OLYMPIC LEADER

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

THE OFFICIAL PAPER FOR THE COUNTY OF CLALLAM.

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KEEPING THE COLD ON THE OUTSIDE

Is the chief object of a blanket. Whether it fulfills its purpose depends altogether on how it is made and of what it is made.

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No shoddy in ours, so you will have no trouble in keeping warm if you sleep under a pair of them.

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TIMES CLOTHING MART

R. A. MUSKETT

NO GAME IN OLYMPICS

JUST A HIGH PLACE FROM WHICH TO VIEW CASCADES

Amusing Arguments as to Game and Scenery in Olympics Brought Out by the Game Reserve Bill.

Protests against the Humphrey Olympic Game Reserve bill have been receiving considerable attention by Seattle chamber of commerce. In reply to these, and particularly to Frank Hanford, who is interested in Iron Mountain mines, W. S. Phillips of the Pacific Sportsman addressed the chamber with the following novel argument:

"In answer to the statement of Mr. Hanford that there is neither game nor fish in the region of his mines, please put me on record as follows: In June, 1906, a party of which I was a member camped two days in one of the cabins owned by Mr. Hanford's company; members of our party jumped a cougar and fired three or four shots at him in sight of the cabin, and within a hundred feet of one of the company's prospect holes.

"We saw numerous deer along the trail and within a short distance of the mining company's claims, and saw elk with our glasses while standing within the boundary of the company's claims. We also saw several bear, while during the open season just passed numerous deer were killed close to the company's property.

"As a matter of fact the Olympic game reserve would be a standing advertisement for the Puget Sound country just as the Yellowstone Park is for Wyoming, and no man can honestly say that the money spent by tourists would not in time amount to more than a hundred times the value of the product of any mines in the Olympics.

"A most important feature of the Olympic range is the fact that from its peaks over sixty miles of the length of the Cascade range is in plain sight at one time. In addition to this immense length of horizon line there are in sight all at one time Mountains Baker, Shusken, Rainier, Adams, St. Helens, and Hood, and still more remarkable is the fact that the curve of the earth is as distinctly visible as the curve of a football.

"If Seattle men realized the opportunity and had men at the head of things who understood the publicity value of the Olympics, the city would not only work for a game reserve but for a national park. Switzerland is today kept up largely because roads have been cut and hotels built among its mountains and made it possible for people to go there and spend their money, yet Switzerland cannot compare for one minute with the Olympics.

"It strikes me that it is time for the people of Seattle, and especially its commercial bodies to make known these facts to the world and then get together and open up the Olympics to tourist travel. Is Seattle going to sit calmly down and let Mr. Hanford or anybody else keep her from deriving the commercial benefit that would undoubtedly come to Seattle through the facts as above enumerated being given publicity and seeing that the Olympics get their just dues?"

Commenting on the above, the Townsend Call says Mr. Phillips, or "El Comanche," "likes to roam the wilds, likes to sniff the mountain air, likes to kill game and beyond all—he has discovered that at the very spot where the Tubal Cain company are driving their tunnels, where they have for the last four years given employment to many men and spent thousands of dollars to open up an industry which means great things for Port Townsend and the entire Olympic peninsula—this very spot beyond all others has a charm for Mr. El Comanche. Here it is that he can view the white tipped Cascades or see the curve of old mother earth and he thinks it unbecoming men with red blood that they should even think of digging for copper and gold when they can stand on the pinnacle of Iron mountain and view the glories described in his letter.

"With all the vast Olympics scarcely scratched by the prospector's pick and even in this undeveloped state giving evidence of vast riches, the people of these counties have an interest in these mountains which no mere rantings of a lot of sentimentalists should be allowed for a moment to effect. If a fish and game preserve has to be staked off on top of all these other 'preserves' let provision be made so that the people of these counties may continue delving into the earth for its wealth rather than deprive them of what promises to be the greatest resource within their list of possessions.

"Touching the statement in this letter to the effect that deer were seen in plenty, that elk were seen through glasses, etc., the writer of this can state he spent two weeks on Iron mountain in August, and in all that time neither he nor his partner saw neither deer, elk, cougar, nor were they able to whip a single fish from the streams to replenish their larder. One flock of pheasants and one lone bear was all the life in evidence except the irrepressible whistling marmots who inhabit the hills in uncountable numbers."

The game reserve bill, as we understand it, is designed primarily to protect the fast disappearing herds of the lordly Roosevelt elk which now are only to be found in the heart of the Olympics. The high prices prevailing for their magnificent heads, and also for their teeth, will soon result in their extermination, even as the Bison has disappeared from the plains.

So far the leading herd, some two hundred in all, has been guarded by special wardens employed by the commissioners of Clallam county. It is only by a drastic measure, prohibiting all hunting within the vicinity of Mt. Olympus, that the desired result can be attained. The only danger in the bill lies in the possibility that the lines of the reserve may not be intelligently drawn. As the matter will lie in President Roosevelt's hands, it will only be necessary to

Continued on page 8.

The City Council.

At the council meeting Tuesday Councilman Ritchie created considerable surprise, and possibly some consternation, by reading Sec. 968 of Code referring to interest of city officers in city contracts and announced as member of the finance committee he would hereafter refuse to approve any bill for services rendered to city by any councilman.

After discussion as to form of bond offered by City Marshal Hopkins, same was approved.

Application of Hong, Young & Co. to explode firecrackers during the ten days of Chinese New Year, commencing February 11th, was laid over till next meeting.

Condition of piling under street in front of Gutenberg's referred to street committee.

Electric light poles ordered extended to Dr. Mead's residence on Fifth street at cost of $85.00.

Dungeness Fish Hatchery.

The sixteenth and seventeenth annual reports of the state fish commissioner and game warden are out. The hatchery at Dungeness, the report says, has done good work since 1902, and is operated all the year. The cost of operating this plant is small compared with that of other hatcheries turning out the same amount of young salmon. This is the best steel head hatchery in the state, and usually turns out a large amount of chinook and silverside fry.

The output at this hatchery for the seasons of 1905-6 was: 196,500 chinook, 2,180,000 silversides, and 1,168,250 steelheads. The cost of maintenance of plant was $2,[illegible]

THE LANGE CONCERT

GREETED BY CROWDED HOUSE OF MUSIC LOVERS

First Congregational Church Secures Fine Organ as Result of Success of Musical Venture.

"An evening of unalloyed pleasure" was the verdict of all so fortunate as to be in attendance at the Lange concert last Friday evening to listen to some of the choicest compositions of both ancient and modern masters. Prof. Wm. A. Lange certainly deserves credit to the fullest extent in the majority of the numbers of the program for their splendid execution. We have seldom heard two pianos played in such perfect unison, finesse of touch, precision and expression, as in Nos. 1, 2 and 11 of the program, rendered by Mrs. C. P. Brown and Professor Lange.

Mrs. Cushing's rendition of Gounod's beautiful composition, Ave Maria, was characterized by a delicate sweetness of tone and true feeling and only lacking in the strength and sureness of touch. That there was anything to be desired was due to the unfortunate fact that the singer was making an heroic attempt to sing when the condition of her voice forbade it. The organ part was faultlessly played by Miss Lydia Lange.

It was a disappointment not to hear Miss Anna Snyder in Heiser's popular and pretty "When Spring Climbs O'er the Mountains," with Mr. Trebus. The latter's singing of the Maid of the Rhine at this point was unfortunate, as he was not in good voice.

Under the masterly handling of Prof. Lange the fine qualities of the organ were well displayed in No. 5, "Good-bye" by Tosti. This solo was sung by Mrs. Troy and well suited her rich contralto voice.

No. 6, for two mandolins, was a pleasing change in the selections of the program, and the three L's deserve credit for their precise and pretty playing.

Mrs. Day sang "In Thy Blue Eyes," by Carl Bohm, admirably well; it is one of those old popular German songs which come from heart and go to heart.

In the rendition of the "Hungarian Rhapsody," violin, as also, and more so, in the superb playing of the preludium to the Cantata to Lord's Prayer, a coming star has appeared in the musical horison in the person of Miss Florence Elliott; while the Hungarian Rhapsody required a technical perfection, the Preludium needed the delicate feeling of professional simplicity and complete understanding. The latter two points cannot be learned, but must be natural with a good musician, and Miss Florence Elliott was up to all these requirements. She is no doubt one of the most talented young lady musicians in this city.

Mr. Daniel Gasser's "A Hundred Fathoms Deep" brought him an ovation such as is seldom heard in the opera house. Altho his voice is not sufficiently cultivated, yet it was Dan's familiar voice true and honest; he would make a good basso if he was to take time for vocal study.

The first strains on the organ to No. 12, "Cantata to Lord's Prayer," brought us to understand that it is a composition which would require an attendance to several performances before one would be able to fully realize its beauty, plainness in form, and its deep dramatic, emotional parts. In spite of Mrs. Cushing's inability to continue her soprano solo thruout, the perfect singing of the chorus and its timely setting in, helped us to understand the sincerity of this wonderful work. It stamps Mr. Lange as a great musician and composer; we could not do justice to a detailed criticism until we have heard it again and again.

The concert as a whole left us with the impression that we should like to hear the same talent again. Several of the participants were not at their best, and the interrupted cantata left a keen desire to hear it complete. It would also meet with general approval if the performers have in their repertoire an encore or two in lighter vein to give variety to the program. On the whole it must be said, however, that much honor is due to Mr. Lange and those associated with him for presenting such a high class program in so able a manner.

It is desired by the pastor and people of the Congregational church to express to the public their hearty thanks and appreciation to all who by their generous services and by their presence made the concert given under the direction of Prof. Lange on Friday night so complete a musical and financial success.

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always uniform
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A Stitch in Time

Will save nine. So will a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup always kept on hand save many a spell of sickness. A cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Whooping Cough. Mrs. S—, Hot Springs, Ark., writes: "I keep a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my medicine chest, and thank my forethot many times. It has prevented many severe spells of sickness."

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Time is here again — we are showing a Choice Line of the Season's Novelties, priced very low. Nothing could be nicer as a remembrance to an absent friend.

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Olympic Leader

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Minor Happenings of the Week

Export trade of the United States to Cuba last year exceeded all previous years.

Within two miles of Cordova, at the lower end of Eyak lake, according to a Valdez dispatch, a rich find of bornite copper has been made, and six men are now at work opening up the property

A bill has been introduced in the Montana legislature making gambling at faro, roulette and poker a question of local option. A sliding license scale graded from $6,000 down, for cities is provided.

Following the kaiser's victory at the polls last week announcement is made that Germany shortly will have in readiness five shipbuilding yards, where battleships of the largest class can be constructed.

Owing to the coal shortage in British Columbia the steamer Beckingham has brought a cargo of Japanese coal for the Treadwell mines, which formerly were supplied from Comox. The mines have been shut down for several days owing to the coal short age.

The famous springs at Karlsbad, in Bohemia, are threatened as a result of mining operations in the neighborhood. A committee appointed to examine the effect of these mining operations has declared to this effect, and geologists have now been called on for an expert opinion.

