BECK.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Hens' Rights.

There is a story of an old New Hampshire doctor who, on taking out a wagon that had not been used for some time, found that a hen was sitting in it. He merely "harnessed up" without disturbing her, and he and biddy made a series of calls. The Boston Herald offers this true story of the town of Amesbury, which owns a small fire apparatus:

Outside the fire limits is a small community that, on petition, received an appropriation for the purchase of a "hand-tub." It was installed in an abandoned blacksmith shop, where it remained for two years, used only for decorative purposes in street parades.

Last summer a stroke of lightning started a small fire in a farmhouse near by. The volunteer department rallied at once, but when the arrived at the engine-house, the foreman stood at the door.

"Don't touch her, boys!" cried he. "I've got two hens settin' in the box. Let's use buckets."

They agreed, and the hens were allowed to pursue their incubating ways.

Time to Get Out.

Tom—I don't see you automobiling with Miss Giddyun any more.

Jack—No; I weighed her in the balance and found her wanting.

Tom—Wanting what?

Jack—Well, wanting to face the parson with me, for one thing.

Young Borem (time, 11:45 p. m.)—Really I must be going; it's getting late.

Miss Wearyun (strangling a yawn)—Well, you know the old saying.

Young Borem—What's that?

Miss Wearyun—Better late than never.

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.

Helped the Game.

"Bliffkins is a great humorist."

"Well, he is an industrious scrapbook keeper."—Illinois State Journal

Industrious wisdom often prevents what lazy folly thinks inevitable.—Simmons.

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

Appropriate.

Rodrick—Now they are thinking about bringing out the life of Raisuli.

Van Albert—Well, it would be rather expensive.

Rodrick—How so?

Van Albert—It would have to be bound in Morocco.

For bronchial troubles try Piso's Cure for Consumption. It is a good cough medicine. At druggists, price 25 cents.

Her Choice.

Swellsome—I took my defeat more gracefully after I found you had thrown me down for a man without a spear of hair on his head!

Miss Coinleigh—I'll admit you have rather the better of him in some ways, but you see it was the inside of the heads that I was comparing.

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.

The Simple Truth.

"What's your chicken salad to-day?" asked the shoper in the delicatessen department.

"Veal, mostly, ma'am," replied the new salesman.

When a man is about 50 years old, he is betwixt and between: too young to die, and too old to live.

Just Discrimination in Railway Rates

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are likely to agree with President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway when he says: "There is no division of opinion as to the desirability of stopping all secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practices of whatsoever character."

Mr. Spencer, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and goegraphical conditions with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, states and whole sections of our national territory.

This discrimination between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway congress, recently published:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should as far as possible have all the elasticityt necessary to permit the development of the traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

The present proposal of Mr. Walker D. Hines, of Louisville, in his remarkable tetsimony the other day before the senate committee at Washington, to crystalize the flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some government tribunal, and by this very process increase the "temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition.—New York Sun.

RUSSELL SAGE'S MILLIONS.

He Is Said to Have Made Them Chiefly by Lending Money.

"How much is Russell Sage worth?"

Many bankers and stockholders in Wall street have been asking one another this question, says the New York World, for, naturally, the accumulation of money most deeply interests them.

The question was provoked by the report that Mr. Sage's lawyers are winding up his affairs and that the dean of the street, who is 89 years old and whose health is not the best, will retire from business absolutely as soon as he can.

The answers to the question varied greatly. The few who have some acquaintance with the veteran's financial affairs fixed his fortune as $25,000,000; most estimated it at twice that amount; many "guessed" that he had piled up $100,000,000. All agreed that Russell Sage can, at shorter notice, lay his hand on more ready cash than any man in this country, barring John D. Rockefeller.

"No man in America has been more secretive nor more reliant in business than Russell Sage. He has never had a partner in the street, he has worked there single-handed and with both hands, save for the aid of clerks and other subordinates. He has never practiced the modern 'high finance'; it is doubtful if he knows much about it. He has made money breed money and he alone has been shepherd of his flock with the golden fleeces.

"His fortune is the fruit of the profoundest prudence, the extremest thrift. He has been fortunate in his investments because he has always made sure of their value before investing. He has never taken a risk when he lent money and he has done little except lend money for the last ten years. Always, especially in panicky times, he has received high rates of interest.

"Yet I am as certain as any man can be that when Mr. Sage's estate is settled up and his securities are realized on there will be not more than $25,000,000."

So said a banker yesterday who knows as much as any man of Mr. Sage's affairs.

"Mr. Sage has been arranging to retire from business for two years or more," he continued. "He yielded then to the importunities of Mrs. Sage and of Dr. Munn, his physician, to pass the winter of his life away from Wall street. When Mr. Sage came here from Troy, after serving two terms in Congress from Rensselaer county, he had enough money to start a brokerage business. He made a specialty of 'puts' and 'calls' and so successful was he that I know of one year in which he did a business of $25,000,000 and came out $10,000,000 ahead.

"But that does not mean that he made a fabulous fortune. A man who took the chances he did in 'puts' and 'calls' stood to lose almost as much as he made. It was not until about ten years ago that Mr. Sage gave himself up to money lending entirely. He took nothing but gilt-edge securities and though he rarely lost his fortune did not grow with leaps and bounds.

"I have heard him say lately he is worth scarcely $25,000,000. He has been exacting in money matters, but Mrs. Sage has given away great sums of money—of course, with his approval."

Colorado Has a Soda Lake.

One of the most remarkable discoveries ever made in the region is that of a lake of liquid soda in the inaccessible desert between Crestone, Colo., and Hooper, in the San Luis valley. The lake is an acre and a quarter in extent and lies at the bottom of a little basin valley in the desert. On its surface soda crystals have collected to a depth of eighteen inches, the whole lake having the appearance of a body of ice with a hard snow covering.

A recent examination by the State School of Mines shows that these crystals are 37 per cent pure soda, purer than most of the commercial soda offered on the market. A Denver man, E. M. Falke, has secured a lease of the land containing the lake and is now installing machinery which will convert the native crystals into marketable form. There are 4,000 tons in sight.

The School of Mines experts say that the soda is a creation of feldspar. The granite masses of the Sangre de Cristo range stand sentinel on two sides of the little valley. The feldspar in the granite, undergoing decomposition, collects in the lake basin, where it is held in check by an impervious clay, and proper conditions are furnished for concentration and evaporation.

An Earthquake Specialist.

Professor John Milne, of England, was for twenty years in the employ of the Japanese government, and during this period established an earthquake survey with nearly 1,000 stations. The cable companies always appeal to him when their lines are interrupted by earth tremors. Some time since it was reported that two West Indian cables had broken on Dec. 31. "That is very unlikely," said Professor Milne, "but I have a seismophone showing that these cables may have broken at 11:30 a. m. on Dec. 29." He then located the break at the exact spot it had occurred off Haiti.

WRITE AND ASK "what an investment business lot will do for you" in the great mineral and timber city of Darrington. GEO. M. CRAWFORD & CO., 406 Bailey Bldg., Seattle.

Business Proposition.

"Little boy, I'll give you a dime if you'll promise me you'll not smoke those vile cigarettes."

"Make it a quarter, miss. I can't afford any odder kind but de vile ones for a dime—I got to buy big packages."—Chicago Tribune.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. The chorus is sung by millions.

"Before using Ayer's Hair Vigor I had very thin and very poor hair. But I continued to use the Vigor until my hair greatly improved in every way. I have used it off and on for the past ten years."—MRS. M. DRUMMOND, Newark, N. J.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Best and Surest Investment on Earth
Seattle Real Estate

Capitol Hill Addition, Division No. 6 has been platted and is now on the market. The City has recently acquired 150 acres between this tract and the University, for Park purposes; and 19th Avenue has been widened to 81 feet as part of the Seattle Driveway, giving a splendid Boulevard through the tract to the University, making it the most desirable residence property in the city.

Overlooking Lake Washington, Lake Union, the mountains, and a large portion of the residence section, this tract affords one of the finest views int he city.

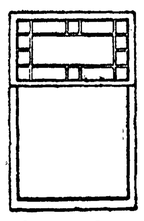
The building restrictions range from $1,500 to $3,000, and no stores, flats or saloons are allowed. A car line is now within three blocks and two new lines are projected through this Addition, one of which will run direct to the University.

This tract, and other divisions, of Capitol Hill, comprise the largest section in the city with building restrictions and positively insures a safe investment, and desirable home sites.

Prices per front ft. $18.75 to $25.00, with street graded and cement sidewalks paid. Write for plats and maps of addition. You have the privilege of exchanging any lot chosen by mail for any unsold lot, and we will refund your transportation the first time you come to the city providing you buy, or have bought, a lot from us, and live in this state.

H. S. Turner Investment Co.,
405-406 Lumber Exchange SEATTLE

O. B. WILLIAMS' SASH AND DOOR BARGAINS
ONE PRICE



This Cottage Front Window Only $3.49---The bottom glass is 40x40 and the top glass is 40x20, arranged with margin light effect, as shown in illustration. The outside measure of the window is 3 feet 8 inches wide, by 5 feet 6 inches high. These beautiful cottage front windows add greatly to the appearance of a house, and the extra exqense is small.

I Carry in Stock 1,000 Cottage Front Windows---Send for my price lists illustrating, pricing and describnig these deantiful windows, also quoting wholesale prices on doors, sash, hardware, glass, window frames and door frames, etc. Buy direct at wholesale prices.

O. B. WILLIAMS, 1505 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.
The Largest and Most Favorably Known Sash and Door Dealer in the Northwest.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE OLYMPIC

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.

The Olympic force will take its annual vacation in honor of the Fourth, and no paper will be issued from this office next week.

SENATOR MITCHELL

The trial of Senator Mitchell of Oregon for complicity in the land frauds in that state, has been in progress during the week at Portland in the United States District Court before Judge De-Haven.

All the facts bearing upon the matter which became public up to the time of the trial, had a decided tendency to support the charge, and these facts have been given added force by the attempts made by the defendant and his friends to cover up and destroy incriminating evidence.

It was hoped, however, by everyone that when the matter should come on to be heard before the court that Senator Mitchell would be able to clear his skirts, or at least would be able to show that even though an offence had been committed, insofar as he was implicated, it would be purely technical, and that he was guiltless of any desire or intent to violate the law. In this, however, his well wishers have been sadly disappointed, for the defense interposed has consisted simply of legal objections to the case made by the government. In the face of all the damning facts and circumstances brought to light by the prosecution and in face of the pitiable confession of his partner in crime, Judge Tanner, the defendant did not have the hardihood to go upon the stand in his own behalf and thereby submit himself to a grilling cross examination at the hands of Prosecutor Henry.

