OLYMPIC =LEADER

THE DEMOCRAT-LEADER, ESTABLISHED 1888.
THE OLYMPIC, ESTABLISHED 1904.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER FOR THE COUNTY OF CLALLAM.

VOL. 17. NO. 36. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1905 PRICE 5 CTS.

Pacific Store Co., Inc.

Lewis Levy, Manager.

Beginning with this week we offer

Calico at 6c a yard

A Discount of

20 per cent

on the Dollar

on the following goods:

Table Linens and Napkins, Shawls and Facinators, Dressing Sacks, Shirt Waists, Laces and Embroideries, Fancy Umbrellas, Hand Bags.

35 per cent

Discount on

Chinaware, Glassware, Dolls, Toys, Books, Pictures, French Stag Goods in Toilet Sets, Clocks, Ink Stands, Clothes Brushes, Hand Mirrors, and on Crockery and Earthenware

Save Money on Holiday Goods by buying of

The Pacific Store Co.

Best of Ladies Hats, Your choice, $2.95 worth up to $10.00 each.

LEWIS LEVY

MEMORIAL SERVICES OF NAVAL LODGE

Rev. Whelan Delivers Finest Memorial Address Ever Heard Here.

The annual memorial services of Naval Lodge, No. 353, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were held in the opera house on Sunday afternoon last, Exalted Ruler Fred C. Poole in charge.

The hall was beautifully decorated; the colors of the order—purple and white—being profusely prominent. The scheme of decoration was original with Elmer Day, mine host of the Merchant's Hotel, who gave time and labor to bring out the really pretty and elegant ensemble. The head and antler's of the Carous Alces or deer-elk were in evidence everywhere and with the colors of the order served to impress the object of the gathering on all.

At 2 o'clock promptly, the hall being crowded with people, the lodge marched in, the members going to reserved seats, while the officers took station on the the beautifully decorated stage. At a sign from Exalted Ruler Poole both audience and Elks were seated and the following program was rendered.

Opening prelude by Mrs. W. Payne. The Exalted Ruler then gave a short address on the objects of the gathering and was followed by a lady quartette composed of Mesdames C. J. Farmer, N. K. Mead, C. J. Haswell, and C. E. Nailor, who sang, "Lead Kindly Light." This beautiful song, so beautifully sung, gave the key note of real reverence to the whole proceedings, and when the lodge and audience followed in the opening ode, "Great Ruler of the Universe," the people realized that they were in the presence of the Supreme Being, so thoroughly reverential was the atmosphere created by the opening services.

Mrs. C. Allen sang sweetly a selection and Rev. James Cheal invoked the Divine blessing, followed by Mrs. E. E. Day in a vocal solo, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," in which the singer won the hearts of the people generally.

Rve. W. H. Whelan of the Baptist church, who had been invited to deliver the Memorial address, then delivered what is universally conceded to be the finest address ever heard here. Mr. Whelan took the 36th and 37th verses of the 10th chapter of Luke for topical purposes, as follows: "Which, now, of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?" And he said, "He that showed mercy on him." Then said Jesus unto him: "Go and do thou likewise."

Upon this theme the speaker said: "In ancient days, when Stoic philosophy ruled the hearts and lives of men in Greece and Rome, it was the custom, on festival days, when the board was spread with the elements of their frugal feasts, to place a corpse of some loved one, lashed in a chair, at the head of the table, that all might be reminded of the certainty of death, and admonished to eat to live, rather than to live to eat.

The eyeless sockets and cavernous jaws of the dead, ruling the feast of the living, to us of today form a repellant and tragic picture; but, knowing the downward tendency of the human heart, we are forced to admit that the Stoics of old wrought well for their day, when, even in such barbaric fashion they taught the Christ like lesson of sweet remembrance after death. That there is room for the Stoic philosophy today, the existence of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is a vital proof. We have 2500 men, women and children in Port Angeles, good and kind and loving as any people can be, but who among them will call the roll of the dear dead we mourn today? Who will draw their "merits or their frailties from their dread abode," and from their hearts sing the touching, if humble, refrain of the common people:

"We are thinking of the joys
When you and we were boys,
In the merry days now gone,
John, forever."

Call the roll! Devendorf! Ulmer! Burness! Osterburg! Croft! Davis! Westover! Church! Mackintosh! Richwine! Hansen! Who answers for them? Who are their neighbors? They who had mercy on them living, and who honor and mourn them dead! Thus, in the light of the judgment of the Holy Nazarine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks stands as neighbor to the dear departed dead, and crowns with a halo of loving remembrance their several walks when among men. What to them now can be the hand of man or kiss of woman? Yet I love to think that their spiritual minds have cognizance of the holy impulse which works in brother's hearts today, and that our honored dead realize a foretaste of Heaven to come in the knowledge that men who loved them in life, revere their memories when dead, writing the good of their lives in marble, and their failings in dust."

Mr. Whelan then described the need for, and glad answer to the need of brotherly love, and in eloquent plea commended the work of true Elkdom. The peroration was as follows:

"So, God's blessings on the good ships of Elkdom! If she sails wintry seas, may the Son of Righteousness lighten her course, and bring her, through trial, to the blessed haven of Peace! Then shall her thousands of patriotic sons, fired by gratitude to God for mercies given, cry with the immortal Longfellow:"

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, good and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging, breathless, on thy fate!
* * * * * * *
Sail on, nor fear to tread the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee:
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee! are all with thee!"

Mesdames Farmer, Mead, Haswell and Nailor then sang "Softly Now, the Light of Day" in a most impressive manner, reaching and touching the chord of worship in all. The closing ceremonies included "Nearer My God to Thee," and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Cheal.

For Christmas

In selecting Christmas Gifts bear in mind that the Japanese Bazaar has a

New Stock and the Largest Variety Ever Shown in the city of Chinese and Japanese Goods.

Beautiful China in single pieces and sets.

Jars, Vases, Urns, and novelties.

Bric-a-Brac, Curios and Shells.

Bamboo Furniture of many new styles.

Toys and Dolls of all kinds.

Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs and Silk Hose.

Prices are away below those charged for goods of equal merit in other stores, and most everything is readily mailed, making most desirable presents for Eastern friends.

No trouble to show our stock; you will be sure to buy when you see beautiful and useful presents priced so low.

Hong Young & Co.
Ling Toy, Manager
Phone 25.

Odd Fellowd Evening.

The Odd Fellows of Port Angeles held a special evening on Monday last in the hall, and invited many of their friends, especially the ladies, to join with them in inaugurating a series of social functions for the winter months. An excellent program was given, the chief features of which were the readings by the Misses McLaughlin and Baxter, and the address by Rev. Mr. Whelan.

The refreshments served were such as to challenge the praises of all, and the general good cheer made all feel at home, and wish for more such gatherings. Messrs. Garvin and Kloke each gave an excellent recitation, and Mr. McLennan charmed the people with his grand "bag pipes" cylinder of his phonograph. Mr. Bork and Mr. Graham were in charge.

Remember that the ladies of the Episcopal Church will serve a good hot dinner Thursday, Dec. 14th, in the Levy building. Supper served at 5 p. m. A large assortment of articles suitable for Christmas presents will be on sale.

Fresh is the known quantity, always found at Eckley's. Those delicious chocolate creams were made yesterday.

Prize masquerade dance, New Year's eve., 30th, at opera house by Tyrrell's orchestra.

COAL MINES TO BE OPENED SOON

Stock is Now Being Sold for Purpose of Beginning Development.

Wm. Barnett and D. J. O'Brien took a trip down straits this week to look over the latter's coal prospects, near Freshwater Bay, where there is an outcropping of seven veins of semi-anthracite, the same quality that has been mined for the past thirty-five years at Nanaimo and which is used so extensively for steaming coal. Mr. Barnett was very enthusiastic over the proposition, bringing back several sacks of the finest quality, all in large blocks, and dug out with his own hands, the moss appearing on one side of some blocks. This deposit lies but a hundred feet or so from the beach, with 38 feet of water right off shore, so that the expense of driving tunnels and building bunkers would be very moderate. Mr. O'Brien has long leases on the lands at that point and in fact everything is ready for the commencement of operations at any time. Such a mine would solve the fuel problem for the large fleet of tugs which are operating on the straits, and besides steamers of any draught could load at the bunkers. It is not at all improbable that a company of local men will be organized with sufficient capital to put the enterprise on its feet.

This is an entirely different proposition from the Freshwater Bay coal field, tho that will doubtless be started within a short time now, J. B. Durea of Tacoma, who is interested in it with Mr. O'Brien, being in the East for the purpose of securing necessary funds from the sale of stock.

No Room for Suspicion

The names connected with the inauguration of the new railroad enterprise leave no room for the suspicion that it is a railroad on "paper" The men are among the leading financiers of Seattle, men who have made successes of their other undertakings and when they announce that the line of road will be completed the coming year, the general public, though inclined to be skeptical, will be warranted in calculating on the early construction of the road and in making investments in the project accordingly.

One's first thought in connection with investments in that locality is of the timber and of the opportunities for various manufacturing enterprises. In addition, the fertile valley lands give assurance that dairying and different forms of agriculture will be signally successful, while the possibilities of mineral wealth are worthy of exploitation. Thus, on the whole, there is no undeveloped section of the West that offers so many alluring invitations to the hardy adventurer and the enterprising capitalist as the Olympic Peninsula. — Westerner, Seattle.

T. S. BROPHY & CO.
Phone 33

WHAT IS WANTED

What a Customer wants is

Reliable Goods at right prices also variety.

We are specialists in the best things to eat.
Mince Meat in bulk, 2 lbs. 25c
Cranberries, 2 qts. 35c.
Boiled Cider, Walnuts, Currants, Almonds, Raisins, Figs Oranges, etc., etc.

T. S. Brophy & Co.
Opera House Block

ELECTION VERY QUIET

Voters Turned Out as a Matter of Routine Only

City election was a very quiet affair, the result being a foregone conclusion. Very little interest was taken except in the fourth and sixth wards. In the former some appeared to be laboring under the impression that there was a contest on for the office of ward councilman, but it appears they were mistaken; the semi-official vote is given as: Appleton 65, White 9; Brumfield 59, Fleming 15; Goodman 66, Culver 10; Smith 60, Anderson 10; Nailor 62, Eacrett 13; McGillivray 66, Lollick 10; Hallahan 54, Caven 20, Garlick 4.

In the sixth ward the large Socialist vote was the feature of interest, especially the handsome endorsement given E. B. Fleming. The result: Appleton 21, White 23; Brumfield 11, Fleming 32; Goodman 21, Culver 23; Smith 23, Anderson 21; Nailor 29, Eacrett, Sr., 20; McGillivray 21, Lollick 22.

As Mayor Appleton said, this is probably the only town in the country where a candidate could go to bed at the regular hour without being concerned over the results. The personal of the city government will continue as at present, with the exception of E. E. Goodman as city clerk.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

PORT ORCHARD INDEPENDENT

Independent Printing Co., Pubs.

PORT ORCHARD - WASH.