A distinctly soldier's funeral was held for Senator Alger at Detroit. The Seventh regiment of the United States infantry, from Fort Wayne, and the First regiment Michigan national guard, escorted the body to the cemetery. The Grand Army had charge of the services at the grave.

Speaker Cannon has sold his Nebraska farm of 320 acres for $24,000. The profit is $7,000 in three years.

The activity of Mount Etna in Sicily is increasing. This activity is accompanied by slight earthquake shocks

A house resolution introduced last week provides for the election by direct vote of federal judges and postmasters.

The Transmississippi Dry Farming Congress met at Denver last week. The steamer Tango Maru brings from the Orient news that the anti-dynastic rebellion in Central China is growing.

The railroad committee of the Missouri house has voted to report a 2-cent railroad passenger rate bill favorably. Governor Folk says a 2-cent fare bill will be passed and that he will sign it.

By a vote of 28 to 6 the California senate passed a resolution excluding former Congressman E. J. Livernash, a correspondent of a San Francisco evening newspaper, from the senate chamber on account of his published criticisms.

The Tango Maru brings the report that Prince Tsai Chen and the mission sent to Manchuria by China has reported to the government recommending that negotiations be undertaken with Japan and Russia at Peking for the full recovery of China's sovereign rights in Manchuria.

TEACHERS GET RATES WEST

Thirty Thousand Expected at National Association July 8 to 12.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 28.—President Nathan C. Schaefer, of the National Educational Association, has announced that the Western railroads have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip, plus the member's fee, from Chicago to Los Angeles, where the national convention of the association is to be held July 8 to 12 next President Schaefer said that all roads in this country and Canada will doubtless grant the same rate.

An attendance of 10,000 teachers is expected from the Coast states and double that number from the balance of the country.

The convention expects to accept the charter as a national organization provided by act of the last session of congress.

Not Favored By Jones

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Jones does not expect to take up his residence outside of the state of Washington. However, should the people of Eastern Washington decide to move the boundary line as suggested, he would find North Yakima and himself part of the state of Lincoln. Mr Jones expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with things as they are now, believing that the state cannot afford to be split up.

Rebate Demurrers Overruled

Minneapolis, Jan. 29 —A decision has been filed in the United States district court in Minneapolis, overruling the demurrers to the indictments in the rebate cases recently brought by the government against the Omaha, Great Northern, Wisconsin Central and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads. The cases will go to trial at the April term.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Ritzville city council has completed the purchase of a Carnegie library site.

The Lake Union skating rink, one of the largest in Seattle, has been destroyed by fire.

The instruments for the wireless telegraph station at Tatoosh were landed there last Friday by Lieutenant Commander Hayes and a party.

Curtis Hollingsworth, of Colfax; E. C. Abbott, of Kahlotu, and D. S. Thompson, of Tacoma, have been appointed railway mail clerks.

Christian Scheuerman, who came to the Coast fifty years ago, died at his home in Seattle Monday. He left Seattle property valued at half a million dollars.

Seattle is to have a large apartment house the distinguishing feature of which will be that children will be welcomed. In fact only families having children will be admitted.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Seattle, practically all the old officers, including President Edward Griggs, of Tacoma, and Secretary Victor P. Beckman, of Seattle, were reelected.

At a joint meeting of the house and senate committees on highways and bridges it was decided to recommend the passage of house bill No. 46 and senate bill No. 74, which are identical, raising the state levy for highways from ¼ to ½ mill. It is estimated that this will raise $265,000 a year.

At the request of Gov. Mead, Representative Jones has taken up with the secretary of the interior the modifying of the rules under which school lands are granted to the several public land states of the West.

A bill providing for an appropriation of $75,000 to arrange for a Pennsylvania exhibit at the Seattle exposition in 1909 has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature The bill also provides for a commission of twenty, headed by the governor.

The joint legislative committee appointed to invite the legislatures of Idaho and Oregon to appoint conference committees to take up the "open river" problem, had addressed a communication to the legislatures of both states, inviting a conference at Portland Saturday, February 9.

Two of Representative Humphrey's bills, one giving Bellingham a term of circuit court in April and October, and the other designating that Alaska appeals shall be heard in San Francisco, Portland or Seattle, have been favorably reported by the house committee.

Edward Huggins, one of the most prominent men, and the earliest pioneer of the Puget sound country to survive until recent times, a resident of Pierce county or the past 56 years, died suddenly at Tacoma last week. Mr. Huggins was a former factor of the Hudson Bay Company and came to Pierce county in 1850.

Homestead Time Extended

Washington, Jan. 26.—Persons who have made homestead entry on land in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, where the period in which they were required by law to establish residence expired after December 1, 1906, are granted, under a joint resoluition passed by the house, until May 15, 1907, in which to make such settlement. The provision also applies to soldiers' declaratory statements.

Going Some at Ormond Beach

Daytona, Fla., Jan. 26.—Edward Blakeley, with a Mercedes 60-horse power gasoline machine, won the 00-mile race for the Minneapolis international trophy. The time was 86 minutes and 10 seconds.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

Purchasing Prices.

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

Grain—Oats, $27@28 per ton; barley, $22@22½; wheat, chicken feed, $22@24; bran, $16; shorts, $18; corn, $23@$27.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $22@23; Puget Sound, $18@20; alfalfa, $13@14.50.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 35@36c.

Poultry—Live hens, 15@16c per lb; old roosters, 13c; ducks, old, 15c; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 21@22c.

Wool—Eastern Washington, 15@18c per lb; Western Washington, 20@22c; 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, $3@5 per head.

Tacoma Quotations

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

Oats—$28@29; rolled oats, $28@30

Hay, Alfalfa, Etc—Wheat hay, $19@21; timothy, $25@27; mixed, $15@21; alfalfa, $19.50@21.

Feed—Corn, $26; Wheat, $23 50@25; barley, whole grain, $22.00@23; rolled, $22 50@24; shorts, $20 00@21.00; bran, $18.00@19.00.

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

Butter—Washington creamery, 35@36c; Eastern creamery, 30c;.

Eggs—Washington ranch, 38c; Oregon, 30c; Eastern, 28c

GREAT CARGO TRADE

LUMBER SHIPMENTS BY WATER BREAK ALL RECORDS.

Total of 1,567,743,566 Feet, Which Is Nearly 50 Per Cent Larger Than In Previous Year. Mills of Washington Shipped Nearly Two Thirds of the Total.

Seattle, Jan. 26—Statistics compiled by the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal in its January number, just issued, show the largest aggregate of cargo business ever reached in the history of the timber industry. The total cargo shipments from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia ports during the year 1906 was 1,567,743,566 feet, as compared with 1,087,976,489 feet in the previous year, itself the high record up to that time. It had been expected that following years would fall short of the showing made in 1905, and the showing made last year has been correspondingly surprising. The increase shown over the preceding year is 479,767,077 feet, or almost 50 per cent.

Of the total shipmeants as shown by the Journal 1,100,600,136 feet, or 65 per cent of the aggregate of the Northwest, was shipped by the mills of Washington. Oregon followed with 387,147,700, and British Columbia 79,974,730.

Shingle Shipments Larger

The shingle shipments, by rail, present an anmoalous situation. While the total number of cars shipped out of Western Washintgon by rail during the year 1906 was exceeded to the extent of 3,300 by the number shipped in the preceding year, the actual number of shingles shipped last exceeded the showing of 1905 by 826,000,000. The 1905 total was 5,598,770,600, and that of 1906 was 6,824,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent. This is attributed to the larger cars supplied by the railroads and to the closer loading of the cars by the shippers, following the minimum-weight controversy last summer.

As in 1905, Aberdeen was the banner lumber shipping port of Washington sending out in vessels a total of 229,351,367 feet. Tacoma was next, with a total of 140,324,492 feet; Bellingham third, with 123,540,377; then Port Blakeley, 98,523,812; Everett and Mukilteo, 97,721,982; Port Gamble, 60,829,058.

Blakeley Mill Ships Most

The greatest individual mill showing is made by the Port Blakeley Mill Company which shipped all the lumber sent out from that port. Next in order of the size of their shipment come the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company with 62,532,066 feet the Puget Lumber Company at Port Gamble with 60,829,528 feet; the S. E. Slade Lumber Company Aberdeen 54,884,797 and E. K. Wood Lumber Company Bellingham 52,590,014.

The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal attributes the heavy increase in the cargo trade largely to "Eastern trade diverted coastwise on account of the car shortage that has demoralized rail trade."

Heavy Trade to San Francisco

According to the Journal San Francisco estimated that it would need a billion feet to repair the damage following the earthquake and fire of April last. The mill men of the Coast took her at her word and up to January 1 had furnished 610,755,428 feet of the requisite billion.

Hawaii took 27,6030,00 feet of lumber during the year and the Philippine islands over half that amount.

PENSION AGENCIES ARE ALL ABOLISHED

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house has voted to abolish all the pension agencies throuhout the country, eighteen in number, and centralize the payment of pensions in the city of Washington. This action was taken on the pension appropriation bill after spirited opposition on the part of those having pension agencies in their states

It is estimated that a saving of $300,000 annually would be effected by the consolidation of the pension offices, as above outlined.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying $138,000,000, in round numbers, was passed.

OPPOSED TO LAND GRANT

Alaska Delegate Saos Trusts Have Ample to Build Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Delegate Waskey, of Alaska, stirred up a commotion in the senate committee on territories by vigorously opposing a bill proposing to make a land grant to five projected railroads along Copper river. He said these grants are all in the interest of J. P. Morgan and the Guggenheims. He declared there was no warrant for land grants anyway, as there is ample capital to build the roads without government aid. All the roads projected, he said, were intended principally to reach the copper and coal fields and were not projected with a view to opening up the interior.

Bill For Governor's Residence

Olympia, Jan. 26.—Senator Ruth would build a residence in Olympa for the governor. He has ntroduced a bill in the senate appropriating $35,000 for this purpose.

TO FORM NEW STATE

Movement to Join Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho.

Spokane, Jan. 28.—The holding of a convention in Spokane in March to discuss plans for the new state of Lincoln is definitely proposed by F. H Mason and C. H. Moore, very prominent business men, who ask that the Spokane Chamber of Commerce issue a call to all commercial bodies. The plan conteplates extending the south boundary of Washington through Idaho, thus constituting the south boundary of the new state. Montana would be the east boundary, British Columbia the north boundary and the west, instead of being the Cascade mountains, would be an extension of the east boundary of California. This would leave Wenatchee and North Yakima and Elensburg in the state of Washington.

Possible opposition from Idaho to the proposed plan will be met by extending the present Idaho boundary west to meet the same parallel that now constitutes the east boundary that now constitutes the east boundary of California. Thus all that portion of the present state of Orgeon bounded on the south by Nevada would be added to Idaho. Idaho would gain more therritory that she loses and be more symmetrical.

No opposition is anticipated from Southern Idaho on the proposed basis, as it would gain such cities as Walla Walla and Pendleton. Oregon and Washington would be the only states to suffer loss of territory and opposition from the Western part of each of these states would have to be overcome by the promoters of the state of Lincoln.