Regardless of what may be the verdict of the jury, Senator Mitchell is morally convicted in the minds of the people. Sorrow and sympathy for this poor, old, misguided man will be universal. Nothing could be more distressing and disappointing than to have such an ending blight such a career. For more than a generation Senator Mitchell has been held forth by the people of his state as an honorable and upright citizen and statesman, only to end in the evening of life in red blaze of shame. The lesson to be drawn by the young man in public life is apparent, and if the grief and shame which has come to Senator Mitchell has the effect of influencing others in similar positions to labor for the people rather than for profit his humiliation will not have been in vain.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

The telegraphic reports from Odessa in Southern Russia, on the Black Sea convey the intelligence that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potomkin had mutinied, murdered all the officers and taken possession of the ship.

If any portion of the report is true, the situation is most critical. A nation may put down and survive internal troubles, riots, and may even subdue and live through armed rebellion, but in order to do these things there must be an army and navy which is imbued with a spirit of patriotism and a love of country which will keep them faithful under all circumstances and conditions. It is unprecedented in the history of the world for the entire crew of a man of war to revolt and turn upon and murder their officers, and the conditions that would bring about such a crime against organized government and properly constituted authority must have been grave indeed.

This is the most serious blow which has been struck at the existing government in all the history of Russia's troubles. Riots, strikes and the assassination of rulers are small matters in comparison.

It would seem as though revolution was inevitable.

FILED DEMURRERS.

In the pending litigation between the warring factions of the P. A. E. R. R. Co. the defendants have filed demurrers to the complaint. These demurrers will probably be urged next week, and submitted to the court for decision.

It certainly would appear to the wayfaring man that Mr. Belvin is not in any particular hurry to make progress or he would be showing some signs of impatience. The law's delays have become proverbial, and, indeed, it is right and proper that matters of grave importance should be adjusted with deliberation. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge in this city that the differences between the railroad factions could be adjusted by a showing of good faith and ability, and the fact that Mr. Belvin and his associates are willing to suffer the delays of a lawsuit in preference to making such a showing would seem to warrant the conclusion that such a showing is beyond their ability.

TANNER IN TROUBLE.

True to her record of years, the old brig Tanner is again in trouble. This time she is not on the beach nor given up for lost but lies alongside Quincy dock in this port with her decks under water and deserted by master and crew.

She was sold a month ago to Robert Dollar and Capt. Estvold, and proceeded to Mukilto to load lumber. She left her loading port Monday and took a tow as far as this port. Two days after she sprang a leak and Captain Estvold had been trying hard to get back into the straits when he was boarded Thursday morning by Captain Swanson, of the halibut schooner Bringold. She was then two miles off shore. There was nearly a dead calm on, and the Tanner was merely drifting. The Bringold proceeded to Cape Flattery for a tug. The Tacoma was hailed at 10 o'clock Thursday night, Captain Swanson going with the tug. A fog prevailed next morning and it was with difficulty that the Tanner was located. At 10 o'clock she was boarded and found deserted. The boats were gone, so its supposed that they had made their way along the beach toward Victoria. The tug brought the waterlogged derelict here this morning, and moored her alongside the Quincy wharf.

An inspection shows her to be pretty well done for. She has an extra large deck load and it is supposed that the weight of it caused her planks to spread. There is more than two feet of water above deck forward. The sailors' quarters and the captain's room are flooded, the latter eighteen inches deep. Even in her present condition it is a puzzle why she was deserted under the circumstances. The sea was calm and there was no danger of sinking, her lumber cargo serving to hold her up in the water.

Just what will be the outcome of the Tanner's predicament it is hard to say. One of the big tugs may pump the vessel out after her deck load has been removed. Certain it is that the tug boat people will claim salvage and as Captain Swanson of the Bringold had a prominent hand in the matter he must be considered, and will stand by the vessel until affairs are cleared a bit, in order to protect his interests.—Townsend Call.

The Tanner has been towed to Port Ludlow since, and the crew has showed up in Victoria.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

An interesting session of the Clallam County Horticultural Society was held in the opera house last Saturday afternoon. The meeting was fairly well attended and the subjects discussed were presented in a very pleasing and instructive manner. It was the consensus of opinion of those present that more people should be interested in such matters, and it was decided that each member should constitute himself a committee of one to go out into the highways and byways and bring in new members by the time the next meeting was called.

The subject of the visitation of the dreaded army worm was discussed at some length. Mr. Randall stated that in his opinion the eggs found in buildings, etc., were not those from which the army worm are hatched, but that of some other pest. Sal soda and soap were suggested as a cure for the eggs.

A cure for aphis was given, as follows: One teaspoonful of turpentine to a ten quart pail of water.

Cure for mildew: Bordeau mixture spray.

Mr. Madden spoke in favor of the novel idea of grafting tomato plants on potato vines. The late varieties of potatoes, such as the Burbank, or other vigorous growing vines, being the more preferable. This is something new in the grafting line, and is at least worthy of a trial in this climate, where the cool nights prevent the tomato from ripening as they do when grown in more favorable localities.

Fruit inspectors nominated were: Mr. Randall, Mr. Land, Mr. Burnes.

WELL, I SWAN!

Under the above most appropriate heading the Townsend Call announces that the "secretary of something or other at Washington City" has responded to their request for the Marblehead for the Fourth by ordering the revenue cutter Grant there for the day. As the old Grant has been attached to the customs service and has made Townsend its home port for these many years, her value as an attraction is considerably below par.

E. B. Griffin goes up to Seattle in the morning for a visit with friends and to purchase fittings for his mill on Indian creek. He has recently done considerable clearing and grading in the mill yard and along the road and will soon repair the break in the dam made last winter while he was away on a visit with relatives in Michigan.

Lewis Levy is continuing the good work of putting in new sidewalks in the business section and it is to be hoped others will appreciate the advantages of smooth firm walks and keep the carpenters busy. The city should now put in a new crossing across Laurel.

DISCOVERY MILL SOLD

(From page 1.)

that the Discovery mill will be rebuilt. In such a case a railroad would be a natural sequence, the mills getting better prices for lumber shipped east.

The belief has gained ground very strongly that if the Port Townsend Southern or any other railroad is going to give the Olympic peninsula transcontinental connections, it will be the mill companies who will do it. The events portrayed above merely serve to strengthen this belief.—Call.

TEACHERS SELECTED.

The following were selected at a meeting of the school board held Wednesday, 28th, as instructors in Angeles schools for year 1895-6:

L. E. Mahaffy.
S. Treby.
I. L. Ullery.
H. Babcock.
C. S. Bown.
Miss D. Palmer.
Mrs. I. McNutt.
Miss Annie Fields.
Miss E. C. Nevin.
Mrs. M. J. Ware.
Miss Caroline Hogen.
Miss Anna Baker.
Miss Laura Babcock.
Miss Ely.
Miss Hopkins.

H. S. Hansen has been having a tank put up on his ranch at Indian Creek to supply water for his dairy, which is pumped up. Mr. Griffin, who put it up for him last week, used the rather novel method of setting the tank on top of two fir trees, cut off some forty feet from the ground.

Ole Engvolsen, the strawberry man, has been doing a rushing business the past two weeks. Last Tuesday, his largest day, he picked and sold twenty-one crates of twenty-four quarts each. His berries are among the finest in the market and meet with ready sale.

E. A. FitzHenry, John Chenery and Jack Ferguson returned today from a two months surveying trip on contracts which the former had with the government near Leavenworth and northeast of Waterville.

Theo. Moritz has leased the Hot Springs for a period of five years to Chris Storm and will go east. Mr. Storm takes possession next week and will improve them; there are nine people at the springs now.

Did you notice the fine pennant floating from the liberty pole on the Times Clothing Mart this week in honor of the presence of Admiral Goodrich's fleet? Others may imitate, but none excel the Times.

Messrs. Delabarre, Lauridsen, E. E. Fisher, Grubb, and Smith entertained a party of officers including the Admiral with a trip to Lake Crescent Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. S. S. Weidner of Fairbury, Neb., arrived Thursday for a two months' visit with her brother, W. S. Caldwell, and family.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Episcopal church will serve chicken dinner July 4th in the Bell building during the entire day.

Inspector Fisher was in Seattle this week on business connected with the smuggling cases.

Commissioner Al Filion went to Clallam today on county business.

Rev. Cheal returned from Seattle today.

Head quarters for the U. S. army shoe, cut price $2.75.
Times Clothing Mart.

Favorite Recipes Used By Port Angeles' Cooks

IONE TOMLINSON SMITH'S STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE (*delicious*)

For the cake take 2 coffee cups of buttermilk, add an even teaspoon of soda, 4 coffee cups of flour with a heaping teaspoon of baking powder sifted into it well, then rub into the flour 3 tablespoons of butter and mix into the sour milk and bake in a hot oven. For the filling take 3 quarts strawberries, pick out a quart of the finest for the top, cutting them in half and sugaring on the cake; also sprinkle cake with sugar before putting them on. The remainder of strawberries mash with a potato masher and add 2 cups of sugar, this for the inside layer; of course buttering the two layers well after cutting with a hot knife. Turn the upper part of cake crust down. Pour over this from a pint to a quart of cream, and you will desire strawberry shortcake every day for six months.

Times Clothing Mart best and cheapest place to buy Boys' and Men's Clothing and Furnishing goods of all kinds.

MRS. T. F. TRUMBULL'S STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

1 quart flour, 1 cup sugar, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 2 heaping tablespoons lard, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix with milk and spread in two pans; do not roll out; bake in a quick oven; when ready to serve, butter each layer and sprinkle sugar over them; have berries standing already sugared; spread between layers, cover top with whipped cream and berries if desired. This makes a large shortcake.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES.

Take nice ripe strawberries, put them into a bowl and mash them. Make them rather sweeter than for the table. Let them stand until the juice is drawn out, then freeze. Serve with cream or ice cream.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

Rub half a cup of butter and one cup of sugar to a cream; add the beaten white of an egg, and one cup of strawberries thoroughly mashed.

Northrop, King & Co.'s

Neverfailing Sterling Seeds

Each variety selected with regard to adaptability to this climate and soil. Their purity and reliability are undoubted. All are new fresh seeds, raised the past year.

We back the positive guarantee of Northrop, King & Co. with our own personal endorsement.