Minor Happenings of the Week

The ukase declaring martial law in Poland has been repealed by the czar.

Receivers have been appointed for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads.

Senators Depew and Platt, both of New York, separately pronounce as absurd the rumors that they intend to resign.

The two big lead corporations of the country, the National Lead Company and the United Lead Company, are planning a merger of their interetss

A Pittsburg dispatch says it is feared many of the steel mills will be closed because of the lack of ferro-manganese, the supply of which has been cut off because of the strikes in Russia.

The new Cunard line turbine steamer Carmania sailed from Liverpool Saturday on her maiden voyage to New York, with a big complement of passengers. Several marine engineers are on board to observe the working of the turbines.

According to the report of the federal civil service commission 150,000 persons were examined last year, 40,000 of whom secrured poistions. During the year the number of competitive positions increased from 154,093 to 171,807.

E. H. Harriman has approved of more than 600 miles of new railway lines to be completed during 1906, the total cost of which will be about $18,000,000. Among the new lines will be an extension of the Oregon Short Line from St. Anthony to the Yellowstone national park, by way of Marysville.

The annual report of Commissioner John W. Yerkes, of the internal revenue bureau, shows that the receipts of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were $234,178,976, an excess of $1,248,195 over the collections for the fiscal year 1904. Of this amount distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, etc., paid $224,631,197. Cost of collection was $4,705,296.

According to the Japanese statistical bureau the population of Japan at the end of 1903 was 48,542,736.

King Edward has decided to confer the order of merit on both Field Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo.

It has been formally decided to elevate the Japanese legations at London, Washington, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersourg to embassies.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have decided to send to congress the bill providing for a juvenile court, with a request for its passage.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern machinists have received an increase in wages of 1 cent an hour as a result of a conference between officials of the company and the machinists' union.

Seattle and Spokane mining men, headed by L. K. Armstrong, have purchased the famous old Willow Springs hydraulic placer mines near Grants Pass, Or. The consideration is $20,000, of which a substantial payment is made down.

Work commenced last week on the construction of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern railway from Cloverdale, B. C., east. Surveyors and 300 men have arrived at Cloverdale, and the work is to be pushed without regard to winter weather.

Information that there is a strong movement on foot in Washington, backed by President Roosevelt, to institute a federal investigation of Standard Oil and its allied interests, has been received by several prominent New York financiers.

The Portland Oregonian says that the Northern Pacific-Great Northern road down the north bank of the Columbia river will be double tracked from Wallula, Wash., to Portland, and that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will have trackage rights over the line, thus securing for the latter road an entrance to Portland.

Assisted Immigration for Hawaii.

Honolulu, Dec. 4.— A. C. L. Atkinson, secretary of the territory of Hawaii, now in Washington, says that under the ruling made by President Roosevelt, the territory will be allowed to import assisted immigrants except Chinese. The ruling will result in the organization of a territorial board of immigration. The sugar plantations will pay the expense of the importations of immigrants. It is reported that Mr. Atkinson will resign as secretary of the territory and that he will be sent to Europe as agent for the new board of immigration. Italians are most discussed here as a desirable class of immigrants.

OVER TEN MILLIONS IN WASHINGTON FISH CROP

Olympia, Dec. 4.—The annual report of State Fish Commissioner T. R. Kershaw, filed with Gov. Mead Saturday, shows that the value of the fisheries output for 1905 was $10,361,363. The summary shows capital employed of $4,365,000 and number of persons employed, 11,111. The gross earnings of labor employed was $3,018,665.

WASHINGTON NEWS

A discovery of coal is reported from Ashford.

A big strike of talc is reported at Loomis.

North Yakima is shipping horses to Eastern markets.

Real estate transfers at Tacoma during November amounted to approximately $2,000,000.

D. C. Corbin says half of the construction work on the Spokane and International road has been completed.

The Lind burglars, Charles Burroughs and Anthony Fletcher, were given a sentence of five years at Walla Walla.

A new flour mill with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, cost to be between $20,000 and $30,000 is planned for Vancouver.

Z. Y. Colman, Capt. Alfred C. Steinman and L. S. Howlett, all of North Yakima, are applicants for appointment as register of the Yakiama land office to succede Henry V. Hinman, deceased. The delegation has not yet given consideration to this appointment.

On the first day of the present session of congress Congressman Humphrey introduced bills for public buildings at Bellingham and Everett, to cost $400,000 each. Congressman Jones introduced a bill increasing the limit of cost of the Spokane building from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

For return cargo to Manila, the United States army transport Dix, now on her way to Seattle from the Orient, will take 2,500,000 feet of fir lumber, to be used in the construction of barracks and other buildings for the soldiers in the Philippines. Bids for the lumber were opened in Quartermaster Grant's office at Seattle Dec. 6.

Six inches of snow fell in the Palouse country last week.

Revision of Tacoma's charter is being considered by the council of that city.

The Washington State Beekeepers' Association is in session this week at North Yakima.

H. V. Hinman, register of the land office at North Yakima, is dead. He had been ill for six months.

Several Eastern Washington towns have suffered during the past week from a serious shortage of fuel.

The Walla Walla Commercial Club has gone on record as being opposed to a second telephone system for that city.

Mrs. Lurana Perseval, the sixth white woman to arrive at Olympia, in 1852, is dead. She had lived in Olympia since that date.

A petition has been circulated at Hoods canal points asking the approval of the national government for a lobster hatchery at Pleasant harbor.

The Great Northern steamship Dakota arrived Wednesday afternoon at Seattle from Oriental ports. The run from Yokohama was made in thirteen days.

The suit brought by the Sylvester heirs to recover possession of the tenacre tract given to the state by Edmund Sylvester in the early territory days for a capitol site, has been commenced in the superior court at Olympia before Judge Albertson, of King county.

Found Much Gold Dust.

Seattle, Dec. 4.—Saturday, secret service men, in searching the residence and garage of George E. Adams, discovered, they allege, $10,000 worth of gold dust hidden in pokes under four tons of coal in the basement.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

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

Grain—Oats, $25@26 per ton; barley, $22; wheat, chicken feed, $24@25; bran, $19; shorts, $20; corn, $26.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $14.50 per ton; Puget sound $10@11; alfalfa, $9.50@10.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 42@43c.

Poultry—Live hens, 13@13½c per lb; old roosters, 9½@10c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 9@12c; springs, 15c.

Wool—Eastern Washington, 18@20c per lb; Western Washington, 24@25c; dirty or timber stained, 20c.

Live Stock—Sheep, wethers, 3½@3¾c per lb; ewes, 3@3¼c; hogs, 6¼@6¾c; steers, 3½@4c; cows, 2½@3c; calves, 3@3¼c; lambs, $3 per head.

Tacoma Quotations

Wheat—Club, new, 72c; bluestem, 74c; red, 69c.

Oats—$28@29; rolled oats, $29@30.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc.—Wheat hay $11.50@12.50; timothy $16@17; mixed $12.50@14; clover $13@14; alfalfa $11@12.

Feed—Corn $28; wheat $26.50; barley, whole grain, $23; rolled, $24.50; bran $20@21; shorts $21.50@22.50; oilcake meal, $36.

Fresh Meats—Cow beef 5c; steer beef 5½c; wether, 8@8½c; spring lambs 8@9; ewes 7½@8c; pork 7@7½c; trimmed 11@11½c; shoats, $2@3 each; veal, dressed, 6@8c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 23@25; chickens, dressed, spring, 16c; ducks, dressed, 15c; geese, dressed, 16c. Live—Hens, 11@12c; ducks 10c; geese 10c; spring chickens, 13c.

Butter—Washington creamery 30c; ranch 16@18c; eastern creamery 25@27c.

Eggs—Oregon 24@25c; Eastern 24@25c; fresh 25@26c; Washington ranch, 40c.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt's message to congress was read in both houses at noon.

The more important portions of the message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man cannot avail; in times of flood or drought human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt all of us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or go down together.

Control of Corporations Made Necessary

Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, a sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis no other question of internal economy with which the Congress has the power to deal begins to approach the importance of the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be uswise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result can not be obtained under the constitution as it now is. The laws of the Congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

This is only in form an innovation; In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England, before and since this country became a separate nation.

Many Loopnoles in Law's Machinery.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The Department of Justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the antitrust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion— because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; is always conceals the true relation of the profits earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the National Government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the Congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my Message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the Government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust, or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution, and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

No Unnecessary Interference.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the Congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the Congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it; and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

Certain Schemes for Giving Rebates.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, the arrangement resulting to the profit of one shipper and the one railroad and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it so clear that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damage, or of a concession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate; this would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

An Honest Agreement Wanted.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which, rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

Supervision of Private Car Lines.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, or some similar body, so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates, are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence.

Publicity for Railway Accounts.

There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books and memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

Quick Action Is Demanded.

I urge upon the Congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

Not Hostile to Railroads.

Let me most earnestly say that these recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. On ethical grounds, on grounds of right, such hostility would be intolerable; and on grounds of mere national self-interest we must remember that such hostility would tell against the welfare not merely of some few rich men, but a multitude of small investors, a multitude of railway employes, wage-workers; and most severely against the interest of the public as a whole. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well and not ill; but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to secure this end is to give to some government tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling exactly as it is gladly done by the willing. Moreover, if some government body is given increased power the effect will be to furnish authoritative answer on behalf of the railroad whenever irrational clamor against it is raised, or whenever charges made against it are disproved. I ask this legislation not only in the interest of the public but in the interest of the honest railroad man and the honest shipper alike, for it is they who are chiefly jeopardized by the practices of their dishonest competitors. This legislation should be enacted in a spirit as remote as possible from hysteria and rancor. If we of the American body politic are true to the traditions we have inherited we shall always scorn any effort to make us hate any man because he is rich, just as much as we should scorn any effort to make us look down upon or treat contemptuously any man because he is poor. We judge a man by his conduct—that is, by his character—and not by his wealth or intellect. If he makes his fortune honestly, there is no just cause of quarrel with him. Indeed, we have nothing but the kindliest feelings of admiration for the successful business man who behaves decently, whether he has made his success by building or managing a railroad or by shipping goods over that railroad. The big railroad men and big shippers are simply Americans of the ordinary type who have developed to an extraordinary degree certain great business qualities. They are neither better nor worse than their fellow-citizns of smaller means. They are merely more able in certain lines and therefore exposed to certain peculiarly strong temptations. These temptations have not sprung newly into being; the exceptionally successful among mankind have always been exposed to them; but they have grown amazingly in power as a result of the extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines, and under these new conditions, which the lawmakers of old could not foresee and therefore could not provide against, they have become so serious and menacing as to demand entirely new remedies. It is in the interest of the best type of railroad man and the best type of shipper no less than of the public that there should be governmental supervision and regulation of these great business operations, for the same reason that it is in the interest of the corporation which wishes to treat its employes aright that there should be an effective employers' liability act, or an effective system of factory laws to prevent the abuse of women and children.

Will Prevent Much Temptation.