BRYCE SAYS AMERICA IS BRITAINS' BEST FRIEND

Manchester, England, Jan. 28.—Mr. James Bryce, the ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Bryce were given a farewell dinner at the Reform Club here Saturday evening. Mr. Bryce, replying to a toast, referred to Great Britain's good relations with all the powers, and added:

"There is one friendship which is of special value to all of us. I refer to the United States. I am happy to think that our relations with that country never have been better. Never, indeed, do I think they have been so good as they are at this moment. The incident fresh in our memory need be referred to only for the sake of saying that the moral of it was:

" 'This is how different things are now, happily from those times when an incident like that would have been the signal for cries of defiance in the press of both countries.'

"Fortunately in both countries no one took this matter as anything but an occasion wherein we could show our trust in one another.

"Even more significant was the recent visit of Secretary Root to Canada. I hope you all read the speech of Mr. Root. I never remember any deliverance of a responsible statesman uttered in a higher or broader spirit, and nothing more calculated, by its recognition of the splendid progress of Canada and its lucid statement of the reasons for good feeling between Canada and the United States to promote friendship and good will between Canada and the United States and ourselves and the United States."

Mr. Bryce concluded his speech by emphasizing the necessity of introducing reforms of a radical nature in the house of lords. He referred also to Ireland, saying that he left that country peaceful and tranquil and deprecating the publication of false reports concerning disturbances in Ireland when he was administering the country.

Mr. Bryce reminded his hearers that they must bear in mind the past centuries of misgovernment and misunderstanding, the results of which could not be abolished in a few years, and he exhorted those present to rememter how much better things had become since Mr. Gladstone's message of peace and friendliness. He added that he was confident the Irish problem would be solved and trusted that most of those present would live to see that day.

SENATOR ALGER PASSES AWAY AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 26.—United States Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly at his home in this city at 8:45 a. m. There were practically no premonitory symptoms.

Senator Alger has long been in public life, having been secretary of war under McKinley, and previous to that in congress from Michigan. His term as senator would have expired on March 4 next.

Big Cattle Company Quits

Belle Fourche, S. D., Jan. 26.—The Franklin Cattle Company, the largest range cattle company in the West, haas sold its entire 50,000 head of cattle and will go out of business. E. H. Harriman is a member of the firm and director of the cattle company. The rapid settlement of the range by homesteaders is given by the cattle company as the principal reason for going out of business.

Value of Field Estate

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The executors fo the Marshall Field estate has filed with the probate court an nventory of the late merchants' possessions. The estate is valued at approximately $75,000,000.

DIRECT PRIMARY BILL

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGREES TO SOME CHANGES.

Second Choice Provision Among Those Elminated---Another Important Change Requires Primary Voter to Call For Party Ballot He Desires.

Olympia, Jan. 26.—Radical changes have been agreed to by the house committee on privileges and elections in its consideration of the direct primary bill framed by the Direct Primary League of the state of Washington.

In the first instance, the house committee will recommend the elimination of what is known as the second choice candidate provision, designed to secure nominations by a majority vote instead of a plurality vote.

Another important change to be recommended to the house is that voters be required to ask for party ballots at the primary election, instead of allowing them to conceal their party choice by giving them as many party ballots as there are parties represented at the primary.

The committee also proposes to make some provision for holding party conventions, the sentiment of the house being, says Chairman Strowbridge, to preserve party organization by voting party ballots and holding party conventions to ratify the choice of the primary.

To frame sections of the bill covering the points mentioned a subcommittee was appointed.

Speedy Action Promised

Now that the committee has organized and has reached a working agreement the outlook for speedy action on the direct primary bill is promising.

Representative Strowbridge, chairman of the house committee, has invited Senator Presby, chairman of the senate committee, to meet in joint conference next week early, and invitations will be extended to the advocates of a direct primsary bill in general, and the advocates of the league bill and the Ranck bill in particular, to appear before the committee and explain the provisions of their respective measures.

League Officers Asked to Appear

The officers of the Direct Primary League of the State of Washington will be requested to appear before the joint committee and outline their ideas on the subject of such legislation. This league has an organization embracing every county in the state, and the organization has the signed pledges of a large number of members of both houses to work for the bill drawn by the league in collaboration with the Civic Union of Seattle and the Workingmen's League for Clean Politics.

The Joint committee is composed of men who are advocates of direct primary legislation of some sort, and Chairman Strowbridge has begun work by harmonizing, as far as possible, the views of his committee on the subject. Every member of the two committees has expressed himself as favoring a bill that will accomplish results at the outset, and it is remarked by members of both houses that the most widely differing views are not very far apart.

ATHLETIC MEET AT PULLMAN IN MAY

Pullman, Jan. 29.—Preparations for the interscholastic contests of 1907 are now under way at the state college. The meet will be held May 10 and 11. This year, besides the Eastern Washington high schools, a number of West side high schools will be invited to participate, among which will be Seattle, Tacoma, Belilngham, Everett and Olympia institutions.

As was done last year, the state college pays the expenses of four athletes, if a relay team is sent, and one declaimer. The selections to be used in the declamation contest will be taken from a suggested list of about 100 literary productions, which will soon be sent out by the college to the invited high schools

This year the college will give a $50 to $75 cup instead of a $15 cup, as was given last year, which must be won three years successively before becoming the property of the winning school. Medals amounting to about $300 will be given at a meeting of the state college students' assembly. Each class has promised to supply a list of eighteen pennants to be awarded in various ways to the visiting high schools.

Proposed Laws for Alaska

Washington, Jan. 29.—A second set of proposed game laws for Alaska has been introduced in congress by Mr. Humphrey. They are, however, little different from the bill previously introduced. One provision instructs the governor to keep an account of the number of game animals and birds killed and to report on it each year. Mr. Humphrey has also introduced a bill similar to that of Senator Piles, giving two additional judges to the Ninth circuit.

Great Northern Appeals

St. Paul, Jan. 26.—The order enjoining the officers of the Great Northern railroad from issuing $60,000,000 worth of new stock has been appealed to the supreme court. A decision is expected about March 1.

OIL TRUST METHODS

HOW STANDARD COMPANY SUPPRESSES COMPETITION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Sends Report of Investigation of Rockefeller Organization to Congress---Effective Means for Stifling Competition.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The interstate commerce commisison has sent to congress a report of the investigation made by it under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi river, and, incidentally, the Kansas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oil company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its copmetitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued."

"No instance," the report says, "is found where any railway company has been interested in oil lands or in petroleum pronduction, and only one instance is shown where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This relates to certain officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroadt having owned stock in the Argand Refining Company, which was on their recommendation afterwards sold to the Standard Oil company, and the lubricating contract of the road was transferred to the Galena Oil company, a Standard Oil concern.

Extent of Monopoly

"The Standard Oil Company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary circumstances its margin of profit is very large. Estimates show a profit on refined oil from the Sugar Creek refinery at Kansas City of from 5 to 8 cents a gallon. A much higher profit is indicated for gasoline. The sale of refined oil from the large Standard refinery at Whiting is correspondingly protfiable.

"The evidence shows little basis for the contention that the enormous dividends of the Standard Oil Company are the legitimate result of its economies. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little leigtimate advantage over the independent refiner.

"The Standard Oil company buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company.

Value of Pipe Lines

"Possession of the pipe lines enables the Standard absolutely to control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors in a given locality shall pay. It can raise the price in one locality and obtain its own oil from another, and reverse the process when it desires to do so. Whoever controls the avenues of transportation of the raw material or of the refined product can speedily drive his competitors out of existence, and the production and distribution of petroleum is no exception to the rule."

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company," the commission says one method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held responsible if the independent oil is sold.

"It does not appear," continues the report, "that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this information or that the practice has been sanctioned by the superior officers of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from railroad employes.

Methods of Trust Arraigned

It is asserted that it is the practice of the Standard, whenever a competitor erects a storage tank to which the oil is conferred from the tank car, to reduce the price of oil in that locality to such a point as to make the business unprofitable to such competitor, while prices were maintained in other localities. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to erect its tanks at convenient points on the right of way and declined to accord this privilege to independent refiners. The commission says that it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very general in the past.

Referendum in Oklahoma

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 28—The report of the commi tee on initiative and referendum has been adopted by the constitutional convention, sitting as a committee of the whole The provision cites that 8 per cent of the voters can propose new legislation, while 15 per cent is required to propose an amendment to the state constitution. The legal minimum for exercising the second or referendum power is 5 per cent.

Bad Blood

Is the cause of all humors, eruptions, boils, pimples, scrofulous sores, eczema or salt rheum, as well as of rheumatism, catarrh and other troubles. The greatest blood remedy for all these troubles, proved by its unequaled record of cures, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

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Violet Oats

READ WHAT MRS. CHITWOOD SAYS:

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18, 1907.

The Albers Bros. Milling Co.,

Dear Sirs:—Kindly mail me one of your pastels as per your offer on enclosed coupon.

I want to say that I consider that VIOLET OATS is the very best rolled oats on the amrket, and if people only knew by actual use how good it is, they would use no other.

We use a great deal of it in my family, and I want to congratulate a local people that get out such a superrior article. Very respectively,

MRS. MARY E. CHITWOOD, Jr.,
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MULE-TEAM BORAX

With 32-page illustrated booklet, giving 1,000 uses for Borax in the Home, Farm and Dairy and a **Souvenir Picture**, 7x14 in., 10 colors free for 5c and your dealer's name. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Oakland, Cal.

"Paw, when there's a big banquet, why do they always have spoiled cheese to wind it up with?" "Because, my son, it makes you forget the earlier courses."—Chicago Tribune.

"Describe as nearly as you can," said the judge, "the assault the prisoner made on you." "It wor just a common ordinary brick, sor," replied the defendant.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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

Sleep, and how much of it the average person needs, was one of the subjects considered by the British Association at its annual meeting. The scientific men were agreed that no universal rule can be laid down; but they were also agreed that Wellington's saying, "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool," would place the author of it, if he had done nothing else, in the eight-hour class. An abundance of sleep for young people during the period of growth was urged with unanimous insistence, and the advice was reinforced by a letter from the head of a boys' school, where the breakfast hour had been changed from seven o'clock to eight, with an immediate improvement in the character of the work done.

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.

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

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

OLD Favorites

Driving Home the Cows.

Out of the clover and the blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river lane.
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows and over the hill
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy, and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in the meadow swamp,
Over his shoulder he slung his gun
And stealthily followed the footpath damp,

Across the clover and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple bloom;
And now, when the cows come back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, paisied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day brew cool and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming, one by one—

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For gloomy prisons will sometimes yawn
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to their meeting eyes,
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.
—Kate Putnam Osgood.

TYROLESE CUSTOMS.

Peculiar Manner in Which Proposals of Marriage Are Made.

There is an old custom prevailing among the Tyrolese regarding proposals of marriage. The first time a young man pays a visit as avowed lover he brings with him a bottle of wine, of which he pours out a glass and presents it to the object of his desires.

If she accepts it the whole affair is settled. Very often the girl has not yet made up her mind, and then she will take refuge in excuses so as not to drink the wine and yet not refuse it point blank, for that is considered a gross insult, proving that she has been merely trifling with the affections of her lover.

She will, for instance, maintain that the wine "looks sour" or that wine disagrees with her or that she is afraid of getting tipsy or that the priest has forbidden her to take any—in fact, she makes use of any subterfuge that presents itself at that moment.

