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JULIUS I. KIRSCHBERG

I am Cutting Prices on nearly everything in the store == sort of house cleaning, as it were.

Holiday Goods == which should begin to interest you just now == are included.

Also Waists, Skirts, Coats, Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries == in fact, everything at sweeping reductions.

I am here with "the goods" and stand ready to "make good."

Your money back == if you want it.

Pacific Store Co., Inc.

Julius I. Kirschberg

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Genuine Swiss Music Boxes $4.00 and up

Musical Steins, Albums, and Toy Music Boxes from 75c up

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Ocarinas and Hand Organs.

Pianos and Organs of any make, sheet music tuning and repairing

Edison Phonographs records and general supplies

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Elks Honor Their Dead, Attending Special Services Sunday Afternoon.

Naval Lodge, B. P. O. E., held its annual memorial service in the Congregational church Sunday, December 2nd, at 2:00 p. m. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and emblems. Special music was furnished by the church choir, and by Mrs. E. E. Day who sang "Oh, Eyes That Are Weary," and Mrs. J. W. Troy, "Abide With Me." The opening ode was sung by the Elks, who were present as a body, wearing the symbols of mourning; they also joined in the closing anthem, "Nearer My God to Thee." Rev. Geo. N. Edwards delivered the eulogy, the text of which is given in full:

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

I would first bid you welcome to this church where you come this day to do honor to the memory of your departed brothers. It is fitting to remember with respect and tributes of affection those who have preceded us into the valley of shadow and in the name of Him who brought immortality to light, to gather here with hope and confidence that the bonds of love shall be eternal.

Members of the Naval Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and friends, let us name the departed brothers and in silence lay a wreath of memory o'er their graves:

Nels Devendorf.
George T. Ulmer.
D. R. Burness.
A. Osterberg.
DeRichard Croft.
Capt. R. A. Davis.
J. E. Westover.
W. L. Church.
F. S. Mackintosh.
H. D. Richwine.
Henry Hansen.
J. D. Mosher.

"When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house.
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart,
Go forth under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice—Yet a few days, and thee
The all beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; Nor yet in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist thy image.

"Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world,—with kings
The powerful of the earth, the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre.

"So live that when thy summons comes, to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Men of all ages and nations have looked with hope into the face of death and have tried to discern the mystery of the future. There has been a kind of healthy human feeling that death does not end all. But baffled again and again by the intellectual sense that feelings do not determine facts, we have to admit we do not know anything beyond the veil. To the only wise God, the King, immortal and invisible, belong the keys of life and death. In Him we live now and without him we cannot live hereafter. Our immortality depends upon the will of him who created us. Being then in the hand of God our belief in immortality must rest upon the faithfulness of God,

John Fiske, the late scientist and historian, said: "It is not likely that we shall ever succeed in making the immortality of the soul a matter of scientific demonstration, for we lack the requisite data. It must ever remain an affair of religion rather than science. . . From the first dawning of life we see all things working together toward one mighty goal, the evolution of the most exalted spiritual qualities which characterize Humanity. The body is cast aside and returns to the dust of which it was made. The earth so marvously wrought to man's uses will also be cast aside. The day is to come, no doubt, when the heavens shall vanish as a scroll and the elements be melted with fervent heat. . . The question is: are man's highest spiritual qualities, into the production of which all this creative energy has gone, to disappear with the rest? . . . Are we to regard the Creator's work as like that of a child, who builds houses of blocks just for the pleasure of knocking them down? For aught that science can tell us, it may be so, but I can see no good reason for believing any such thing. For my own part," says Mr. Fiske, "I believe in the immortality of the soul as a supreme act of faith in the reasonableness of God's work. The whole story is not told by the description of the phenomena of the present life. I feel the omnipresence of mystery in such wise as to make it far easier for me to adopt the view of Euripides, that what we call death may be but the dawning of true knowledge and true life. . . The dream of poets, the lesson of priest and prophet, the inspiration of the great musician confirmed in the light of modern knowledge; as we gird ourselves up for the work of life, we may look forward to the time when in the truest sense the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of Christ and he shall reign forever and ever, king of kings and lord of lords."

While this might seem unusual language on the lips of an evolutionary philosopher, it represents but a scholar's habit to bow to the highest authority for the truth in every department. Just as Edison's word may be taken as authoritative on electricity, or Tyndall's on physics, or Grotius' on international law, so we may take the words of Jesus Christ as an authority concerning the spiritual nature of man. "His insight into character, his revelation of man to himself, and of God to man, show him to have had a knowledge such as no other teacher ever possessed." "We speak that we do know," he says, "and testify that we have seen." With him the eternal life of the spirit is an assured fact. He makes no argument for eternal life, because he has it. He declares himself to be the way, the truth and life. He speaks not much of the life to come, but of the eternal life already begun. And the glory of his life is his gift of life to his disciples. "Because I live, ye shall live also." "I am come that they may have life and may have it abundantly." The world old question "If a man die, shall he live again?" was answered by him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me though he die yet shall he live."

I know there are many who think of religion as a counsel of impossible perfection for this life and a vague promise of life to come. Did you ever think of it as the power of an endless life? As the presence within of that which can overcome defeat, vanquish evil, bring joy and power into life and take away the fear of death?

Jesus Christ exemplified his words in his own abounding life. He laid hold on men in sorrow and sickness with the living touch of helpfulness. He gave himself freely and yet grew stronger. He suffered death and yet lived. It is in the perpetual miracle of his life that we find the antidote to death. As he walks thro' the dark valley he leaves a trail of light which leads to light beyond.

Every man needs a friend. This Order is one of the many evidences of this fact. You are bound together in brotherly love. Your order is a brotherhood which has pre-eminently illustrated what Carl Schurz has called that "American helpfulness," which, over fifty years ago, surprised and touched him deeply on his first arrival in this country, and "which was then," he says, "and I trust is now one of the finest and most distinguishing characteristics of this people." You stand pledged to extend a helping hand to one another and to practice charity toward all mankind. Your fidelity to this pledge was notably shown in the promptness and lavishness with which you poured forth treasure, and gave time and labor to relieve the suffering at the recent disaster in California. None gave more freely, few were on the scene more quickly, none ministered more impartially to men, women and children in need. In the words of Gov. Pardee of California, "Among all who responded so nobly to our cry of distress, there was none who did so with more benevolence than did this order." This and other benevolent orders which interlace the land are signs of a new spirit of human fraternity which we believe is destined to permeate the world and regenerate mankind. The Hebrew race gave us a world religion, the Greek race bequeathed to us a cosmic philosophy, the Roman people gave to moderns law and justice: it remains for America to contribute the message of brotherhood which shall carry these ancient blessings to every man beneath the sun. While a fraternal organization may sometimes operate to limit the spirit of brotherhood to certain individuals, yet I think we must admit that concentrated brotherhood is more effective for good, than a diluted spirit of universal benevolence, which finds no point at which to apply its principles. How can a man love the brother he has not seen if he loves not the brother whom he has seen? We learn the beauty and strength of friendship by feeling it. We believe in the fidelity which has been tested by our own experience.

What a friendship is to us depends on what we give as well as on what we receive. The noblest token of it is that we are not afraid to give ourselves. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." It is the custom of ordinary human friendship to go a little way, but to stop short of real sacrifice. The friendship of God stops for nothing. It is the absolute love that gives itself and asks the same of us. It is this divine brotherhood that alone can tide us safely over every crisis, not only over physical misfortune, but over those times when character is at stake, when the soul itself trembles in the balance, and no man dare to lend a hand. In the moral conflicts we need a divine companionship to guide the soul to righteousness. It is the friendship of the eternal Christ that every man needs, when he parts company with earthly brothers and launches out upon the unknown deep. When life itself seems slipping from your grasp, may you find a familiar tone in the voice that comes to your bedside saying, "I am come that ye might have life and have it abundantly." Lay hold on that eternal life now. Hear the voice of God saying, "Seek ye me and live." Then shall these annual memorials be anniversaries of your friendships with Him whose faithfulness is stronger than death and whose love is an earnest of life eternal. Then when the last call comes for each of us may we hear it not with fear and foreboding, but rather as a summons home.

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea;
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home!

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;
For though from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

The City Election

City election Tuesday passed off very quietly, being merely a perfunctory ratification of the Citizens' and Socialists' tickets, the only feature of which was the large stay-at-home vote. In the case of councilman-at-large, a special effort was made in favor of the Socialist candidate—cutting Mr. Ritchie's majority down to 28. All the nominees on the Citizens ticket were elected but Mr. Button, for councilman sixth ward. C. D. Harding was put up as an independent candidate by his friends of the Filion mill, for councilman from the sixth ward, and received 36 votes; Mr. Button received 8, and Mr. Ristine 22.

T. S. BROPHY & CO.

Phone 33

New Arrivals

White Figs — 3 pounds 25 cts

Tomatoes — 2 cans for 25 cts

Maple Sugar — 15 cts the pound

Boiled Cider — 35 cts the quart

NEW NUTS
NEW RAISINS

T. S. Brophy & Co.

Opera House Block

Something New for Christmas

C. E. Fulmer has evolved a novel idea in the way of a Christmas remembrance that will be sure to solve the troublesome gift question for many who are weary of the conventional silk handkerchief or carpet slippers. He has prepared and is sending out a neat card, which, when presented to one's friend, will be an order for a dozen portraits—a gift always acceptable and which can be taken advantage of at any time convenient to the holder. If you haven't received one of the cards, phone or write Mr. Fulmer.

For Christmas Gifts

New embroidery pieces in handkerchief cases, whisk-broom holders, pin cushions, collar cases, center pieces, and pillow-tops, at Miss Peddicords.

Money to loan at low interest on A 1 improved farms. J. G. McClinton.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder renders the food remarkable both for its fine flavor and healthfulness.

No alum, no phosphate—which are the principal elements of the so-called cheap baking powders—and which are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Olympic Leader

WEBSTER PUB. CO.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

The National Drainage Congress met in annual session at Oklahoma City Wednesday.

Restrictions as to the entrance into Italy of American pork have been re moved by the Italian government following action in regard to the matter by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

President Roosevelt has agreed to give a reception in the East room of the White House to 33 Oregon girls who will visit the Jamestown exposition next May as guests of the Pacific Northwest. There will be in the party one girl from each county in the state.

William P. Farrell, formerly chief clerk in the office of District Court Clerk W. E. Davies, at Butte, Mont., has been sentenced to 28 years in the penitentiary on two convictions for forgery, growing out of his signing fictitious names to warrants for jury service.

George O. Somers, assistant to the first vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and formerly general freight agent of the Great Northern, has been made traffic manager of the United Fruit Company and that corporation's steamship lines, with headquarters at New York.

Another forest reserve in Montana has been created by President Roosevelt, his proclamation creating the Big Hole forest reserve, containing 1,4102,40 acres having been received at the Helena land office. The total acreage of Montana land included within forest reserves is now 17,000,000 acres, which is approximately one-fifth of the total amount of land in Montana.

A Melbourne dispatch says the Victorian legislative council has again rejected the woman surffage bill.

The town of Yuba Dam, California, once a famous mining camo and made still more famous by the writings of Bret Harte, was destroyed by fire last week. The town has been practically deserted for a number of years.

A report at Belgrade, Servia, says that a band of Bulgarians has burned two Servian villages, Dovesense and Belyakovzer, in the villayet of Uskub, killing fourteen persons, mostly women and children, and wounding many others.

The Associated Press is authorized by the ministry of the corut at St. Petersburg to deny the current report that the marriage of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch and Anastasia, duchess of Lichtenbourg, occurred November 25, or is about to be celebrated.

The twelfth juror in the Cornelius P. Shea conspiracy case at Chicago, was secured after 6,000 veniremen had been examined. Shea is president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and was indicted in connecti

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con ... to furnish cars for the transportation of oranges to the Eastern markets. The meeting was largely attended. The car shortage was considered and it was the unanimous opinion that the railroad company had no excuse for its failure to handle the business offered. A committee was appointed to secure legal advice and consider the proposition of taking the matter before the interstate commerce commission.

BOYCOTT THE BUTCHERS

Gotham Housewives Resent High Price of Meat.

New York, Dec. 4.—The strike of the women of the East Side tenements against the butchers because they increased the price of meat, has extended to Harlem. It was determined at a large meeting of women in Harlem to boycott the butchers absolutely until the price of meats are lowered.

The Harlem butchers also organized to combat the boycott and declared they would join their brethren of the lower East Side in closing their shops rather than face the possibility of having their places wrecked. Meanwhile fish will take the place of meat in thousands of families.

Coal Famine Closes Schools

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—The coal situation in the country districts has become worse since the cold snap. One dealer said that Garretson, S. D., is about to close its schools because of lack of coal. In some of the towns near Garretson residents have threatened to move away if coal is not furnished soon.

Washington News

November realty transfers in Seattle aggregated over $11,000,000.

Of the 51 applicants for licenses before the state dental board at Spokane 31 passed.

The Northern Pacific will put on a new train from Seattle and Tacoma to Grays harbor.

Twelve carloads of sheep, valued at $15,000, were shipped from Garfield last week. There were more than 3,000 head, mostly for the Seattle market.

Geocrge E. Cole, territorial governor of Washington in 1867, and one of the widest known and oldest pioneers of the Northwest, died suddenly at Portland Monday

The report of the federal land office at Olympia shows an increase of about $300 for he month of November over the same month in 1905. The total cash receipts of the office were $3,386.

At a conference at Seattle between Lieutenant Governor Coon and a committee of hold-over senators named at the last session of the state legislature, it was decided to recommend that the senate that the number of employes be reduced from 57 to 30, and that efficiency be made the basis of selection.

A report from the Quinault Indian reservation states that Grandma Mason, mother of old Chief Mason, of the Quinault Indians, died last week at the age of 119 years. She was buried with all the pomp and ceremony of the Shaker religion. She was the oldest of the tribe and from her was handed much of the history of the tribe.

The Bellingham Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution indorsing the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The members of the chamber are distinctly in harmony with the spirit of the proposed exposition.

Statistics compiled by the Washington Shingle Mills bureau and compared with those of other states show that Washington supplies the United States with 70 per cent of the shingles used. The majority of the shingles are made from the red cedar.

The steamship Princess Victoria, of the Canadian Pacific Company, is to be placed on the Vancouver-Vicvoria-Seattle route about December 15. She will be operated in opposition to the steamer Indianapolis, owned by the Alaska Steamship Company.