BEANS
Early Dwarf, Black Wax...20c lb
Wadwells Kidney Wax ....20c lb
Extra Early Red Valentine.20c lb
Burpees Dwarf.....30c lb

BEETS
N. K. Sterling Beets .....75c lb
Golden Tankard .....40c lb
N. K. hampion Beets.....40c lb

CABBAGE
N. K. Wash. Wakefield....20c oz
Holland .....20c oz

CARROTS
Danvers Half Long.....70c lb
N. K. Mastodon..... .....70c lb

ONIONS
N. K. Sterling Onions. ....20c oz
Yellow Globe Danvers... ..10c oz
White Pickling .....10c oz

PEAS
American Wonder .....15c lb
Little Gem ....15c lb

MISCELLANEOUS
Peep O'Day Sweet orn....60c lb
N. K. Sterling Cucumbers..10c oz
N. K. Sterling Lettuce.....10c oz
onn. Field Pumkins .....50c lb
Early Scarlet White Top Radish.....60c lb
Hubbard Squash, selected.80c lb
Extra Early White Milan Turnips.. .....$1 lb

Also a fine line Sterling Grass Seeds adapted to our climate and soil.

E. E. SEEVERS
... CASH GROCER

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SUNDAY
TWICE A WEEK

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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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CHURCH SERVICES

Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Horace Williston, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8:00 p m. Sunday school 10 a m. Epworth League 7:00 p. m.

Lincoln Heights M. E. church services each Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 p. m. sharp. Rev. Owen F. Tovera, Pastor.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m Rev. Jas. Cheal, pastor. All are welcome.

Baptist Church Services morning and evening, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., at both of which Rev. W. H. Whelan will preach. All the people are cordially invited to hear this earnest man.

First Church of Christ, Scientist. Services at Science Hall, Second St., Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30. All are welcome.

THE COAST.

The Coast, a monthly magazine published by Honor L. Wilhelm, Seattle, Washington, is a representative periodical of the Northwest; and should have the subscription and advertising support of every public-spirited and enterprising resident of the Northwest. Already the magazine has a circulation of over five thousand names upon its mailing list and it does seem that its advertising pages should have more of the firms doing business in the West therein represented. The work of the magazine is to gather and publish the early history and the present conditions and resources of the Northwest. illustrating the same with excellent half-tone engravings and illustrations, at the same time publishing from time to time such stories and literary matter as it is able to secure from the writers of the Northwest. In its conduct it has been and is independent and fearless and pays tribute to no one special class or clique, and is noted for its high standard and authentic descriptions and accounts of the country it represents. Sample copies of the magazine can be secured by addressing a postal card to the publisher at his address, Box 262, Seattle, Washington, and any inquiries made concerning any part of the state addressed to its editor will receive prompt and faithful attention. The subscription price of the monthly is $1.00 per year, and, as an especial inducement, seven months will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, for 50 cents. Write at once and secure one of the brightest, as well as the worthiest periodicals published at the present time.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have no voice in the management or control of the "Westphal County Home." This right has been usurped and denied me by the Honorable Board of County Commissioners.

This action seems to have been taken on account of my troublesomeness in reference to what I consider very inefficient and negligent management.

D. A. CHRISTOPHER,
Elected as Com'r 3rd Dist.

The Puget Sound Navigation Co

Operating Mail Steamers as Follows:

SEATTLE - PORT TOWNSEND - VICTORIA ROUTE

STR. ALICE GERTRUDE leaves Lilly Bogardus dock Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, at 12 midnight for Port Townsend Port Williams, Dungeness, Port Angeles, Port rescent, Gettysburg, Pysht, lallam and Neah Bay. Returning, leaves Angeles, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 5 a. m

STR. BELLINGHAM leaves Lilly & Bogardus dock Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12 midnight for Port Townsend, Port Williams, Dungeness, Port Angeles, Port rescent, Gettysburg, Pysht, Clallam Leaves Port Angeles at 5 a. m. Monday. Wednesday, Friday. Arrives Seattle 2:30.

Steamers and schedule subject to change without notice.

CHARLES E. PEABODY,
Gen'l Manager
607 First Avenue, Seattle.
J. O. MORSE, Agent at Port Angeles.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.
Anna A. Hawthorn, Plaintiff, vs. William J. Hawthorn, Defendant.
The State of Washington to the said William J. Hawthorn, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit; within sixty days after the 19th day of May A. D. 1905, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff, Geo. Venable Smith, at his office, below stated, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

This action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between said plaintiff and defendant.

GEO. VENABLE SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff
P. O. Address Port Angeles, Washington
Date of first publication of this summons May 19th, 1905.

DUNGENESS

Aden Knoph and J. E. Ellis are sporting bran-spanking new rubber-tired buggies, bought of Knight & Eby.

Capt. Horne is up sound on a business trip.

Dr. Clark of Seattle, after a couple of weeks among us, has concluded to locate here permanently. He will soon have an office in the City Hotel, where he can be found.

Henry McAlmond was unfortunate in having down 60 tons of alfalfa hay during the recent rains, about 25 tons of which is a total loss.

A boy was born to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Evans the 13th inst., both mother and baby doing well.

The M. W. Hall is undergoing extensive repairs in the way of an addition to accommodate the growing demands of the public

Come to Dungeness for the 4th. You will have a good time if you do.

(Intended for last week.)

A. U. Davis and wife of Victoria visited his son George and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Wooten, this week.

Dungeness will celebrate the 4th of July in grand style.

J. A. Woll is going about town with his right arm in a sling.

A musical concert given by Seattle talent Tuesday evening was well attended and everybody was well pleased.

Mrs. Sam Woodcock is enjoying a visit with her sister and two cousins from Eureka, Cal,

A meeting of the Dungeness business men and representatives of the three lodges was held Saturday evening and named committees to arrange for the 4th of July celebration. The finance committee and committee on program have matters well in hand. Mark Miner's band of 10 pieces has been engaged and a good program is assured.

Prof. A. N. Taylor has been enjoying a visit the past week with his cousin, Miss Buchanon, of Seattle.

Burt Ward sold his little bay mare to Tom Watson.

This has been a great week for commercial men in Dungeness, no less than eight being here yesterday.

SEGUIN NOTES.

Robert Long received the distressing news that his son Roy had his hand cut off in a mill at McCormac, Wash., on Wednesday last.

The shingle mills of Seguin will be closed for the week of the 4th of July.

Miss Mordent, the school teacher at Lost Mountain, passed through Seguin Thursday last. She will enjoy a week's holiday with friends.

The Independent Telephone Co. have a large force of men working on the Angeles line and hope to have it completed in thirty days. They are building a new line all the way and will make it a metalic circuit. They have just completed the Happy Valley line.

Farmer Will Wright has a force of men at work putting up a large barn.

H. J. Bugge has rented the farm of M. E. Gibson for the period of five years at $1000 per year; which goes to show that Seguin and vicinity is not so poor after all

All the farmers are busy in the hay fields these days. The hay crop will be very large.

Supervisor Wooding finished the road to Happy Valley last week, and Commissioner Bugge made the first trip over it, It will be a great benefit to that section.

There will be a free educational lecture at the school house Saturday evening, July 1st.

L. Duyfoss made Seguin a business visit last Tuesday.

Ed Potter announces that he has a large sow pig, with left ear split, shut up awaiting the owner's call, who can have same by paying charges.

The Seguin ball team will play the Angeles team, at the latter place July 4th.

Charley Bussey drove over from Junction on his wheel last Thursday.

Ed Hooker is looking for beef cattle. Call him up on Independent line.

The infant son of J. H. Bugge has been quite ill the past week with bronchitis; Dr. McGeorge in attendance.

W. B. Potter has the contract to remove the stumps from the county road in front of the Dey V. Brown's placss and he is making good headway.

Prof. A. N. Taylor, Thos. Knoph, Ed Pettett, Chas. Johnson, Cassalery Bros. and Wm. Alexander are now on the new telephone line, known as the Seguin Local.

EAST CLALLAM.

From the Record.

A dance and supper will be given here on the Fourth of July night and probably a basket picnic during the day.

The funeral of Elmer Whipple, who was killed in Robinson's camp, took place here last Friday afternoon. Work at the logging camp was suspended for the day and almost the entire camp attended the funeral. The remains were brought over on a tug for burial here.

William Crawford was in town from Pysht on Monday and went up to Port Angeles. He is going to order lumber and secure a contractor to put up a building for the use of the weather bureau at Pysht. The building will be 26 feet square and will be as fine as any weather bureau building along the line. The Twin office is to moved to Pysht.

Mrs. W. W. Washburn of Neah Bay returned home last week after an absence of eight months. She visited her old home in Ada, Wisconsin, and took in the St. Louis Fair. Mrs. Washburn was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. Francis Horton and two children. Mr. Washburn was in Seattle to meet them.

Miss Eva Keyes, who has been visiting Mrs. A. Fairservice, went to Pysht Saturday to visit her uncle, William Crawford.

Sixteen hundred pounds of butter from the Forks creamery was shipped to Seattle Monday.

Mrs. Tanggard, of Shuwah returned on Monday from a visit up sound.

The postal service has received instructions to vigorously enforce the regulations for the exclusion from the mails of all matter pertaining to lottery schemes. Newspapers making mention in any way of lotteries, as they are construed by the department, which includes guessing contests and gift schemes, whether for private or religious purposes, are to be excluded from the mails.

A few broken lines of men's gaiter shoes at $1.50, worth $2.00
Times Clothing Mart.

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The Leading Professional, Mercantile and Trades People of Port Angeles

PROFESSIONAL.

Attorneys.
Clementson, Geo.
Cochran, J. E.
McClinton & McClinton.
Richardson, A. A.
Ritchie, Wm.
Smith, Geo. V.
Stewart, James.
Trumbull & Trumbull.

Dentists.
Mead & Butler.

Physicians.
Appleton, T. J.
McGillivray, D. E.

MERCANTILE.

Abstracts.
Brumfield Abstract Co.
Clallam County Abstract Co.

Banks.
Bank of Clallam County.
Citizens' National Bank.

Bakeries.
Palace Bakery and Candy Manufactory
Poole's Bakery.

Barbers.
Merritt, C. F.
Mitchell, Herman.
Pioneer Barber Shop.

Brewery.
Angeles Brewing and Malting Co.
Angeles Bottling Company.

Clothiers.
Lutz, S. J. & Co.
Times Clothing Mart.

Confectionery and Fruits.
Hart, H. J.
Mason's Palace of Sweets.
Raymond's News Stand.
Warnock Bros.

Cigars and Tobaccos.
Dale, C. S.
Hart, H. J.
Mason, H. O.
Raymond's News Depot.
Shields' Cigar Store.
White's News Stand.

Druggists.
Fisher Pharmacy.
Mathewson's Pharmacy.
Nailor, C. E. & Co.

Fish Markets.
City Fish and Products Market

Footwear.
Davis, Alf. A.
Lutz, S. J. & Co.
Times Clothing Mart.

Furniture.
Baker's 2nd hand Store.
Gutenberg Bros.
Willson Hardware Co.

Grocers.
Brophy, T. S. & Co.
Gray & Stewart.
Merrill, E. W. & Co.
Port Angeles Grocery Co.
Seevers, E. E.

Hardware.
Gutenberg Bros.
Willson, R. D., Hardware Co.