The purport of these excuses is that she has not come to a decision and that the wine offering is premature.

This strange custom, dating very far back—according to one account, it was known as early as the ninth century—is called "bringing the wine" and is synonymous with the act of proposing.

Shy lovers, loath to make sure of their case beforehand, find it a very happy institution. Not a word need be spoken, and the girl is spared the painful "No" of civilization.

If any of the wine is spilled or the glass or bottle broken it is considered a most unhappy omen—in fact, there is a peasant's saying for an unhappy marriage, "They have spilled the wine between them."

BRIDGE WITH THREE ENDS.

Only One in United States Connects Parts of an Ohio Town.

Right in the middle of a city in Ohio one river empties into another, and so the city is divided into three parts. It is really three towns sitting "catacornered" to each other, with the waters between them. One river is the murmuring Muskingum, hurrying along between its big echoing hills, and the other is the lazy Licking, flowing quietly between green garden banks and osier fields and overhanging trees. Both of them have mills to turn. The blue Muskingum spreads out in the sun and shines like a mirror above its mill dam and then it tumbles down with a roar as it turns the mill and hurries away over the rocks as if it were angry at being caught and put at such a task. But the Licking spills itself smoothly into the Muskingum and sings happily at its work. So you see even the lazy Licking does not get past here without doing some work, for the inhabitants are very industrious. Then the rivers unite their waters and make a stream deep enough to float barges full of crockery and steamboats laden with all the things they make here, down to the Ohio and thence to the Mississippi and away to the Gulf of Mexico.

Now, when it came to building a bridge to join that city together the wise men of the place saw that it would have to be a bridge with three ends. A queer bridge that would be, indeed, for who ever heard of a bridge with more than two ends to it? There was not such a thing in the United States. But they had to have it and so they made it. And it was the only bridge of the kind in the world except one in Switzerland that is somewhat like it. To look at it one would think that each town had started to build a bridge out to the others and all three bridges had met in the middle of the river.

Each part of the bridge had four hallways, two big ones for horses and two little ones for people walking. It had a shingled roof over all the length of it and windows in the sides, so that it was a sort of house bridge. When it rained you could go out on the river and be out of the wet. Where the bridges came together there was a big room out in the middle of the river, with the twelve hallways opening into it. Can you imagine what a roomful of horses and wagons and people that was, with the people of three towns all crossing from hall to hall as they came and went in different directions? Everybody in the three parts of the city had to come out here whenever they went to any of the others. And so they all met in the room out in the middle of the river, no matter where they were coming from or where they were going to.—St. Nicholas.

A Faroe Reformer.

The people of the Faroe Islands cling to their old customs and see little good in change, says the author of "The Faroes and Iceland," but now and then one of them becomes a conservative reformer. Such was an old man of Stromo who, in his youth, had learned cabinetmaking in Copenhagen, then had been a blacksmith in New South Wales, and later a marine in the Danish navy during the Schleswig-Holstein war.

Having thus traveled far beyond the wildest dreams of his countrymen, he returned while still a comparatively young man to Stromo, and invested his savings in a home.

Conservative though he appeared to outlanders, to the islanders he was a reckless innovator. He roofed his house with slate instead of with the traditional turf, but could find none to follow his example. They shook their heads in doubt.

He argued vainly with them against the habit of throwing fish-cleanings into the brook and getting drinking water lower down. The only advice they would accept from him—and that after long hesitation—was to boil their fish-oil outdoors instead of in the living room.

But when this terrible innovator heard from a visitor that women rode bicycles in England, he was so astonished that he asserted confidently that the world could not last much longer.

Robinson Crusoe.

The second volume of "Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel De Foe, published on Aug. 20, 1879, was the first story published in England with illustrations. The illustrations consisted of a map of the world, in which the different voyages of the hero of the tale were delineated. The first volume of "Robinson Crusoe' was published in April, 1719, and became popular at once. A second edition was printed seventeen days after the first, twenty-five days later another followed, and a fourth was published on Aug. 8 of the same year. On Aug. 20 the second volume was issued under the title of "The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; being the second and last part of his life and of the strange, surprising account of his travels round three parts of the globe. Written by himself. To which is added a map of the world, in which is delineated the voyage of Robinson Crusoe."

Plants that Take Pills.

A very large and sturdy orange tree was growing in a small pot.

"If that tree," said the florist, "didn't take pills it would require a pot as big as a bathtub to grow n. But it takes pills like a hypochrondriac.

"Chemists, agricultural experts now make plant pills, pills no bigger than chestnuts, that contain sustenance for six months, a kind of tabloid food. These chemists analyze a plant's ash, and make pills of the constituent salts. The pills, inclosed in a metal cover, are buried in the earth at the plant's roots, and the salts gradually dissolve and diffuse through the metal, giving the plants day by day the sustenance that they require.

"Pills are also applied to weak, sickly plants, which they help wonderfully."

Nests Weighing Five Tons.

The largest birds' nests are to be found in Australia. The Australian jungle fowl build for nests great mounds, fifteen feet in height and 125 or 150 feet in circumference. Grass, leaves and other vegetable matter are used in the construction of the nests, which easily weigh a ton.

The Australian brush turkeys, working in colonies, build pyramidal nests even larger. One of these nests, on being removed, filled several carts, and its total weight was five tons.

When you step up to a crowd, and the man who is talking stops, that's a sign you're not wanted there.

LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA

ST. JACOBS OIL

Penetrates to the Spot Right on the dot.

Price 25c and 50c

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.

Across the Sea.—Jews all over the world are turning their eyes toward Palestine, where they hope to find a home, and are all working with that in view.—Rabbi L. Zolotkoff, Hebrew, Chicago.

Economy.—The economies of our intellectual and spiritual lives, like the economies represented in money, consist of little savings, care of the little things.—Rev. David Utter, Unitarian, Denver.

Justice.—So much has been done to make religion attractive, so much has been said concerning the mercy of God that in insisting on the gospel of love, men have forgotten the gospel of justice.—Rev. J. L. Levy, Hebrew, Pittsburg.

Suffering.—In passing through suffering there comes a splendid opportunity to know what it is to sympathize with others, and what a message of good cheer means to a heavy heart.—Rev. W. S. Swanson, United Brethren, New York City.

Reliability.—Religion should not depend on tradition. It will not do to risk eternal things on hearsay. Our religion is a religion of a book. It does not rest on unintelligible impulses and casual utterances.—Rev. R. B. Hull, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Old Age.—To men and women who have used life for the development of character and growth of the soul, old age does not betoken impotence and the cessation of all functions, but on the contrary, ushers in a season of fresh vigor and flourishment.—Rabbi H. G. Enelow, Hebrew, Louisville.

The Ruin of Nations.—Prosperity has been the ruin of nations—Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome. There is in it a bacillus that tends to overstep prudence—a blunting of fine sensibilities, a lessening of ideals, a treading under foot of eternal principles of right and justice.—Rev. G. B. Burns, Methodist, Philadelphia.

The Supreme Motive.—The supreme motive of the world is self-forgetfulness and love. When we see Jesus Christ die we know that God loves, and that the Infinite hath a heart, and that our heavenly Father, like our earthly mothers, doth suffer for His children.—Rev. N. M. Waters, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Nothing New.—As fast as developing civilization reaches any conclusion that seems to it new, it discovers it to be as old as Jesus of Nazareth. The statement may be new, the application of it may be novel, but the inherent and fundamental spirit of it is, without exception, His.—Rev. J. B. Clark, Presbyterian, Detroit.

Beauty.—The Book of Psalms is an art gallery. One psalm is the picture of a thunder storm, another is a quiet pastoral; another is a Rhigi view, and another is the painting of the holy city all alive with the gathered tribes of God. God knows that beauty is a power, and hence He uses it.—Rev. S. G. Gregg, Congregationalist, Boston.

The Spiritual Life.—By nature there is that within us which is alien to the kingdom of heaven. This we should overcome, for the life which is out of harmony with the laws of the spiritual world is a sinful life. No man can start in the kingdom until he has a new nature, with new powers—the spiritual life which is typified in Christ. The man who has that life will grow in power from month to month and year to year.—Rev. D. W. Montgomery, Congregationalist, Washington.

A New York woman committed suicide because her "hired girl" insisted on leaving. Yes, the woman might have done her own housework, but she evidently chose what she considered the lesser of two evils.

Every time a man commits a mean act he has what he considers a good excuse for it.

Damascus Being Modernized.

Damascus, whose pedigree is the longest of living cities, is losing its character. An enterprising Belgian company is cutting through it with an electric tramway and is sprinkling electric lights in its ancient streets. What is more, the motive power for these installations is derived from the harnessing of the river falls twenty-two miles off, so that no feature of the modern invasion is spared the place whence the Jew of Tarsus escaped in a basket over the wall. The British acting consul reports that three and a half miles of the tram line are already being laid. Meanwhile traffic on the Hejaz railway, which some day may reach Mecca, finds a convenient entrepot in the old-time emporium of the slow-moving caravan.

If wives are suspicious, who taught them to be? Before she is married, a girl will believe anyone who tells her a mowing machine is an airship.

It is proposed by a Chicago woman to establish in Texas a colony which shall have 1,000 women and no men. Who will do the plumbing?

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mr. Cityman—I should think you would die of ennui out here. Uncle Silas Corntassel, of Oatmealville—No, sir; chills an' fever seems to be the prevailin' ailment.—Philadephia Record.

"Is that all the work you can do in a day?" asked the discontented employer. "Well, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley, "I s'pose I could do mo' but I never was much of a hand foh showin' off."—Washington Star.

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.

More than one famous American began business life selling newspapers. That the present generation of newsboys is made of the same sort of stuff as the past generation is indicated by the action of the Newsboys' Union of Boston in raising money for a scholarship in Harvard University, to be awarded to a member of the organization. The winner of the first scholarship was announced recently, a youth of seventeen years old, who has succeeded in preparing himself for college while selling newspapers. He enters college at an age much younger than the average in the freshman class.

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

Chance for Him.

One afternoon the proprietor of an animal store said to his young clerk:

"Tom, I'm going upstairs to work on the books. If anyone comes in for a live animal let me know. You can attend to selling the stuffed animals yourself."

About half an hour later in came a gentleman with his son and asked Tom if he could show him a live monkey. To the customer's amazement the clerk ran to the foot of the stairs and yelled:

"Come down, come down, sir; you're wanted!"—Judge's Library.

How boarders abuse boarding houses!

AILING WOMEN.

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Groesbeck, Tex., says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headaches were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong and my general health better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Historic Spot Identified.

Archbishop Ryan, of California, had rebuked a priest for wearing a most disreputable looking hat.

"I would not give this hat for twenty new ones," said the priest. "It belonged to my father who fell in the rising of '48."

"Ah," was Archbishop Ryan's retort; "evidently he fell on the hat!"—Harper's Weekly.

Gas trusts would be unable to declare dividends if people didn't have money to burn.

Mistake.

First Spirit—Well, how do you like the place? I used to be a reporter when on earth and—

Second Spirit—Gosh! Then I've come to the wrong place. I thought this was heaven.—Judge.