All such legislation frees the corporation that wishes to do well from being driven into doing it, in order to compete with its rival, which prefers to do ill. We desire to set up a moral standard. There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity, is sufficient in judging any business or political question—from rate legislation to municipal government. business success, whether for the individual or for the nation, is a good thing only so far as it is accompanied by and develops a high standard of conduct—honor, integrity, civic courage. The kind of business prosperity that blunts the standard of honor, that puts an inordinate value on mere wealth, that makes a man ruthless and conscienceless in trade and weak and cowardly in citizenship, is not a good thing at all, but a very bad thing for the nation. This government stands for manhood first and for business only as an adjunct of manhood.

Transportation Is all Important.

The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized; but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak man. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the early days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road on land, was open to all; it belonged to the public, and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway, it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public. It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally, we must clearly understand that the pubic servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type, both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men cannot in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as at the thought of anything even remotely resembling subserviency to rich men. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure any wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think of as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity. The task is a great one, and underlies the task of dealing with the whole industrial problem. But the fact that it is a great problem does not warrant us in shrinking from the attempt to solve it. At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of law, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To rail at and assail the men who have done as they best could under such conditions accomplishes little. What we need to do is to develop an orderly system; and such a system can only come through the right of efficient government control.

* * *

The president recommends a law requiring the use of the block system on railroads and also the regulation of hours of labor of railroad men. A general investigation of labor conditions is also recommended, especially as relating to women and children.

Capital and Labor Problem.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employe, capitalist and wage worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved, are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which intererferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capital, and individual wage worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law. Moreover, in addition to mere obedience to the law, each man, if he be really a good citizen, must show broad sympathy for his neighbor and genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage worker should consult freely one with the other; should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arise between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and foolish. In the past the most direful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs, the substitution of loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation.

Control of Insurance Companies.

The great insurance companies afford striking examples of corporations whose business has extended so far beyond the jusisdiction of the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and regulation by the parent states. In my last annual message I recommended "that congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations can not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance." Recent events have emphasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not possible to furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed. It has been only too clearly shown that certain men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law. Of course the only complete remedy for this condition must be found in an aroused public conscience, a higher sense of the ethical conduct in the community at large, and especially among business men and in the great profession of the law, and in the growth of a spirit which condems all dishonesty, whether in rich man or in poor man, whether it takes the shape of bribery or of blackmail. But much can be done by legislation which is not only drastic but practical. There is need for a far stricter and more uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley the state department exercised its influence, through diplomatic channels, to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should also consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states, is unquestioned, while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insur-

Holiday Books

Nothing is more appropriate as a Holiday Gift than a good book. They are easily mailed, are very acceptable to young or old, and make a lasting remembrance.

Our Stock of Fancy Bound Volumes in Poems and Classics

is complete. We have them from 25c to $1.25 each.

We have a large line of the **Ideal Series for Boys** written by **Henty** at 35c per volume. Also a complete line of the **Wellesley Series for Girls** at 40c per volume.

SEE OUR WINDOW

Make your selections while stock is complete.

MAIL ORDERS **C. E. NAILOR & Co.** ARE SOLICITED

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

Phone 41

Stove repairs, grates, back, etc., at Baker's.

Quaker Puffed Rice 15c, or two for 25c, at Seevers'.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Trumbull are moving into their new residence on Fourth street this week.

When you want a pleasant laxative take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by W. J. Mathewson.

C. W. Thompson was down from Dungeness Monday conferring with architect Kimball; it is rumored that Wint is contemplating a three story stone building where the Merchants Hotel stands.

Business men will get a good hot dinner on December 14th, from 12:00 till 2:00, served by Ladies Guild of St. Andrews Articles in fancy work, plain and ornamental, for sale.

"Happy Home" and "Reliance" pumpkin 15c can at Seevers'.

Artistically framed pictures for holiday gifts at Johnson & Bork's.

Donald Lutz spent Thanksgiving in Angeles, returning to Seattle Monday evening.

We never get enough second-hand cook stoves. Get our prices on yours at Baker's.

W. D. Kimball, a Seattle architect, was in the city this week in connection with the proposed business and office block.

John H. Hall, E. A. Baldwin, and Jessie Stearns of Portland, and D. C. Kennedy of Seattle, registered at the Merchants this week, being here as parties to the suit concerning the Piedmont hotel.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

by the Treasurer of Clallam County

State of Washington, } s. s.
County of Clallam }

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam County, State of Washington, made pursuant to the Laws of the State of Washington, and dated the 7th day November, 1905, I shall on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1905, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the county court house, situated in the city of Port Angeles, said county and state, sell the hereinafter described lands and lots acquired by said county at tax sale for delinquent taxes, to the highest and best bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States of America, to-wit:

DESCRIPTION.

TOWNSHIP 29, NORTH, RANGE 2, WEST.
N½ ne¼, sec. 8

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 2, WEST.
Lot 3, sec. 18
Se¼ ne¼, sec 20
S½ se¼ se¼, sec 20
Lots 2, 3 and 4, sec. 22
Lots 1 and 2, sec. 27
S½ ne¼, sec. 28
E½ ne¼, sec. 29
Lots 1 and 2, sec. 29
Lot 1, sec. 30

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 3, WEST.
Lot 1, sec. 13

TOWNSHIP 29, NORTH, RANGE 4, WEST
E½ e½ ne¼ sw¼, sec 2
W½ w½ ne¼ sw¼, sec 2

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 4, WEST.
E½ sw¼, sec. 4
E½ nw¼, sec. 15

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 5, WEST.
Lots 1 and 2, sec. 3
Se¼, sec. 8
Lots 3 and 4 sec. 9
Lots 1 and 2, sec. 10
Se¼ sw¼, sec. 19
Nw¼ nw¼, sec 35
S½ se¼, sec. 35
S½ sw¼, sec. 35

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 6, WEST.
Sw¼ se¼ nw¼, sec. 13
W½ nw¼ se¼ nw¼, sec. 13
S½ se¼ se¼ nw¼, sec. 13
Ne¼ se¼ sw¼, sec. 13
Nw¼ se¼ sw¼, sec. 13
Lots 3 and 4, sec. 19
Sw¼ nw¼, sec. 25
Nw¼ se¼ nw¼, sec. 25
Sw¼ se¼, sec. 27
Se¼ sw¼, sec. 27
Sw¼ sw¼, sec. 27
Ne¼ sw¼ ne¼, sec. 28
E½ se¼ sw¼ ne¼, sec 28
4 acres in ne¼ ne¼, sec. 31 (formerly assessed to Mary A. Burton)
S½ se¼ se¼, sec. 32
Nw¼ nw¼, sec 34

TOWNSHIP 30, NORTH, RANGE 7, WEST
N½ ne¼ sw¼, sec. 2

TOWNSHIP 31, NORTH, RANGE 7, WEST.
Sw¼ sw¼, sec 32
Lots 3 and 4, sec. 32
Se¼ sw¼, sec. 32
Lot 3, sec. 33
W½ se¼, sec. 33
Se¼ sw¼, sec. 33
Se qr se qr., sec. 33

TOWNSHIP 30. NORTH, RANGE 8, WEST.
Ne qr ne qr., sec. 9

TOWNSHIP 28, NORTH, RANGE 15, WEST.
Lots 3 and 4, sec. 11
Sw qr sw qr., sec. 11
Lot 2, sec. 14.

GOV'T TOWNSITE OF PORT ANGELES.
Undivided ½ of lot 2 block 104½
Lot 5, block 201
Lot 15, block 220
Lot 16, block 220
Lots 17 and 18, block 242
Lot 4, block 261
Lot 5, block 261
Lot 6, block 261
Lot 9, block 353
Lot 17, block 355
Lot 18, block 355
Lot 19, block 355
Lot 20, block 355
Lot 1, block 414
Lot 2, block 414

TIDE LAND WEST OF LAUREL STREET.
W ½ of lot 7, block 3

BEATRICE ADDITION.
Lots 21 and 22, block 3.

GRANT'S ADDITION.
S ½ of lot 6, block 28

FOGARTY & DOLAN'S ADDITION.
Lots 12 and 13, block 2

FUCA ADDITION.
Lots 1 to 16, block 1
Lots 10 to 17, block 2
Lots 11 to 24, block 3
Lots 1 and 2, block 4
Lots 9 to 27, block 4
All of block 5

TOWNSITE of CLALLAM.
Lots 10 to 18, block 37
All of block 38
All of block 39
All of block 40

FIRST DIVISION OF KELLOGG LAND COMPANY'S PLAT OF CLALLAM.
Lot 119, block 6
Lot 224, block 13

STARR ADDITION.
Lots 3 to 23, block 1
Lots 26 to 50, block 1
All of block 2
All of block 4
All of block 5
All of block 6

P. S. C. C 2ND ADDITION.
Lot 11, block 5

SUBDIVISION OF W½ SW¼, SEC. 33-30-6.
Lots 1 to 4
E ½ of lot 5
Lot 7

FRANK CHAMBERS' FIRST ADDITION TO PORT ANGELES.
Lots 3 to 32, inc., block 1
All of block 2
All of block 3.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1905.

W. E. BURNSIDE,
Treasurer of Clallam County, Wash.

Wm. Barnett went up to Seattle last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lauridsen returned Wednesday from a Seattle visit.

Leave holiday orders at Eckley's for fruit cake—or all cakes and pies.

Wanted, a neat dining room girl at the Commercial Restaurant.

Geo. Lotsgazell and A. W. Horne and wife were guests at the Commercial this week.

Dr. and Mrs. N. K. Mead were passengers on the Rosalie for Seattle Wednesday evening.

A new shipment of our famous 30c Java and Mocha coffee just arrived.

E. E. Seevers.

Donald McInnis, one of the most successful farmers and dairymen of Dungeness, was a Port Angeles visitor today.

One of the neatest window displays in the city is that at the Times Clothing Mart; Mr. Knight has been busy getting the stock in shape for the holidays.

A set of dishes given away worth $25 00 for 10c at The Times Clothing Mart. See our window.

A. J. Burroughs was a Port Angeles visitor this week looking over the recent improvements Mr. Barnett has been making at the quarry.

Why spend your time and energy worrying over your bread, when Eckley sells six loaves for 25c?

Mrs. G. W. Averill and her daughter, Alice, who accompanied her mother, Mrs. Raymond, home from Portland, left on Thursday evening's boat for home.

Ben. Mastick came down from Seattle this week to show his brother the opportunities offered by our city; Mr. Mastick comes from Napa, Calif., where he has a large fruit farm.

The Civic Club requests all those who have clothing to spare to leave the same with Mrs. Ritchie or Mrs. Jno. Trumbull, for use by the benevolent department of the Club.

A. H. Sawyer came down from Townsend to spend a few days visiting with his sister and family, Mrs. Jno. Trumbull, before leaving for Walla Walla, where he goes into business with his brother.

T. T. Aldwell purchased, this week, the lot adjoining his property on the north, on which the T.-T. building stands, which gives him the entire frontage on Laurel from the alley to First St.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church are making every preparation for their Fair and dinner in the Levy building next Thursday, Dec. 14. Here's the place to buy your Christmas articles.