Hotels.
Commercial Hotel.
Globe Hotel.
Merchants' Hotel.

Jewelry.
Williams, P. J.

Job Printing.
The Olympic Press.

Laundry.
Crystal Steam Laundry.

Livery.
Chambers' Livery and Transfer.
Johnson's Livery and Transfer.
Thompson, C. W.

Lumber.
Filion Lumber & Shingle Co.
Giest & Gose.

Machinists.
Lyster, W. E.
McIvor & Swansen.
Smith, L. H.
McNutt, H. P.

Meat Markets.
Fitzgerald, James.
Port Angeles Meat Co.
Wolf & Ahlvers.

Millinery.
Pacific Store Co.
Phelps Dry Goods Co.

Paints and Paper.
Johnson & Bork.

Photographs.
C. E. Fulmer's Studio.

Real Estate and Insurance.
Aldwell, J. Lloyd.
Aldwell, Thos. T.
Bell Real Estate Co.
Caldwell Real Estate Co.
Harding, R. R.
Hawkes, J. P. & Co.
Miller, H. C.
Port Angeles Eastern Real Estate Co.

Restaurants.
Arcade Restaurant.
Lincoln Dining Rooms.

Tailors.
Wiggins, Geo.

Undertakers.
McKee & LaFlower.
Willson, A. D.

Wharves and Bridges
Gate City Contracting Co.

LOST—Mooley Heifer, 1 year o'd color between brindle and red, strap with ring on neck. Lost about April 1st on Lincoln Heights. Finder please return to P. McGoff and receive reward.

KNIGHT & EBY
DUNGENESS

General Merchandise

Wagons, Buggies, and Farm Machinery

108 piece Dinner Set of Imported White Ware, raised scroll pattern, while they last, at $11 a set.

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THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY, publishers of the aforesaid newspapers are the SOLE OWNERS of the following NEWS FRANCHISES for publication in the City of Seattle: —

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY SERVICE, furnished by leased wire terminating in THE TIMES building.

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SPECIAL SERVICE from the National Capital, New York, Chicago, The Twin Cities and the Pacific Northwest, ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 words daily.

THE SUNDAY TIMES is admittedly the GRANDEST NEWSPAPER published west of CHICAGO, having no peer on the Pacific Coast. The circulation of THE SUNDAY TIMES has now reached 46,000. THE SUNDAY TIMES runs from 44 to 56 pages every issue.

THE DAILY TIMES, ranging from 14 to 28 pages, now exceeds 37,000 circulation and is the BEST EVENING NEWSPAPER published in the United States, with the exception of the Chicago News.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, issued every Wednesday, consists of 16 pages, and is the greatest Weekly for the money published in this field.

THE SUNDAY TIMES costs $2.25 per annum, or 20 cents a month

THE DAILY TIMES costs $6 per annum, or 50 cents a month.

THE WEEKLY TIMES costs $1 per annum.

It actually takes 40 per cent of all the white paper consumed by all the daily newspapers published in Washington to publish the various editions of THE TIMES.

If you want the BEST, the LARGEST, and yet the CHEAPEST for actual cash paid, subscribe for one of these editions.

THE TIMES PRINTING COMPANY, Seattle, Wash.

THE PAPER FOR FARMERS

—IS—

THE RANCH

of Seattle. Twice a month, 50 cents a year. No better paper for the farmer, dairyman or horticulturist of the Northwest is published. The Ranch gives information of practical value, peculiarly adapted to conditions here—no trashy stuff. Men and women on the farm write for it from their own experiences. Each department is in charge of a well-known writer experienced in his line. F. Walden, represented here, edits the horticultural department, and H. L. Blanchard writes on poultry and the dairy. Mrs. S. C. Butcher conducts a woman's depatment and R. J. Borver the legal column. A feature of The Ranch is a number of fine illustrations of agricultural subjects each issue. You get

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THE RANCH AND THE OLYMPIC 75 CTS.

H. C. MILLER
Real Estate Agent
Lists Property for Sale or Rent

THE OLYMPIC

E. B. WEBSTER, Publisher.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

It is stated that Emperor William will probably visit Copenhagen and Stockholm in July.

The cabinet of President Diaz, of Mexico, will be enlarged July 10 by the addition of a minister for a department of public instruction.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has engaged passage for July 11 from New York. The ambassador will probably remain in Washington to await the arrival of his successor, Baron Rosen, who will land in New York July 6.

George Hammond, the Bearmouth train robber, was convicted on his second trial at Phillipsburg, Mont., in connnection with the famous holdup. The jury fixed his sentence at one year. Railroad officials are much disappointed over the verdict.

Joseph L. Bristow, recently appointed special commissioner to investigate the Panama railroad in its relation to transcontinental and European freight rates, has submitted his report to Secretary Taft. The report is expected to be made public next week.

The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America have endorsed the plan for a fraternal congress to be held soon in New York city for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public the advantages of fraternal insurance over the old-line insurance.

There are four towns in the Philippines, according to the recent census, with a population exceeding 10,000 each and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 210,928.

A bond issue of $2,000,000 has been made by the directors of the Alaska Packers' Association, the total amount of which has been underwritten by a trust company ofS an Francisco.

The will of the late John Parmlee, of Chicago, provides that the entire esttate of $400,000 shall be held in trust, and the net income devoted to purchase of fuel for poor and needy families.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has given a contract to a Victoria company for the construction of a new passenger steamer to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. The new steamer will be used in the Northern British Columbia and Alaskan trade.

The Belgian chamber of deputies has approved the compulsory arbitration treaties entered into with the governments of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Greece, and the arbitration treaty with the government of Roumania.

The annual convention of the Colorado State Commercial Association has directed its officers to issue a call for a Western immigration congress for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to immigration. The governors of all Western states will be asked to name five delegates.

An independent smelter to cost more than half a million dollars is to be erected near Wallace, Idaho, to refine the silver-lead ores of Coeur d'Alene district, according to a statement by one of the men interested. The smelter is to be financed by wealthy independent mine owners, who have property in that vicinity.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

China About to Forbid Laborers Coming to United States.

Washington, June 25.—China is about to take the question of Mongolian immigration to the United States into her own hands. Within a few weeks the dowager empress will publish an edict forbidding Chinamen of the laboring class to make any attempt to come to this conuntry.

It is one of the most important reforms which that government has ever considered. It means not only an improvement in the relations of China and the United States through the removal of many irritating questions, but an assertion on the part of the Celestial Empire of an independent sovereignty and of its purpose to prevent the insult and humiliation of its people. This attitude is one of the results of the victory of the Japanese over the Russians, as the Chinese now are imbued with the belief that they, as well as the Japanese, are the equals of the white race. Information of the solution which the Chinese government has been evolving to the serious immirgation question has reached the president and if the edict is issued at once it undoubtedly will have a great influence upon the policy which he will adopt in connection with the matter of exclusion.

Cure for Labor Troubles.

Portland, Or., June 27.—A co-operative experiment of a magnitude hitherto untried is to be attempted in this state by the Co-operative Christian Federation, with a capital of $50,000,000. The objects of the federation are to buy and sell land, build railroads, operate factories, mills and dairies in Oregon, to be owned and operated on the co-operative plan. It is believed by the promoters that it will prove a solution of all forms of the labor question.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Barley threshing is in progress in some portions of Eastern Washington.

Triplets were born the other day to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lamberthe, of Everett.

The next G. A. R. encampment for this state and Alaska will be held at Walla Walla.

Everett mill men have promised to be good and not hereafter to dump refuse into the sound. They were threatened with prosecution by the federal authorities.

At a meeting of the Pacific Coast Asosciation of Traffic Agents to be held at Portland July 3, action will be taken to divide Oregon and Washington into separate districts.

A reward of $1,000 is offered by the Northern Pacific for the arrest and conviction of each of the men who attempted to hold up the North Coast Limited four miles east of Tacoma last week.

The twefth annual outing of the Mazamas, a mountain climbing club of Portland, will occur at Mount Rainier this year, and the club will be accompanied by an unusual number of prominent scientists and college professors.

The County Auditors' Association of Washington met at Vancouver last week to discuss matters concerning their work. Capt. I. M. Howell, of Pierce county, was unanimously reelceted president. The next meeting will be held at Spokane.

At the close of business last Friday F. A. Wing, assayer in charge of the United States Assay office at Seattle, announced that the institution had completed its "century run," the receipts having passed the $100,000,000 mark, amounting to $100,159,030.

It is stated that extensive additions are to be made to the United States penitentiary at McNeils island. The changes were agreed upon recently by United States Marshal C. B. Hopkins and Col. C. C. Clay, special representative of the department of justice. The two officials made an inspection of the prison recently.

A brick plant is to be erected at Bellingham.

The Seattle Canoe and Launch club will hold a regatta on Lake Washington July 4.

According to Capt. Simpson, his Simpson mill at South Bend, which recently burned, is to be rebuilt, larger and better than ever.

The Boston Steamship Company has been awarded the contract for carrying government freight between Puget sound points and Manila and Japan.

Gov. Mead has designated H. A. Fairchild, of Bellingham, as chairman of the state railroad commission. J. W. Lysons, of Seattle, has been elected secretary.

The jury in the case of Wong Hong Hee, charged with the murder of Eng Chung at Walla Walla, returned a verdict of manslaughter, with recommendation for mercy.

The summer session of the Cheney normal school has opened. Thirty-six students enrolled at the beginning. This term is an innovation and it was not expected the attendance would be so large.

Collector Ide declares that vessels on Puget sound will not be allowed to overload in the future, even if passengers on every vessel must be counted before she leaves port. Officers are to be detailed specially to look after the matter.

It is now stated that Dr. E. T. Mathes, head of the Bellingham normal school, will not at once leave that institution to take the presidency of Whitworth college. Dr. Mathes has been persuaded by the local regents to spend another year at the normal, but this will not affect his decision to join Whitworth.

PACKERS ARE SCARED.

Several Think Europe a Good Place For Them at Present.

Chicago, June 26.—A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., who was one of the most important factors in the inquiry into the methods of the so-called beef trust, has suddenly left the city. It is said he is missing in consequence of the widening of the government inquiry.

Veeder's going away is said to mark a general exodus of the meat magnates to foreign climes. In this connection the fact that Thomas Connors, of Armour & Co. is about to visit the effete monarchies of the old world is particularly commented on. It is also stated that other important witnesses who occupy positions high in the packing industries are also not available.

Some of the big traffic officials of various railroads doing business with the packing trust have also found it convenient to be out of the city at this particular time. It is now announced by the federal authorities that the grand jury will probably finish its labors the first week in July, when a big batch of indictments against the packers and their aides de camp will probably be voted.

Loomis on Secret Mission.