If a boy is quiet every one wonders what he is up to, and if he is noisy, they know.

If air castles were real, some people wouldn't be satisfied.

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.

Dean Jackman of the University of Chicago is of the opinion that there is no such thing as a lazy boy. Here is where many a fond but experienced father will take direct issue with him.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

Teacher—Tommy, spell "through." Tommy—Shall I spell it according to precedent or President?

"I wonder what that Chinaman is doing up so late?" "Shirts, I suppose."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

All the world's a stage—but the majority of us sit in the gallery and throw things at the performers.—Kansas City World.

Caution.

Imitations have been placed upon the market so closely resembling Allcock's Plasters in general appearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, in general appearance only that they compare with Allcock's, for they are not only lacking in the best elements which have made Allcock's so efficient, but are often harmful in their effects. Remember that Allcock's are the original and only genuine porous plasters—the best external remedy known—and when purchasing plasters the only safe way is to always insist upon having Allcock's.

Some of the people of Guatemala want the United States to annex that country. Recent declarations from the chief magistrate indicate that the United States is not for the present at least going into the business of annexing trouble.

S. N. U. No. 6---1907

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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 VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

When your hair is gone it's gone. That's all there is to it. A little care in time would prevent its loss. :: :: :: ::

MICRO

will help to retain it by destroying the Dandruff Germ. This parasite infests the scalp in countless millions, feeding on the life juices which nourish the hair, thus leaving it without food, to perish. No wonder it shrivels up and dies.

KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM

with the aid of MICRO and nature will do the rest. There's a sensation of relief after the first application of this delicately perfumed, sensible and scientific treatment.

MICRO is entirely free from objectionable, sticky and greasy features. Descriptive illustrated booklet free. Ask your dealer.

FOR SALE BY

E. E. FISHER

A New Brand
— of —
Fine Coffee

Just Received.

Three grades—25, 35, and 40c. The cheapest high grade coffee on the market. Phone us for a trial order.

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

Notice to Creditors

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.
In the matter of the Estate of Norman Govan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have heretofore issued out of the above entitled court to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Norman Govan, deceased.

All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, with the necessary vouchers, at the offices of Trumbull & Trumbull, the attorneys for said estate, in the Aldwell Block, in the City of Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington, within one year after the date of this notice, or the same will be barred.

Dated at Port Angeles, Washington, February 1, 1907.

Ethyl M. Govan, Administratrix.

Probate Notice.

No. 378.
In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.
In the matter of the estate of Thomas V. Llewhlin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas V. Llewhlin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 26th day of January, 1907, by the Superior Court of Clallam County.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance at Forks, Clallam County, Wash., within twelve months after the date of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

Dated this the 26th day of January, 1907. JAMES M. KAY,
A. A. Richardson, Attorney. Administrator

Epperson & Son
Contractors and Builders
Cabinet Work
27 Years Experience. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Port Angeles, Washington

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

PROFITS IN DAIRYING

HIGH PRICES OF MILK PRODUCTS GIVE GOOD MARGIN

No Wonder Clallam County Dairy Farms Are Seldom for Sale and Bring High Prices.

EXPENSES.

Rent on 110 acres of land for one year	$1,200.00
Taxes on household goods and cows	46.00
Cost of harvest	150.00
Hire of one man at $35 per month	420.00
Feed purchased during year	700.00
Total	$2,516.00

RECEIPTS.

Sale of 461,817 pounds of milk at $1.258 per cwt	$5,809.84
Sale of fifty calves (two weeks old), at $5	250.00
Total	$6,509.84

The above is a statement of the net profit received from the sale of milk produced by a herd of sixty cows kept upon a Puget Sound farm during the year ending July 21, 1906, together with the revenue from the calves.

It will be seen that these results were accomplished upon a farm of 110 acres upon which an annual rental of $1,200 was paid. Had the dairy farmer owned his farm he might have increased his net profits by more than one-third. It will also be seen that, even with the $1,200 expenses for rent, each cow in the herd averaged a yearly total revenue of more than $100, with a net profit of $59.06; the farm netted a revenue of $55.09 per acre, with a profit of $32.21.

The man who operates this farm is not of a higher order of intelligence than the majority of his neighbors, but he is a man who has seen the immense opportunities of the dairy farm in this section and has gone steadily about increasing his herd until he is now in an independent position, with a fairly comfortable monthly income. And all this without a cent of capital invested in land or fixtures.

Living near a creamery he is in a position to market every day the milk produced by his herd and he is also secure in the knowledge that each month he will receive his check for the cream that he has turned in. He is under no fear that his crops, over which he has perhaps spent months, will be ruined by some devastating act of nature, nor does he fear that after he has harvested his crops he may come out at the small end of the horn from having to sell in a falling market.

His cattle always represent a valuable asset. If at any time his cows fail to produce a sufficient amount of milk he can always convert them into beef at a fair price. In fact, he is far ahead of the man who depends upon nature to produce his crops, and who is at the mercy of the elements and market conditions.

The State of Washington has more than a million people. Think of the per capita daily consumption of the milk products. In 1904, with a population of 800,000, there was manufactured only 7,500,000 pounds of butter and 536,000 pounds of cheese. An average yearly per capita consumption of about eight pounds of butter and a half pound of cheese. Think of what a vast quantity of these commodities alone must have been imported into the state to fill the demand. Since that time the yearly manufacture of butter and cheese has of course increased, but so has the population and the consequent demand. Does any farmer take any risk who goes in for the dairy farm and handles the proposition intelligently?

More than fifty per cent of the butter and cheese consumed in Washington is shipped here from eastern states. The three cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane import from outside states more than 6,000,000 pounds of butter; more than 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. These figures are given to back up the assertion that the dairy farming industry in the State of Washington is merely in its infancy. Other industries have been more attractive to the multitude of men, resulting in a market much superior to the markets of the older states. The demand has always been greater than the supply, and will so continue to be for many years to come. Much has yet to be done to bring our local dairy industry up to what it is capable of being, the best in the world.—Seattle Times.

A Stitch in Time

Will save nine. So will a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup always kept on hand save many a spell of sickness. A cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Whooping Cough. Mrs. S—, Hot Springs, Ark., writes: "I keep a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my medicine chest, and thank my forethot many times. It has prevented many severe spells of sickness."

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through 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.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

WILL HAVE TIMBER CRUISE

King County Commissioners Say Expense Will Be Very Profitable Investment and Will Establish Precedent.

King county is to be the first county in the state as well as the first in any of the northwestern states, where timber holdings are one of the greatest sources of wealth, to have as assessment which will not only be fair and just to the timber owners, but to the rest of the tax payers of the county.

The commissioners of King have decided to have the valuable timber lands, which comprise more than 250,000 acres of rich holdings by timber companies, cruised this season by experts under the direction of the county assessor. Because of the importance of having the work completed early, so that the assessor may have the figures to aid him in assessing this property next year, when the real estate assessment is made, the cruising will begin early in May. On this subject the Seattle Times says:

"Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by taxpayers who have alleged that the big timber companies have escaped their just share of taxes because assessors have been unable to estimate correctly the timber values without the aid of cruisers' reports.

"Much of the timber in this county will not be cut for almost 50 years, and it will be possible for the succeeding assessors by figuring the increase each two years and by also figuring on the parts logged off, to estimate, as nearly as possible, the actual value of these tracts.

"At present the average assessed valuation of timber land in this county is about $8 per acre. Some of the and is put as high as $30 an acre and some falls as low as $5, but the large majority of the big holdings are at $7. This is not believed in any sense to represent the real value.

"The commissioners have express- their belief that having the timber cruised would obviate to a large extent the complaints of both timber owners and other taxpayers. It is declared the county will be reimbursed for the expense of cruising within two years by the increased taxation."

The Olympic-Leader would like to see the timber lands of Clallam county cruised at an early date to the end that there might be a more just equalization of the taxes as between the large timber holder and other taxpayers. If our memory serves us right this question was a matter for consideration during the late campaign by some of the successful candidates. Isn't it about time we were hearing from you farther in regard the matter?

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam County, State of Washington, duly made in regular session on the 8th day of January, 1907, and duly entered on their minutes directing the Auditor to give notice of sale in the manner prescribed by law of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot One (1) Block Thirty-six of Norman R. Smith's Subdivision of the Townsite of Port Angeles, in Clallam County, Washington.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 16th day of February, A. D. 1907, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said date, the Sheriff of said County and State will sell the above described property.

Said sale will take place at the front door of the court house at Port Angeles, in said County and State, and will be at public auction, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated at Port Angeles, Washington, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] N. M. HAWKINS,
Auditor, Clallam County, Wash.
First publication Jany. 18th, 1907.

SUMMONS.

"In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.
J. A. Ellingson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Amelia Ellingson, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said Amelia Ellingson, Defendant. You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons to wit: within sixty days after the 12th day of January 1907, 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 attorneys at their 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, a copy of which has been filed with the Clerk of the above mentioned Court.

The above action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the above mentioned plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of incompatibility of temper.

Gilliam & Gilliam,
Attorneys for plaintiff,
311 Peop'es Saving Bank Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Notice of Settlement of Final Account.

No. 206.
In the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington.
In the matter of the estate of Ole Nordell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That Alf A. Davis, Administrator of the estate of Ole Nordell, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement to, and filed in the Superior Court of Clallam County, State of Washington, his Final Account as such Administrator; and that Saturday the 2nd day of March, 1907 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court room of our said Superior Court, in the City of Port Angeles, in said Clallam County, has been duly appointed by our said Superior Court, for the settlement of the Final Account, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said final account, and contest the same.

Witness, the Hon. Lester Still, Judge of the Superior Court, and (SEAL) the Seal of said Court affixed this 26th day of January, A. D. 1907.

E. A. FITZHENRY,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court.
A. A. Richardson, Attorney.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Cause No. 2238.
In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Clallam County.
George Nicholas, plaintiff, vs. George Johnson, defendant.

Under and by virtue of Order of Sale issued out of and under the seal of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, holding terms at Port Angeles, in and for said county, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1907, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1907, in favor of George Nicholas and against George Johnson, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-three ($823 05) and 5-100 Dollars, together with attorney's fees, interest, costs, and increased costs, and to me directed and delivered, commanding me to sell the following described property to satisfy said judgment, to-wit:

Lots No. 19 (nineteen) and 20 (twenty) in Block 131 (one hundred and thirty-one) of the Port Angeles Townsite Reserve.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That on Saturday, the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, I will sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, together with attorney's fees, interest, costs and increased costs, in all amounting to the sum of ($867.86) Eight hundred sixty-seven and 86-100 Dollars.

Said sale will take place at the front door of the court house at Port Angeles, in said county and state, and will be at public auction, for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder.

Dated at Port Angeles, Wash., this 25th day of January, A. D. 1907.

A. J. COSSER, Sheriff.

Date of first publication Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—Young Pigs from $3.00 up. One Durham Bull 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, Elwah.

THE FLAG IN HISTORY

ORIGIN OF NATIONAL EMBLEMS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Joan of Arc and the White Banner of France—The Tricolor of Holland. St. Augustine, the Missionary, Introduced Flags Into England.