Gov. Mead has announced that no deputy oil inspector will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of F. A. Clark to inspector. The present force will be continued with a view to ultimately consolidating the work with that of the dairy and food commissioner.

Seattle Cathedral Opens at Easter

Seattle, Dec. 1.—Bishop O'Dea, of Seattle, said yesterday that it had been pretty well decided that the formal dedication of the great new Roman Catholic cathedral of this city, the greatest building of its kind west of the Mississippi river, shall take place on or about Easter next. There is some uncertainty about this, however, as the interior finishings may not be completed by then, and it is the wish of the bishop that the building shall be entirely finished and a perfect work when the services take place.

Civil Service Commissioner

Washington, Dec. 1.—The president as announced the appointment of ohn A. McIlhenny, of Louisiana, as ivil service commissioner, to succeed V. A. Cooley, of New York, who has een appointed assistant attorney general.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

Purchasing Prices.

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

Grain—Oats, $24@25 per ton; barley, $20@21; wheat, chicken feed, $22@24; bran, $15; shorts, $18; corn, $27.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $18@19; Puget Sound, $11.50; alfalfa, $11@11.50.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 45@47c.

Poultry—Live hens, 14@15c per lb; old roosters, 10c; ducks, old, 13c; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 17c.

Wool—Eastern Washington, 15@18c per lb; Western Washington, 18@20c; dirty or timber stained, 18@20c

Live stock—Sheep, wethers, 6c per lb; ewes, 5@5½c; hogs, 6½@7c; steers, 4½; cows, 3½c; calves, 5@7c; lambs, $5@5 per head.

Tacoma Quotations.

Wheat—Club, 66c; bluestem, 68c; red, 64c.

Oats—$26@27; rolled oats, $27@28.

Hay, Alfalfa, Etc—Wheat hay, $16@15; timothy, $20@21; mixed, $13@17; alfalfa, $12.50@14.

Feed—Corn, $27; Wheat, $23.50@25; barley, whole grain, $22.00@23; rolled, $22.50@24; shorts, $17.50@18.50; bran, $15.50@16.50.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 25c; chickens, dressed, 19c; ducks, dressed, 15c; geese, dressed, 16c; Live—Hens, 13½@14c; spring chickens, 1c;ducks, 11c; geese, 11c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 30@31c; Eastern creamery, 23c;.

Eggs—Washington ranch, 45c; Oregon, 30c; Eastern, 28c.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message to congress was presented at the opening of the sessions of congress this afternoon. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Another bill which has just passed one house of the congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. * * * It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "unconstitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

Criminal Law.

* * * I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect:

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunction there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively.

Epidemic of Lynching.

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of the country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abovinable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion the bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Incendiary Speeches.

* * * Be it remembered, furthermore, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office or in a spirit nf mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynciihng, not only thus excite the mob, but tend by what criminologists call "suggestion," greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of another race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself; and in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless and orderly punishment under the law is the only way by which criminality of this type can permanently be suppressed.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame the brutal passions of mankind The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers.

* * * The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issues is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such cases democracy itself is on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial.

The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover if the demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

Eight-Hour Day.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of the eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in the matter. On the Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight-hour day.

The congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions af child labor and of the labor of women in the United States.

Employers' Liability.

Among the excellent laws which the congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. * * * Neither the federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employes in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

The commission appointed by the president Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called a compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which would not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers.

Corporations.

The present congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the prediction, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On Aug. 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over five thousand separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

* * * In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. * * * The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railroads is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all.

Inheritance Tax.

* * * The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when our next system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government.

It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, as far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the remuneration and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far-reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far-reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity, but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor as much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors; and we should have the education of the hand, eye and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

Help Wageworkers.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must—we hope in a constantly increasing measure—also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution; and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. * * * The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker, that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity, but upon high moral, mental and physical development. The education of the farmer—self-education by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitute of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Farmers' Institutes.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. A striking example of how the government and the farmers can co-operate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Irrigation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; not government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions have been more fruitful of good than this. The forest of the White mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they cannot be unless the people of the states in which they lie, through their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

Marriage and Divorce.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

Ship Subsidy Matter.

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects

Continued on page 3

100 Doses $1

True only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one great blood purifier and general tonic. This remarkable medicine has effected many radical and permanent cures that are the wonder of the world. It eradicates all humors from pimples to scrofula.

100 Doses $1

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

BLACK OR YELLOW

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

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TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CAN.

Devilled Oysters.

Cook together five minutes two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped green pepper, half a teaspoonful chopped onion. Add half a cup well-strained oyster liquor, one tablespoonful tomato catsup, one-third teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful prepared mustard, a dash of cayenne and a pint of chopped oysters. Simmer for five minutes and fill the rice cups. Serve piping hot.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Short Suggestions.

Clothes-pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes-lines will last longer and keep in better order if occasionally treated in the same way.

In cleaning the brass around the keyhole it is almost impossible not to soil the surrounding wood. Get a piece of cardboard about four inches square, cut a hole in it the shape of the brass and put it over the keyhole when cleaning, and the wood will not be touched.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sponge Pudding.

Bake a common sponge cake in a flat-bottomed pudding dish. When ready for use cut in six or eight pieces. Split and spread with butter and return them to the dish. Make a custard with four eggs to a quart of milk, flavor and sweeten to taste. Pour over the cake and bake one-half hour. The cake will swell and fill the custard. This is delicious.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is quite an easy matter to preserve corn on the cob. Gather the ears when the grains are full and before they begin to glaze. Soak them half an hour in brine made strong enough to float an egg. Then rinse them in cold water and put where they will dry. When the grains are shriveled and there is no more moisture in the cob, pack in wooden boxes and cover closely in a dark, dry closet. When wanted for use soak in warm water until the grains are filled out fairly well, then cook as though freshly gathered.

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

Transparent Apples.

Pare twelve large apples and simmer them till soft in enough water to cover them. Dip them out, being careful not to break them. Add to the water a pound of sugar, two lemons and two oranges, sliced. As soon as it thickens, put back the apples and simmer till clear.

Mrs. Russell Sage's philanthropic program involves something very like a paradox. She is going to distribute her millions among the deserving poor, but she will not give to anybody who asks for help. How is she going to discover objects worthy of her charity? And is she more likely to bestow her money worthily in this fashion than by receiving and investigating applications for aid? We are inclined to fear that Mrs. Sage's system will soon come to resemble that of too many charitable organizations in which it is assumed that the very fact of a person's applying for aid is prima facie evidence that that person is unworthy of it. It has always been the defect of organized charity that more stress has been laid upon the necessity for discouraging the unworthy than for relieving the worthy. This will be the danger incurred by Mrs. Sage's system. We may very well doubt, indeed, whether Mrs. Sage is acting wisely in undertaking personally to distribute the great fortune left by her late husband. The task is an onerous one and it is probably an impossible one. If Mrs. Sage is not merely to give her money away without discrimination or investigation—and we have her assurance to the contrary—she cannot dispose even of the interest on her fortune, let alone the principal. Sooner or later she will have to turn the work over to others. She might as well do so now as later. At any rate, it is certain that the attempt to eliminate applicants for help and to give only to those who conceal their necessities is not likely to prove satisfactory or successful. The task of searching out fit objects of charity would be endless and fruitless.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A clergyman was railing against divorce. "We ought to have the divorce law that was enforced in ancient Greece," he said. "If that old Greek clause was tacked to every separation I am persuaded that divorces would fall off 60 to 70 per cent. This law was that when a man got a divorce he could not under any circumstances marry another woman younger than his ex-wife. An innocent law, a brief law, not much to look at, but how many divorce suits would be nipped in the bud if all husbands knew that after the separation they could not marry younger women than the wives they had cast off?"

A Great Outside Remedy.

Most pains are of local origin—a "crick" in the back, a twinge of rheumatism, a soreness all over arising from a cold—are all cured by outside applications. The quickest, safest and most certain method is Allcock's Plaster, known the world over as a universal remedy for pain. They never fail, they act promptly, they are clean and cheap. You can go right ahead with your work while the healing process goes on. Sixty years' use has given them a great reputation.

Owing to the failure of the Davis strait and Greenland whale fisheries whalebone will be worth $15,000 a ton next year. However, the ladies need not worry. Steel answers the purpose just as well.

Not the Kind He Wanted.—A smart young fellow called out to a farmer who was sowing seed in his field, "Well done, old fellow, you sow; I reap the fruits." "Maybe you will," said the farmer, "for I'm sowing hemp."

Dear Sonny: Don't swear. Swearing is the most senseless and coarse and extravagant habit a boy can get into. Your mother will tell you profanity is wrong. But you will not mind your mother, perhaps. Then let us talk it over in another way. The habit of swearing is without sense because it is useless. If you want to say things strongly, don't swear. The more oaths you use the weaker your statement will be. The habit of swearing is coarse as proven by the fact that oaths are not used in the presence of the best company. Men and boys do not swear when good women are about. The habit of swearing is extravagant because it is not necessary for your comfort. It does not minister to a single natural pleasure. On the contrary, it develops a bad temper and other things. But here is one of the strongest arguments against profane speech: The use of oaths is prima facie evidence that the man or boy who uses them is ignorant. When you drag profanity into your speech you show that you are not sufficiently intelligent to express yourself in good English. And the more you swear the greater the evidence of your lack of education and culture. When you swear habitually and in almost every sentence you show your lack of knowledge of the ordinary adjectives of the language. You lack the first principle of expression. If you do not wish to be put down by intelligent men as ignorant, leave off your swearing. Does that touch you in a tender spot? It ought to, because it is true.

HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for hard coughs and colds, and I know what a splendid medicine it is. I cannot recommend it too highly."—MARK E. COHEN, Hyde Park, Mass.

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Ayer's SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The Struggle.—Though everything we struggle for is not good, everything good has to be struggled for.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Temptation.—Temptation is not sin. Good men are tempted; children are tempted; angels are tempted; Jesus was tempted. It is not a sign that you are bad that you have temptations.—Rev. N. M. Waters, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Good Deeds.—Let us learn a lesson from Christ's heroic conduct. Let us never hesitate to perform a good deed, even though we foresee that it will involve us in suffering and humiliation.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

Work.—Work is not only a necessity, but a blessing to humanity. Life's best joys come through well-directed activity. Work is not only a blessing to the individual worker, but to society as well.—Rev. T. X. Orr, Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

Liberal Thoughts.—How many an apostle of the faith, preacher and disciple has become fatally inoculated and perverted by breathing too freely in the vitiating atmosphere of so-called "liberal" thought.—Rev. J. K. Smith, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

Divergency.—A sixteenth of an inch isn't much, but as an angle of divergence a mile away it means a great deal. So a little variation from truth, honor, goodliness, means a great deal, ten, twenty, fifty years out on the pathway of life.—Rev. H. E. Foss, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Incapacity.—Goodness alone will not win, but goodness and skill. The saddest thing to those who try to help needy men is the knowledge that so many are incapable—they can not do anything, even when they are put in the way of Christ.—Rev. I. J. Van Ness, Baptist, Nashville, Tenn.

Human Nature.—Human nature naturally aspires. Our heroes are the Buddha, Socrates, the Christ. Our ideals are honesty, gentleness, kindliness, peace. Our institutions are founded on liberty, equality, fraternity. Human nature rings true every time.—Rev. B. F. Mills, Evangelist, Los Angeles.

Ingratitude.—Ingratitude dims the windows of the soul. It is not only unpleasant, but it is morally bad. The man who considers his misfortunes rather than his blessings and fails to be grateful for the benefits he has received from God and man, is false to his highest self.—Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, Baptist, Denver.

Wisdom and Power.—The combination of wisdom and power is the essential of all success. Power requires wisdom to direct its energies; wisdom without power is helpless. It is this combination that has brought about the wonderful achievements of modern civilization.—Rev. J. A. McKiraban, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.

Ideals.—Ideal character is God's divinest revelation; and it is in the field of goodness that any man is justified in ambitious yearnings to reach the highest standards. He who approaches an ideal approaches God. He who achieves an ideal becomes a high priest of the Perfect One.—Rev. C. E. Locke, Methodist, Brooklyn.

Selfishness.—The man who goes about his duties in business or elsewhere prompted by selfish inclinations to achievement, comforting himself all the while with the thought that he is in no way transgressing the main teachings of his religion, is allowing the moon of his faith to obscure the sun of love and life.—Rev. J. W. Stodairee, Jr., Swedenborgian, Chicago.

The country doctor is rapidly becoming extinct as a species. The men one meets at their societies look, dress, talk and act as the men do at any meeting of city physicians. The papers presented are quite up to the city standard, the discussions markedly above those of the city men. The surgical experiences related would astonish some men who think the city clinics and clinicians do all of this work, or at least all that is well done.

Science and Invention

Rabbits, asserts a naturalist, have white tails so that the young may distinguish their mother in case of pursuit. The natural color of the rabbit is so like the surrounding ground that this would be impossible otherwise.

Since 1878 to the present time nearly every year has seen a continued and steady decline in the amount of rainfall in Ecuador. No exact statistics are obtainable, but there is said to be little reason to doubt that the decline within the period cited is upward of 30 per cent.

According to Dr. P. Marchal, some insects are as fond of eggs for food as human beings are. He has observed that a hymenopterous insect, Tetrastichus xanthomelanaræ, makes a practice of sucking the eggs of the elm-beetle. It first perforates them with a small hole, and then swallows the contents. Afterward the tetrastichus utilizes the emptied egg-shell by depositing its own eggs within. It might be supposed that the primary object of the operation was that implied by the last statement, but Dr. Marchal is confident that the eating of the egg is a no less important motive.

A German engineer claims to have discovered an efficient method of preventing the violent motion of a ship at sea. The invention consists of a kind of turbine fitted vertically to the ship's keel. When set in motion the turbine counteracts the ship's tendency to roll from side to side. An old torpedo boat was fitted with the apparatus for a trial trip in rough weather off the mouth of the Elbe. The ship rolled to the extent of nine degrees, but after the turbine was set in motion she only rolled one degree. The result was attained without any reduction of seaworthiness and the ship's buoyancy was unaffected.