New York, June 27.—Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, has sailed for Southampton on a secret mission for the government, commissioned by President Roosevelt. Concerning the mission, Mr. Loomis would only say: "I am not only going as special ambassador to receive the body of Paul Jones, but also have been commissioned by the president to perform a secret mission for the state department while abroad. I must decline positively to state what my mission is."

RUSSIAN SAILORS SEIZE BATTLESHIP

All Officers of Kniaz Potemkine Except Eight Killed by Crew and Bodies Thrown Overboard--Guns Trained on Odessa.

The crew of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine mutinied on the Black sea and killed all but eight officers, who joined them in seizing the ship.

The Kniaz Potemkine is in the harbor of Odessa with guns trained on the city. Shells from her guns have fired shipping in the harbor.

Other vessels of the Black sea squadron have been ordered to capture the Kniaz Potemkine, but there is imminent danger of mutiny among the sailors on them.

Rioting proceeds ashore in Odessa. Many police have been killed in resisting strikers. Supplies have been seized for the Kniaz Potemkine on shore and sent aboard. A Russian collier was seized and her coal taken aboard.

FLAG OF REVOLUTION FLOATS AT MASTHEAD

Odessa, June 29.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship of the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkine are trained on the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who fled before the volleys of troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military. All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected, and tumult and disorder reign. The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of four battleships and two cruisers is expected to arrive during the night and a regular naval battle is in prospect. The rioters are in a most defiant mood and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Cause of the Revolt.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

According to one version this sailor, whose name was Omiltchuk, objected to the quality of the soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniaz Potemkine headed for Odessa and arrived here last night. Early in the day the body of Omiltchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day. The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on anyone seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

During the day one of the torpedo boats which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine came into the harbor and seized the Russian steamship Esperanza. The steamship was laden with 2,000 tons of coal, which the battleship is taking aboard. The governor has telegraphed for a squadron to be sent from Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES IN A STATE OF PANIC

St. Petersburg, June 29.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojestvensky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shotted guns the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers.

The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wirenus, chief of the general staff of the navy, said to the Associated Press that the admiralty had received advices regarding the mutiny, but he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

Potemkine Most Powerful.

The Black sea squadron, which left Sebastopol Tuesday under command of Vice Admiral Kruger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night and a battle with the mutineers may occur at any time. The Kniaz Potemkine is a more powerful ship than any in Kruger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in the possession of the strikers, who, according to the dispatches, had already been encouraged to open resistance by the mutiny of the sailors and were erecting barricades and fighting the police and the troops in the streets Should the sailors of Kruger's ships join the mutineers the government would have to face open revolution, which would spread like wildfire to other towns in the Black sea littoral. The workmen of all the towns from which sailors are largely recruited are imbued with the socialistic and revolutionary propaganda. At Sebastopol less than a month ago disorders were suppressed with difficulty.

Ever since the war started ugly reports about the Black sea crews have been current. Men have been shot and even officers courtmartialed for disobedience, and yesterday at Sebastopol twelve sailors were condemned to three years imprisonment for mutiny.

No better evidence of the spirit of the crews is needed than an official communication by the admiralty issued yesterday that Admiral Nebogatoff and the other officers who surrendered in the Sea of Japn would have to stand trial by court martial upon their return. Practically all of the crews of the vessels which surrendered came from tne Black sea.

The fact that Odessa is not a fortified port explains why the Kniaz Potemkine is able to lie in the harbor unmolested.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time, when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head, and when the government is attempting mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are attempting to keep it from the public.

All newspaper dispatches have been stopped and the newspapers have been forbidden to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless the liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels and, for instance, in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafes at midnight.

American Consul Reports.

Washington, June 29.—Thomas E. Heenan, American consul at Odessa, has cabled the state department in substance as follows:

"The Russian warship Kniaz Potemkine and one torpedo boat arrived here yesterday evening. All the officers were murdered at sea and the bodies thrown overboard. Men threaten to bombard the town if interfered with. The situation is precarious. The Black sea fleet is expected today."

WILL REDUCE THE TIME PORTLAND TO 'FRISCO

Portland, Or., June 28.—General Manager J. P. O'Brien has determined to reduce the running time of the Southern Pacific trains between San Francisco and Portland to twenty-seven hours, nine hours less than the present service between the two points. This great saving in time will be accomplished by adding another train to the run, thereby avoiding lengthy stops along the route. This plan has been in contemplation for some time, but the great travel between San Francisco and Portland resulting from the Lewis and Clark exposition has necessitated an immediate improvement in the service. The new schedule will, it is said, go into effect shortly.

JAPS FLOAT IRONCLADS.

Three Russian Ships Raised in Port Arthur Harbor.

Rome, June 26.—A Port Arthur dispatch received from an Italian engineer who is engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor there says that three ironclads have been refloated.

Venezuela Grants Monopoly.

Caracas, June 27.—The Venezuelan government has granted to E. Rendsiles the exclusive right to import shotguns, air guns, revolvers, dynamite and other explosives.

PRAISE FOR MORTON.

President Reviews Santa Fe Railroad Case.

Washington, June 26.—President Roosevelt has taken occasion to express himself in positive terms complimentary to the integrity and ability of PaulM orton, former vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, and now concluding his duties as secretary of the navy that he may assume the chairmanship of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York.

These expressions are contained in two letters, one addressed to the attorney general and the other to Mr. Morton. The letters were made public together ithw a number of otners, which, taken together, show the precise point of difference between the department of justice and Messrs. Harmon and Judgson, who recently resigned as special counsel for the government in the rebate case involving the Santa Fe road and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Desired Contempt Proceedings.

The special counsel wished to bring contempt proceedings against the officers of the road, which would have included Mr. Morton. Their position was that the testimony adduced before the interstate commerce commission established a violation of the court order of March 25, 1902, restraining the company from executing an agreement to transport interstate tracffi at rates lower than the published tariff of the road.

This testimony, they contended, constituted a prima facie case against the officers of the road, and the only way to ascertain their guilt or innocence wast hrough contempt proceedings. The department of justice, on the other hand, thought proper to bring contempt proceedings against the companyies on the ground that while the evidence before the commission might show a violation of the injunction by the road, it contained nothing charging any officer of the company with such violation.

President Roosevelt took the same view. Both the attornev general and the president agreed that contempt proceedings should be instituted impersonally against the corporation in both the Colorado Fuel and International Harvester cases. The latter case, the president says, stands extactly on the same footing and involves practically all of the Western roads.

In one of the letters the president says that the information given by Mr. Morton has helped greatly to break up the practice of rebate giving, and that thanks are due him for his action in the matter.

ANOTHER GREAT SHAKEUP IN CANAL MANAGEMENT

New York, June 27.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer for the Panama canal commission, has resigned his position under pressure from President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. This statement is made by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission. Shonts declared that he was not at liberty to talk and that the announcement would have to come from the president direct. He declared also that the forced retirement of the chief engineer would in no way affect his (Shonts') position with the canal board, nor would it lead to the reorganization of the board. On the other hand, rumor is strong that there will be a reorganization of the board at an early date. The resignation of Mr. Wallace came after several stormy sessions of the canal board and after several conferences between the president, the chief enigneer and Mr. Shonts. The disagreement, it is said, was entirely over the policy to be pursued in the construction of the canal.

Mr. Wallace is said to have epxresed his ideas of what should be done on the isthmus in very concise terms.

It is understood that Mr. Wallace will at once take charge of a large railway system in this country, and that Theodore P. Shonts will remain as president of the canal commission. Mr. Walalce is still in this city, but declines to discuss canal affairs in any way.

As to the cause for Engineer Wallace's resignation there are two versions, one coming from friends of some of the canal commissioners, the other from friends of Wallace. The first is to the effect that it was requested because of differences between the chief engineer, members of the commission, Secretary Taft, and through the latter with President Roosevelt. The other version deals with hampering orders.

"That serious difference in the conduct of the work on the isthmus had arisen between the chief engineer, the administration and some members of the canal board was known," says the Herald, "almost the first week after Mr. Wallace arrived at Panama. Delay in obtaining supplies, methods in advancing plans according to the procedure at Washington were all strange to him, and became irksome.

"Being chief engineer of the great undertaking, knowing that he would be held responsible for failure, he insisted that he should be put in a position to have absolute control, and objected to orders prohibiting his leaving the ishtmus unless he obtained permission from the war department."

Being a man of independent means, the $30,000 annual salary was no object to the chief engineer, and, no means having been found to meet his views as to the manner in which canal construction should be conducted his resignation was presented.

GERMANY'S REPLY

LATEST NOTE TO FRANCE FRIENDLY IN TONE.

At the Same Time the German Attitude in Regard to Morocco Remains Unchanged—Tension in Official Quarters Said to Have Considerably Diminished.

Paris, June 28.—Germany's reply to the French note on the subject of Morocco was presented during a conference between Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and Premier Rouvier at the foreign office yesterday. While most friendly, informal and entirely lacking in peremptory tone, Germany's response, none the less, maintains the position that the Moroccan question must be regulated by a conference of the powers without any agreement in advance limiting the scope of such conference.

This was accompanied by the presentation of Germany's general point of view in such an amicable spirit as to disarm the suspicion entertained concerning Germany's ulterior motives.

Prince Radolin remained after the presentation of the note for a lengthy conversation, in which Germany's desire for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was further expressed.

Expect a Conference.

It is thought that Premier Rouvier will be prepared to terminate the controversy either by accepting the conference or submitting counter proposals. However, he informed Prince Radolin that no decision would be taken until the German note had been submitted to the council of ministers at the next regular meeting, which will take place Friday.

It is the general expectation that an agreement will be reached on the basis of a conference. Tension in official quarters has notably diminished, and this is only explainable on the theory that a conference will be accepted. Germany's response does not make any notable concession. However, the agreeable tone adopted by Germany and the entire absence of menace appear to create the most favorable impression. This is a most fortunate turn of affairs, for, while France sincerely seeks to avoid a rupture, anything offensive to the national pride might have inflamed public opinion beyond the point of control.

Try to Bring in Persia.

Reports from foreign capitals that France recognizes Germany's influence in Persia as compensation for the renunciation of that country's claim in Morocco has somewhat annoyed French officials, who in strenuous terms authoritatively deny any such understanding, saying:

"France is negotiating with Germany about Morocco. Rumors relative to Persia or elsewhere are purely inventions of a nature to create trouble between the powers, particularly with Russia. A positive denial of these rumors can be given."

In German quarters it is also stated that Persia has not figured in any way in the note. Germans view the Persian rumor as a diplomatic ruse to excite Russia against Germany. However, diplomats are inclined to believe that Persia would be a good basis for compromise, as France possesses considerable interests there, whereas Germany seeks to strengthen her hold on the Bagdad railroad, thus giving her communication with the Persian gulf, rivaling the British route to the Orient by way of Suez. The prospects of such a compromise were much discussed by the diplomats attending a reception at the British embassy Monday night. The shah of Persia happens to be sojourning at Conterville, where numerous influences are in operation to induce him to take a friendly view of various foreign railroad projects.