The first western sovereign to adopt a flag was Clovis, king of the Franks. After his conversion to Christianity in the fifth century he took the "chape de St. Martin" as his standard. This, according to some writers, was actually part of the cloak which the saintly bishop of Tours cut in two in order to share it with a beggar at Amiens. More credible authorities, however, assert that it was the blue flag of St. Martin's abbey.

After Clovis, the Merovingian kings seem to have returned to the ancient emblems. They were content to fight under eagles, flowers, crosses or the images of saints until the time of Charlemagne, who, if an old mosaic in the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome is to be believed, reintroduced the blue flag embellished with six red roses.

The color of the French flag was changed in 1124, when Louis the Fat carried the red oriflamb of St. Denis in his struggles against the German emperor Henry V. This continued to be the official French flag down to the battle of Agincourt in 1415. In the meantime the blue flag had again made its appearance, now decorated with the fleur-de-lis instead of the roses of Charlemagne. In this form it was carried at Acre and Crecy and Poitiers, until in the fifteenth century it became the banner of France.

The first white flag in French history was the banner of the Virgin Mary borne by Joan of Arc in her heroic campaigns for the defense of the dauphin. A pure white flag was occasionally used by Francis I. in his struggles against the Emperor Charles V., but it did not become the permanent royal banner until Henry IV., the first Bourbon, ascended the throne in 1589.

The tricolor of the French revolution was a compromise. The cockades of the revolutionists were composed of two colors, the red of the Paris commune and the blue of the ancient monarchy. In the troubled times just preceding the deposition and execution of Louis XVI., Lafayette, to signify the desire of the people for a reconciliation with their king, added the Bourbon white to the cockade. The tricolor as a national emblem was adopted by the convention in 1794.

Long before this, however, the tricolor had been the national flag of Holland. The Dutch were in fact the first to use it. When the United Provinces gained their independence from Spain in the sixteenth century, according to a favorite old story which cannot be authenticated, they invited Henry of Navarre to choose their colors, and he suggested orange, blue and white. Whether he selected this combination or not, such were the colors of Holland until some time in the seventeenth century, when the orange was replaced by red. When William of Orange became king of England in 1698 he crossed the channel under the red, white and blue.

The early inhabitants of England, like those of other countries, used emblematic devices of one kind or another, that of the Saxons being a white horse. The introduction of flags into England is ascribed to the missionary St. Augustine and his followers, who after the conversion of King Ethelbert, according to the Venerable Bede, entered Canterbury in procession, chanting and bearing small banners.

Since the fourteenth century the cross of St. George has been the emblem of the British nation. Before that time it was worn on the armor by the crusaders, among whom it came to be known as the "jack." During the bloody civil wars of the fifteenth century it was practically superseded by the roses, white and red, and in 1606 by proclamation of James I. it was finally replaced by a red flag with the jack in the upper inside corner. The red standard of Great Britain did not attain its present form, however, until after the union with Ireland in 1801. By parliamentary enactment in 1801 the present union jack was brought into being by the addition of the cross of St. Patrick.

Waving flags are said to have been first brought to Spain by the Saracens. The present Spanish colors, red and yellow, came from the old shields of Castile and Aragon.

The Austrian black and yellow were the colors of the Holy Roman Empire. They were adopted, so the story goes, by Frederick Barbarossa, whose fancy was captured at a ceremony in Mainz by the black and gold flooring of the hall.

The crescent was originally the special mark of Constantinople, where for centuries it was used as a Christian symbol. There it was that the Turks first found it when they captured the city in 1453. Even today it may be found side by side with the cross on the churches in Moscow and other Russian cities, where it is used to indicate the Byzantine origin of the Russian faith.—New York Tribune.

The Audience Worse Than the Orator

John Bright was once asked how it was that Pitt made one of his finest speeches after drinking two bottles of port. John Bright was, as usual, equal to the occasion. He pointed out that verbatim reporting was unknown in those days, and he suggested that the other members of the house, on whose opinion Pitt's reputation largely depended, had probably drunk three bottles.

OLD VIOLINS.

The Best Method of Finding Out Their True Value.

Very often somebody thinks that he or she has a small fortune locked up in a fiddle case. The somebody does not know much about violins, but has heard or read that an old violin is a very valuable thing, and because grandfather happened to leave a violin, to assume duties upon the harp, somebody immediately believes that grandfather's violin is a treasure. As a matter of fact, ninety-nine times out of a hundred grandpa invested in a ten dollar fiddle and played "Suwanee River" and "Annie Laurie." When he bought it the violin was worth $10, but since then it has been depreciating in value at the rate of about 10 cents a year. From the mere fact that most of the varnish is scratched off and there are several cracks in the instrument it does not follow that it is an "old one."

If a violin is good to start with it will improve with age and good care, but, on the other hand, a poor fiddle is not benefited to any extent if it survives a century or two.

Don't judge a violin by the label inside of it. Anybody can copy an old name and date and paste it in. If all the violins bearing a Stradivarius label were his, poor old Antonius would be working yet. More than half of the cheap, worthless violins bear copies of his or some other master's label, and even some real old and good instruments have been passed off as the work of Amati, Guarneri, Magini and other famous makers.

Any one having a violin with the label of a comparatively unknown maker is likely to be the owner of a more valuable instrument than the person whose fiddle is marked "Antonius Stradivarius."

There is only one way to find out whether or not a violin is living up to its name, and that is to get the judgment of a good dealer. If he tells you that your violin is no good, but still offers to buy it, you may be quite certain that you have a good fiddle. But don't sell it. Take it to some other authority and see what he says, but don't make a bargain. You will hear from him if your violin is genuine, for the supply of valuable ones is small and great rivalry exists among dealers to secure masterpieces.

A great many people have the idea that all the very good instruments are the output of a half dozen old geniuses when the truth is that there are scores of old as well as quite modern makers whose works bring very high prices.—New York Herald.

A FEW WORDS.

Don't say abolishment, for abolition is the perfect word.

Don't say wonderment when wonder will express your meaning.

Don't say "My politics are." Politics is singular in spite of the final s.

Don't say people when you mean persons. People is a collective noun, in the singular number.

Don't say flapdoodle words, for even when properly employed your meaning will not be so clear to the reader as when you use simple words.

Don't say receipt when you mean recipe. The collector to whom you pay money gives you a receipt. A formula for the preparation of food is a recipe.

Don't say surprised when you mean astonished. You may be astonished to find Johnny stealing jam, but he is sur-

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 inted. RAY MCLAUGHLIN, Ex. Ruler
E. D. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

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

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No, 403.
Freida Jacobson plaintiff,
vs.
J. Y. C. Kellog

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. Y. C. Kellog, 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,

Freida Jacobson

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 2158 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 ninety-seven (97) in block four (4) and lots one hundred and eleven (111) and one hundred and twenty-one (121) in block six (6) all in 1st division Kellog's plat of Clallam.

That said certificate was issued on the 27th day of December 1906, for the sum of $8.52 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 & 1905; which several sums bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum from said date of payment.

You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this notice and summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication to-wit, within sixty days after the 25th day of January, 1907, 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.

Freida Jacobson, plaintiff
Wm. Ritchie, attorney for plaintiff.
Post Office address Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication January 25th 1907.

VALENTINES

We have as usual a large line of the latest in Fancy and Comic Valentines.

See our windows for the LATE FOLDING NOVELTIES in Fancy Valentines.

Prices from 5c to 3,00 each.

Small Drop Valentines

Suitable for sending in letters and distant mailing. A large and varied assortment at 10 and 15c each.

See our windows.

C. E. NAILOR & CO.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

Phone 41. **Mail Orders Are Solicited.**

Folding chairs to let at Bakers.

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

Good working horse, very quiet, for sale or trade for stock. R. A. Muskett.

"Kow Kure" is for The Cow, "Korn Kinks" is for the Family. Both for sale at Seevers Cash Store.

Mrs. S. J. Lutz entertained a number of ladies yesterday afternoon at her pleasant home on Eighth street for her guest, Mr. Lutz's mother, who is spending the winter here.

Just received, our Poultry Wire Netting. When in town come in and get estimate and prices. We are headquarters and sole agents for the Elwood Lawn Fence, also for the American Stock and Lawn Fence. Now is the time to look after your fence. Buy wire fence, it is cheaper than pickets or boards and lasts three times longer. H. Gutenberg & Co. Hdw. & Fur. Store.

Mandolin Club and Tuition.

See Miss Lyda Lange about same at the Angeles Music 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

Have you seen the

Elegant Boxes

of Fine Candies in our windows?

They are to be sold on the co-operative plan.

Goldwater Bros.

Phone 3

A full stock of all kinds of logging shoes at S. J. Lutz & Co's.

"Toasted Corn Flakes" 15c or 2 for 25c at Seevers Cash Store.

The celebrated Putnam Loggers Shoe, 14 inch top, regular $8.00 shoes, at $7.50 at S. J. Lutz & Co's.

Have you tried Brophy's "So Good" Coffee? Packed in one pound tins under the famous Reliance brand.

Men and Boys' Canvas Blanket Lined Short Coats; price $1.25.
Times Clothing Mart.

Seevers' Cash Store—just around the corner, in the new "Aldwell" Block—agents for the well known and popular Coffee "Barrington Hall."

Mrs. Delabarre and Mrs. Farmer returned from their California trip yesterday, accompanied by their other halves, who went to Seattle to meet them.

Good second-hand ranges and stoves at Bakers.

Nice line nickle plated copper kettles and boilers just in at Bakers.

Just arrived a nice assortment of linoleums and floor oil cloths, also a good assortment of Mattings which will be on sale Monday next at H. Gutenberg & Co. Hdw. & Fur. Store.

Judge J. G. McClinton met with a serious accident last Friday, falling on the icy walk on Second street, dislocating a shoulder. He suffered but little pain until yesterday evening, and is getting along finely for one of his age. We all hope to see him out again soon.

OUR TEN CENT COUNTERS

Include a fine line of Enameled Ware, Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, and Many Useful Articles. All first class goods.

Also a Fine Line of Pretty Plates, Saucers, Bowls, etc., etc. You'd be surprised to see the splendid values for 10c

Linoleums and Mattings

A good assortment of the best makes, Also Rugs, Art Squares and Carpets; see our line and get prices before buying

R. D. Willson Hardware Co.

NEW STONE BUILDING

Egg-O-See 10c the package at Seevers Cash Store.

G. M. Lauridsen returned from Seattle Monday.

C. E. Fulmer was in Seattle on business this week.

Nice line of Caps for ladies and children just in at Mrs. Phelps.

"Apitego" 10c the package at Seevers Cash Store.

"Korn Kinks" 5c the package at Seevers Cash Store.

New silks for suits and waistings at Mrs. Phelps Dry Goods Store.

Editor Wilhelm and wife of the Coast, Seattle, were in town this week.

See the Felder Shoe, a first class logger's shoe at $5.50, at S. J. Lutz & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Jensen and Miss Jensen returned from a visit to Seattle today.

Sewing by day, or at residence, upstairs, next to Goldwater Bros. Mrs. S. M. Lyster.