Goods are often sold at private sale or at auction at far less than their value. I am always willing to look over goods and set a price on them, whether I wish to buy or not. Call me in.

Herbert Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cushing returned from Seattle Tuesday, where Mrs. Cushing and the children had been making an extended visit; they were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wing, of Fairfield, Maine, who came west with Mrs. Cushing's grandmother, and after visiting for a time will return by way of California.

When in town call on Baker, the Second Hand Man.

SEGUIN NOTES.

Born to the wife of W. P. Preston, on Tuesday last, a boy. Mother and son doing well and papa Preston is expected to be able to be out in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Fisher returned from Seattle Tuesday last where they went for the purpose of being made one. They were accompanied by the bride's mother, Mrs. DeBurt. The new couple will begin keeping house in a few days at the Cougar Shingle Mill where Mr. Fisher is employed as a teamster.

The dance and basket social given by Ladies Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, Thanksgiving was a grand success, as is everything this society attempts. The president, Mrs. Captain Jones, of Port Williams, thanks those those present for $45.00 the receipts of the evening.

Take the little folks to H. L. Grant's store, the headquarters of Christmas Novelties, for both young and old.

H. F. Sindars and Ed. Sindars, drove a band of 16 cattle to Townsend for F. M. Terry, the first of the week.

Clape Mullen cut his hand very severely Wednesday last. Dr. McGeorge was called by phone.

W. P. Preston has purchased a gasoline engine and is prepared to do all kinds of feed grinding at your own farm.

From the display made in the store windows of Seguin the merchants must expect a very large 'Xmas trade.

Do not forget the mask ball to be given at Seguin hall, Saturday night, December 23. There will be prizes given, and special efforts made to please. Lewis Cays, floor manager.

Subscribe for the Olympic-Leader and and get the news. J. L. Keeler, resident agent.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Members Interested and Turn Out in Numbers.

The Booster Club met in their club room last Monday evening at 8 o'clock; a good gathering was present when Wm. Barnett, President, called the meeting to order. After reading and confirming the minutes of former meeting the following business was taken up.

The matter of water franchise was discussed at length, and several propositions put forward in the matter, but it was decided to take no action until a later date, at which time more data and detail could be presented.

Treasurer submitted the financial report of the club, showing a balance on hand after all expenses had been deducted of $25.65; the report received and approved.

The motto or watchword for club was then taken up, and as no decision could be arrived at, on motion the president appointed a committee of five, viz: Edwards, Merrill, Webster, Davis and Bown, to consider the matter carefully and select a motto for club and report definitely at next meeting of club.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in regard to the visit of the N. P. officials here last week; that they had visited us for the purpose of looking over a route and determining as to the feasibility of a railroad through this section of country, and that the officials had been very much impressed with conditions as far as they had viewed them, laying particular stress on our splendid townsite location and harbor. The President stated that Thos. Aldwell had given his time to the visitors when here, taking them through county and gathering information necessary in proposition, and it was decided that the club should give all help possible in the matter.

A committee of three, consisting of J. Lloyd Aldwell, T.E. Trumbull and E. A. FitzHenry was appointed to look into matter, and to take action, if necessary, in the proposition of fair assessment of all timber and other interests in both city and county, to collect data, and to act in conjunction with State tax commissioner.

On motion, the Chair appointed W. S. Caldwell, Dr. Butler and Eli Christopherson as committee on street signs, to report probable cost, etc., at next meeting.

Messrs. Caldwell, Trumbull and Aldwell were appointed a committee on transportation, and to look into matter of proper transportation and advertising for our Lakes—Crescent and Sutherland—Solduck Springs, and other summer attractions of this vicinity for the coming season. Adjourned.

J. L. Aldwell, Sec.

Good News for Those Who Act Quickly

LOOK!

December 11th, 1905, Monday Morning, 9:00 o'clock sharp.

A large reducing stock sale will be on at Gutenberg Bros. Hardware and Furniture Co.'s store. All goods and every article will be reduced from 10 to 15 per cent, as we must turn these goods into money. A large assortment of Christmas Goods such as chinaware, glassware and dishes of all kinds, children's doll go-carts, express wagons and carriages. Also a nice assortment of lamps, couches, rugs, blankets, ranges, heaters and a hundred or more articles too numerous to mention. Remember this sale will be going on until January 1st. 1906.

Court Notes.

In the case of Reid vs. County, being an action to recover a balance of $166.00 upon a contract to furnish plans and specifications for the Westphal Home and to superintend its construction, the court held that the defense of the county that Reid had not satisfactorily discharged his duties as superintendent was good and dismissed the action.

The case of R. K. Brown vs. Baldwin et al, was on trial Monday and Tuesday. The property involved is the hotel at Piedmont, on Lake Crescent. The suit was brought to set aside certain conveyances of the property from the Union Savings and Loan Ass'n to Baldwin, and from Baldwin to the Co-operative Investment Co., as being fradulent and made to defraud creditors. The Court has this case under his hat.

The criminal case against Rowen came up Monday on motion for new trial which was denied and a three year's sentence imposed. Appeal will be taken.

Mrs. W. B. Webster leaves this evening for Port Townsend, where she visits friends. From there she will go to Seattle for a short stay.

Oscar King, for nine years in the navy, now being gunner, returned from Norfolk, Va., this week on a furlough for a visit with his mother, Mrs. DeWitt Burns.

T. C. Alexander of Dungeness was here one day this week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baker.

HOLLY

Holly Flour is THE Flour
There are others, but
none so uniformly good!
Every Sack Guaranteed

E. W. Merrill & Co.

Phone 5

"WE AIM TO PLEASE"

Free Lectures.

Hon. Nathan Ward Fitz-Gerald, author of "Memorial Day" and "The Puget Sound Country" poems, will deliver three lectures in Haning Hall on next Sunday, Dec. 10th, at 11:00 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Subjects: "Fulfilment of Prophesy," "The Lord Now in Acca, Palestine," and "The Nations to Learn War No More." Mr. Fitz Gerald is a writer and speaker of national reputation and all should turn out and hear him. Lectures free.

Tom Watson returned from up sound Wednesday.

Mrs. Clegg returned from a Seattle visit on Wednesday.

R. A. Muskett of the Times was a Seattle visitor this week.

Fred Machenheimer of Exa was a county seat visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Alexander is visiting at the old home, arriving Wednesday.

Mrs. S. E. Johnson of Port Crescent was here upon a shopping trip Tuesday.

Jno. Trumbull leaves for Port Townsend this evening on a short business trip.

Mrs. T. F. Trumbull is anticipating the pleasures of a visit from an aunt, from Illinois. The lady is expected tomorrow.

The Catholic Ladies Sewing Society will give a chicken dinner on Saturday, Dec. 9th., at Arcade Restaurant, from noon till late at night. Price, 25cts. All kinds of fancy goods will be sold and a silk shawl will be raffled off.

The Times Clothing Mart received a large invoice of seasonable goods for their holiday trade yesterday. Mr. Muskett is always on the lookout for something to please, and, judging from his page ad, he is prepared to meet all competition. He invites your closest inspection, whether you want to purchase or not.

The most pleasant, safest and best remedy to use for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowls. Sold by C. E. Nailor & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES

Regular services at the Baptist church next Sunday at 11 a m and 7:30 p m. Preaching by the Rev W. H. Whelan, pastor.

Congregational Church. Sunday School at 10:00 a. m. Morning worship at 11:00. Rev. Geo. N. Edwards, pastor. Morning topic: "The Sufferers." Evening topic: "Two Thieves."

Methodist Episcopal Church Geo. F. Graham, Pastor Preaching 11a.m 7.30p.m Sunday School 10a.m. Epworth League 6.30p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist: Services will be held at Science Hall, Second St Sunday at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30. Reading room open every afternoon from 2 to 5. All are welcome.

Colonel Lange went up to Seattle Monday.

Mrs. Delabarre is visiting friends in Seattle.

Mrs. Troy returned Tuesday from a business trip to Seattle.

Bring your pictures to Johnson & Bork and have them framed.

Miss Ada Mathews returned Tuesday from a visit with friends in Seattle.

Don't forget Seevers when in want of Christmas candies.

Ross Brown of Seattle was here attending court this week, and visiting relatives.

PROBATE NOTICE.

No. 353.

In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.
In the matter of the Estate of Gideon W. Decker, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That Letters of Administration on the estate of Gideon W. Decker, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 28th day of November, 1905 by the Superior Court of Clallam County.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them to me for allowance at my residence in Port Angeles, Wash., within one year after the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this the 4th day of December, 1905.

JOHN A. McKEE,
Administrator.

Date of first publication, December 8, 1905.

Angeles Music House, Front St., near Albert

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Call to hear the newest Edison Phonograph

It is the Climax of Musical Reproductions. It is a Great Comfort in your Home.
Price $20.—and higher.
Also:
The "Lakeside" upright grand Piano
It is a beauty, Price $265. And pianos of other eminent manufacturers to select from, like Chickering, Cable, etc.
All other musical instruments in stock.

M. LANGE, MANAGER.

Bank of Clallam County
Established April, 1895
Transacts a General Banking Business
H. E. Lutz, President.
S. J. Lutz, Cashier.

P. J. WILLIAMS
The Old Reliable
JEWELER
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

WOMEN AND FASHION

Woman Editor and Manager.

Many women are editors, and successful ones. Comparatively few are business managers of newspapers, though, really, why should they not be? One of the few members of the feminine sex, however, who are responsible for the entire conduct of a journal is Mrs. Henry B. Birch of Pittsburg. Her paper is a weekly, devoted to music, art, literature, society and to all the higher and better public interests of the community in which it is published. Mrs. Birch is shrewd as well as public spirited and has made her paper a well paying investment. One test of success is the financial, and quite right, too. The spirit of good will and understanding that pervades her office and all the people in it is remarkable and due undoubtedly to the strong, harmonious personality of the editor and manager. Mrs. Birch began life as a kindergarten teacher. The next step was to write stories for children, then to become a member of the local staff of one of the leading Pittsburg dailies.

MRS. H. B. BIRCH.

Husbands Are Spoiled.

It takes a woman of tact to be a good wife. There are many good men who, under different management, would deteriorate rapidly. There are others who are looked upon as almost cruel husbands, yet who would under wise management be the very reverse. A good wife should study her husband just as a good mother studies her child if she would have a happy, contented home life. It may be bitterly hard in some cases to keep your trials to yourself, but eventually you will feel that you have achieved a noble victory. Often the petty matters that the injured wife seeks advice about are smoothed out happily without intervention; then would she not give worlds to have her secret still her own? Above all things, bear in mind that if you allow your husband to know that you complain about him, or fail to show him proper respect before your friends, you will have lost your strongest hold on him.

For School Books.

Mothers are often called on to cover school books as a protection from little fingers not always above reproach. Paper, silesia or calico soon spoils or wears out. Table oilcloth or enamel cloth, as it is often called, wears well, does not show the dirt, and whenever soiled can be cleansed with a wet cloth or sponge, coming out as good as new. This serviceable cloth comes not only in white, but in many pretty paterns, in blue, brown, green, etc.