PEACE CONFERENCE EARLY IN AUGUST

St. Petersburg, June 26.—Negotiations for the peace conference have taken an important step forward, and a proposition for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington has been submitted to Russia and is now under consideration. The exact date proposed has not been ascertained, but there is reason to suppose that it is some time during the first week of August, which is about the earliest period at which the Japanese representatives could be expected to reach Washington, allowing reasonable time for the acceptance of the proposal and the interchange of nominations of plenipotentiaries.

Armistice Improbable.

M. Heratoff, under minister of foreign affairs, and the spokesman of the foreign office, in an interview in the Gazette, declares an armistice pending the meeting of the plenipotentiaries is improbable, and he comments on the possibility of a battle taking place before the conference is held

Russian Negotiators Named.

Washington, June 26.—It is reported unoffiially that the president at a late hour last night was informed by Mr. Meyer, the American ambassader at St. Petersburg, of the selection of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries.

London, June 26—.The correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai says: "M. Otaghira, the Japanese consul here, has been recalled. He leaves Tuesday in order to proceed to Washington as one of the peace plenipotentiaries."

DAYS OF SLAUGHTER

FRIDAY AND SUNDAY AT LODZ SEE MUCH BLOODSHED.

Word From All the Cities of Poland Indicate That the Trouble Is In Its Infancy, and a General Revolutionary Uprising Is Expected at Any Time.

Warsaw, June 26.—Word received from all the cities of Poland indicates that the present trouble is in its infancy and a general revolutionary uprising is expected.

Five regiments from the St. Petersburg garrison reached here Sunday afternoon and were immediately sent to those cities where garrisons were not strong. A proclamation of martial law can be expected during the day should the disorders increase.

Lodz, Poland, June 25.—"Black Friday" in Lodz surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. While it is not yet possible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, estimates place the killed and wounded as high as 3,000.

The troubles here were initiated by the Social Democrats and the Jewish bund, who determined to avenge their comrades killed in the rioting Wednesday.

Thursday the feast of Corpus Christi passed off quietly, but during the night workmen attacked the patrols. In this fighting two officers and seven Cossacks were killed.

At dawn Friday commenced a day of terror. The city was given up to bloodshed. Anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day. Barricades were hurriedly constructed in the Jewish quarter at dawn. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the streets, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening their barricades which already had been constructed and in building others.

Early in the day two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barracks, killing or wounding twenty soldiers. This started the shedding of blood, which continued till after nightfall.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flocked into the streets. Cossacks, dragoons and infantry all charged the dense, surging mobs time after time, firing volley after volley, into the serried mass.

The rioters later replied with revolvers, while their comrades on roofs and in windows joined in the fusilade.

Fighting continued throughout the day and only diminished in its intensity at nightfall, when the city was plunged into darkness, as practically all the street lamps had been destroyed. Even then occasional volleys and isolated rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

The casualties up to noon Saturday add eighteen killed or wounded to Friday's list. So far as ascertained 130 persons were killed outright during the fighting of Friday and 41 more died in the hospitals during the night. Of the wounded 320 sustained only slight injuries, which were attended to on the spot by ambulance surgeons. All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing and owing to the insufficient number of beds msny of the wounded are lying on the floors.

All the shops, stores and factories are closed and business is at a complete standstill.

The rioters Saturday morning attempted to set fire to the government offices, but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 26.—Gen. Shibtoff, commanding the troops, who has been on duty constantly for the last three days, stated at midnight that he now controlled the situation, and declared that he believed the trouble was practically over. Even while he made the statement, the sound of revolver and rifle firing could be heard from the suburbs, where the striking workmen were being shot down by Cossacks and the infantrymen who are patrolling the tsreets.

There are still nearly 100 bodies in a temporary morgue established by order of the military. Many of the wounded are expected to die, while other wounded are in their homes without medical attention, because they are afraid that if they ask for help from the doctors their relattives will be arrested for complicity in the riot and will suffer.

Strikers held a number of meetings at which they threatened dire vengeance for their comrades already slain. Socialistic leaders told them that they should be willing to sacrifice their lives as a protest to all Russia that they are no longer slaves, and that they demanded the right to live as men. This had the effect of stirring up the desperate feeling, and later on in the day resulted in several clashes with the soldiers, in which the strikers suffered severely.

It was reported last night that a largenumber of small bombs and packages of vitriol had been smuggled into the city and that these would be used today against the soldiers.

ALL WARSAW STOPS WORK ON ACCOUNT OF MASSACRE

Warsaw, June 26.—The proclamation issued Saturday by the Social Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacres declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protest against "the new and incessant crimes of the emperor's government" all Warsaw must stop work tomorrow. The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated and that offices, shops, restaurants and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workingmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike.

The military is patrolling the streets in the Jewish and factory quarters. There were several minor encounters during Sunday, but nothing approaching a riot in seriousness.

VICTORY FOR LINEVITCH IS NOT CONSIDERED

St. Petersburg, June 28.—A rumor spread throughout the city last night that Gen. Kuropatkin had been killed. The rumor was connected sometimes with a report that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by Gen. Nogi's army and that Kuropatkin had been taken prisoner.

Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received either by the general staff or in press dispatches.

The members of the general staff say that no reports of special importance have been received. A report received from Gen. Linevitch indicates that the Japanese advance continues steadily, and that the Russian van posts, under pressure, are retiring fighting.

The military experts take anything but a hopeful view of Gen. Linevitch's position. They do not believe he can be surrounded, but apparently the experts do not consider the possibility of a Russian victory. Linevitch's retirement to Harbin and the isolation of Vladivostok seem to be regarded as foregone conclusions when Field Marshal Oyama strikes.

The latest news from the front, which is 36 hours old, says Oyama, after forcing back the Russian right and center, transferred his weight against the left, compelling the Russians to give ground there also. The military critics, however, agree that the frontal movement is merely a feint for the enveloping of one or both of the Russian wings, without which nothing in the shape of a decisive victory is possible.

The impression among military experts is that Oyama, profiting by past experiences, is more carefully preparing his turning operations, but by the same token the Russian staff declares that Linevitch has taken ample precautions to keep in touch with flanking movements and that it is not possible to take him by surprise.

SMALL CATTLEMEN ACT.

Matter of Leases Presented to Attorney General.

Olympia, June 28.—The attorney general has been asked to take legal steps to enforce the provisions of the state enabling act against the lease or acquiring by any one individual, firm or corportaion of more than 640 acres of land.

Ralph Kalfmann, an attorney of Ellensburg, representing a number of small cattle men of that district of Central Washington, who contend that the big cattle firms have been able to corral large tracts of state lands, is now in this city for the purpose above stated.

If the attorney general will not act upon the request, interested parties will appeal to the federal courts to have the leases set aside as in conflict with the law creating this state and granting it certain lands.

WELTY FOR FIRE WARDEN.

Forest Commissioners Chose Lewis County Senator.

Olympia, June 28.—Former State Senator J. R. Welty, of Lewis county, was chosen state fire warden at a meeting of the state board of forest commissioners held here yesterday.

Frank Donnelly, of Thurston county; J. G. Clark, of Lewis county; G. F. Mannegan, of Wahkiakum county, and C. F. Rogers, of Island county, were elected deputy forest inspectors for those counties. The board authorized the warden to appoint all deputies not already chosen by the board, the appointments to be effective July 1.

The board ruled that, in interpreting the law requiring "safe and suitable" spark arresters, nets having not less than six meshes to the inch will be regarded as compliance with the law. The warden was instructed to enforce the penalty of the law against all companies doing business in or through forests that have not conformed to the requirements by July 20.

To Prosecute Railroads.

Washington, June 28.—The attorney general has placed the matter of carrying out the president's directions to prosecute certain railway corporations, including the Santa Fe, for giving rebates, under the direction of Assistant Attorney Genneral Purdy. The latter will devote all of his time for the present to this work and has gone to Kansas City for that purpose.

Senator Arrives From Nome.

Seattle, June 26.—The steamship Senator, the first of the Nome fleet to leave Seattle and first to return, docked last night a little less than eight days out from Nome. The Senator brought sixteen passengers and $400,000 in gold, and her officers report that her voyage both going and coming was fine. Henry Kuster, one of her passengers died at sea June 17.

CHINESE MAY COME

EXEMPT CLASSES WILL BE SHOWN COURTESY.

President Issues Orders Which Will Result in Reform—Consular Representatives to Issue Certificates, for Which They Will Be Held Responsible.

Washington, June 26.—By direction of the president, action has been taken by the administration which not only will facilitate the landing in this country of Chinese of exempt classes, but will also eliminate from the immigration bureau such administration features as have been the subject of criticism by Chinese. It is the declared intention of the president to see that Chinese merchants, travelers, students and others of the exempt classes shall have the same courtesy shown them by officers of the immigration bureau as is accorded to the most favored nations.

Rebpresentations have been made to the president that, in view of alleged harsh treatment accorded to many Chinese seeking a landing in the United States, the commercial guilds of China have determined to institute a boycott on American manuafcturers. The representations, backed by the influence of the American Asiatic Society and commercial bodies throughout the country, induced the president to make an investigationof the situation with a view to remedying the conditions complained of, if they were found to exist. The subject was discussed thoroughly with Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, who has supervision of the immigration bureau.

Will Accept Certificates.

As the result of the inquiry, orders have been issued to the diplomatic and consular representtatives of the United States in China by the president that they must look closely to the performance of their duties under the exclusion law and see tc it that members of the exempt classes coming to this country are provided with proper certicfiates. These certicfiates will be accepted at any port of the United States and will guarantee the bearer against any harsh or discourteous treatment. Such treatment, indeed, will be the cause of the instant dismissal of the offending official, whoever he may be.

In addition to the president's order, Secretary Metcalf has issued instructions to the immigration officers which it is believed will remedy the difficulty heretofore complained of by the Chinese government and individuals. It is anticipated the action taken will meet the objections of the Chinese and will avoid trade difficulties.

The official correspondence and orders on the supject has been made public by authority of the president.

PREPARING TO INDICT.

Attorney General Sifts Evidence Against Equitable Directors.

New York, June 26.—With Atttorney General Mayer and his deputies working over the evidence taken by Superintendent Hendricks, of the state insurance department, in his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and District Attorney Jerome also investtigating the Equitable, proceedings against men who, Superintendent Hendricks says, accumulated large profits for themselves at the company's expense, will be only a question of days.

The attorney general and Alexander T. Mason, the deputy in charge of the former's office here, have been in consultation here, and Mr. Mason, it is said, will at once begin the actual drawing of the papers against the directors who, it is alleged, profited from the syndicate transactions.