Good line of dining chairs at Bakers Second-hand Store. Also iron beds and spring cots.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Shields returned Saturday from Seattle for a visit of a week or two.

The latest success in "Reliance goods" is Reliance Coffee. The price is 40c at Brophy's.

Mrs. Poebe Lyster offers her household goods for sale at the Buck house, Georgiana street.

Mrs. C. E. McGill was down from Seattle this week, looking after her property interests.

Del Church has moved his electrical supply store to the room next Schott Bros.' market.

Miss Mae Shields was in Seattle last week, attending the marriage of Miss Flossie Wylde.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Phebe Lyster and Landlord Day were returning passengers Tuesday.

C. H. MacGill returned yesterday from Couer 'd Alene, where he took the remains of Mrs. Eldard for interment.

Don't fail to see Lutz & Co. if you are thinking of buying a working shoe, a big stock, low prices, and best goods.

We have special sale on in The McMillan Pants, well known all over the country. Price, $3.50. Times Clothing Mart.

Friday evening, the 15th, at 8 o'clock, the girls of the High School basket ball teams will give an exhibition game at the opera house.

D. J. O'Brien was up to Seattle last week on business connected with the coal proposition in the West End; he reports the matter to be progressing favorably.

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.

Mrs. Hugh Phelps, having sufficiently recovered from the grip, with which the entire family has been having a siege, left this morning for a visit with Mr. Phelps in Seattle.

Mrs. Will Ware has organized a young ladies sewing circle, if such it may be called, the membership including the young matrons and maids of the Congregational Church. Meetings will be held bi-weekly, and will be largely of a social nature.

Mrs. Cross entertained Tuesday afternoon, with a very nice luncheon, in honor of Mrs. W. L. Church and Miss Brophy. Covers were laid for eight, those present being Miss Brophy, Mesdames Church, Mead, Craig, Trumbull, Smith, Carusi and Cross.

The Lincoln Social given by St. Andrew's Guild, at Mrs. Morrisey's home last evening, was successful despite the heavy rain. The entertainment consisted of a program of patriotic music, and luncheon; little flags were given as souvenirs.

Miss Flossie Wylde of Dungeness and Mr. Telford Maple of Georgetown were married at the home of the latter's parents Sunday, Feb. 3rd. The honeymoon trip includes a visit with the bride's parents at Dungeness. Miss Wylde, now Mrs, Maple, was a popular clerk at the Pacific Store Co.

Miss Annie Ritchie and Elliot Sauer, two of Angeles' best and most popular young people, gave their friends the slip, and are to be married this evening at 7:30 at the Dominion Hotel, Victoria, the ceremony taking place in the presence of the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Ritchie, of Angeles, and several Victorian friends. The happy couple will return Monday and will be at home at Mrs. Williams' on Front street.

Don't Put Off

Until tomorrow what you can do today. If you are suffering from a torpid liver, or constipation, don't wait until tomorrow to get help. Buy a bottle of Herbine and get that liver working right. Promptness about sickness saves many sick spells. "Mrs. Ida Gresham, Point, Tex., writes: I used Herbine in my family for six years, and find it does all it claims to do."

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

E. W. MERRILL & CO.

Phone 5

We wish to convince you of the ***Quality of Goods*** we handle—we offer proofs—LISTEN!

2840

SACKS OF HOLLY FLOUR

sold by us last year. Every sack guaranteed.

AGAIN!

4373

POUNDS OF IVY COFFEE

was sold by us last year, a single brand of 25c coffee mind you. We sell so much of this coffee we had to put in water power to turn our mill.

E. W. MERRILL AND CO.

PHONE 5

KALE

Miss Susie Mackenheimer spent a part of last week with the Misses Elvers.

Friday, a goodly number of the neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Lewis walked in unexpectedly upon them, and "a very pleasant evening" was the verdict of all present. Music and games were the pastimes, and, at an appointed hour, refreshments were served; after which the merry-makers departed for their various homes.

Several parties have cruisers out looking up timber in our vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have returned to their own home, having been for two months with father and mother Emory. We are glad that Maggie is again able to resume her household duties.

Mrs. Histed was not well enough to attend the surprise party Friday evening.

It being difficult, with the roads in their present (and past) condition, to travel according to schedule, our mail carrier has petitioned for an extension of time.

Kaleites are racking their brains for unique characters to represent at the coming mask dance.

Mrs. Cambell and Mrs. Anderson are enjoying some of the social pleasures of Port Angeles.

Mrs. Fred Sutter went to Angeles Monday to stay a week with her sister, Mrs. Jno. Mackenheimer, who is in very poor health.

Thursday evening we have another spelling school. At the last one several brought along an extra pair of shoes to help them out. (?) Leave your fine shoes at home, friends, and bring, instead, your thinking caps.

Even from the Mountains

Ballard's Snow Liniment is praised for the good it does. A sure cure for Rheumatism and all pains. Wright W. Loving, Grand Junction, Colo., writes "I used Ballard's Snow Liniment last winter, for Rheumatism and can recommend it as the best liniment on the market. I thought, at the time I was taken down with this trouble, that it would be a week before I could get about, but on applying your Liniment several times during the night, I was about in 48 hours and well in three days."

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

SEGUIN NOTES.

Written for last week.

Water is again running in our ditches, to the great relief of those who have no wells.

Long's mill is still closed, on account of the logs being frozen.

The N. P. surveyors are in camp here. They were paid off Thursday, which, together with the Independent Telephone Co.'s crew of sixteen men, made quite a pay day for Seguin.

Foreman John Brown reports that the sidewalk to Callen's corner will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

The Independent telephone company has a large force of men here stringing a pair of metallic wires to Townsend, which, when finished will be one of the finest toll lines in the state. They are also overhauling all local lines.

— THE —

ENGVOLSEN NURSERY CO.

Proprietors Homestead Nurseries, Port Angeles, Wash.

Propagators of the finest budded and grafted fruit trees of leading varieties. A fine lot of very heavy Marshall strawberry plants that will bear fruit the first season.

Call and see us or write us your wants.

The lumber output at Hoquiam for the year 1906 was the largest in the history of that great lumbering section of the state, and reached the enormous amount of two hundred million feet. And this in face of the fact that the mills were greatly handicapped during the greater part of the year by their failure to secure transportation for their output.

J. M. MARTIN

Launches, Row Boats & Skiffs and Dories

manufactured to order. Engines installed in boats. Boats kept in stock for sale.

Port Angeles, Washington.

Krell Pianos at $410

5 per cent Discount for Cash or good paper, also sell on time payments.

We are independent dealers in Pianos, Organs and any other musical instruments and no agents for any particular manufacture.

Any Piano or Instrument you wish

to have will be furnished on short notice and at lower price than elsewhere.

Merit and Price are the two dominating factors

Why pay $150 more for a Steinway or Chickering when you can get just as good an instrument as there is for so much less.

The Celebrated

"Carpenter" Organ

is on its way to Angeles.

Headquarters for Edison Phonographs, Sheet Music, Violins, Banjos, Mandolins, Guitars.

Competent Piano and Organ Repairing and tuning at moderate price, also take orders for sheet music printing.

Goods are as represented or money refunded.

Angeles Music House

Wm. A. Lange, Manager.

Business Mens Lunch

from 12 to 2 o'clock

15c

WM. BUELL

ARCADE RESTAURANT

Pork Sausage

and Hamburg Steak

made fresh every morning, is one of our specialties. We are as careful in the selection of meat as you would be yourself.

F. E. POLLOW

where nothing but the best in meats goes.

Market next to Gray & Henderson's Phone 17.

EGGS

From Pure Bred

Black Minorcas, S. Comb Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas.

Also choice Black Minorca and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale.

W. A. LEWIS, Port Angeles Washington.

Seventh and Lincoln Streets

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

PRESERVE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

THE wholesale frauds in government lands has called from the President a recommendation that Congress amend the laws governing the national domain in several important particulars. Greater protection must be thrown about these lands in order to thwart the schemes of speculators. The aim of the government is to facilitate settlement and create homes, but some of the provisions which were intended to encourage these objects have been utilized by land grabbers to their own selfish advantage.

That these frauds may be stopped, the Secretary of the Interior must be given authority to increase the number of inspectors to see that homestead conditions are carried out in good faith, and the President further recommends the employment of mining experts whose duty it shall be to determine the nature of mineral deposits. Development of coal and iron mines is greatly impeded by the present leasing restriction, and a more liberal arrangement is suggested.

The trend of these recommendations is unmistakably in the interest of reform. The public land frauds have been a travesty on government, so easily have they been perpetrated. The President would have this vast public domain so policed that these frauds will no longer be possible and he would have the method of distribution for the encouragement of settlers so changed that the primal purpose of the government can no longer be defeated by speculators and corporations.—Toledo Blade.

HIGHER SALARIES FOR CONGRESSMEN.

THE members of the Fifty-eighth Congress who voted for the mileage grab defended their action on the ground that their salaries were so low that perquisites of this kind should not be questioned. Their argument no doubt induced many citizens to look upon the offense with indulgent eyes. The Daily News denounced the mileage grab because it was an attempt to secure money from the public treasury on false pretenses and for the direct benefit of the men who voted for it. A proposal to raise by a formal law the salaries of Congressmen hereafter to be elected is, however, to be commended. The suggestion is made by leaders in Congress that the pay of the nation's lawmakers be increased from $5,000 to $7,500 a year.

Living in Washington is expensive. A man who serves the public as a member of Congress is obliged to leave his home for a large part of each year and consequently the profits of his regular business or of his professional activities are much curtailed or are destroyed altogether. The temptations are many to accept offers of employment or business opportunities that involve a surrender of legislative independence. Salaries and wages are rising in all lines. Because of this fact capable and disinterested servants of the people in Congress are under more and more pressure to leave their positions as legislators and engage in occupations that bring larger pecuniary rewards.

Raising salaries would tend to elevate the standard of service in Congress. Therefore the extra money required for the increase would be well spent.—Chicago Daily News.

THE CHILD IS MOTHER TO THE WOMAN.

A PERIODICAL published by the students of a co-education institution has published a bitter article on the influence of the girl students in college elections. The girls are accused of being influenced by the good looks of a student, by the elegance of his clothing, or his devotion to themselves individually or collectively. Girls are more easily stampeded, they vote without reason, they do not aim at the good of their college or their class, but satisfy the whim of the moment. To these serious accusations the young women reply that the young men are mean things and that they may keep their old paper to themselves in the future.

Without attempting to decide whether or not the charges are true, it may be stated that if true they constitute a formidable argument against giving the ballot to women in elections of public officials. If the most highly educated portion of womankind is irrational and irresponsible it may be presumed that the less cultured majority will be so. There is a public danger threatened here. If it be alleged that the college students are young and will know better later it may be answered that in such matters the child is mother to the woman.—Chicago Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

THE exploitation of the domestic troubles of the Castellanes and Marlboroughs is no more catering to the appetite for scandal. Both of these were what are called "brilliant" marriages, and their sordid and humiliating end gives them international importance. The obvious lesson cannot be without profit. No one will pretend that men and women of different nationalities may not and do not marry happily; but such happy marriages are based upon a personal attachment that overcomes all ordinary differences and discards all considerations of advantage on either side. Marriages of convenience, also, may prosper between persons of one race and kindred, one bringing up. But arranged marriages between different nationalities are always hazardous. Even European fortune hunters are beginning to learn this, and it is high time for American girls to learn it. It is one thing to give a fortune for a coronet; it is quite another thing to pay for it besides by the sacrifice of honor and happiness and one's own and the world's esteem.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A POLYNESIAN JOKE.