Clever Women.

The women who have their own sweet way in all things are generally of the seemingly yielding class. The real strength of their nature is masked by an unfailing good nature that disarms others. They usually disclaim all inclination to do aught but please others and find their world ready to do their bidding. Clever women they are, and would there were more of them.

Tonic for Dry Hair.

A most excellent tonic for dry and falling hair is made of one gill of almond oil, one ounce of burdock root, one-eighth ounce each of oils of rosemary and thyme, one and three-quarters drams of oil of bergamot, one-half dram of oil of lemon and the same of triple extract of orange. Place the burdock root in a glass jar and pour in the oil, then put the jar where it will keep warm, but not hot, for three days. Strain and add the rest of the ingredients. Massage this into the scalp every night.

A Use for Post Cards.

A lady has a screen covered with post cards that have come to her from every part of the world. She hasn't much sympathy with the fad, but, having the cards, found it convenient as they came in the mail to pin them on the screen, which needed just such little additions to freshen it up a bit and she kept on until the space was filled.

Polishing Steel.

To polish steel surfaces mix to a soft mass emery powder with a liquid composed of half sweet oil and half turpentine. Cover the article with this and rub vigorously, then dust slightly, using a soft flannel rag with dry emery powder.

A Girl's Fad.

A fad prevalent with young girls is the dangling of jewels, the first letters of which spell a name, from slender gold necklaces. The idea came from Paris. For a girl named Theresa, a turquoise, a hyacinth, three emeralds, a ruby and a sapphire, arranged in proper order, would be selected.

Queen Alexandra.

Queen Alexandra of England is, like most women, ill at ease on the rostrum. Her voice is low and sweet, with just the suspicion of foreign accent about it. There is an almost pathetic note in its tones that lingers in the memory hauntingly. However, all her subjects loyally declare that she is a most charming speaker, and that the foreign tinge is but an added charm to the voice

Surplice Effect in Silk Mousseline.

Look Your Best.

Always look your best, and after you have improved yourself as far as lies in your power then make sure that your manners will do the rest. We all can't be beautiful, but we can try to be as beautiful as we can—and we all can certainly be courteous and win the love that even exceeding beauty will not gain for us without the charm that accentuates it.

Fashion Notes.

White fox will be a favorite fur.

Earrings of delicate pink coral are worn.

Dainty cravats and embroidered collars are worn with the tailored gown.

Little felt sailor hats, the back brim turned high with huge choux of velvet, are jaunty.

A little colored kerchief peeps from her coat pocket.

The oddest and quaintest of old buckles are used on hats.

White feathers on a black hat will be found becoming to most faces.

Narrow belts of black patent leather with gilt monogram clasps are good.

Pretty little beaded bags for the theater are shown for so little as 50 cents.

Lobster-red and fire-red are the favorite colors in Paris just now, dividing honors with light tan, smoke gray, blue shades and almond green—brown being considered passe.

Fancy collars of lace, lawn and embroidered linen increase in number daily and the frock that is not furbished up with one of them is a little unusual.

Tulle is enjoying a distinct revival for day and evening wear in gowns as well as in millinery, and the tulle boa is more popular than those of ostrich feathers or shaded chiffon.

The trend of fashion is clearly toward the high bust line. A leading feature of the present style in a most dignified simplicity which will certainly remain throughout the autumn.

Many of the hats are not only made entirely of feathers, but a bird's head rises in the middle and its tail droops over the back, so that for realism only a pair of claws dangling in front are needed.

How to Gain Flesh.

If the girl who wants to gain flesh will take a teaspoonful of olive oil three times a day and a half pint of warm (not boiled) milk, before going to bed, she will find her hopes realized. She would take a nap at noon, when possible, and go to bed early at night. If she requires a tonic it is a good plan to take the oil in grape juice, one teaspoonful of the oil in a tablespoonful of the juice.

Charm of Feminine Mystery.

Does any sane woman want to be understood? asked the Ladies' Field. Does she not, on the contrary, prefer to remain an enigma, a mystery, knowing that perfect comprehension of any one means the cessation of all interest in that individual? A woman who once felt herself thoroughly understood would never raise her head again.

SWAGGER BELTS.

SMART COATS FOR DIFFERENT USES.

KING OSCAR'S DEMOCRACY.

Anecdotes of the Monarch Who Has Just Lost a Crown.

Although the people of Norway have decided to cut away from Sweden, they have little against King Oscar as a democratic individual. He is a tall, erect, handsome old gentleman, courtly and kind in manner, and is, perhaps, the most approachable monarch. Several years ago, while aboard his yacht "Drott," in northern waters, a party on a passing steamer asked permission to go aboard. It was courteously granted.

King Oscar, in greeting his visitors, said, "I fear I can not show you such a yacht as you have shown me this morning, but she is comfortable enough for an old gentleman, and I have spent twenty-two happy summers on her."

To a journalist in the party the King granted a few minutes' conversation, and his first question, in perfect English, was, "You have a great many of my countrymen in your northwestern territories! What sort of citizens do they make?"

"The best we have, your majesty!"

Smiling, and thinking for a few moments, he remarked, "Is that the truth, or is it a newspaper man's diplomatic answer?"

KING OSCAR.

Not long ago King Oscar was sitting in the smoking room of a Wiesbaden hotel, where a group of gentlemen were discussing the questions of the hour, strikes, socialism, communism, the revolutionary tendencies of the time, etc. One of the party, expatiating upon his pet theories with considerable vehemence, wound up with the remark, "The days of monarchies are numbered."

King Oscar looked up and smiled.

"Evidently you don't agree with me," resumed the speaker, "but can you give me any good reasons for thinking otherwise?"

"Only one, I am the King of Sweden," he replied.

Dutch Are Thrifty.

The people of the Netherlands are thrifty and economical, excellent merchants, and, in proportion to the population, their nation is one of the richest in the world. They are cosmopolitan and large minded in the investment of their capital. They were the first and most extensive foreign buyers of United States bonds of 1861-65, but did not touch the confederate issues. According to estimates of official statistical and financial sources, Dutch capital to the amount of $544,500,000 is invested in American bonds and shares, and $400,000,000 in Russian bonds and shares. Very large sums of Dutch capital are invested in Mexican government bonds and in bonds and shares of Mexican railroad and industrial companies; also in the government and railroad bonds of Austria-Hungary, Portugal and numerous other countries, and a large amount is working profitably in the Dutch Indian colonies in sugar, tobacco and rubber plantations, the mining of tin and other metals, petroleum wells, etc. A financial book of reference places the capital of all Dutch joint stock companies at $744,164,000, but this does not embrace the numerous Dutch companies which have their headquarters in the colonies and in foreign countries. The Netherlands, possessing neither coal nor iron, is not a manufacturing country of note, and in this respect is even surpassed by little Switzerland, also having neither coal nor iron. The Dutch are full of the commercial spirit and have a large merchant marine. The rural inhabitants are given to dairying, cattle raising and horticulture, in which branches they excel.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Insult to Injury.

"How did Spoonleigh happen to get into a fight with that camera fiend?"

"Well, you see Spoonleigh was walking on the pier with his fiancee, Miss Fryte. And whenever the lady got opposite the man with the camera he'd snap it."

"And Spoonleigh objected?"

"Well, he spoke to the man about it, and the man said he wasn't taking her picture, but only closing the shutter when she passed, because the lens was too valuable to risk. Then Spoonleigh got mad, and that's how it started."—Cleveland Leader.

Good Enough Evidence.

Teacher—Of which country is the rhinoceros a native?

Willie—England.

Teacher—Oh, no! What makes you think so?

Willie—Th' way his clothes fit 'im.—Cleveland Leader.

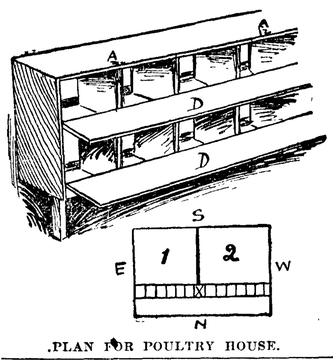
People would enjoy the fall season more if they didn't know it was a curtain raiser for winter.

An honest gas meter is the noblest work of a corporation.

FARMERS' CORNER

A Large Poultry House.

As a rule, a poultry-house intended to hold fifty or more birds is quite an expensive proposition, for usually it is designed with all manner of fixings which are costly without being particularly useful. The large poultry-house is not generally desirable, and while it costs more to build two smaller ones, it will pay in the long run by reason of a lower mortality among the fowls, the ease by which they may be cleaned and the added comfort in the manner of temperature. In response to a request for a house of considerable size the following plan is suggested: Let its dimensions be 16x20 feet, with six and eight-feet posts, front and back, respectively. Cover the roof and sides with tarred paper or shingle the roof if preferred. Have four windows on the south side, one east and one west window. Divide this in two parts with wire netting fastened to boards, which come up eighteen inches from the floor, Arrange a double row of nests six feet from one end of the house and place drop boards on them, so that the eggs may be gathered from the alleyway, which is the six-foot space between the side wall and the nest boxes. At one end of the alleyway place a door so that the eggs may be gathered without entering the house where the fowls are congregated. On top of the nest boxes, or rather above them, the roosts are arranged with a wide board under them to catch the droppings.



PLAN FOR POULTRY HOUSE.

Early Corn Pays Best.

If you have a good market, early sweet corn is a paying crop, writes an Iowa farmer. It can be planted thick and an enormous number of ears grown to the acre. I have had as high as 1,000 dozen ears to the acre, and it generally sells at 8 cents to 12 cents a dozen. While the latter sorts are much bigger and sweeter ears, they do not, as a rule, pay as well as the earlies. Plant Cory, White Mexican and Early Minnesota. They will be done and off the ground by the last part of July, and you can get another crop in after it. I generally drill sorghum in between the rows when I lay it by, and by the time the corn is picked and the fodder cut off the sorghum is knee high, and by fall will make several tons of the finest of feed for horses or cattle. We grow all our fodder for the horses that way, in early sweet corn and early peas.

Packing Apples for Export.

Importers in England say that apples for that country should be packed as tight as possible and be undamaged by frost. The Canadian minister of agriculture has given notice of intention to favor a resolution to amend the act respecting the packing of various commodities so as to provide that when apples are packed in Canada for export for selling by the box, they shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall not be less than 10 inches in depth, 11 inches in width and 20 inches in length, representing as far as possible 2,200 cubic inches. Provision is also made for a penalty of 25 cents on each box of apples not packed in accordance with this regulation.—W. R. Holloway, Consul, Halifax.

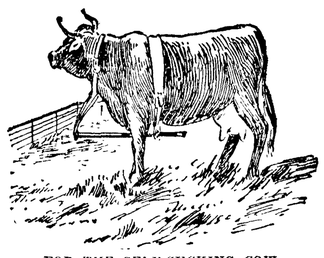
Charcoal Mixture for Hogs.