The Kusel electric lamp, invented by Dr. Hans Kusel of Baden, and manufactured in Austria, is remarkable not only for its excellence in practical use, but also for the novel manner in which the filaments are made. Alloys of chromium, manganese, molybdenum, uranium, thorium, zirconium, platinum, osmium and iridium are first dissociated in water by the electric spark, and being precipitated in infinitesimal particles, they form a colloidal mass, which, because of its plasticity, can be molded like wet clay. After drying, the filaments thus molded become sufficiently hard and resistent to bear all the manipulations needed for their introduction into electric lamps. As soon as they have been heated to redness by the passage of a current they return to the metallic state, and thus form filaments of pure metal, perfectly homogeneous throughout, and of uniform caliber.

Interesting studies have lately been made by Miss Rina Monti on the earliest forms of life appearing in Alpine lakes. One of these, the Lake of the Seracs, has been created within human memory, and it seems to justify the statement that the first living forms inhabiting lakes are of a vegetable nature. Only five living species are found in the Lake of the Seracs, all of them plants, and four of the order of diatoms. In the older lakes of Ong and of Tignaga animal forms begin to appear, feeding upon the diatoms. The first two steps in the populating of a lake, according to Miss Monti's conclusions, are, first, the appearance of diatoms absorbing carbonic acid dissolved in the water, and second, the appearance of simple animal organisms, such as rhizopods, whose nourishment depends upon the pre-existing vegetable forms. Geologists have supposed that the first living forms in the oceans were vegetable.

Antiquity of the Word "Snow."

Rameses II. died 4,000 years ago, but some of the facts concerning his life are just becoming known. One of these is the story of his marriage, which has just been revealed by Prof. James H. Breasted of the university of Chicago in his first preliminary report of his expeditions among the temples along the Nile. He found the account of this event in the sun temple of Abu Simbel, which is one of the principal buildings erected by King Rameses. To tell the story it required an inscription of forty-one lines, each about 8 feet long. Prof. Breasted reports that the word for "snow" is found here in snowless Egypt for the first time in human history.

Striking Arguments.

"So you object to the whipping post in penologic reform?"

"Yes, for do we not know that it is the best beaten way which leads to perdition and that the system is more apt to lash a man into fury than to strike him favorably?"—Baltimore American.

Yes, the sun shines for all—when it isn't cloudy.

Hatred of the rich is not modern. Remember the Bible story about Dives and Lazarus, and how the rich man was punished?

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

First Auto in Bogota.

A. G. Snyder, consul-general at Bogota, reports as follows, says the New York Times:

"Last week the first automobile made its appearance upon the streets of Bogota and the excitement was unparalleled. Crowds have blocked the highways for squares, rendering traffic almost impossible, and great interest has been aroused as to the possibilities that this mode of transportation may offer in the future.

"This automobile is an American machine, and some business may result from the present enthusiasm. I shall be pleased to receive catalogues from automobile manufacturers of the United States for filing in the reading room here.

"It is rumored that a concession is shortly to be given to a transportation company for the exclusive use of the Camboa road, which leads from the upper Magdalena River to Bogota. Automobiles are to be used exclusively by this company."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Grandfather (enthusiastically)—Say, Willie, don't you want to go through a toy shop with me this afternoon and see all the pretty things? Willie (indifferently)—I'm willing to, pop, if you will get any pleasure out of it.—Life.

"Mr. Jones," said the office boy, "I got ter get off dis afternoon. Me gran'mother is dyin'." "I've something for you to do to-day, Johnnie," said Mr. Jones; "but you may go at 4 o'clock." "Aw! wot good is 4 o'clock?"—Judge.

News Editor—Here's a cable from Constantinople saying the Sultan's principal amusement is scaring his wives into fits. Managing Editor—Well, head it "A Harem-Scarem Fellow," and run it in the joke column.—Philadelphia Record.

Spain is going to build a new navy, but what for is a question. The only thing she ever did with her old navy was to scare Boston.

"You say you wouldn't like to get out?" exclaimed the prison visitor. "Why, I thought you were in for life." "Oh, worse than that, ma'am," replied the convict. "I'm in for a couple life. I've got two wives waitin' outside."—Philadelphia Ledger.

First Girl—What are you waiting for? Why don't you finish your letter to Ella? Second Girl—I don't know whether to say "Ever yours with truest love," or simply "Yours affectionately." You see, I can't endure Ella—I think she's detestable!—Tit-Bits.

Gracie—Oh, Mr. Nocoyne, how lovely of you to bring me these beautiful roses. How sweet they are, and how fresh! I do believe there is a little dew on them yet! Mr. Nocoyne—W-well, yes—there is; but I'll pay it to-morrow.—Illustrated Bits.

Golden Silence.

Mother—You're very fond of your dolly, aren't you, dear?

Little Mary—Yes, she's nicer than anybody else I know.

Mother—Oh, no! she's not nicer than your mamma, surely.

Little Mary—Yes, she is; 'cause she don't never 'sturb me when I'm talkin'.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

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SKIN DISEASES

HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

When the blood is pure, fresh and healthy, the skin will be soft, smooth and free from blemishes, but when some acid humor takes root in the circulation its presence is manifested by a skin eruption or disease. These humors get into the blood, generally because of an inactive or sluggish condition of the members of the body whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter is left to sour and ferment and soon the circulation becomes charged with the acid poison. The blood begins to throw off the humors and acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin eruptions of various kinds. Eczema appears, usually with a slight redness of the skin followed by pustules from which there flows a sticky fluid that dries and forms a crust, and the itching is intense. It is generally on the back, breast, face, arms and legs, though other parts of the body may be affected. In Tetter the skin dries, cracks and bleeds; the acid in the blood dries up the natural oils of the skin, which are intended to keep it soft and pliant, causing a dry, feverish condition and giving it a hard, leathery appearance. Acne makes its appearance on the face in the form of pimples and black heads, while Psoriasis comes in scaly patches on different parts of the body One of the worst forms of skin trouble is Salt Rheum; its favorite point of attack is the scalp, sometimes causing baldness. Poison Oak and Ivy are also disagreeable types of skin disease. The humor producing the trouble lies dormant in the blood through the Winter to break out and torment the sufferer with the return of Spring. The best treatment for all skin diseases is S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and removes the humors so that the skin instead of being irritated and diseased, is nourished by a supply of fresh, healthy blood. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., while they soothe the itching caused by skin affections, can never cure the trouble because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of foreign matter and restores the blood to its normal, pure condition, thereby permanently curing every form of skin affection. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

I suffered with Eczema for forty years and could find nothing to cure me until I tried S. S. S. I suffered intensely with the itching and burning; pustules would form from which there flowed a sticky fluid; crusts would come on the skin and when scratched off the skin was left as raw as a piece of beef. I suffered agony in the long years I was afflicted, but when I used S. S. S. I found a perfect cure. There has never been any return of the trouble.

C. H. EVANS,
Stockman, Neb.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye.—One 10c package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well and is guaranteed to get perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors.

MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

CHRISTMAS DOINGS

From Page 1.

Lincoln Heights Church

Christmas exercises were held under the auspices of the Epworth League and Mrs. Miller, superintendent, assisted by James Weiss as Old Santa. After the excellent program a bountifully loaded tree was the center of attraction, bring happiness to the many little ones present.

Song by Audience.
Prayer, Mrs. Miller.
Rec., Pearl Woolworth.
Rec., Lillie McLeod.
Rec., Ross Riolett.
Duet, Emma McMillen and Mrs. Anna McMillen.
Tableau, Woman's Rights.
Rec., Mabel Epperson.
Rec., Libbie Woolworth.
Rec., Josie Vitel.
Song by Edith Miller.
Rec., Eli Woolworth.
Rec., Bessie Vitel.
Rec., Ethel McMillen.
Song.
Tableau and song, "Gypsy Boy."

Congregational Church.

At the Congregational church, on Wednesday evening, the little people, as seems very fit, had the complete right of way. At 7:30 in the audience room they gave a pleasing program of song and other exercises. The choir platform was decorated as a winter scene. Three large evergreen trees, two standing at the front, one in the center and at rear of platform, forming a V, were covered with Jack frost; in the center of this winter forest was a great white tent, where the children of the Sunday school and others were supposed to leave their presents, to be distributed by Santa. At the front of the platform was a hedge of miniature Christmas trees, laden with good things for the children.

It was a very happy evening, thoroughly enjoyed by all members of the school. Following is the program of exercises:

Christmas Carol.
"The Christmas of the Christ Child," Miss McLaughlin's class.
"The Story of the Birth of Jesus," Mrs. Edward's class.
Hymn, God Rest You.
"O, Little Town of Bethlehem," Lucille Porter.
"The Shepherd's Wondrous Tale," Miss Belle McLaughlin.
"Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," Miss Bunker's class.
Hymn, Love Acrostic.
"Jesus' Little Lambs," Miss Allen's class.
"The Star of the East," Miss Bernice Allen.
"The Very Best Kind of a Christmas Tree," Miss Hazel Dickson.
"Who Santa Claus Was," Mortiner Risley.
Hymn, Joy to the World.
Introduction of Santa Claus, Lysle Beam, by the Pastor. Giving of gifts by the children. Distribution of miniature Christmas trees.
Closing Song.

At the First Baptist

Christmas exercises were held Thursday evening, the 20th, as two of the teachers, Miss Webster and Miss Ely, being on the staff of public school teachers, wished to return home for Christmas. A Christmas tree loaded with gifts and candies and an impromptu program were the features of the evening.

The New Calendars

E. E. Day is remembering all of his friends, and those of the Merchants Hotel, with a gorgeous calendar—one that cannot fail in attracting attention wherever it may be hung.

E. E. Seevers has also sent out a handsome, large calendar, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, which, Mrs. Phelps says is as perfect as a picture could be of that natural wonder.

The S. J. Lutz Co.'s remembrance is a pastoral scene, almost too beautiful in its exquisite colorings to be real; it will find a place on the wall of every home fortunate enough to receive a copy.

Goldwater Bros. are giving to their many friends a neat little calendar.

A man with a sprained ankle will use a crutch, rest the ankle and let it get well. A man or woman with an overworked stomach can't use a crutch, but the stomach must have rest just the same. It can be rested too without starvation. Kodal will do it. Kodal performs the digestive work of the tired stomach and corrects the digestive apparatus. Kodal fully confirms to the provisions of the National Pure Food and Drug Laws. Recommended and sold by C. E. Nailor & Co.

W. A. LEWIS
Contractor and Builder
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Port Angeles, Washington

This is Our
LAST FEW DAYS
under the
Prosperity Administration

We are going to save $45 a month rent and we can sell our goods at least 10 per cent lower right along, but from now till the 1st we are slashing things in half. We cannot say too much as time is limited. There are a few things we don't want to move that we are almost giving away. Come and see.

TIMES CLOTHING MART
R. A. MUSKETT

THE HOLIDAY TRADE

From Page 1.

a thriving business, money being no object in preparing Christmas cheer for the family gatherings.

Mrs. Phelps speaks very encouragingly of the improved business conditions, her holiday trade being just twice that of last December, and a very substantial gain being noted all thru the year.

R. A. Muskett of the Times Mart reports a gradual improvement thru the year and a very satisfactory holiday trade.

Willis Mathewson has just about enough holiday goods left to make a Christmas tree fairly presentable, and is feeling well pleased, thank you.

Miss Peddicord's noliday stock has been decidedly reduced, only a trace here and there of the complete lines she carried.

Wm. A. Lange had a nice business in musical merchandise of the better class, the people appreciating the opportunity to secure good instruments at home at lower prices than they can be had in Seattle.

The Japanese store also shows the effect of a good trade, the large stock having been materially reduced.

Annual Meetings at Cong'l Church

The Ladies Aid Society met Thursday afternoon and elected the following officers: Mrs. E. H. Fowler Pres., Mrs. C. D. Allen Vice Pres., Mrs. G. N. Edwards Sec'y, Mrs. M. A. Brewster Cor. Sec'y. Mrs. B. G. Wilcox Treas.

Tea was served in the church parlor at six to members of the church and congregation.

The annual meeting of the church at 8 o'clock was well attended, and reports showed all departments of work active and growing Eleven members have been added to the church in the past year: four dismissed by letter; present membership 52. Seven children have been baptised. While the treasurer's report showed some deficit, measures were taken for its speedy removal. The benevolences showed a very encouraging increase of over 170 per cent. A lot has been purchased for a parsonage and a fund started for building. Pledges amounting to $500 in money, labor and materials are in hand, and a non-interest bearing loan of $500 has been promised by the Cong'l Church Building Society. The building committee were instructed to prepare plans for work in the spring.

Miss Belle McLaughlin was re-elected clerk, Mr. D. W. Morse treasurer for one year, Mr. W. J. Ware was elected deacon for three years. Mrs. E. H. Fowler deaconess for two years, Mr. A. J. Cosser trustee for three years. Missionary and fellowship committees were appointed.

The Ladies Aid Society reported an expenditure of about $225. The Sunday school reported collections for the year amounting to over $48. A Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor organized this year now numbers 16 members.

The meeting was brought to a fitting close by an inspiring address by Supt. U. W. Scudder, Jr., of West Seattle, on the single word "Together," pointing the way to a higher level church life and Christian usefulness in the coming year. The pastor proposed as the motto for the year, "It shall be done."

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

Aggregate Value of Taxable Land Increased 62 Per Cent

The first biennial report of the state tax commissioner recounts the efforts of the commission toward establishing a uniform method of assessment of property in the various counties of the state, says an Olympia dispatch. The commission found a deplorable lack of uniformity, it says, in the assessed values, not only of the different counties, but in various classes of property in the same locality. It was frequently found that certain property was assessed at from 50 to 60 per cent of its actual value, while other classes were escaping with an assessment of not more than 15 per cent of their value.

The commission says that while the results of its efforts have not been entirely satisfactory, they have accomplished as much as could reasonably have been expected.

Under the 60 per cent valuation, the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state was increased from $326,059,583 in 1905 to $522,082,503 in 1906, a gain of more than 62 per cent.

It has been found that in this state the burden of taxation falls heaviest on the common, every day classes of property. Homes, for instance, are taxed at a very much greater proportion of their value than business property. With sixty-two millions on deposit in the banks of the state in 1905, the total monies returned for taxation amounted to but $2,646,426.

The Seattle spirit of giving liberally to all worthy as well as charitable enterprises was again exemplified when her public spirited citizens responded to an appeal from Dr. Calhoun, superintendent, and a fund of $400 was raised and it was made possible for the unfortunate inmates at the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane at Fort Steilacoom to enjoy the glad Christmas festival as others enjoy it.