Mr. Mayer has left for Albany, where he will have a long conference with Gov. Higgins, former Gov. Odell Superintendent Hendricks and some of the party leaders in both houses of the legislature.

NOME WIRES DOWN.

Forest Fires Cut Off Telegraphic Communication.

Seattle, June 28.—Forest fires along the banks of the Yukon river, between the mouth of the Tanana river and Eagle City, have cut off all communication with Nome and St. Michael, and for the past four days the local cable office has been unable to establish any communication with those poinst on Bering sea.

"There is no telling just when the line at that point will be up again," said Maj. Glassford, yesterday at the cable ocffie. "It will be impossible to get anything out from or into Nome on account of the fires for several days."

Advics reeaching here from points this side of the break state that the fires are worse than for several years in the district affected. Miles of wire and poles are believed to have been burned down.

Announces Creation of Nation.

Washington, June 26.—Formal announcement of the creation of the new nation of Norway has reached the state department in a report from the American consul general at Christiania, Norway. No action has yet been taken by this government toward recognizing the new nation, and it is understood that Washington will await the initiative of European powers directly interested.

CAUGHT OLD OFFENDER.

Larry Kelly, Notorious Smuggler, Overhauled by Officers.

Tacoma, June 27.—Larry Kelly, the most notorious opium smuggler of the sound region, was captured red-handed yesterday by Inspectors F. C. Dean, of Port Townsend, and Fred King, of Tacoma.

The capture of Kelly marks the end of a chase that has continued for three months by King and for between three and four weeks by the two inspectors combined.

For several months it has been known that smuggling was being carried on between British Columbia cities and points in the vicinity of Tacoma and Olympia, but so adroitly has it been worked, that the most careful watching failed to intercept the "dope."

Several days ago Messrs. King and Dean secured clews, acting upon which they cruised in a small government gasoline launch in the vicinity of Vashon island and along the west passage and in the waters opposite Seattle.

Shortly before noon yesterday they passed Point Defiance and sighted a small sloop which had just passed through the Narrows and with sails set and the tide behind it was apparently making for Olympia.

Dean and King gave chase, but the occupant of the sloop appeared not to suspect that he was being followed and continued down the channel until opposite McNeil's island, when the launch overhauled him.

When the crafts were within easy hailing distance and escape was impossible, Kelly appeared to realize his position and tried to make speed by using his oars. The inspectors ordered him to stop, telling him that they were officers.

"Well, you've got me, and I've got the stuff," Kelly replied.

"How much have you?" Dean asked.

"Sixty pounds," replied the smuggler.

When Dean expressed surprise that he should take the chance of arrest for such a small cargo of contraband, Kelly justified the hazard by declaring that he bought all he could with his limited capital. He was taken into custody and the sloop was hitched to the launch and towed to Tacoma. The sloop will be confiscated.

RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO

Chicago, June 29.—Prominent representatives of the agricultural, commercial and livestock interests throughout the country met here and completed arrangements for a national reciprocity conference to be held in Chicago some time during the month of August. The conference is for the purpose of devising plans "to combat a threatened European commercial war so evident in the prevailing and prospective discriminating taxes against the products of the United States," according to Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the executive committee of the International Livestock exposition, who was named as chairman of the committee of arrangements for the coming convention. Associated with Mr. Sanders on the arrangement committee are former United States Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas, and William E. Skinner, general manager of the International Livestock Association.

NECESSITIES COST MORE.

Prices of Fuel, Clothing and Food Products Increasing.

Washington, June 27.—The prices of fuel, clothing and practically all food products are constantly increasing, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor covering the period from 1890 to 1904. In the early '90s prices were very high, but in the last four years they have been steadily increasing, until now they are relatively higher than in 1892, just before the memorable financial and commercial depression. The average increase in 1904 in the wholesale price of farm products over the average for the years 1890 and 1899 is 26.2 per cent.

Of fifty-two articles included under the head of food it is shown that in 1904 the prices of all but fourteen articles were higher than the average prices from 1890 to 1899. Seventy articles under the head of cloth and clothing show that the average for 1904 was 9.8 per cent higher than the average from 1890 to 1899. The table on fuel and lighting places the average 1904 price at 32.6 per cent higher than the 1890 to 1899 prices.

FLANK OF LINEVITCH TURNED BY OYAMA

Tokyo, June 26.—The following official dispatch has been received from the Japanese army headquarters in Manchuria:

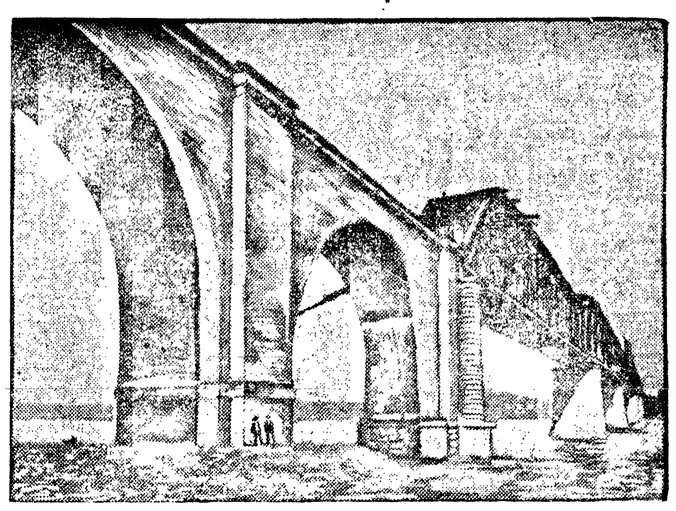
"The enemy holding the northwest eminence of Manchenzou was attacked and dislodged on the afternoon of June 22, but a portion of them holding the hills to the west offered stubborn resistance, and the hills were finally taken by assault.

"Another force of the enemy holding the hills due north were attacked from the front, and we simultaneously resorted to a turning movement from the northeast, intercepting his retreat and causing him heavy loss.

"The enemy in confusion hoisted the Red Cross flag, but this did not stop our firing and he fled in disorder. His strength in cavalry and infantry was some 3,000 men and several guns.

"Fifty corpses were left on the field. The enemy's loss was fully 200. Our loss was insignificant."

GREAT THEBES RAILROAD BRIDGE.



The new railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill., is not longer nor more picturesque than other railway bridges across the Mississippi, but it is one of the most important. It was planned and constructed, not by the managers of one railway, but of several, and was located not with one railway in mind, but with the trade of two great sections in mind.

The structure recently completed is one of the fifteen great railway bridges crossing the Mississippi, and is probably the most substantial structure ever thrown across the great river. The fact that the approaches are of concrete contributes greatly to the serviceableness of the bridge. The experience of the last ten years has shown that concrete stands against floods better than stone or any other material, and in this particular and in the character of the structural work the bridge at Thebes represents the best results of modern experience and engineering skill.

The bridge was placed where the engineers directed and the railways interested are to come to it. It was built to accommodate a great freight traffic, and in this particular has advantages over bridges built at an earlier date. It opens a new line of direct communication between Chicago and the Southwest by way of southern Illinois, and is to stand for all time holding open the doors to a growing trade with the Southwest.

AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Grotesque Immigrant and Change Made by Year's Residence.

Ellis Island—that gateway to New York through which this year will enter about a million refugees from the ignorance, despotism, poverty and hopelessness of the old world—is one of the most interesting places in the metropolis. There the student of humanity is never in want of an engrossing subject. There he may see "in the raw" the peasantry of sunny Italy, of ice-bound Finland, of Lithuania, of Poland, of all the many lands of Europe and western Asia—the Jew, the Catholic, the Mohammedan, the Protestant, the adherent of the Greek Church—each attired in the grotesque and semi-barbaric garb of his native village and speaking a rude dialect which the educated from even his own land can scarcely comprehend.

Heavy, stolid faces—product of centuries of toil, poverty and ignorance—confront him, but he will detect little of viciousness. These ox-like men and women are not criminals. Only rarely among the tens of thousands of incomers is there one lacking the simple virtues of the peasant, and the exception may be detected as easily as may a wolf in a crowded sheepfold.

CONTRAST AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Of the 812,000 men, women and children whom the ships brought to Ellis Island last year less than one in a hundred were rejected, and only the smallest sprinkling because of a criminal record. Those who were sent back were refused admission because they were in ill health, were likely to become paupers or were contract laborers.

The metamorphosis which a year's residence in the United States causes in these uncouth immigrants is something astonishing, particularly if the newcomer is a woman and has spent the year in the metropolis. When the immigrant lands at Ellis Island he—or she—is an outlandish-looking object, outlandish as was ever no stage clown. Invariably he has a bundle, and his wife has a bundle—a bundle done up in anything from the size of a pocket handkerchief to a large tablecloth. If the bundle is a small one it is carried in the hand or slung across a stick over the shoulder; if it is a large bundle the woman ties it across her back, leaving her hand free to balance, perhaps, a small paper trunk on her head with one hand, and with the other to drag a load of precious and archaic pots and pans to which she has clung like grim death since the eventful day when she left her hovel far behind. The children, or such of them as are not babes at the breast, follow in line, each bearing his own little momento of old world housekeeping—a tea kettle, a pot, a wooden spoon.

They see nothing to be ashamed of in all this—on the contrary, they are inordinately proud of this public parade of their worldly possessions, and it is hard for them to understand the shame and mortification which their gaucherie causes their loving and eager friends who come to welcome them. If the Americanized friend is a woman, especially if she be a young woman, one may depend upon it that her unsophisticated countrywoman has got to be amazingly "prinked up" before they set off together. Not infrequently a "lady friend" gifted with forethought will have brought with her an entire new wardrobe all a la mode for the newcomer, and it is a common occurrence to see one of these ambitious kinswomen literally forcing her dazed peasant friend to lay aside her picturesque kirtle and bodice, her gay headdress, her long pendant earring—beloved treasures—and don in their stead, in such privacy as can be secured in the door ways of the long exit corridors, cheap and tawdry black skirts and a white shirt waist and a picture hat laden with flowers and feathers.

In a few months the peasant girl becomes habituated to wearing corsets about her strong young waist, and she blushes to think of the sight she must have been when she landed, with a bundle on her back, and when she in turn goes to meet some one of her friends it is difficult to realize how radical has been the transformation.

A Discouraging Outlook.

The weekly New York paper which chronicled gay doings not only in that frivolous metropolis but in England and other foreign ports as well, afforded Mrs. Emmons keen enjoyment, and gave her many an excuse for righteous wrath. This fact had been fully appreciated by her son, who sent her a year's subscription.