Take nine bushels of charcoal, eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air slacked lime, a bushel of wood ashes; crush charcoal and mix all thoroughly. Wet this mixture with warm water into which one and a quarter pounds of copperas has been dissolved, and put this in separate troughs for hogs to feed upon freely. The above is a time tested method of feeding charcoal, lime, salt, ashes and copperas.

The Self-Sucking Cow.

It is not necessary to abuse a cow for this bad habit. Simply go about breaking off the habit in a sensible manner, which is readily done with a little care and with the help of the device here described. Take a strong smooth stick about three and one-half feet long and in one end of it fasten a ring. Buckle a strap around the neck of the cow and fasten a short strap through the ring on the end of the stick or pole with the other end through the neck strap.

About eight inches from the end of the pole, the end opposite the one in which the ring has been inserted, bore an auger hole and through this run a strong hard twine or leather and tie it securely to a strap fastened around the body of the cow just beyond its front legs. It will be noticed that while this device will prevent the cow from sucking herself it is a safe attachment and if arranged as directed it will be almost impossible for the cow to injure herself with either end of the pole. The illustration shows the idea clearly.



FOR THE SELF-SUCKING COW.

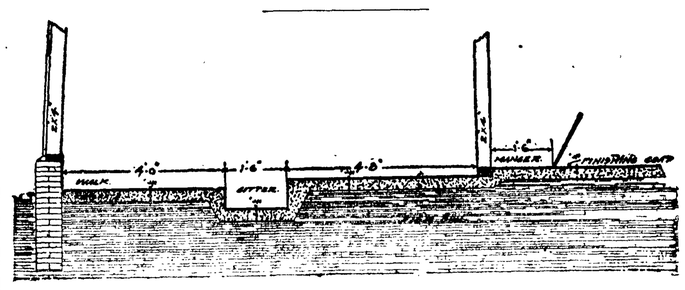
Raising the Bacon Hog.

Outside of what is known as the corn belt, farmers will make more money in hog raising by putting animals on the market of moderate weight than by the heavy weights which have long been so popular. The streak of lean and fat hog is the most profitable one to-day, but to raise such an animal requires a radical departure from the old methods of close pens and an almost exclusive corn diet. Oats, barley, skim milk and plenty of good pasture during the summer enter very largely into the make-up of the bacon hog. Some corn is fed, but mainly at the finishing off period, the main dependence being placed on the other grains with the pasture. In the case of the latter good pasture must be supplied. It will not do to turn the hogs on any worn-out strips of grass land. The pasture of mixed grasses must be good and the results will be better if a range of rape is used by way of variety. Then let the hogs follow the harvest in the fall, particularly in the corn field, and they will pick up nearly all the corn they should have during the period of growth.

Poor Feed for Horses.

Sometimes it seems as if poor or damaged food may be given fowls and pigs without injury if it is skillfully mixed with the better quality, although there is a risk in this sort of feeding. The horse on the other hand does not seem to be able to take his share of damaged feed, and the feeding of it generally results in a bad stomach or bowel trouble. These organs of the horse are much more sensitive and delicate than generally supposed and great care should therefore be used in feeding. Poor hay is another bad thing for horses, and it is also poor policy to attempt to carry a horse very far on hay, whether good or poor, and water, feeding small quantities of grain. Beyond all doubt oats are the best of any grain for horses, but it is quite as good policy to furnish variety to the horses as to the other stock on the farm, but making sure that the animal has one feed daily of first-class oats, and that oats form one of the grains in one of the mixtures of the day. Let all of the food be first-class, including the hay, and the horse will thrive on it and really eat less than of the poor food.

CONCRETE FLOOR FOR STABLE.



The different parts of the floor as shown above may be modified to suit conditions. It is essential that the soil below should be solid so as to give a firm bed. The first layer of concrete consists of about three inches of mixed gravel and cement on which is placed an upper layer of half an inch made of sand and cement.—Bulletin, Illinois Experimental Stations.

Good Yield of Wheat.

On the farm of George Gordon, near Hanover, Ind., were thrashed 665 bushels of wheat grown from nineteen acres, an average of thirty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Gordon turns under green crops, thus bringing up his land, and he also uses fertilizers. This shows what Indiana soil can be made to produce when this plan of bringing up the land is used.

Hens Will Lay in Winter.

From experience I have learned that we can have winter eggs if we work a little for them. The hens must have exercise and that is best obtained by making them hunt their food or a part of it that has been scattered in litter in the henhouse or some sheltered place. Feed regular and not too much. Better keep them a little hungry than to over feed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Continued from Page 2.

ance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective, and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and supply useful information concerning the interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance." It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power, it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision, the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance. * * *

* * *

The president recommends the abolition of several offices, among them those of receivers of public moneys at United States land offices, which he says will save about a quarter of a million dollars annually. He also calls attention to the waste in the government printing department.

* * *

All contributions by corportions to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practice acts.

* * *

Considerable space is devoted to the subject of peace and the attitude of the United States towards the peace of the world. The president hopes much from the Hague conference. Several reforms in the army are recommended.

Applying the Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instruments for peace is the Monroe Doctrine as it has been and is being gradually developed by this notion and accepted by other nations. No other policy could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the Western hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. Ld we had refused to apply the doctrine to changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day, and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home, and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our aplication of it to meet the growing and changing needs of the hemisphere. * *

That our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panama canal. As a mere mater of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Carribean sea.

There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as regards the Monroe Doctrine. In the first place we must as a notion make it evident that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe Doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other nations of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. There are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they themselves, though as yet hardly conscious, are among the guarantors of this Doctrine. These republics we now meet not only on a basis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the Doctrine will disappear, for no stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this continent shall be happy and prosperous; and they cannot be happy and prosperous unless they maintain order within their boundaires and behave with a just regard for their obligations toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorail aggresison. We desire peace with all the world, but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are of course limits to the wrongs which any self-respecting nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation, or toward citizens of this nation, in some state unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders, and unwilling to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our having to take action to protect our rights; but such action will not be taken with a view to territorial aggression, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other resource has been exhausted.

Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe Doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from he consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations. If a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe Doctrine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupation in any shape. * * *

Chinese Immigration.

The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese coolie class, that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, legitimately come under the head of undesirable imigrants to this country, because of their numbers, the low wages for which they work, and their low standard of living. Not only is it to the interest of this country to keep them out, but the Chinese authorities do not desire that they should be admitted. At present their entrance is prohibited by laws amply adequate to accomplish this purpose. These laws have been, are being, and will be thoroughly enforced. The violations of them are so few in number as to be infinitesimal and can be entirely disregarded. There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm on the subject.

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers, and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed, not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adquate consular service in China than we now have. As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect, and quite rightly intend to insist upon, justice being shown us by the Chinese. We can not ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them if our laboring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardize the well-being of the Chinese population; and as these were the conditions with which Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face, we had and have a perfect right, while the Chinese government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting coolie immigration. That this right exists for each country was explicitly acknowledged in the last treaty between the two countries. But we must treat the Chinese student, traveler, and business man in a spirit of the broadest justice and courtesy if we expect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar rank who go to China. Much trouble has come during the past summer from the organized boycott against American goods which has been started in China. The main factor in producing this boycott has been the resentment felt by the students and business people of China, by all the Chinese leaders, against the harshness of our law toward educated Chinamen of the professional and business classes.

This government has the friendliest feeling for China and desires China's well-being. We cordially sympathize with the announced purpose to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tends to the peace of the world.

Alaska.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico.

I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise, then make him appointive. The natural resources of Alaska are great. Some of the chief needs of the peculiarly energetic, self-reliant, and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hard-working, decent-living Indians as the Metlakahtlas the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots and engineers, the right to enter mining claims, and to profit by the homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized, and are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men about them.

The Philippine Islands.

The income of the Philippine government has necessarily been reduced by reason of the business and agriculaural depression in the islands, and the government has been obliged to exercise great economy to cut down its expenses, to reduce salaries, and in every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal revenue law, imposing taxes on cigars, cigarettes, and distilled liquors, and abolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes. The law has not operated as smoothly as was hoped, and although its principle is undoubtedly correct, it may need amendments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisions. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in customs revenue.

A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future self-government of the islands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and schoolhouses.

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley Act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each country then be provided for by law.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to reinforce our battle line. It can not but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America vie Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal air bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. * * *

Panama Canal.

The point which remains unsettled is the question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level, or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early day the findings of the Advisory Board of American and European Engineers, that at my invitation have been considering the subject, together with the report of the commission thereon; and such comments thereon or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of $10,000,000, out of the $135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease.

Army Officers Will Learn to Cook.

Washington, Dec 4.—Under a new policy decided by the war department officers of the commissary department are to be taught to bake bread and will be given practical instructions in cooking. Officers of the commissary department will accordingly be sent to the school of application for cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., for a course in the school for cooks and bakers. It is expected that with the acquirement of practical knowledge by the officers in the baking of bread and cooking food a great reform will be brought about in the preparation of food in the army.

Powers Reject Sultan's Offer.

Paris, Dec. 4.—It is learned by the Associated Press in the highest government quarter that the powers, after carefully considering the sultan's latest counter proposals, have decided to reject them and actively resume the naval demonstration in Turkish water, the next move probably being the seizure of the islands of Lemnos and Imbross.

CANNON SPEAKER

HOUSE ELECTS HIM TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

John Sharp Williams Democratic Nominee, and Therefore Leader of the House—Little Besides Organization Will Be Accomplished the First Week.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Republican and Democratic members of the house held their respective caucuses Saturday evening. The Democrats nominated John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, for the office of speaker, and he thereby becomes leader of the minority on the floor of the house, a position he has held for several years.

The Republicans renominated Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, to succeed himself. All the other officers of the house were also renominated.

Both nominees for speaker made brief speeches to their followers. Mr. Williams outlined the legislation for which his party should work, and Mr. Cannon reviewed the history of his party, touching at the close upon matters of importance likely to come up at the present session.. He also pointed out that, the Republicans having a good majority in both houses, business should proceed without delay, and that an early adjournment of congress should be possible without detriment to public business.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Congress convened at noon and the house at once proceeded with the business of organization. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, was re-elected speaker, receiving the full vote of his party, the Democrats voting for John Sharp Williams, their caucus nominee.

Very little besides the organization of the house will be accomplished the first week of the session, although it is possible that an emergency appropriation for the Panama canal may be passed the latter part of the week. Until the committees are appointed such a bill would have to be considered by unanimous consent, or under a special order. It will depend upon the needs of the canal finances whether the emergency appropriation will be rushed through this week or go over until the week following. It is already understood that the rules of the last house will be adopted as soon as the members have been sworn in.

The biennial lottery of seats was an interesting feature of the first day, and at its conclusion adjournment was taken.

The President's Message.

Tuesday will be devoted to the president's message, and that pobably will close the real business of the house for the week. Speaker Cannon has not yet completed his committees, but it is expected that he will be ready to announce them early in the session.

Nothing but preliminary work will engross the attention of the senate this first week of the session. The senate is already organized, as it is a continuous body, and besides there was a special session last spring, when new senators were sworn in.