Two big Christmas trees practically filled the platform of the festival hall, and on their branches were hung presents for the patients, while decorations of tinsel, popcorn, colored balls and embossed tinselled figures were complemented with varicolored electric light globes. Similiar illuminations were in place throughout the auditorium, while the green of spruce, fir, cedar, myrtle, ivy and ferns, with the red berry of the kinnikinick completed the desired effect.

Into this brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated hall 500 patients were assembled under the supervision of their attendants. An hour was given to an entertainment and was succeeded by another hour in the distribution of fruit, candy, nuts and presents.

Neat bags to the number of 1,025 contained candy; there were 1,200 oranges and 2,500 apples. Then there were boxes of nuts and barrels of popcorn.

The entertainment was largely of a musical character, as there is in music an element of restfulness and satisfaction which appeals mostly to those whose mental balance has been destroyed.

F. & A. M.

Following are the officers of Port Angeles Lodge, F. & A. M., elected for the year 1907 Tuesday evening, 25th:

W. M., C. E. Fulmer.
S. W., R. D. Willson.
J. W., J. E. Beam.
Treas., W. F. Delabarre.
Sec'y, S. M. Crooks.

Worshipful Master Fulmer made the following appointments, as his assistants;

S. D., L. E. Mahaffy.
J. D., Otis Irons.
S. S., J. W. Haynes.
J. S., H. Johnson.
Tyler, John Hitch.

Anent Angeles water and light proposition, we note that the mayor of Tacoma and business men of that prosperous city are at logger-heads concerning their Green river water proposition. The mayor claims that the whole uproar concerning the project is the result of politics on the part of those who opposed him for mayor. He declares that the people voted for the water system and that he will insist that it be constructed, despite all the efforts of the disgrunted politicians to stir up antagonisms against the project. While we know nothing of the merits of the controversy, we always admire an official with back-bone sufficient to stad up for the rights of the people.

FOR SALE—A good cow, and a heifer, both coming fresh; also two yearling heifer calves. Chas. P. Bown.

B.P.O.E.—Naval lodge No. 353, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at Haning Hall on Front st., bet. Laurel and Lincoln sts. Visitors cordially invited. RAY MCLAUGHLIN, Ex. Ruler
E. D. ELIOTT, Secretary.

I.O.O.F—Clallam Lodge, No. 72, meets every Monday evening at I.O.O.F. hall WM. W. GARVIN, N. G.
C. A. BORK, Secretary

$1.30
New Idea Womans Magazine
—and—
The Olympic Leader
both one year for $1.30.

The "New Idea," now in its 14th year, is well known, both magazine, and New Idea patterns being on sale at dry goods stores everywhere. It contains 100 pages, printed on good paper and well illustrated. Each number contains about 35 articles and stories, in addition to ten full page plates, part of which are in colors, of ladies and children's costumes, and some fifteen pages of fashions and needlework.

Published monthly at New York City: with the Olympic-Leader $1.30 a year.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE FARM ORCHARD.

Enrichment of Soil and the Care Needed by Trees.

The condition of the ordinary farm orchard is generally such as to make the experienced horticulturist feel sad. Steps toward permanent reform in the care of the orchard as outlined by a writer in Iowa Homestead must be:

First, a thorough understanding that fruit is a crop in exactly the same sense as corn or wheat—that is, it requires a certain amount of fertility in order to return good crops; that every crop consumes a certain quantity of soil fertility and that that fertility must be maintained by the same means employed in the case of other crops. Second, that a certain amount of work must be given toward the production of a fruit crop just as in the case of other crops.

If the farmer, convinced of this, stands ready to reform his methods, the first process will be to restore the fertility of the soil to the degree required for a good crop of corn. To do this he can employ the legumes, such as clover and peas, as well as stable manure and commercial fertilizers. If the trees are large, at least a quarter load of manure should be given each one, scattered as far out as its limbs extend, or a top dressing of the whole orchard would be preferable if the supply of manure will admit of it, or ground bone and muriate of potash, 200 pounds of each to the acre, would be highly beneficial. The trees should be carefully inspected, one by one, and lightly pruned if necessary, but the cutting off of large limbs should be avoided.

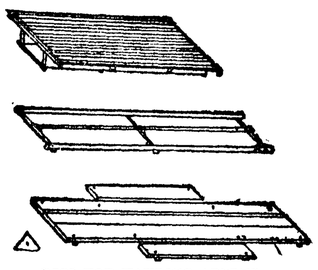
A great aid to spraying and one that will at the same time be remunerative is the use of certain kinds of stock in the orchard, such as hogs, sheep and poultry.

HAULING APPLES.

Convenient Rigs Used For Holding Barreled Apples.

The accompanying diagrams show three different rigs used by the apple growers in this vicinity for hauling barreled apples.

Rural New Yorker, in which the cuts occur, says: The first is very convenient for use with low wheeled wagons. It is made long enough for seven barrels to stand side by side and wide enough for three barrels, making twenty-one barrels to the load. This rack will also be found very convenient for hauling apples, potatoes or other products in bushel



RIGS FOR HAULING APPLES.

crates and may be used for a rack to haul hay, grain or silage corn. A strip of 1 by 2 inch stuff is nailed around the outside of the platform to hold the barrels or crates from sliding off. If desired, when hauling barrels stakes may be placed at points shown by dots and a small rope lashed about the load. The second is a cheap and convenient frame for hauling barrels only and is made of poles bolted to strong crosspieces. The barrels are placed on it horizontally end to end in two rows. It is made long enough for seven barrels in each row, and a third row of six barrels is placed on top between the two bottom rows, making its capacity twenty barrels. The poles in this rack should be of some strong timber, about six inches in diameter for the two outside ones, and the center one may be smaller and should be higher by four or five inches than the outside ones. The exact height may be determined by placing two barrels side by side after the outside poles are in position. If the large poles taper much it will be well to shave them out some on the inside at the large ends to fit the barrels where they are to rest. The third rack is made of heavy planks. The bed is made long enough to accommodate sixteen or eighteen barrels, and the projections on the sides are made for three barrels each. The barrels are held in place with stakes and rope.

Fall Planted Bulbs.

All kinds of bulbs are partial to a deep, rich, well drained soil. The site selected should be well drained either naturally or artificially. Again, in flatish lands the beds may be made above the surface some eighteen inches high and bordered with grass. A layer of rough stones a foot deep is sometimes used in the bottom of ordinary beds for drainage and with good results where other methods are not convenient. The soil for beds should be well enriched with old manure. Fresh manure should never be used in the soil about bulbs. The addition of leaf mold and some sand also improves the texture of heavy soils.

Fall Planting Pays—

Because you avoid the spring rush—a big item—and reason enough.

You gain a considerable time in many cases.

You can select varieties more intelligently in fall than in spring.

You have a full stock to select from; less danger of "substitution."

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 320

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

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company, plaintiffs,
vs.
P. J. Davis

and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property, defendants.

State of Washington to P. J. Davis who are the owners, or reputed owners, 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,

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 1885 issued by the treasurer of Clallam county, Washington, embracing the following real property situated in Clallam county, Washington, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

All of Block Two Hundred Ninety-Six (296), Two Hundred Ninety-Seven (297) and Two Hundred Ninety-Eight (298) of Western Extension to Port Crescent.

That said certificate was issued on the 18th day of October 1906, for the sum of $26.30 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905 which sum bears 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 first publication of this notice and summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication to-wit, within sixty days after the 30th day of November, 1906, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together with the costs, penalties and interests; 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.

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Co. plaintiff.
Trumbull & Trumbull, attorneys for pl'ff.
Post Office address Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication November 30, 1906.

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

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 396

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

Reuben Brooks, plainiff,
vs
J. and H. Whitcolm

and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property, defendants.

State of Washington to J. & H. Whitcolm who are the owners, or reputed owners, 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

Reuben Brooks

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 301 issued by the treasurer of Clallam county, Washington, embracing the following real property situated in Clallam county, Washington, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots Five (5) and Six (6) in Block Number Twenty-Six (26) of Norman R. Smith's Sub-division to the Townsite of Port Angeles, Clallam County, State of Washington.

That said certificate was issued on the twentieth day of December, 1900, for the sum of $252.58 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, that the the taxes for the following years have been paid by the plaintiff, to-wit: the year 1898 the sum of $18.68, the year 1899 the sum of $18.11; the year 1900, the sum of $19.09, 1901, $17.28; 1902, 14.76, 1903, $14.08: 1904 $14.08; 1905, $14.52, which several sums bears 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 60 days after the date of the first publication of this notice and summons to-wit, within 60 days after the 30th day of November, 1906, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of taxes due, together with the costs, penalties and interest; 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 land and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Reuben Brooks, plaintiff.
Wm. Ritchie, attorney for plaintiff.
Post Office address, Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication Nov. 30th, 1906.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion, Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says:—"I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by C. E. Nailor & Co.

On motion the Board examined and allowed the following claims and ordered warrants draw for same on the funds of road and bridge district No. 3 commissioners Hilliard and Baggo voting aye and commissioner Christopher refusing to have anything to do with said bills:

Thanking Our Patrons for a Generous Patronage during the past year, we wish them and the Citizens of the County a Happy and Bountiful New Year

C. E. NAILOR & CO.
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS
Phone 41. Mail Orders Are Solicited.

Furnished rooms upstairs next to Goldwater Bros.

25 lb. pail fine Mince Meat $2.50, at Seevers' Cash Store.

Umbrellas repaired and recovered at Baker's—made as good as new. *

A big reduction on all Christmas goods, coats, suits and blankets at Mrs. Phelps.

Money to loan at low interest on A 1 improved farms. I. G. McClinton.

Adelbert Griswold came down from Seattle for a visit with old friends this week.

Fan Malchau suffered a severe sprain Thursday, the result of a fall when using roller skates.

Geo. Venable Smith and Judge Cochran have moved into a suite of offices in the Aldwell Block.

Fred Foster, in the employ of the Independent Telephone Co., at Seattle, spent Sunday and Monday with his mother here.

A cash prize will be given for best dressed couple, by the Tennis Club, at the masquerade dance New Years Eve, at opera house.

PHONES
Market 8. Residence 162-3

Schott Brothers
wholesale and retail dealers in
Fresh and Salt Meats
Poultry & Vegetables

Orders by Phone or the Children receive prompt attention and satisfaction is guaranteed

West Front St., Port Angeles

Be Good, and you will be happy; happiness begets prosperity; may you have both in 1907.

Goldwater Bros.
Phone 3

Largest line Indian baskets and curios in the city at Baker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Perkins spent their Christmas vacation with relatives here.

Great variety of glass and earthenware dishes on Baker's 5c & 10c counters.

Mrs Phebe Lyster, who is Mrs. Lyster Jr., will sew by the day. Address Box 491.

Miss Ruth Fulmer is home from the State College at Pullman for the holidays.

Misses Ferguson and Gallagher came home Monday to celebrate Christmas with relatives and friends.

Miss Peterson, now a nurse in the Metropolitan hospital, Seattle, spent Christmas with her parents in this city.

After using the Mince Meat out of our 80c crocks of Heinz's Mince Meat, you have a fine Bean Pot for nothing. Try one. Seevers' Cash Store.

Lloyd and Miss McKechnie, Lyman McDonald, Chas. Fillon, Lucy Bayton, and Inez McLaughlin returned Saturday from their various colleges for the Christmas vacation.

Masquerade dance New Years eve at opera house by Tennis Club. Prizes on display in Mathewson's window. Cash prize for best dressed couple.

For chapped and cracked hands nothing is quite as good as an application of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Put it on before going to bed, use an old pair of gloves and see what a differance the morning will bring. Sold by C. E. Nailor & Co.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

We Have Moved!

and ask you all to drop in and see our new quarters, where we have the floor space and light to properly show our goods, and where we hope, by liberal, square dealing to merit a continuance of your trade during the coming year of Angeles' greatest Period of Prosperity, the year

1907

R. D. Willson Hardware Co.

See Baker for new heaters. *

Harry Dorr is home for a visit.

Miss Alice Gould arrived in the city this week.

100 useful kitchen utensils on Baker's 5c and 10c counters. *

Roy and Ora Buck are in the city for a visit with their relatives.

Clarence Gehrke came home from the U. of W. to spend Christmas.

Frank Tyrell has returned home after a short sojourn in Seattle.

Donald H. Lutz of the U. of W. is in the city visiting friends and relatives.

Misses Hypatia Dermul and Maggie and Vina McMullen were home from Seattle for Christmas.

M. J. Carrigan, F. A. Jensen, and Hugh Phelps were among the home-coming passengers Monday.

Found, two rings.—Call on C. M. Wolf at Ahlvers' Meat Market, prove property and pay for this notice.

Grady Mahaffy of the Seattle High School is spending his vacation with his parents Supt. and Mrs. Mahaffy.

We now carry in stock Heinz's Bulk Queen Olives, at 30c the pint or 60c the quart. Seevers, at The Cash Store.

Mrs. J. G. Madland, Robert and Francis, went to Seattle Friday to spend Christmas with the other children, who are employed in that city.

Ed Cochran was among those who returned home for the Christmas holiday time; he is employed in the drug business in the Couer d'Alenes.

Mr. and Mrs. D W. Craig kept open house Christmas day, dispensing good cheer to their many friends in the hospitable manner so much appreciated.

Amateur photographers find the kind of photo goods that professional photographers use at Fulmer's Studio and one who understands using them will give instructions.

Walter Thomas Mills, a noted writer on Socialism, editor of the Seattle Tribune, lectured on the subject "What is Socialism" at the opera house Wednesday evening; his address is very highly spoken of.

Some evil thinking people seem to think it was a joke when they caught a bunch of the young men who had returned home for the holidays, shaking hands with the dummy on Goldwater Bros.' peanut roaster. They were glad to be home that's all.

Bakers' store was broken into for the fourth time last week and several guns, a revolver, watch and rings taken. Entrance was effected by cutting out a window sash over an adjoining shed. Mr. Baker kept quiet about the burglary in hopes of finding some trace, but so far has not succeeded.

The Willson Hardware Co. completed its moving today, and the Times Mart will occupy their former store building Monday next. Mr. Seevers will be ready for business at his new quarters in the Aldwell Block Monday morning. The Citizens Bank will not move till the middle of January.

Miss Addie Smith celebrated her 12th birthday Sunday, December 23rd, from 3 to 5 o'clock, a very enjoyable time being had by all. After playing games all the guests went out to the dining room where a delightful little repast was served by her mother. Those present were Angeline Ritchie, Ruth Wolf, Amy Allen, Hattie Nestle, Emma Brolock, Lucille Foster, Laura Smith, Lyman Johnson, Herbert Wolf, Howard Seevers and Addie Smith.