"Listen to this, Bije Emmons," she commanded one night, the paper trembling in her hands. "It's the account of a grand reception in London, and this is what it says: 'The Honorable Winifred Cowles was in black velvet, studded with jewels, the low-cut bodice and sleeve straps being encrusted with sparkling gems. The Honorable Frances Rathbone wore deep blue velvet with garnitures of rich lace.'

"Now you mark what I say," said Mrs. Emmons. "If our young fellows that go over to England get to wearing such clothes as this paper describes, what's going to become of our country? A fellow that'll submit himself to be rigged up in any such w that isn't likely to know how a gun in time o' war or a o' peace!"

He Wasn't a Legislat

A traveling man who "makes sas City frequently was dining in cafe of one of the large hotels when thought he'd play a trick on his waiter. "See that man at the next table, George?" he said.

The waiter nodded assent. "That's Dr. Alonzo Tubbs, the Missouri Legislator, who is trying to stop all tipping." The waiter grew interested at once. "Well, ain't dat too bad," he said. "Ah's been waitin' on him, too. "Well, you won't get any tip there," said the traveling man. "Ah suttingly treated him right," replied the waiter.

"A few minutes later the man at the other table left and the waiter returned to the traveling man. "Well," said the drummer, "what did I tell you?"

"'Xcuse me, sah, but ah thinks you tole me er fabrication," said the waiter, grinning. "Dat man ain't a legislatah—he's a gentleman." The man had given him a quarter.

Wants to Get Even.

Church—If a man is going to be struck by an automobile, what's th difference whether the machine is going ten miles an hour or fifty?

Gotham—A good deal of difference. How is a man who is knocked down going to tell a chauffeur what he thinks of him if he's going at fifty miles an hour?—Yonkers Statesman.

When there is a woman caller in the evening, and her host takes her home, it seems to the hostess that it takes her husband twice as long to get back as it should.

Shoes $3.00

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The Musical Club

The Musical Club held its regular meeting in Haning Hall on Monday afternoon last, June 26th. There was an unusually good attendance. Rev. Cheal gave an exceedingly interesting talk on English composers, interspersing his biographical sketches with anecdotes of other great men, with whom he had been associated; the members present fully appreciated his courtesy in giving them a very happy half hour.

The following program was rendered:

Piano solo—Cabaletta by Lack,
Miss Lizzie Mitchell.
—Gavotte by A.Goring Thomas
Mrs. T. Aldwell.
Solo—Song from the Huguenots by Meyerbeer,
Mrs. Geo. Hatch.
Piano solo—Waves of the Danube by J. Ivanovici,
Miss Maude Hirsch.
Piano solo—Caprice by J. Boyd Wells,
Miss Katherine Jensen.
Piano solo—Au Matin by Godard,
Miss Montez Appleton.

The next meeting of the Club, being the last for this season, will be an open meeting, to which the members may invite guests. The Club have looked forward to this meeting, hoping to give a pleasing and satisfactory program, and have the names of some of our choicest home talent on the list for that day. Letters from noted composers and celebrated singers, in the east, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Milo Benedict, Mme. Gladys Perkins Fogg and others, have been received with generous gifts of compositions which will be rendered by home talent and the interesting letters will be read.

The next and last meeting of the Club until October will be held at Haning Hall on Monday afternoon at 2 p. m., July 10th.

The Book Club Picnics

The Book Club, consisting of twelve ladies, held a picnic in the Park Wednesday afternoon. They had a fine hot dinner at six o'clock to which the following members and guests did ample justice: Dr. and Mrs. Appleton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ware, Mr. and Mrs. H. White and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Withrow and family, Judge and Mrs. Hatch and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cosser and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. Delabarre, Mrs. FitzHenry and daughter, Mrs. J. O. Morse and family.

Also the Literary Club

The Woman's Literary Club will celebrate the close of their year's work with a picnic in the Park today.

And the Saturday Club

The Saturday Club will hold their annual picnic this week Saturday in the Park and will have as their guests their husbands and children.

Mrs. R. D. Willson and Mrs. Frank Beahan were initiated into the Maccabees lodge on Tuesday evening. A pleasant social session with dainty refreshments followed.

Superintendent Smith has invited a number of the young people to participate in a day's outing Sunday, going to Port Crescent on the Katherine.

Dr. N. K. Mead is spending two weeks, professionally, in the west end, and doubtless enjoying some fine fishing meanwhile.

ROSE CARNIVAL AT TACOMA

Mrs. T. S. Brophy's Carriage Acknowledged the Finest in the Parade.

Mrs. Cross returned Monday from her trip to the Rose Carnival, whither she accompanied Mrs. Brophy. She reports the carnival a grand success and says Port Angeles may well be proud of her representative there as her carriage and roses were the most beautiful in the parade and were the admiration of all. Mrs. Brophy was the only lady from out of the city who used their own carriage; most of the others hired hacks in the city and decorated them. The band from the Marblehead marched in the parade and the marine corps from both the Marblehead and the Italian cruiser Umbria acted as a body guard to the Queen's carriage. All the officers from the cruisers also rode in handsomely decorated carriages.

From the time of Mrs. Brophy's arrival in the city until her departure, she was the recipient of the most courteous and kindly attentions from all the ladies and gentlemen connected with the carnival; they seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to the charming "maid of honor" from Port Angeles. On Friday afternoon a reception was given to Queen Charlotte and her attendants by the officers of the Marblehead and Umbria. On Friday night the grand ball took place, probably the most brilliant of the many events of carnival week. On this occasion Port Angeles was especially honored by having Mrs. Brophy chosen to lead in the grand march with President Case of the carnival. She wore an exquisite gown of white crepe de chine and looked very handsome and dignified. The Queen and her attendants were greatly in demand throughout the evening and it was a late hour ere they took leave of each other, carrying with them many happy memories of the kindness and courtesy of the Tacoma people and the hospitality extended by them to all outside guests.

Band Concerts a Treat

Admiral Goodrich very kindly placed the naval band at the disposition of Collector Aldwell while in port and arrangements were made for afternoon and evening concerts which were attended by several hundred people; in fact, the standing room at the opera house was all taken and many could not gain entrance. A dance was also given by the band on Tuesday evening.

Through the kind invitation of Mrs. Schofield, wife of the captain of the Perry, Mrs. T. T. Aldwell, and a few lady friends, took afternoon tea aboard the destroyer on Tuesday afternoon and report a very delightful time. Mrs. Palmer, and her friend Mrs. Swierin, were also of the party, besides Mesdames Mead, Delabarre and Payne.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Capt. Schofield, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Engineer Palmer of the Marblehead, and Mrs. Swierin, a friend of Mrs. Palmer, were in the city a few days this week and made their home with Mrs. Wolf, mother of Mrs. T. T. Aldwell. Mrs. Palmer will remain here until the return of the fleet.

Mrs. Jno. Trumbull has been invited to address the Teachers' Association at Seguin tomorrow and will drive up, going on from there to Townsend for a visit. Mr. Trumbull accompanied her.

Mr. Burrowes came down from Seattle Tuesday to look over progress at the quarry.

Mrs. D. T. Cross returned from Tacoma.

Banker Lutz came down from Seattle Tuesday.

Rev. Owen Tovrea left Monday noon to hold services in the western part of his district.

We always keep Worchester salt because we always want the best. E. E. Seevers.

Ladies Imperial wheel, comparatively new, for sale at a bargain price. Inquire at Olympic office.

Miss Annette Trumbull returned Tuesday from Ellensburg where she has been attending the State Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiliis Mathewson are entertaining Misses Anderson and Porter, who arrived from the east today.

Mrs. Carrigan and children returned to Seattle with Mr. Carrigan Monday morning for a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. F. A. Bartlett and Miss Emily Kline, who have been visiting Mrs. D. S. Allen, returned to Townsend Wednesday.

The Socialist ladies will give a dance in the opera house Saturday evening, July 1st. Good music; everyone invited.

Mesdames Garlick, Hitch and Graybill have been chosen delegates to the Socialist convention at Seattle, July 1st to 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. M. Palmer and son Kimball of Seattle will arrive Tuesday to spend the Fourth at the Delabarre home.

J. M. Epperson left Monday for Orting, where he will stay for a time at the Soldiers' Home. He has lately had word from Mrs. Epperson that she is much better and improving right along which will be good news to her many friends here.

Major Harding and Mesdames Edw. Hoare, J. M. VanKuren and Thos. Silverwood returned Monday, while Mrs. Burdick remained for a longer visit with Portland friends. After attending the State encampment of the G.A.R. and W.R.C. at Vancouver, they joined with the Oregon state encampment in attending the Centennial. Over 3,000 were admitted free as a courtesy to the organizations.

Can't Have All the Cream

In accordance with its custom to have the naval department represented by at least one warship on the sound at all times, the Boston will take the place of the Marblehead during July. And as a number of cities have applied for a cruiser for the Fourth it is very apparent that Angeles will do without her customary chief attraction on that day. As Admiral Goodrich said, we must not expect to have all the cream. Anyway, we will be as well off on that day as our sister town, even tho it is to be blessed with the "presence of the great warship Grant in the bay."

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce to our friends and the public that our

"Beardslee Bay Camp"

at Lake Crescent is open for business. We propose to furnish our patrons with an abundance of good food carefully prepared and served in our 12x24 Dining Tent, overlooking the lake.

Our tents are furnished with flies, good spring beds and mattresses, board floors and sides and a heating stove in each.

Everybody will be treated fairly and given their money's worth.

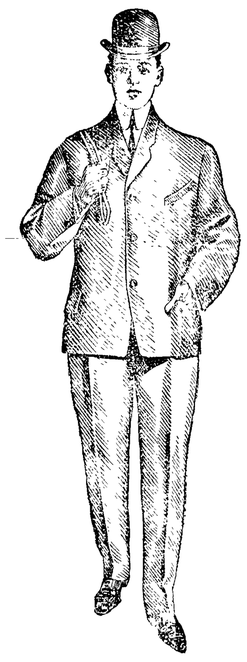
We are located on the North Shore between the Narrows and Fairholme. As our accommodations are limited, engagements in advance are advised. For terms address,

E. J. Ovington, Jr.,
Piedmont, Wash.

TIMES CLOTHING MART

What's Your Size?

We Have It!



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NOW is your best time to select your suit.
NOW we have a good Nobby Suit for you.

Boys' Washing Summer Suits
from 95c.

TIMES CLOTHING MART

PORT ANGELES

Five sailors, who had been ordered to cease setting off giant firecrackers on the street Monday evening, moved off down the extension, venting their spleen along the way by pitching blocks of wood thru the windows of the buildings they passed. The estimated damages, $23.25, were paid in the morning; no costs.

L. E. Doyle has just finish surveying a temporary line f the ranchers southeast of tow who desire a road connecti the Reis road with the Mt. M ery road, thus considerably l sening the distance. He repor a considerable amount of fi land, covered mostly with alde which would make good dai ranches, along the line.