To Honor Late Senator Platt.

Monday was a very short session, the senate adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, as soon as the necessary formalities for the beginning of a new congress had been concluded. Tuesday the president's message will be received and read, and Wednesday is likely to be devoted to the introduction of bills. A short session will be held Thursday, and the senate will then adjourn until the following Monday.

It is quite likely that a Republican caucus will be held Tuesday or Wednesday for the purpose of the appointment of a committee to fill committee vacancies in the senate and for the selection of a steering committee for the seession. It is expected that committee vacancies will be filled very early in the session.

One noticeable feature was the absence of flowers, which heretofore have been common to both chambers. On opening days the display has been so great that the exhibition alone would have been sufficient alone to draw great crowds, and the absence of floral tributes, due to a resolution adopted unanimously by the senate and to an order of the speaker of the house, robbed the occasion of opening of much of its picturesqueness.

ROBERTS OFF FOR SEATTLE.

Director of Mint Will Take Charge of Assay Office Inquiry.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Director Roberts, of the United States mint, left Washington yesterday afternoon for Seattle, where he will ttake charge of the assay office investigation.

Just before leaving he said he had received no information of new developments in the assay office affair, but he is going to Seattle in fulfillment of an intentiion formed immediately after he heard of the arrest of Cashier Adams.

New York Printers to Strike.

New York, Dec. 4.—In anticipation of a general strike of printers January 1, following the rejection of the demand of Typographical Union No. 6 for an eight hour day, the New York Typothetae, the organization of employing printers, has sent out a circular to railroad agents throughout New York State offering a commission of 5 per cent for every compositor who can be induced to come to New York and accept employment. The offer includes transportation to New York.

ALASKA FAIR IN 1909

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT DATE BE CHANGED.

Creditable Showing Could Be Made in 1907, but Later Date Would Insure an Exhibit That Would Command International Attention.

Seattle, Dec. 5.—In the opinion of the committee on permanent organization, chosen from among the directors of the Alaska-Yukon exposition, it is inadvisable to hold the fair during the year 1907. The committee is a unit in favor of selecting 1909.

This conclusion was reached after a thorough canvass of the situation, and Executive Commissioner Chealander will call the board of directors together on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report.

In recommending a postponement of the exposition for two years, Commissioner Chealander states that the committee did so after becoming convinced that, while a creditable showing could be made if it be held in 1907, a much more comprehensive exhibit, and one which would insure international attention, could be collected if the management had four years instead of two in which to perfect the details and assemble the material. Three years was considered by a majority of the committee to be ample time in which to prepare for the exposition, but in view of the fact that this would necessitate holding it during a presidential year, it was deemed best to recommended 1909.

"The postponement," said Commissioner Chealander, "insures the collection of exhibits which will command the attention of the whole world. It will also allow abundant time in which to exploit the undertaking to the fullest extent, so that when the doors are opened its success will be assured. I have maintained from the beginning that the exposition could be held in 1907, but it is aparent that there are many reasons which appeal for a postponement. One is the fact that Jamestown will hold a tercentenary exposition in 1907, under government patronage, in commemoration of the settlement of this country. Patriotic societies urged that the spirit surroundiing the Jamestown undertaking should give it the right of way.

"It should not be inferred that if the directors see fit to postpone the exposition, that there will be any cessation, on the part of Seattle, Alaska and the Yukon country in their efforts to promote it. Every day of the time intervening can be profitably used in the way of preparation. The committee will make a detailed report to the directorate at the meeting which will be cllead for Thursday afternoon."

OREGON SCHOOL LAND CERTIFICATE FORGERIES

Portland, Or., Dec. 4.—Only when all persons holding certificates for school land in this state have sent their certificates to Salem to have them examined will it be possible to make an estimate of the extent of the gigantic swindles perpetrated on Easterners by unscrupulous land operators.

Gov. Chamberlain stated to the Associated Press that there is no limit to the number of forged certificates which could have been made, and it is safe to say, he added, that where the certificates were hypothecated the full amounts shown by the certiciates were obtained, or where sales were made outright that the full value of the land, as shown by cruising, was paid by the victim.

Very few of the persons who possess forged certificates are known so far, but from the fact that persons in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Florida are in possession of them, the officials fear that when the whole number develops it will include people in every state east of the Mississsippi rviver.

The heaviest losers known to the officials so far are H. Goddard, of La Crosse, Wis.; George H. Baldwin, of Appleton, Wis., and H. M. Delaittre, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Gov. Chamberlain said that at the present time he was unable to say who the fraudulent operators are.

The certificates which were forged were all for land sold by the state prior to 1900.

Only two methods by which holders may determine the originality of their certificates without sending them to Salem are offered by the state officials. The first is that so far all the forgeries discovered are on paper bearing the watermark "Sterling," a brand of paper that has never been sold in Oregon, and the other is, the forged certificates are printed from zinc etchings made from photographs of the original blank form.

Finns Gain Another Victory.

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 4.—The constitutionalists have won another great victory in the appointment of a new senate on constitutional lines. It is headed by Prof. Mechilin, who was banished by the late Gen. Bobrikoff and includes representatives of all parties, even of the Socialist. Baron Wrede, one of the vice presidents of the senate, and three of the new senators were, like Prof. Mechilin, banished by Gen. Bobrikoff.

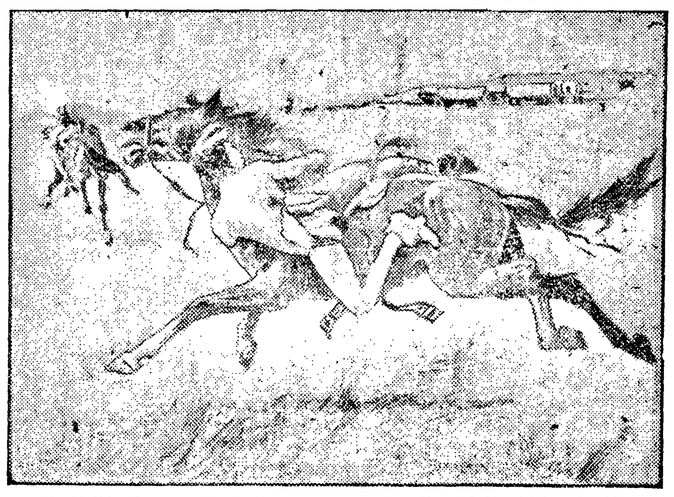
"RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION" IN RUSSIA.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL.

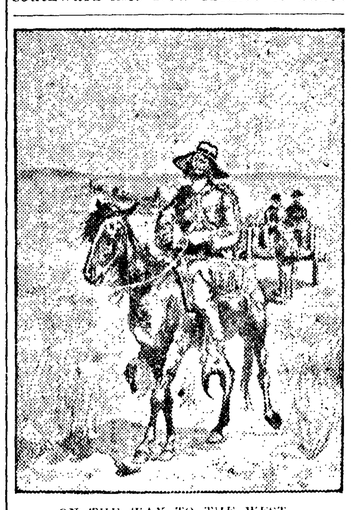
Old Track Through the Wilderness Now Paralleled by a Railroad.

To the traveler crossing our western plains to-day on a well appointed railroad train the transformation wrought upon this wilderness through the agency of the locomotive is most striking. He can hardly realize that this fertile farming country with its thousands of towns and cities was once, only a matter of forty years ago, the stamping-grounds of vast herds of buffaloes and the battle-field of fierce Indian tribes. The march of civilization has almost obliterated every vestige of the old life, and it is only here and there that the ruins of a fort, or a rude inscription on a rock, or an unmarked grave beside a fertile field recall to the mind of the beholder that amidst these peaceful scenes rang the war-whoop of painted savages and the crack of the frontiersman's rifle.



PRINCIPAL DANGER OF THE WEST IN THE OLD DAYS.

The transformation of the region is especially striking along the old trails that led from the rim of civilization out into the wild West. Of these former overland routes the Santa Fe Trail was the most important, and along its course some of the most stirring scenes of the West were enacted. It led from Ft. Leavenworth, then the outpost of civilization, to the valley of the Arkansas, which stream it followed into Colorado, thence trending southward into New Mexico to Santa Fe, the center of Spanish trade in the Southwest. One can easily trace this old highway on the map by following the course of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, which in a general way parallels it. The building of a railroad along the old trail is good evidence that from an engineering standpoint the course was well selected by the illiterate trappers that first penetrated the Plains. It is not unlikely that before the white man came that way the Trail in part had been used as a highway by the Indians, and before them by the wandering buffalo herds.



ON THE WAY TO THE WEST.

Proceeding from Leavenworth, the railroad to-day passes to the west of the Trail through Topeka, crosses it at the village of Wakarusa, and meets it at Great Bend on the Arkansas, whence it runs on and parallel to the old road to Holly on the Colorado boundary. From Holly the Trail branches off to the south through the Raton Mts. into New Mexico. At Dodge City, Kansas, the site of old Ft. Dodge, a branch of the Trail led away to the southwest through a corner of Oklahoma, uniting with the main road near Las Vegas, N. M.

In many places the ruts made by the wheels of the heavy transport wagons and stage-coaches can still be seen in the hardened soil, although the road has been abandoned since the first train ran over the Santa Fe Railroad in 1880. Especially about Great Bend relics and reminiscences of the old days are abundant. Three miles to the east of that place, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, the ruins of Ft. Zarah can be seen from the car windows. On a farm nearby a score of low mounds indicate the spot where the soldiers who were killed in the conflicts with the Indians lie buried. On the present site of Court-House Square in Great Bend a thrilling fight took place in 1864 between two army officers and a horde of savages. Thirteen miles east of the town a solitary cliff loomed above the level waste. This was the famous Pawnee Rock, the rendezvous and lurking-place of the marauding red men. To-day a broken heap of rock, used as a cattle corral, is all that remains of this silent sentinel of the plains, that looked down upon many a desperate fight. In its shadow the wily Cheyennes or Pawnees lay in wait for the approaching wagon train or cavalcade of trappers. It was the most dreaded spot on the whole route, and in the seventy-six years—from 1804 to 1880—in which the Trail was the only highway to the Southwest hundreds of fights took place at its base.—A. O. Leutheusser, in Illustrated Home Journal.

Do Not Be Inquisitive.

A train was just starting out of the station when a shirt-sleeved man came rushing down the platform, shouting: "Smith! Smith!"

A man in one of the last carriages heard the shout and, being naturally curious, put his head out of the window. As he did so the man running along the platform reached him and struck him a hard blow in the face. By the time he had recovered from his surprise the train was outside the station, so he at once summoned the car attendant.

"What kind of an outrage is this?" he demanded of the attendant. 'Here am I, an innocent passenger, sitting in this carriage just as the train pulls out of the station. Suddenly some man runs down the platform, shrieking: 'Smith! Smith!' I look out of the window, and he reaches up and almost knocks my head off. Now, I want to——"

"Pardon me," interrupted the attendant. 'Is your name Smith?"

"No, it isn't. And that is just what makes——"

"Well, then, sir, what did you look out of the window for? There wasn't anybody calling you, was there?"—London Telegraph.