Christmas at the Schools

With the closing of school last week for the holiday vacation, almost every room held some kind of appropriate exercises, all of which were a credit to both teachers and pupils. We were sorry not to have been able to visit all the rooms, but were glad to see out so many of the interested parents of the scholars, as it is always an encouragement to the teachers to have their efforts appreciated. The seventh grade gave a very pleasing program and also had the room decorated and a beautiful Christmas tree. Every pupil brought a present, mostly ridiculous ones, and these were labeled by the teacher, Miss McLaughlin, so that every child got a present on the tree besides a pretty card from the teacher. The children also remembered their teacher very handsomely.

The primary teachers also deserve great credit for the excellent programs they prepared and the time and patience they spent in assisting the little folks to make Christmas gifts; many of their ideas were quite new and original and delighted the parents as well as the little folks, who were so full of enthusiasm over the gifts they were making for "mamma and papa." These teacher also had pretty Christmas trees and remembered each pupil with some little gift.

FOR SALE—Young Pigs from $3.00 up. One Durham Full Calf, 3 months old One Durham Bull 1 year old, full blood. One Chester White Boar, 2 years old, regestered.
Apply to L R THOMPSON, Elwha.

E. W. MERRILL & CO.
Phone 5

A Happy New Year to All!

Beginning a
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

We want your trade, and we are going to have it, too, for the inducements we will put forth will make any housewife happy, and the man that foots the bill will be our friend.

E. W. MERRILL AND CO.
PHONE 5

A Pleasant Party

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. T. Aldwell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. FitzHenry,
Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Haswell,
Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lutz,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mathewson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Morrisey,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Payne,
Dr. and Mrs. N. K. Mead,
Mr. J. I. Kirschberg and
Mr. James Stewart,

in order to requite the numerous courtesies heretofore extended to them, invited their friends to a supper and ball at the Opera House last evening and there were present 110 of our representative citizens, including all of our leading society ladies. The hall never (since its construction sixteen years ago) appeared so attractive, was more artistically decorated or more brilliantly illuminated. The guests danced to exquisite music imported from Seattle, and were regaled with a delicious banquet (continuing all night) of choice refreshments such as our Port Angeles ladies know how to prepare so well. Each person enjoyed the company of all the rest, and all were happy.

The program consisted of twenty-eight dances—during the eight first of these, the guests were masked and draped in sheets and pillow-cases, and it was amusing to note the bewildering confusion resulting from the masks—Some lost sight of their partners and were unable to identify them until they were unmasked and saw them again, face to face. The last wish expressed by the guests when they departed at 3 a. m., was that this party, that had given them so much pleasure, would soon be repeated.

SEGUIN NOTES.

Christmas has come and gone once more and few places enjoyed it more than Seguin. First came the children's Christmas at the primary grade of the Seguin school, given by the teacher, Miss Brees, with Justice Balch as Santa Claus, who distributed a token or present to each of the pupils. Then, on Christmas Eve, all repaired to the M.E. church where a public tree was decorated, and after a literary program, the good things were passed around by Santa Knapman, and few children failed to get a box of goodies.

In taking a list of names for the above last mentioned occasion it was demonstrated that Seguin has a population of 489 people.

C. J. Farmer, the Port Angeles capitalist, was a business visitor to Seguin Wednesday last, accompanied by his genial friend, Capt. Allen.

Thomas Miller purchased ten acres of land from Mrs. A. VanAutweeps last week, paying seven hundred for same, thus showing how realty is advancing in this section.

George Sheeburn bought fifteen acres of C. J. Farmer, as did also George Brackett and Dan Cramer. That shows what we think of Seguin prairie.

J. B. Knapman took Oscar Thompson to Angeles Thursday last to be examined as to his sanity.

Stanley Stone and wife arrived from Seattle Monday to spend Christmas with friends and relatives.

The masque ball held here Christmas night was an entire success. The prizes were carried off by Ralph Jones, best dressed gent, and by Mrs. Wm. Wright, best dressed lady. Harry Duncan and Frank Duncan took the prize for best sustained character among the gents, and Miss Cora Allen was the lady winner. The music and floor were never better.

I have a few more lots in my plat of Seguin which I will sell to prospective builders. J. L. Keeler.

Hard Times Ball at Seguin Hall New Years Eve. Tickets 50c.

Skating rink open Thursday evenings.

WHAT'S
Worth doing is worth doing well. If you wish to be cured of Rheumatism, use Ballard's Snow Liniment and you will be "well cured." A positive cure for Sprains, Neuralgia, Bruises, Contracted Muscles and all the ills that flesh is heir to. A. G. M. Williams, Navasota, Texas, writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for sprained ankle and it gave the best of satisfaction. I always keep it in the house."
Sold by Mathewson's Pharmacy.

May Unalloyed Happiness and a full measure of prosperity be your lot the coming year.

HONG YOUNG & CO
LING TOY, Manager.
Phone 25.

We still have a nice line of beautiful and servicable Japanese China, and are making very low prices for the next few days

Something Good Coming

To peer into the future has an inexpressible charm for most of us, even tho we are well aware that bad and good alike are hidden there. If there were n thing but good, how eagerly every one of us would rub the mist from the window. One future, at least, holds only good—the coming year of The Delineator, the Woman's Magazine.

A few, only a few, of the pleasant things that will appear during the next twelve months in this popular magazine: "The Stelvio Biberon," by Constance Cary Harrison, a charming love story with an American girl for the heroine one of those girls who win the heart of every man they meet.

Short stories by Agnes and Egerton Castle, Morley Roberts, Sara Lindsay Coleman, J. J. Bell, and a host of others equally as popular writers.

Bliss Carmon, Clinton Scollard, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Will Carleton and Emory Pottle are a few of the poetical writers who will contribute to the popularity of this magazine.

William George Jordon, and Lida A. Churchill, these two well known writers will give from their golden treasury of thought essays each month on subjects near to the heart of every thinking man and woman who read this magazine.

Besides providing for their reader's intelligent enjoyment, the publishers have an eye to their readers' physical welfare. Doctor Anna Mary Golbraith, author of "Hygiene and Physical Culture for Woman," etc., and Doctor Thomas Dennison Wood, Professor of Hygiene and Organic Training in Leland Stanford, Junior, University, will each give their personal supervision to several articles on these most important subjects.

The Delineator is so well known as the leader in all things fashionable that we do not attempt to foretell the many excellent things in that line that are coming. Neither do we mention the Household Features nor the Children's Department, both of which will be given especial care, and to be developed along most novel lines. This is just permitting you a nibble at the store of good things The Delineator holds for 1907, which is to be the best year of this magazine.

It is a mistake to use a violent cathartic to open the bowels. A gentle movement will accomplish the same result without causing distress or serious consequences later. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are recommended. Sold by C. E. Nailor & Co.

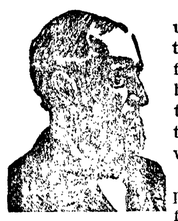
For Your New Years Dinner see F. E. POLLOW
where nothing but the best in meats goes.
Market next to Gray & Henderson's
Phone 17.

SELLING OUT.
Our Full Stock of
Monuments
IN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT COST.
ANGELES MONUMENT WORKS
WM. BARNETT, Prop.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

GREAT PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

By Joseph G. Cannon.



JOS. G. CANNON.

Attention recently has been riveted upon abuses in the transportation of the products of our farms, mines and factories. In spite of all that has been said, it is true that they are transported at half or less than half the charge demanded by carriers elsewhere in the world.

Perhaps the most serious complaints grow out of preferential freight rates allowed by the transportation companies to certain favored shippers, not because the companies desired to give them, but because great shippers demanded such concessions as a condition precedent to their patronage, and went elsewhere if their demands were refused. In my judgment most, if not all, the ills complained of and which we are seeking to remedy had their initiative in the practice of allowing discriminations in favor of certain shippers.

All policies, and I may say all legislation as well, that makes fish of one and fowl of another are un-American and destructive.

But the people of the United States, competent for self-government and never so competent as now, have always met with courage problems as they arise, and, guided by wisdom, patience and patriotism, have solved them. The problems confronting us to-day are by no means the most trying and difficult ones ever presented to the American people for solution. The achievement of our independence, the formation of the constitution, the abolition of servile labor, the preservation of the Union, the keeping of the public faith have all involved questions more difficult of solution than those we face to-day.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

By John Mitchell.

Immigration should be restricted for the protection of American labor as it is to-day. The men who are now employed in our mines and factories should be safeguarded against the new arrivals who are willing to step into their places for lower wages. This seems to me one of the important reasons for a reform in this branch of our national policy.

I believe that the educational qualification for the admission of the immigrant should be raised. He should be able to read and write his native language reasonably well. Such a restriction would give us a better class of immigrants than we get now and a class less likely to swell the ranks of too cheap labor.

Besides demanding this educational qualification, we ought to require of these immigrants that they bring money enough to transport them to whatever section of the country offers the greatest advantages to them. I believe that a man landing on our shores should be able to follow the trade that he was engaged in at home or turn his energies in any other direction that he may naturally desire. Many immigrants would adopt this course if they had enough money to wait for an opening or to pay their way to a point where they might find employment in their particular line. But so many land with just enough in their pockets to get them through the barge office that they are forced to take the first job which they can find. This is often some other man's job, and the immigrant gets it because he is willing to do the same work for lower wages.

The requirement that the immigrant bring more money with him will aid, too, in the distribution of immigrants throughout the country and prevent centralization in the vicinity of the landing points.

ON TATTLING IN SCHOOL.

By William Wesley.

THERE is little or no proper feeling in most public schools in regard to the pupils tattling on one another, nor is the problem an easy one in all is bearings. It is emphatically one in which the co-operation of the teachers is necessary, and some advice from them during school hours would do much toward shaping the characters of their boys and girls in after life respecting this thing.

Generally speaking, the rule is divided into two parts. In all ordinary circumstances do not tattle at all. But if the wrong done is a violation of the civil law, or goes deep into moral questions, it should be informed on. Ordinary mischief, as long as it does not involve the wanton destruction of property, is not the sort of thing any self-respecting child should run to a teacher with. One of the best schools I ever knew or heard of gave the tattler the punishment due to the offender for this sort of disagreeable officiousness, and let the offender go free.

But anything in the nature of stealing should be told on. Children cannot be taught respect for property rights too soon. This is also true of all real wickedness in either boys or girls. Some children are so cursed that they are moral lepers at an early age. Such offenses should be taken to the principal with promptness, before the offender can exert his evil influence further. In this parents, too, should co-operate.

Gossip and backbiting, scandal and slander, have their roots in the same motives that actuate tattlers. A community of such people would be unendurable to live in. It should not be through any school influence that our little ones would be set in this malicious and hateful class. Let every teacher, set her face in absolute opposition, by refusing to listen.

IS THE WORLD GOING CRAZY?

By Dr. Forbes Winslow.

According to the statistical figures on insanity, it can be shown that before long there will be actually more lunatics in the world than sane people. The burning problem of the day is how to prevent this increase of insanity. What is the use of wasting time and energy on education when we have before us this absorbing problem, the contemplation of an insane world, to deal with?

JUDGE GARY'S SPEECH TO THE ANARCHISTS.

The death of Judge Joseph E. Gary, who was for 43 consecutive years on the Superior Court bench in Chicago, recalls to mind the historical trial of the anarchists responsible for the Haymarket riot which occurred in May, 1886. The men were tried before Judge Gary and found guilty of murder in the first degree and it devolved on him to impose sentence.

Addressing the prisoners he spoke in part as follows:

I am quite well aware that what you have said, although addressed to me, has been said to the world, yet nothing has been said which weakens the force of the proof or the conclusions therefrom upon which the verdict is based. You are all men of intelligence and know that if the verdict stands it must be executed. The reasons why it shall stand I have already sufficiently stated in deciding the motion for a new trial. I am sorry beyond any power of expression for your unhappy condition and for the terrible events that have brought it about. I shall address to you neither reproaches nor exhortation.

What I shall say shall be said in the faint hope that a few words from a place where the people of the State of Illinois have delegated the authority to declare the penalty of a violation of their laws and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this may come to the knowledge of and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded and misguided men who have listened to your counsels and followed your advice.

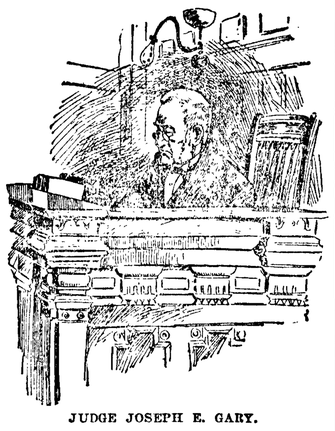
I say in the faint hope, for if men are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men and kill the police if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to preserve the peace there is little ground to hope that they will listen to any warning.

"It is not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs, who with lawless force dictate to them under penalty of peril to limb and life where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow the lawful vocations and safety for their property and their persons while obeying the law, and the law is common sense.

It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds that whoever advises murder is himself guilty of the murder that is committed pursuant to his advice, and if men band together for a forcible resistance to the execution of the law and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advice be to one man to murder another or to a numerous class to murder men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of such advice.

The people of this country love their institutions, they love their homes, they love their property. They will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protect and sustain their institutions and to punish all offenders against their laws, and those who threaten danger to civil society if the law is enforced are leading to destruction whoever may attempt to execute such threats.

The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has the full right to entertain and advocate by speech and print such opinions as suit himself and the great body of people will usually care little what he says. But if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing his opinions he puts his own life at stake. And no clamor about free speech or the evils to



JUDGE JOSEPH E. GARY.

be cured or the wrongs to be redressed will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy. The toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others and not arrogantly assume that the great majority are wrong and may rightfully be coerced by terror or removed by dynamite.

BUSY BELGIUM.

Every Creature Works There Except Sheep and Pigs.

There is more population to the square mile in Belgium than in any other part of the earth except China and some parts of India, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. There isn't an inch of ground wasted; every drop of water in the streams is utilized, and every ounce of strength and energy is applied. Everybody works in Belgium but the sheep and the pigs. Dogs and cows have to draw heavy burdens. The dogs do the churning on the farms and draw market carts loaded with vegetables to market. Sometimes they have a woman harnessed in with them, which is a little hard on the woman, but very complimentary to the dog, and it helps him to draw the load.