A New York judge says: "It is a good thing to let your wife be boss."

That's right, judge—take it philosophically.—Clveland Plain Dealer.

Try a Sack

..of..

IDEAL FLOUR

..at..

$1.30

and see if it is not

The Best

Port Angeles Grocery Co.

'PHONE 38

J. C. HANSEN. C. E. CUSHING

— THE —

OLYMPIC = LEADER

Published Every Friday at Port Angeles by The Webster Publishing Co.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office at Port Angeles, Washington.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN CLALLAM COUNTY.

Subscription Price $1 per year.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1905.

AS TO WATER RATES

The following communication from the secretary of the Commercial Club has been filed with the city clerk.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council,

Sirs: As an aid to you in considering the application of Mr. H. C. Heermans for a water franchise, I herewith submit a tabulated schedule of water rates prevailing in towns throughout the State of Washington.

In furnishing this table the Commercial Club does not want to be understood as trying to influence your action in the matter to any degree whatever, but simply desires to assist in arriving at a just conclusion.

These rates have been secured by personal correspondence and have come from officials at the different places and can, therefore, be regarded as authentic.

The figures given are in cents. The water plants in the first seven towns named are owned by the city where located; the others by private corporations.

TOWNS.	Family Rate	Bath	Water Closet.	Urinal	Sprinkling..	Meter—First 1000 Gallons	Hydrants...
Pt Townse'd	150	50	50	50	100	75	
Walla Walla	100	50	50	50	100	150	
Dayton	100		50				
Bellingham	75	25	25	25		209	
Snohomish	100	50	50	50	100		
Colfax	125	25	25	50	100	300	
No. Yakima	100	33	33	25	50		
Blaine	150	50	50	50	200	150	
Hoquiam	100	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	100	50	350
So. Bend	150	25	25	25	210	13	
Republic	250	Flat					500
Everett	125	50	25	25	100	30	500
Pt.Angeles	125	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	100	45	350

Respectfully,

HORACE WHITE, Sec.

D. H. Bodley of Everett, Wash., was an Angeles visitor this week. Mr. B. has great faith in the future of Angeles, especially so since the C. M. & St. P. Ry. has announced its coming to Puget Sound; he is sure that the coming of other transcontinental lines means the invasion of the Olympic peninsula by the steam locomotive. Mr. Bodley owns a ranch on Morse creek, seven miles from town, and will be here at the first approach of the steam whistle.

Try our Cocoanut Cookies when you want something fine. E.E Seevers.

N. P. OFFICIAL HERE

Was Greatly Interested — But Silent as a Clam.

McChesney, capitalist, of Everett, accompanied C. M. Levy, 3rd vice-president of the Northern Pacific, to Angeles Saturday, driving from here to Ludlow in company with T. T. Aldwell. This is the second time McChesney, who is known to be deeply interested in the proposition of a railroad from Everett to Angeles, by ferry to Ludlow, has brought railroad men over the route. It is the first time a man of high official position, in connection with any road, has visited Angeles on a tour of inspection. Mr. Levy would talk on matters pertaining to freights, present and prospective, but on questions of transportation he was silent as a clam. There are those who think he was interested in sizing up the prospects of the Port Angeles & Olympia; others think he was looking the ground over with the idea of taking up the proposition if they failed, but the probabilities are that, this being distinctly Northern Pacific territory, Everett being a milling city and with ambitions in the way of trade relations, and such a line being the, and the only, direct short route for Angeles and Townsend to the eastward, they were interested solely in the building of a branch line connecting the two cities with Everett.

There could be nothing nicer for a Holiday Gift than a piece of

Fine Hand-painted China

of which we have an elegant line. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Reigers' Perfumes

are also just the thing. The acme of quality.

"The Passing of a Race" or other selection from our line of books would please an Eastern friend.

Mail your orders to

Mathewson's Drug Store

Store near Post Office

Phone 28.

PROBATE NOTICE.

No. 352.

In the Superior Court of Clallam county, State of Washington.

In the matter of the estate of Willamina Henderson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that letters Testamentary on the estate of Willamina Henderson, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 17th day of November, 1905, by the Superior Court of Clallam county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to us for allowance at the office of J. G. McClinton, Port Angeleo, Washington, within 12 months after the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this the 17th day of November, 1905.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, and S. W. HARTT, Executors.

Date of first publication, Nov, 17th, 1905.

The Musical Club

The regular meeting of the Musical Club was held at Haning Hall, December 4, and the following program was rendered:

Paper on Englemann and Heller.... .....Miss M. Fowler

Vocal solo, "I Love Thee," by Edward Grieg.....Mrs. E. P. Day

Piano solo, "Cosey Corner," by H. Engleman.....Mrs. L. Lovejoy

Vocal solos, a. "The Old Story," by E. Grieg .....
b. "Spring's Blue Eyes" by Franz Bies.....Mrs. N. K. Mead

Piano solo, "Dreamland," by H. Engleman.....Mrs. C. E. Nailor

Piano solo, "Tarantella," by Rob. Coverly.....Miss L. Mitchell

Piano solo, "Diamond Medal Two Step," by H. Engleman..... .....Miss Maude Hirsch

To HouseKeepers.

Here is something new for you to investigate. It is the Home Elevating Clothes Dryer. On sale at Gutenberg Brothers, Hardware and Furniture Store.

Eckley will make special price on home-made or factory candies and nuts, in quantities, to churches and schools.

Don't forget that Baker has a good stock of new as well as second-hand goods.

No——

NOTICE AND SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam county.

James Gibson, Plaintiff, vs. George H. White, Junior, and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property, defendants.

State of Washington to George H. White, Junior, who is the owner or reputed owner of, and all persons unknown, claiming or having an interest or estate in the hereinafter described real property.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff, James Gibson, is the owner and holder of a delinquent tax certificate Number 289, heretofore issued by the Treasurer of Clallam county, to one Sarah M. Richardson and by her assigned for value to said plaintiff James Gibson, embracing the following real property situated in said Clallam county, Washington, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lot eight (8) in block one hundred and sixty-four (164) of the Townsite of Port Angeles,

That said certificate number 289, was issued on the first (1st). day of December 1900, for the sum of $62.40, for the delinquent taxes for the years 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898, and 1899; that the taxes for the following years have been paid by the said plaintiff. to-wit: the year 1900 the sum of $7.70; the year 1901, the sum of $7.44; the year 1902, the sum of $5 50; for the year 1903, the sum of $5.57; and for the year 1904 the sum of $6.48; which several sums bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum from said date of payment.

You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this notice and summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, to-wit within sixty days after the 11th day of November 1905, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together penalties and interest and costs; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered foreclosing said tax lien for such taxes, penalties, costs and interest against said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

JAMES GIBSON, Plaintiff.

By A. A. RICHARDSON, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Post Office address, Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.

Date of first publication, Nov. 11, 1905.

SUMMONS.

No. 2212

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam county.

D. E. McGillivray, Plaintiff

vs.

William E. Truesdell, Defendant.

State of Washington, County of Clallam, ss.

The State of Washington to the said William E. Truesdell, 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 twenty seventh day of October, 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, 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.

The object of said action is to recover the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars, alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff for services as physician rendered at the instance and request of the defendant, which cause of action is fully set out in plaintiff's complaint on file in this cause.

JAS. G. MCCLINTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address, Port Angeles, Wash.

Date of first publication, Oct. 27, 1905.

For Christmas

There is nothing nicer for a Christmas Present than an article of handsome furniture. A couch, rocker, china closet, stand, or anything else in that line will be a joy and comfort for years, and are always appreciated.

We have a Special Line of Couches, Rockers, Etc., selected for Holiday Trade, at prices surprisingly low.

To see these goods is to desire them. We also have a large stock of ornamental and useful china and glassware.

Would a range we just the thing? The Majestic is just the range.

R. D. Willson Hardware Co.

SAY cHaPIE

yUrE INvitEd tO tHe

HOLIDAYS bAwL

aT OPerA hoUsE

WENZDY KNITE

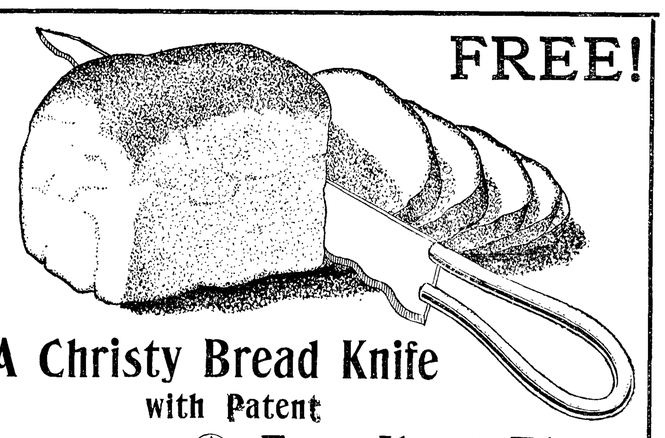
feB

14ST,

byYng yr bEst GUrl or gUR lS & hAve A SwaShiN OlE TYME

b. H. no BiLED SHIRTS alloWeD?

tHem TeRrible fIlLerS wIlL pla thE fiDdle & thE blOke At tHer dOre wiLL b rEal GlaD to REceIve 50c A cOUple tEr Git iNn



A Christy Bread Knife with Patent Excellent Flour

Write today and we will tell you how to get a genuine Christy Bread Knife with Patent EXCELLENT Flour — the flour that makes bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., light and nourishing with nut-brown crust. Write to

Novelty Mill Co., Seattle, Wash.

Whatever is Worth Doing is worth doing WELL!

We deal exclusively in Shoes. Our stock is now larger and better than ever before shown in

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Boys' and Girls' School Shoe in high top or regular cut in all styles.

Our Ladies' Calf or Kid, lace, heavy or light sole, none better made, price.. .....$2.00

Men's 12 inch top, Chrome Tan in Black, heavy welted sole, waterproof, price.....$5.00

Same shoe in 7 inch top, price..... 3.75

Same leather in 7 inch top, nailed, price..... 3.00

Don't buy cheap shoes for winter wear, but buy good ones, they are the cheapest. Call at store or write us. We guarantee satisfaction.

ALF. A. DAVIS

The Shoe Man

This cut is style 536, bright kid, welted sole, Price $3.00.

Style 517, patent kid, dull top, Price $3.00.

We carry a big assortment of Queen Quality in heavy or light sole, Price $3.00 and $3.50.

The Lewis Supply Company

Dealers in All Kinds of

Electrical Goods

CONTRACTS TAKEN

Store on First St., Bet. Laurel and Oak - Port Angeles

The CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

NO. 6074

OF PORT ANGELES, WASH.

C. J. FARMER, PRESIDENT W. F. DELABARRE, VICE-PRESIDENT

J. P CHRISTENSEN, CASHIER

Domestic and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

McKEE & LaFLOWER

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

PHONES LAFLOWER 108 McKEE 105 CITY OFFICE 7

LADY ATTENDANTS

C. F. MERRITT, Manager City Office