Mines, factories, toy gardens, beautiful villas, immense railway stations and long blocks of brick houses are mixed up like the objects in a kaleidoscope as the train rushes through busy Belgium. There is always a town in sight—long, narrow streets inclosed by high brick tenements five and six stories high, with steep roofs covered with slate, and between them are little farms, like those that you see in Japan, patches of wheat, rye or barley no bigger than the straw beds in an American garden, with little strips of potatoes or other vegetables planted between. Every inch of the soil is cultivated, even up to the ballasting on the railroad tracks. There is nothing to show where the farms divide. Hedges take up too much room and fence material is too expensive. Hillsides that are too steep for farming are planted to trees and cultivated like cabbages or turnips, because every stick of timber has a value here. The waste of an American sawmill would be worth a fortune in Belgium. Apparently the women folks do most of the farming. You scarcely ever see a man in the fields as the train hurries by. This is due to the fact that the men can get better wages in the mines and mills than they can earn on the farms.

The Lighter Side of Napoleon.

The London Tribune relates what it says is a new anecdote illustrating the lighter side of Napoleon's character. It comes from an old lady who knew the daughters of Sir Hudson Lowe. The Misses Lowe were young girls at the time of Napoleon's imprisonment at St. Helena, and were sometimes admitted to his presence, when he would chat pleasantly with them. On one or two occasions, when in a specially good humor, he drew his sword, and gallantly presenting it to one of the girls, said, "Now, young lady, is your chance; you have to kill the Corsican ogre!" He would then throw himself into position and defend himself with his walking stick. Whether from nervousness or sheer maladresse, no hit was ever made, and the great man would then smile and say, condescendingly, "Well, ladies, you can now boast that you have fenced with the great Napoleon!"

Woman Asks Leave to Talk.

Mrs. Mary Depinal, of No. 953 Fillmore street, Cincinnati, has resorted to the courts in an endeavor to talk at night. She filed suit against the Foss Schneider Brewing Company, asking for an injunction restraining the operation of the plant at night. She gives as her reason that the noise made by the operation of the plant prevents any social conversation at her house in the evening. She says she is suffering from nervous prostration as a result of her endeavors to make her neighbors hear what she says to them.

When a funeral procession passes along the street, you can usually look at the mourners, and tell who occupies the hearse.

LOVE'S REINCARNATION.

Dear heart, did we meet long ago,
And walk and talk together then?
I think that it must have been so,
If so, I wonder where or when.
Oft when you blush or smile for me,
When your eyes droop before my gaze,
For one swift breath I seem to see
Some dim, sweet scene from other days.

A gleam of gold on a stray tress
Of hair on which the sun has shone,
A loving touch, a soft caress,
Or in your voice some minor tone
Brings back to me, like the sweet chime
Of silver bells on summer air,
The memory of a by-gone time
Of life and loving otherwhere.

I know that I have loved you, dear,
E'er since I first began to be,
My heart had missed you many a year,
When, at the last, you came to me,
And then I knew that I had met
The one I sought, and by your side
I stay with nothing to regret,
Because my soul is satisfied.

The Moonshiner.

THE general opinion prevailing in the village and mountains that Dan Kirkwood was a notorious moonshiner, and got his money from the proceeds of some carefully hidden distillery, where his abundant crops of corn were converted into illicit whisky, while universal, had no positive ground to go on, except that Dan was undoubtedly a rich man, and no one knew how he got his money.

So rumor had it that not only was Dan captain and ringleader of a band of moonshiners, but that in his early days before he came to the mountains swinging along the high road one day, whistling a marching tune, that he had served his term in the penitentiary as well as the army, for breaking into a bank or burglarizing some rich man's residence. The latter tale was started by Bill Jones, a shifty eyed, lanky fellow, owner of a prosperous country store in the village, whose rancor

STRANGE JUBILATION IN HIS STERN FACE.

against Dan was due to a summary dismissal from Dan's farmhouse, when his visits to see Miriam, Dan's handsome young daughter, a slip of a girl of 15, were resented by her father with fiery indignation.

Dalton Fenwick fell into the pleasing habit of loitering away the morning hours with Miriam on the well shaded porch, while her elderly companion, Mrs. Carter, looked after culinary matters, ever dear to her heart; or in the afternoons of those bright summer days they would stroll through the forest, sit on a rock at the foot of Glen Birnie's falls and discuss matters, ethical, social and others, to the sound of the rush of the waters; or they would drive to some distant hamlet lying in the heart of a lonely valley, coming back at nightfall when the last glory of day had fallen behind the undulating ranges and faint mists veiled the peaks.

There must have been some very special cause which absorbed and occupied Dan Kirkwood those days. His horse would be saddled and brought to the door, and after a hasty breakfast he would ride off, over the same trail through the woods, coming back late in the afternoon, jaded, but with a strange jubilation in his stern face, although he said nothing as to the cause of it, or the reason for his continued absences.

That he rode far was evident from the tired walk and drooping neck of his sorrel when he got back, nor did he visit his mill or farm, the young man in charge of both coming nightly to make his report.

Miriam was surprised, then vaguely uneasy, but was too proudly devoted to her father to have any doubts concerning him or his occupation, nor would she ask any questions, as he did not volunteer to explain.

"We are going on a grand expedition to-morrow, dad. I wish you were not so busy and could go with us," Miriam said, placing a loving hand on her father's shoulder.

"I wish I could, girlie. Where are you going? I suppose Dalton will be along?"

"Oh, yes. We intend to picnic in Black Cave. Dear old Carter has gotten up a famous lunch basket. We will drive there in the four-seated trap, and Joe will come along to look after the horses."

Black Cave, half way up Black Mountain, is a singular and rather startling place to visit.

It runs back from the sharp declivity of a precipitous cliff, which is heavily timbered, and the entrance, small and narrow, is so hemmed in by shrubs and bushes it is only discernible to those who know it, while the towering granite boulder into which the cave runs is overgrown with a century-old forest growth of hemlock and pines.

The drive back would have been glorious only Miriam complained of a headache, and the horses being nettlesome and the road rough, Dalton's close attention was required to avoid any mishap.

It was growing toward dusk, but Dan Kirkwood had not returned.

Bill Jones slouched up the walk to the porch steps.

"Not home yet? I thought not. Well, I'm sorry to bring you bad news, but you've got to hear it sooner or later and I may as well tell you," he said, sitting down on the top step with an affectation of ease badly assumed, while Miriam sprang up and looked down at him with blazing eyes.

"The revenue officers have been notified. They must have arrested Kirkwood by this time. He and his gang have a still in Black Cave. They'll be caught red handed. I'm afraid Dan will have to go up. It's a penitentiary offense, you know. He has made piles of money out of it, but it's bad business to fool with the United States government. You'll be well off, even if he is in the pen."

With a hoarse cry Miriam caught up her riding whip from the hall table.

"Get out of here, you cur!" she said, pointing to the gate. "It's a lie and you know it. You are a spy and an informer. Dan will look after you when he gets back."

With a cackle intended to imply indifference Bill retreated from the steps.

"I thought you'd cut up rough. Don't like to know where Dad's money came from, do you? Guess they'll bring him home soon."

He was right there, for a squad of revenue officers rode rapidly up to the house, Dan Kirkwood in their midst.

With a low cry Miriam sprang toward him.

"Dad! Dad! It's all a mistake, I know. Tell these men you have nothing to do with it. Send them off!" she cried, her arms around his neck.

Dan's face lit up with a strange look of triumph.

"Come into the house," he said, turning to the men with an air of authority. "Officer, bring your men in, and that fellow, also," he added, pointing scornfully to Bill Jones, who had stopped when they rode up.

While they were dismounting a road cart, driven furiously, pulled up before the steps and Dalton sprang to the ground.

"I wish to speak to this gentleman on a private matter. It will take but a few moments," he said, turning to the officer in command.

"If it's got nothing to do with this business——"

"Nothing whatever."

Dalton drew Dan apart and spoke rapidly and earnestly. Dan's face, in spite of his stern self-control, showed great emotion as he wrung the young man's hand.

They were grouped in a handsome room, Dan's library.

"Gentlemen," Dan said, passing his arm around Miriam, while Mrs. Carter sobbed on a sofa. "You were informed by that cur that I made illicit whisky in Black Cave. That for years I have defrauded the government and grown rich on illicit whisky. You are mistaken. There is a gold mine of considerable extent running back in the mountains from Black Cave. I discovered it, and I've been working it for years. I have legalized my claim. How much I have made out of it is my concern. I kept my secret, not wishing to bring into these mountains a horde of gold-seekers. You may do as you please about it now. Here are my titles. I will sell out and go back to my old home with my daughter as soon as she is married."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

"POSTED GROUNDS."

An episode of the hunting season.—Indianapolis Sun.

Cautious to the Limit.

Jacks—Townley is an exceedingly cautious man, don't you think?

Johns—Cautious! Why, he wouldn't pay a compliment without getting a receipt for it.—Yonkers Statesman.

A JEW IN THE CABINET.

Oscar S. Straus to Be Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The selection of Oscar S. Straus to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor is of more than ordinary interest for the reason that he is a Jew—the first ever to be selected for a place in the official family of the President of the United States. He has been recognized as a Republican for only a few years. Under President Cleveland he was minister to Turkey and President McKinley appointed him to the same place. Even at that time he was considered a gold Democrat, but of late years he has allied himself with the Republican party.

O. S. STRAUS.

Oscar Solomon Strauss was born in 1850, son of the late Lazarus Straus, the New York importer. The boy was born in Georgia and remained there till 1865. The war ruined his father, who in that year moved to New York and established a crockery business which became a great success. Oscar graduated from Columbia University, supporting himself while at school by writing for the newspapers. Then he took up the study and practice of law. It was in 1887 that he was appointed minister to Turkey, his knowledge of international law and his natural aptitude for diplomacy making him a success in that position. It was under him that 50 schools and 550 missions were opened and amply protected. All his life he has been a deep student of history and international law and is the author of several works dealing with these subjects. He is president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, vice president of the National Civic Federation, a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of several religious and non-sectarian institutions.

Though there has never been a Jew in the cabinet, there have been five elected to the Senate. Judah P. Benjamin was the only one of these who became a leader among his colleagues. He was a sympathizer with the south in the Civil War and was Secretary of State in Jefferson Davis' cabinet. In the House of Representatives there have been about 40 Jews, of whom four are serving at the present time.

FREAKS IN ANIMAL WORLD.

Horses, Owls and Frogs Have Peculiar Natural Defects.

Unlike most animals horses have no eyebrows and hares are minus eyelids. Consequently the eyes of the latter can not be shut and a thin membraneous substance covers them when asleep. The eye of the owl is also very peculiar, seeing that it is immovably fixed in its socket and can not stir in any direction. To compensate for this seeming disadvantage it can turn its head almost completely around without moving its body.

If you were to keep a frog's mouth open many minutes it would soon die, as owing to its peculiar construction it can only breathe with the mouth closed. On the other hand, fishes are compelled to keep opening and closing their mouths in order to give their respiratory organs full play.

A curious fact about the eel is that it has less life in its head than its tail; consequently when killing an eel the fisherman smashes its tail. It also has two hearts. Snakes usually have their teeth in the head, but one variety in Africa, whose principal food is eggs, is provided with a substitute for them in its stomach.—Dundee Advertiser.

Striking Arguments.

"So you object to the whipping post in penologic reform?"

"Yes, for do we not know that it is the best beaten way which leads to perdition and that the system is more apt to lash a man into fury than to strike him favorably?"—Baltimore American.

Port Angeles Grocery Co

Phone 38

To One and All We Extend the Compliments of the Season, wishing you

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

Thanking you for your generous patronage during the past year and trusting you will favor us with a continuance thereof, which we shall endeavor to merit by courteous treatment and the best of goods.

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.

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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 28, 1906.

The Times Mart

extends the compliments of the season to all residents of Clallam County

Farewell Old Year

The old year will soon have passed into history. We part with it as with an old friend. To some it has brought much joy—to others sorrow. Yet we are reluctant to say farewell. Like a palsied man it totters as it nears the end of life's journey and goes forward toward that vast vault wherein doth lie the forms of dead dynasties and sheeted centuries swept by the remorseless hand of time to that graveyard at the entrance of which rises the imaginary tombstone upon which are inscribed these words: THE PAST. There is a sublime solemnity in the slowly moving, yet never varying, tide of years. Man has marked its course into hours, days, weeks, months, years and centuries, yet it rushes on, on, and still on, utterly unmindful of the puny marks raised to measure the tide that never tires. Dynasties have risen, flourished and decayed; cities have sprung from fertile plains and then sank beneath the desert's drifting sands; continents have reared their lofty brows above the ocean's trackless waste, only to return to the coral caverns from whence they rose; races have risen to the noon of splendor and become lost in the depths of night, but Time, patient, plodding, tireless Time, sweeps on with the same regularity as when it first issued forth, from the hollow of God's hand, to the chant of the morning stars that proclaimed Creation's dawn. And yet time is but the image of eternity, the shadow of a shoreless sea, the type of a duration for which all the pages past and all the aeons to come would not make or constitute the first faint flush of the first streak of the dawn of its second morning. "Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!" That never ending reign succeeding the crash of matter and the wreck of the worlds, suns and systems! Intelligence has achieved triumphs. It has read the stars of heaven and foretells to a second when the great, fiery sun will be hidden in partial or total eclipse; it can read the history of the creation on the rocks of nature and unfold the secrets hidden by God in Le earth; but when it attempts to grasp the significance of eternity it stands abashed and dumbfounded at its inability to comprehend an infinite plan.

We are saying "good-bye" to the old year, it is slipping away from us with all its memories, and it wakes a chord of pain in our hearts as we think that it will e'er long be a thing of the past; gone forever, with its sunshine and its shadow, its joy and its pain, its many opportunities, employed or disregarded. Gone, and we cannot call it back again, we cannot live over again one day that is past, or use again one opportunity that we have allowed to slip by us unheeded. "We shall henceforth return no more that way."—Deut. 17:13. But let us remember that there lies before us a new year; fair and spotless, as yet untouched by sin or failure, and glowing with hope and promise. Then let us go forward into the untried future fearless and dauntless, staying our hearts on the grand promise that stands firm and changeless amid all the changing scenes of time. "The Lord, he it is that doth go before thee, he will not fail thee, neither forsake thee, fear not, neither be dismayed."—Deut. 31:8. Yes, it is enough, we can go forward fearless and glad with His presence with us, His hand guiding and leading, His strength protecting, and His "welcome home" awaiting us at the journey's end. So we say "good-bye" to the old year, and enter upon the new, realizing that we are one year "nearer home," and that the hand that has led us all the days of the past will still lead us, until our feet shall stand in safety "within the pearly gates" of the New Jerusalem.

And the days are growing brighter, and longer! It will be a few weeks, however, before we will be able to notice any perceptible difference in the hours of daylight, but there is a consolation in the knowledge that they cannot by any possibility grow any shorter.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, health commissioner of New York, says: "It is almost an undisputed proposition that were all sputum from tuberculosis patients cared for and disposed of in the proper manner, tuberculosis would vanish from the face of the earth."

Ballards Horehound Syrup

Immediately relieves hoarse, croupy cough; oppressed, rattling rasping and difficult breathing. Henry C. Stearns, Druggist, Shulsburg, Wis., writes May 20, 1902: "I have been selling Ballard's Horehound Syrup for two years and have never had a preparation that has given better satisfaction. I notice that when I sell a bottle they come back for more. I can honestly recommend it." 25, 50 and $1.00.

Sold by Mathewson's Pharmacy.

SECOND CLASS WAGON ROADS

Ole Boe Believes Such Would Solve Difficulty for Ozette Ranchers.

ROYAL, WASH., Dec. 10, 1906.

A new board of county commissioners have been elected, and the actual settlers out here in the wilderness are anxious to see what the new board will do for them in the line of roads. Nothing else from the board of county commissioners will satisfy me than a good second class gravel road from Clallam to Ozette Lake. Now, some may wonder what I mean by a second class road. A second class road is laid out by a civil engineer, on the best grade that can be found, and as straight as possible; but is only wide enough for one track, except in certain places, where it is made wide enough for teams and wagons to pass each other. These wide places are generally done at the end of a cut, and at other places where it can be done cheap. When a man with team comes to one of these wide places, and sees another team coming, he must wait until the team passes.

Such a second class road would answer the purpose out here for a long time to come, and could easily be made wide enough for a double track road when necessary. The pack trail has to be kept up until we get a wagon road, but we do not need a four dollars a day man to supervise that work; not even a three dollars a day man is necessary for the work. Men who are interested in having the trail opened can do the work for the ordinary wages. The wagon road work should be supervised by a man that knows what a good road is, and understands his business; and not by a political party pet. If the road work is not done more economically and on a better plan in the future than it has been done the past four years, there will not be a good wagon road from Clallam to Ozette Lake in this century.

The largest number of the settlers in these parts have sold their homesteads to timber corporations, but those who want to make use of their homesteads as a real home for the future, should not be left without a road for the above reason. If the newly elected county commissioners are heavy tax payers, it is to their own pecuniary benefit to see that the road money is worked out in the proper way. OLE BOE.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, at whose laboratory Kodal is prepared, assure us that this remarkable digestant and corrective for the stomach conforms fully to all provsions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law. The Kodal labratory is a very large one, but if all the sufferers from indigestion and stomach troubles could know the virtues of Kodal it would be impossible for the manufacturers to keep up with the demand. Kodal is sold here by C. E. Nailor & Co.

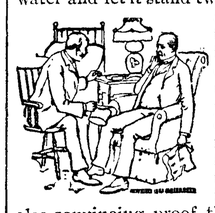
What Constitutes Success

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the trust of pure women and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, whose memory a benediction."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. Andrews Church, Sunday after Christmas. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; Evening prayer 7:30 p. m.; Friday evening 7:30. The rector will be in Seguin Sunday morning, but will return to Angeles for the evening service.

Congregational Church. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Morning worship at 11:00. Rev. Geo. N. Edwards, pastor

Morning topic, "Forward." Evening, the third of the series, "God, the Spirit"

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Services at the Chapel on Pine Hill Wednesday evening of next week at 7:30

Rev. C. E. Fulmer will preach at the Lincoln Heights M. E. church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

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.

Try our Heinz Mince Meat at 80c per crock. At Seevers' Cash Store.

THAT'S IT!!

Cough yourself into a fit of spasms and then wonder why you don't get well. If you will only try a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup your cough will be a thing of the past. It is a positive cure for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary diseases. One bottle will convince you — at your druggist, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Sold by Mathewson's Drug Store.

Lots for Sale Cheap

Lots 7 to 10, block 8, 1 to 5, 7 and 9 to 12, block 7, Syndicate Add., at $35 each.

Lots 1 to 19, and 22 to 30, block 8; all blk. 9; lots 8 to 10 and 15, block 16; all blk. 19, Union Pacific First add., at $5 each.

Lot 1, 7 to 9, 12, blk. 2, Syndicate Second add. Lots 11 and 12, and 35 to 50, block 1, 3 to 7, 21 to 25, 28 to 32, 39 to 46, 49, 50, blk. 2 of Subd. of Blks 28 and 29, Railway add., at $5 each.

Max Haller

Notice for Bids

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor at his office in Port Angeles up to the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of January 1907, for the clearing and grubbing of a Section of the F. Longesell Road, or Road No. 58. Commencing at the present graded road at the Dungeness Cemetery and ending at the county road near the School House in School Dist. No. 1.

A certified check of $50 must accompany each bid to insure entering into contract and furnishing bond.

Commissioners reserve right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board, Dec. 10th, 1906.

W. B. SMITH,
Auditor.

Date of first publication, Dec. 14, 1906.

Notice of Intention

Of Commissioners to Sell Real Estate

The Board deeming it to the best interest of the County, that they sell the following described property acquired by said county in settlement of the Clump shortage with the First National Bank of Port Angeles, to-wit: Lot one (1) in block thirty-six (36) of Norman R Smith's Subdivision of the Townsite of Port Angeles, in Clallam County, State of Washington.

The Board hereby instructs the County Auditor to advertise in three different newspapers of the county, for four consecutive weeks as provided by law, that the said Board will meet on the 8th day of January, 1907, at the hour of 2:00 p. m., for the purpose of hearing evidence and taking testimony, should any be offered, as to the propriety and advisibility of making such sale.

By order of the Board, December 11th, 1906.

[SEAL.] W. B. SMITH, Auditor.

Date of first publication Dec. 14, 1906.

Notice and Summons by Publication.

In the Superior Court of Clallam County State of Washington.

Harvey B. Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Bertha M. Smith, Defendant.

The State of Washington: To the said Bertha M. Smith, 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 7th day of November, 1906, 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 the 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 the above entitled action is to obtain an absolute divorce from you.

A. A. RICHARDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.

Date of first publication, November 16th, 1906.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive *free* booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

An enormous increase in the demand for stamp supplies nearly 800,000,000 stamps, amounting to a gain of more that ten per cent over the previous year—is pronounced "a striking indication of the wonderful growth of postal business due to the country's prosperity," says Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, in his annual report.

Arcade Restaurant

A Selected New Years Dinner will be served

To have boxes reserved for parties, I beg notice.

WM. BUELL

P. J. WILLIAMS

The Old Reliable

JEWELER

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

Epperson & Son

Contractors and Builders Cabinet Work

27 Years Experience. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Port Angeles, Washington

McCall's Magazine — and the — Olympic Leader $1.30 the year

McCalls is one of the leading fashion magazines in the country; established in 1870, it has more subscribers than any other ladies magazine published. We are clubbing it with the Olympic-Leader at $1.30 the year.

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

Filion Mill and Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Lath, Shiplap, Rustic Siding, Plain and Fancy Casing, Etc.

The Best Cedar Shingles Made.

Office and Mill on Lincoln Heights.

McKEE & LaFLOWER

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LADY ATTENDANTS

C. F. MERRITT, Manager City Offi

JAMES STEWART
Attorney at Law
Office on Front Street.
Port Angeles, Wash.

GEORGE VENABLE SMITH
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Laurel St. Port Angeles, Wash

T. J. APPLETON, M. D.
Oculist and General Practitioner
X-Ray

A. D. WILLSON
Undertaker
Embalmer
17 Years Practical Experience.
FIRST ST.
East of Laurel, Port Angeles

J. P. HAWKES
Real Estate....
Timber Lands a Specialty
Post box 176, Port Angeles Wash

H. C. MILLER

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Lists Any Property for Sale or Rent.

PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

McIvor & Swanson

BLACKSMITHS

Horseshoeing Wagons and Farm Implements Repaired.

Shop on Laurel Street, Port Angeles

ISTHMIAN CANAL

REPORT OF COMMISSION FOR YEAR IS MADE PUBLIC.

Declares Itself to Be in Position Now to Enter Upon Actual Construction Work--Sanitation Said to Be Excellent---Spanish Labor Proves Superior.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The report of the isthmian canal commission for the year ending December 1, 1906, has been made public.

The report states that during the year the first stage of canal work, that of preparation, has virtually been passed, and the commission finds itself in position to enter upon the second stage, that of actual construction of a lock canal at an elevation of 85 feet, authorized by congress in June last.

The work of sanitation throughout the canal zone has been continued with great energy during the year. The most serious problem that confronted the health department when it was organized two years ago was the elimination of yellow fever, which had been an important factor in the failure of the French company and was regarded as one of the most formidable obstacles to American success.

The isthmus is now completely free of the disease, an achievement which demonstrates the high efficiency of the health department. In combatting other diseases the health department has been scarcely less successful.

Care of Employes

Great progress has been made during the past year in providing for the welfare and comfort of the employes. The commission now has sufficient buildings to provide quarters for all the bachelor employes. There are still many married men, however, for whom no quarters are available, but upon the completion of the houses now authorized these will be provided for. There are now approximately 1,200 American women and children on the isthmus.

The efforts of the commission during the year to provide some method by which employes might obtain meals at a reasonable rate have been entirely successful.

The commission has made some progress in its efforts to provide means of amusement and recreation for its employes, but not so much as would have been the case had it not been for the continued stress of work of more vital importance.

Personnel

The force employed on the isthmus on November 1, 1906, was as follows:

In November, 1905, the commission's employes numbered approximately 17,000, and in November, 1906, the number was practically the same. Of these 12,612 were under the department of construction and engineering, 1,129 under the division of material and supplies, 2,291 under the department of government and sanitation, and 137 in the auditing and disbursing offices.

Of the 17,000 men, about 3,700 were on the gold rolls, virtually all white Americans, and 13,000 on the silver rolls, mainly aliens. This number does not include 4,000 people employed on the Panama railroad.

Laborers Employed

Another year's experience with negro laborers from nearby tropical islands and countries has convinced the commission of the impossibility of doing satisfactory work with them. The majority of them work just long enough to get money to supply their actual bodily necessities, with the result that while the commission is quartering and caring for about 25,000 men the daily effective force is many thousands less.

The experiment with laborers from Northern Spain has proved very satisfactory. Their efficiency is not only more than double that of the negroes, but they stand the climate much better. Since the first of January there have been about 900 of these at work on the canal, and of this number not one has died from disease.

Engineering Work

The engineering work of the year has been almost entirely preparatory. Owing to the delay in the decision as to the type of canal, it was impracticable to locate permanent and well-arranged dumping grounds for the disposal of waste material. The general plan of the work which has been done in the Culebra cut has been in putting the various levels in proper condition for the installation of the maximum number of steam shovels, and the construction of a system of railways on each level and a double track at the bottom, connecting with yards established along the line of the Panama railroad. While no special effort has been made to get out yardage, yxet during the fiscal year the amount of material excavated from the canal prism was 1,500,000 cubic yards, as against 742,000 cubic yards the previous fiscal year.

Inheritance Tax Case Decided

Washington, Dec. 26—The supreme court of the United States has decided the inheritance tax case of Camille Cohen and other legatees under the will of the late Mathias Colby, of New Orleans, against the tax authorities of that city. The state law providing for a tax on bequests was attacked as unconstitutional because of its retroactive features. The opinion affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Louisiana.

TO MEET COMPETITION

Northern Pacific Will Shorten Main Line by 350-Mile Cut-Off.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 24.—It is reported that the Northern Pacific will soon begin the grading of a cut-off which will leave the main line at or near Miles City and, following a course directly westward, will strike the present road not far from Helena.

This construction will involve about 350 miles of new track, but will shorten the distance between St. Paul and the coast at least 140 miles. Also it will obviate the necessity for a doublet rack, which has been under contemplation.

The invasion of its territory by the coast extension of the Milwaukee road requires the building of the proposed line in order to protect a large traffic in Montana, now enjoyed, and which would otherwise be secured by the Milwaukee.

NEBRASKA JURY CONVICTS IN LAND FRAUD CASES

Omaha, Dec. 24.—The trial in the federal district court of Bartlett Richards, president; Will G. Comstock, vice president; C. C. Jameson, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Nebraska General Land and Feeding company, controlling the 400,000 acre "Spade" ranch, and Aquilla Triplett, their agent, ended in the conviction of the four defendants on thirty-six counts of an indictment which charged conspicacy to defraud the government of public lands and subornation of perjury. The jury took two hours to consider the evidence.

The accusation against the officers of the company was that they attempted to secure title to vast tracts of land within the "Spade" ranch enclosure, in Cherry Sheridan and Box Butte counties, Nebraska, by means of fraudulent homestead entries under the Kincaid law, which permitted the homesteader to take up a section of land in the semi-arid districts Scores of witnesses swore that they filed on the lands at the solicitation of agents of the principal defendants with the understanding that they would be paid all the way from $300 to $1,000 for their claims when titles were secured and that all necessary improvements should be made by the company.

A year ago Richards and Comstock, who are counted in the millionaire class, were convicted in the federal court of fencing government land and fined $300 each and sentenced to six hours in prison each. The latter part of the sentence was served at the Omaha Club in the nominal custody of their attorney, who had been deputized for that duty by United States Marshall Matthews.

As a sequel to this episode President Roosevelt removed both the marshal and the United States district attorney, Irving L. Baxter.

CUBAN COMMISSION TO DRAFT NEW LAWS

Havana, Dec 26.—Gov. Magoon has signed the long-awaited decree appointing a commission to revise the laws of Cuba. This commission will submit to the provisional governor the draft of a new electoral law, a law defining the organization and functions of the judiciary, a civil service law, and also treat on such other subjects as may be referred to it by the provisional governor.

The commission consists of Col. E. H. Crowder, of the judge advocate general's department of the American army; Jose Miguel Gomez, secretary, and Erasmo Boudet, Francisco C. Justiz, Manuel C. Coronado, Felipe G. Sarrain, Otto Schoemrich, Miguel F. Viondi, Alfred Sais and Major Branton Winship, U. S. A.

The salaries of the members of the commission, except those in the employ of the United States government, are fixed at $100 a month. The first meeting will be held January 3. This is regarded as the first step toward holding new elections.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL CONDEMNED TO DIE

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26 —The court martial which has been trying Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and seventy-eight officers of his squadron for surrendering to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has handed in its decision.

Vice Admiral Nebogatoff, Commander Lichino of the coast squadron, Gen. Aprin, Rear Admiral Gregorieff of the coast defense ship, Admiral Snevien, and Lieut. Smirnoff, who succeeded to the command of the battleship Nicholai, were sentenced to death, but in view of extenuating circumstances and the long and otherwise blameless careers of these officers, the court will petition the emperor to commute the sentences to ten years imprisonment in a fortress. Four other officers are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment in a fortress, while the remainder are acquitted of the charges brought against them.

The trial of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and the officers of his squadron began in St. Petersburg on December 5.

Bryce British Ambassador

London, Dec. 24.—In well informed parliamentary circles Augustine Birrell, president of the board of education, is now regarded as first favorite for thep ost of chief secretary for Ireland hen James Bryce is transferred to the British embassy at Washington.

DOUBTS AUTHORITY

FORAKER TALKS ON DISCHARGE OF COLORED TROOPS.

Believes President Misconcieved Constitutional Powers When He Issued the Order---Resolution Calls for An Investigation of Circumstances.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Immediately after the senate convened yesterday, Senator Foraker's resolution looking to an investigation by the senate of the president's discharge of the three negro companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry was taken up and the senator addressed the senate in its support.

He began with the broad declaration: "That the president misconceived his constitutional powers when he discharged the troops and he also misconceived the testimony on which his action was based."

Senator Foraker said that the president's constitutional power was simply to command the army and navy as commander in chief, while to congress the constitution gave power to raise armies and to make rules and regulations for its government.

The regulations prescribed that no man could be summarily discharged without a right to be tried, and the articles of war, he argued, prescribed how these trials are to be conducted; that all punishments should be in accordance with the directions of courts martial He contended after reading at length from the articles of war that it was inconceivable that the president should be absolutely without restraint.

The president said in his message that these soldiers were guilty of mutiny and had been dicharged for that reaon. He followed this with the article of war providing that a court martial should direct the punishment. This was all to guard against the exercise of an autocratic power. Congress, to provide against excessive punishment, had limited the penalties.

When Senator Foraker concluded his remarks he received unanimous consent to modify the resolution so that it now directs the senate committee on military affairs to investigate the circumstances leading up to the discharge of the negro troops.

Senator Lodge replied briefly to Senator Foraker's speech and Senator Scott rearked that as he had read the history of the Spanish-American war the Tenth cavalry (colored) was largely responsible for the preservation of the rough riders. "If it had not been for the cavalry we might not today have the privilege of having that gallant soldier, that splendid president, in the White House," he added.

The Foraker resolution goes over without action until after the holiday recess The senate comittee on foreign relations has authorized a favorable report on the treaty extending the Red Cross regulations concerning the care of wounded soldiers on the field of battle.

At the suggestion of Senator Lodge, President Roosevelt's Panama message will be reprinted for the senate in "normal' spelling.

MAY COMPROMISE ON SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Washington, Dec. 24.—There is no doubt that systematic efforts are being made in the house of representatives to pass a compromise ship subsidy act. There is a be leif that after the holidays, when some of the members have been home and have come back fresh from their constituents there will be a majority among Republicans and much more than a majority for a compromise subsidy measure, which will go before the coutnry as an attepmt to establish steamship lines to various countries, with the assistance of liberal aid in the way of contracts for carrying mail.

The program of the house managers as outlined thus far is to limit the appropriations entirely to specicfl lines of steamships runing to ports in countries where there is a prospect of increase of American trade. Everything in the way of a general subsidy is to be swept out of sight.

There are to be no payments for mere tonnage, no donations to the shipyards of Pennsylvania and Maine, no slush funds for the creation of a fleet of irregular steamships, designed almost solely to earn subsidies, instead of dividends based on legitimate reight charges.

To this extent, the compromise which is now being put into shape by the house managers, is a distinct victory for the people of the middle west, who have for so long a time fought the subsidy meassure, because they believe it was designed for the sole benefit of a few dying shipyards on the Atlantic coast and because it would not make the cost of carrying American farm products any less.

Congressmen Go to Panama

New York, Dec. 24.—Ten conrgessmen and one senator sailed on the steamship Alianca for Colon for the purpose of making a five days inspection of the isthmus of Panama and seeing for themselves the existing conditions relative to the digging of the canal. The party consisted of Senator Flint and Congressmen McKinlay and Newlands, of California; Congressmen Fulkerson, of Missouri, Dickson, Rives McKinney and Smith, of Illinios; Howell, of Utah, and Kincaid, of Nebraska.

HIS GREETING.

Do you know why the sun is bright to-day?
Why the flowers are decked in so fair array?
Why all this wide world is so glad and gay?
My dearest is coming home!

Did you hear the mockingbird's gladsome note?
Such a world of joy from so small a throat!
A message to me his carols float—
My dearest is coming home!

Do you know why the same glad song is mine?
Why my face is reflecting God's own sunshine?
Why my being is filled with a joy divine?
My dearest is coming home!

He is coming home. From the toil and stress,
Coming to cheer all my loneliness,
And to list to the love that my lips confess,
My dearest is coming home!

He is coming home to the arms that wait,
To clasp him forever, whate'er his fate
To guard him in high or low estate!
My dearest is coming home!

FOUR men were seated upon a trader's veranda at Maduro, one of the Marshall Islands. The night was brilliantly moonlit, and the hull and spars of a little white brig that lay anchored in the lagoon about a mile distant from the trader's house stood out as clearly and distinctly as if she were but 50 yards away from where they sat.

Three of the men present were visitors—Ned Packenham, the captain; Harvey, the mate, and Denison, the supercargo of the Indiana. The fourth was the trader himself, a grizzled old wanderer of past 60.

It was long past midnight, and the old trader's numerous half-caste family had turned in to sleep some hours before. It so happened that the old man had just been talking about a stalwart son of his, who had died a few months previously, and Packenham and Denison, to whom the lad had been well known, asked the father where the body had been buried.

"In there," replied the old man, pointing to a small white-walled inclosure about a stone's throw from where we were sitting. "There's a good many graves there now. Let me see. There is Dawney, the skipper of the Maid of Samoa, and three of his crew; Peterson, the Dutchman—him that got a bullet into him for fooling around too much with a pistol in his hand and challenging natives to fight when he was drunk; two or three of my wife's relatives, who wanted to be buried in my boneyard because they thought to make me some return for keeping their families after they were dead; my boy Tom and the white woman."

"White woman?" said the mate of the brig. "Did a white woman die here?"

"I'll tell you all I know, and a very queer yarn it is, too. In those days I was the only white man here. I got on very well with the natives and was doing a big business. There were not many whaleships here then, but every ten months or so a vessel came here from Sydney, and I was making money hand over fist.

"The house in which I then lived stood farther away toward the point, in rather a clearer spot than this. You can see the place from here and also see that a house standing in such a position would be visible not only from all parts of the inside beaches of the lagoon, but from the sea as well.

"My wife—not the present one, you know—was a Bonin island half-bred Portuguese woman, and as she generally talked to me in English and had no native ways to speak of, we used to sit outside in the evenings pretty often and watch our kids and the village people dancing and otherwise amusing themselves on the beach.

"Rotau, the head chief of this lagoon, one night told us that a canoe had come from Milli, an island about three days' sail to the leeward of Waller's place, and reported that a ship had passed quite close to their island about a week before.

"After we had sat talking for awhile my wife called the children in and put them to sleep, and Ratou and I and his wives sat outside a bit longer smoking. It was a moonlight night, almost as bright as it is to-night, and the sea was as smooth as a mill pond—so smooth, in fact, that there was not even a break upon the reef, and, the trade wind having died away, there was not the sound of a leaf stirring in the palm grove.

"We had been sitting like this for about half an hour, when Nora, my wife, just as she was coming out of the door to join us, gave a cry.

"'Te Kalibuke! Look at the ship.'

"I jumped up and looked, and there, sure enough, was a big ship just showing round the point, and close in, not more than a mile away from the reef.

"For a moment I was a bit scared, remembering that there was not a breath of wind, and yet seeing her moving. Then I remembered the current, and knew that she must have run up to the land from the westward before dark perhaps, and that as soon as the breeze had died away the current, which runs about four knots, had caught her and was now moving her along. I took her to be either a Yankee or a British North American.

"Just as I had asked Rotau to get one of his women to hunt up a boat's crew he sang out: 'Listen, Ted, I hear a boat.'

"In another moment or two I heard it myself plain enough—click, clack, click, clack—and at the same time saw that the ship was heading away from the land.

"I knew the ship was right enough and could not get into any danger, the current would take her clear of the land in another hour or so, so we went to the point to see where the boat was coming.

"As soon as she was within 100 yards of the beach I hailed them to keep a bit to starboard, as there was a coral bowlder right in front of the spot they were steering for.

"'Aye, aye!' answered the man steering, and he did as I told him. In another minute or two the boat shot up on the beach, and we crowded round them.

"'Stand back, please,' says the officer, speaking in a curious, hurried kind of way, and then I saw that he had a pistol in his left hand, and that the men with him looked white and scared, and seemed to take no notice of us.

"Two of the men jumped out, and then we saw that there was another person in the boat—a woman. She was sitting on the bottom boards, lying against the stern sheets, and seemed to be either asleep or dead. The officer helping them, they lifted her up and out of the boat and carried her ashore. Then the officer turned to me, and I saw that, though he tried to speak quietly, he was in a flurry over something.

"'What's all this' I said. 'What's the matter? What have you got this pistol in your hand for, and what is the matter with this woman'

"He put the pistol out of sight pretty quick, and then, speaking so rapidly I could hardly follow him, said that the lady was the captain's wife, and she had been taken ill very suddenly, and her husband, seeing my house so close to, had determined to send her ashore, and see if anything could be done for her.

"'That's —— queer,' I said. 'Why didn't he come with her himself? Look here—I don't believe all this. How did he know, even though the house is here, that a white man lives in it And I want to have a look at the woman's face. She might be dead for all I know.'

"By this time my wife and one of Rotau's wives had gone up to the woman, and I saw that, although she wasn't dead, she looked very like it, for her eyes were closed and she seemed quite unconscious of all that was going on. She was young—about 25 or so—and was rather pretty.

"'Please take her to your house,' says the officer, 'and as soon as we have towed the ship out of danger the captain will come ashore and see you.'

"'Hold on!' says I, and I grabbed him by the arm. 'Do you mean to say you're going off in this fashion without telling me anything further? Who are you, anyway? What is the ship's name?'

"He hesitated just a second and then said: 'The Inca Prince, Capt. Broughton. But I can't stay to talk now. The captain himself will tell you about it in the morning.'

"And then, before I could stop him, he jumped back out of my reach into the boat, and the four sailors, two of whom were niggers of some sort, shoved off, and away they went again.

"Well, we carried the woman up to the house and placed her in a chair, and the moment my wife took off the woolen wrapper that covered her head and shoulders she cried out that there was blood running down her neck. And it didn't take me long to discover that the woman was dying from a bullet wound in the back of her head.

"We did all that we possibly could for the poor thing, but she never regained consciousness, and toward sunrise she died quietly. There was nothing about her clothing to show who she was, but she wore rings such as would belong to a woman of some position. That she had been murdered I could not doubt, and perhaps some day, even after all these years, the crime may come to light."

"But what became of the ship?" asked the mate of the Indiana.

"Out of sight by 8 o'clock in the morning. As soon as I saw what was the matter with the woman I knew that we need not expect to see any one from the ship back again."

"I wonder what the true story of that woman's death was?" said Packenham, thoughtfully, as he looked toward the place where she was buried.

"Heaven only knows," answered the old trader. "Whether it was a mutiny and her husband was murdered, or whether the officer who came ashore with her was the captain himself, and her husband as well, I cannot tell. Any way, I have since learned that there never was a ship named the Inca Prince. I've told the story to every ship master I've met since that night, and it was written about a good deal in the English and American newspapers. Then the affair was forgotten, and, like many another such thing, the secret may never come out."—London Chronicle.

AMERICANS BUY POOR LAND.

Colonists in Cuba Give Too Much Attention to Low Prices.

It must be remembered that there is some very poor land as well as much very good land in Cuba. In only too many cases the buyers either did not know or did not care about the quality of their purchases if only the price was low enough. Flowery prospectuses, with pictures of beautiful tropical scenes, and luscious fruits, and most extravagant statements as to the profits to be derived from the products of the few acres, were scattered broadcast, especially in the United States. Large commissions were given to canvassers and the work was merely be-

to any suggestion as to the means by which existing conditions could be improved.

He talked entertainingly and instructively of the country through which we were passing, pointing out with unerring judgment the best cane lands, others that were suitable for tobacco, and still others that were useful only for pasturage. Finally, the character of the country began to change and we came into a region where the scanty vegetation proclaimed only too clearly the poorness of the soil.

"And what," I said, "do you consider this land is good for?"

"This," he said, "so far as I know, is good only to sell to American colonists."—World To-day.

The Clock Plant.

There is a plant, a native of Borneo, which is known as the "clock plant." The name is derived from the action of the sun's rays on the leaves, which are three in number, a large one extending forward, with two small ones at the base pointing sideways. These, coming in contact with the rays of the sun, oscillate like the pendulum of a clock, the larger leaf moving upward and downward, going its full length every forty-five minutes, the smaller leaves moving toward the larger, completing the distance forward and backward every forty-five minutes, thus resembling the hour and minute hands of a clock.

Appropriate Vehicle.

Mrs. Newrich lived in an expensive and luxurious hotel. She knew that well-appointed equipages of many sorts were to be had, and proposed to show that she knew what was suitable for each occasion.

"Chawles," she said to Mr. Newrich's valet one afternoon, with great dignity. "I am going to return some calls this afternoon, and you may go to the stable and tell them to send up the best cart-de-visit they have."

A Consoling Thought.

"They say you are but the servant of the trusts," said the reproving friend.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum. "The position has its advantages. Of course, it's more agreeable to be the boss—but after all, the servant isn't the one the grand jury goes after."—Washington Star.

About the hardest thing in this world to handle is a jealous disposition.