Some of the people of the South Sea Islands are not lacking in a sense of humor. This, says the author of "My South Sea Log," generally manifests itself in some form of buffoonery. The town of Mantautu, on one of the Samoan Islands, once boasted a "town fool" named "Pulu-matau-tane-ese-Lava," "The Superlatively Handsome Bull." They were always fond of the town fool, and to this one they gave especial latitude.

One day there came to Matautu an English yacht on which were several titled gentlemen, one of whom soon became known to the natives for his extreme stinginess. He made a practice of offering not over two shillings for articles which were worth as high as fifty dollars. So the natives dubbed him "Lima Vale," "The Close-fisted."

One Sunday Lima Vale attended church at the mission, arrayed in frock coat and tall hat, although his fellow yachtsmen wore the usual white ducks of the South Seas. At the conclusion of the service, as he left the church, his lordship found his way obstructed by Pulumatau-tane-ese-Lava, who presented a striking picture. He wore the cast-off uniform of a German infantry captain, which was much too small for him. On his head was a battered "minstrel" white top-hat, lent to him by one of the yachtsmen. In his mouth was a long German pipe. His appearance caused an outburst of laughter, of which he took no notice. Striding up to his lordship, he took him by the arm, despite his energetic protests.

"You are my brother," he said in English, "and I shall now give you my name, Pulumatau-tane-ese-Lava, and I shall take yours, Lima Vale, which means the Stingy One."

Throwing an English penny amidst the laughing natives, he added, in Samoan, "Go away, good people, and enjoy yourselves with my and my brother's benevolence."

Then, despite the frantic struggles of his lordship to free himself from his tormentor, Pulumatau pulled his "brother" down to the yacht's boat and lifted him into it as if he were a child, adding insult to the injury by offering to exchange hats with him.

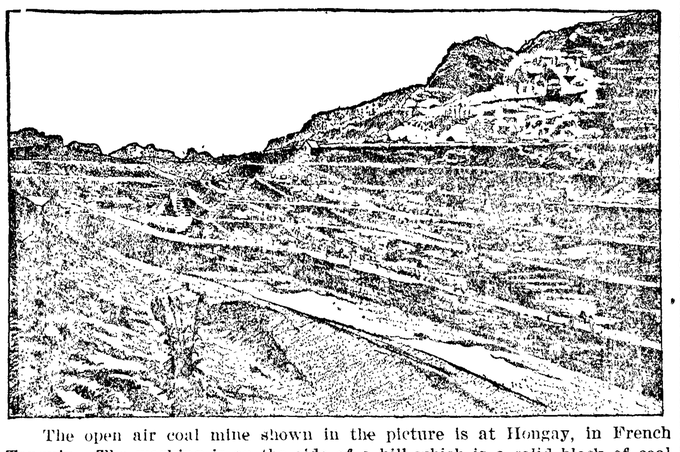
Proper Coat of Arms.

John Thomas Brady got in to-night from St. Louis. John Thomas stopped a little while in Pittsburg on his way here.

"I heard some of them guys out there talking about getting a coat-of-arms," he said. "Now, take it from me that the only right thing for most of this bunch in the way of a coat-of-arms would be a set of burglar's tools properly displayed."—Washington Correspondence.

It is generally wise, when a man attempts to jolly you, to keep your hand on your pocket book.

WORLD'S MOST CONVENIENT COAL MINE.



The open air coal mine shown in the picture is at Hongay, in French Tonquin. The working is on the side of a hill which is a solid block of coal about 200 feet in height. To get at the coal it is only necessary to remove a thin layer of schist on the surface. The coal is of an excellent quality, and about 1,000 tons are mined per day. This mine is conducted by a company of European capitalists, who employ 3,500 natives.

"ARTISTIC" ATROCITIES.

The well-furnished home is now universally regarded among people of good taste as the home from which cheap ornamentation is eliminated; where the plain and solid furniture depends on its good lines, good material and perfect construction for its beauty, and where there are no dust-collectors or useless objects. The New York Tribune records the conversation of several middle-aged ladies who were describing a less-advanced period.

"I remember some of the fearful things we used to make to 'beautify' our homes. One of the things I prepared before my marriage to make my home beautiful was a clove apple," said one. "I took a large red apple, stuck it so full of cloves that none of the apple was left visible, decorated it with a gorgeous red bow, and gave it a prominent and honored place on the chandelier of the front parlor."

"Lovely!" laughingly exclaimed a friend. "But I don't believe that for real true art it would quite come up to some of my decorations. Did any of you ever make any crystallized grasses?"

A shout of acquiescence went up from the group.

"Gathered all the weeds for miles around our place," said one, "and dipped them in alum until the whole family went around looking as if they had accidentally bitten into a green persimmon."

"Yes," said the author, "and when the process was over you hung them against the wall or put them in a vase on the mantelpiece——"

"Right next to the scoop-shovel, artistically gilded, and adorned with a winter scene, painted in oils and powdered with diamond-dust," put in the teacher.

"I used to be 'long' on photograph frames,'" said the woman physician. "I made them out of glue and coffee-berries, real triumphs of art, and I made others out of broken glass, bits of cork and pieces of broken china. I cut out oval or square pieces of pasteboard, covered them with nice, thick, sticky glue, then pressed these things into it, covered them with a board and a piece of rock, and laid them away to dry."

"They were as useless as the worsted mottoes and knitted tidies, merely dirt-catchers," said the first speaker. "No wonder that women hadn't time to take an interest in really important things. All our time was taken up in making and dusting those dreadful gimcrack things."

Long Life of the Ostrich.

Nothing is positively known as to how long an ostrich will live. Some writers claim that it will live 100 years. Ostriches which are known to have been in captivity for forty years are still breeding and producing feathers. It is the experience of Arizona farmers that among the birds having good nutritious green feed deaths seldom occur except as the result of accident. A dog or other small animal will sometimes frighten ostriches and cause them to run into the fence, which may result in a broken leg. When this happens the bird may as well be killed, as few ever recover from such an injury.

Used to Be a Drug Clerk.

Subscriber—Give me seven-double-0-seven-eight, please.

Telephone Operator—I can't do that just at present, madam; but I can give you something just as good.—Somerville Journal.

Telegraph operators do business on a sound basis even if it is on tick.

Some people seem to think that loud talk makes a sound argument.

RELIGIOUS

The Eternal Guardian.

A fire panic was averted at a recent festival meeting of 2,000 people at the Edinburgh Castle, Limestone, England, by the singing of the "Glory Song."

Canon Barker, who was preaching, gives the following account of the incident: "It was indeed a providential escape. Never in my life have I had an experience like it. I was well on with my sermon, the great congregation was as quiet as possible, when I was stopped in the middle of a sentence by a succession of explosions, which sounded just as if a squib was going off on the roof. I looked up and saw a fierce shower of long, blue sparks flashing from the ceiling. Then came smoke, curling slowly into the place, and then followed an intolerable stench of burning gutta-percha. In a flash I remembered that the Albert Hall at Nottinham was burned down the other day under exactly the same circumstances.

"I trembled for the congregation below me, for I could see their frightened faces. I heard some of the women scream, and I knew that in another moment something dreadful might happen. So I calmed the people to the best of my ability. Thank God, I was always possessed of a good fund of presence of mind. I held up my hand and said, slowly and distinctly, 'Will you all be good enough to keep your seats? If you will remain quiet it will be all right in a few minutes.' I think that put confidence into them. I saw a lot of people who had risen get back into their seats, and I saw the engineer up aloft beating at the fire. But the sparks were still falling among the people, and the smoke was choking. The sparks were of a steely blue and quite a foot long. They kept going off like fireworks.

"It was a stroke of genius on the part of some gentleman who started the 'Glory Song.' Of course, all the lights at the burning end of the building were cut off, and that fact alone was disquieting to the crowd. But they all behaved nobly—the men pacifying the women and the women quieting the children. In ten minutes or so all danger was at an end." Surely this was God's power working through His servants.

Heroism at Home.

How useless our lives seem to us sometimes! How we long for an opportunity to perform some great action. We become tired of the routine of home life, and imagine we would be far happier in other scenes. We forget that the world bestows no titles as noble as father, mother, sister, or brother. In the sacred precincts of home we have many chances of heroism. The daily acts of self-denial for the good of a loved one, the gentle word of soothing for another's trouble, the care of the sick, may all seem as nothing; yet who can tell the good they may accomplish? Our slightest word may have an influence over another for good or evil. We are daily sowing the seed which will bring forth some sort of harvest. Well will it be for us if the harvest be one we will be proud to garner. If someone in that dear home can look back in after years, and as he tenderly utters our name, say, "Her words and example prepared me for a life of usefulness; to her I owe my present happiness," we may well say, "I have not lived in vain."

Precious Gifts from God.

We are God's children, and to us our Father divides His gracious and glorious gifts. To all of us He gives this earth, with its daily miracle of beauty and power; to all of us the sunrise and sunset, the flower and the dew of heaven, the mountains and rivers, the sky and fields. And to you, many special and precious gifts; the golden hours of youth, the inestimable gem of time; to many of you rank and wealth, strength of arm, advantage of position, power of mind. These are God's talents; the inheritance He divides among us at our birth. He gives them to us—for what purpose? To bury, or hide, or squander them in self-seeking, in self-indulgence, for self-glory? Nay, not so! They are His, not ours; given, not earned; nay, rather lent, not given—lent us for His service, to be used for His glory with industry, with love.—F. W. Farrar.

"Behind the Clouds."

When we are bowed down with grief and care, when it seems as if there were "no use trying," when everything is black, we may well think of the words of an old colored mammy, who, after listening to a speech of Frederick Douglass, in which he pictured in disheartening terms the outlook for the negro, rose and said solemnly, "Frederick, is God dead?" If you and I, at times, act as if we thought He were, then by just so much are we marring the fair page of our Christian strivings. Look up, "Behind the clouds is the sun still shining." How can it be otherwise when God reigns and is in his heavens!—Eleanor Root.

The Workings of Faith.

The first effect of faith in Christ is the springing up of love in the heart of him who believes. This love does not lie hidden, but is revealed in the life. It shows itself in love for God; but there is no love for God which does not also make the heart warm toward man. And this love is not a mere beautiful sentiment, glowing like a radiant vision in the soul, but fading the moment we meet our brothers in actual life; it is a love that becomes the very mainspring of all action, the burning heart of all ambition. It is a love that makes us pitiful toward all human infirmity, helpful toward human need, patient under unkindness and injury.

The Best We Know.

Be to the best thou knowest ever true,
Is all the creed.
Then, be thy talisman of rosy hue,
Or fenced with thorns, that, wearing, thou must bleed,
Or gentle pledge of love's prophetic view,
The faithful steps it will securely lead.
Happy are they who reach that distant shore,
And bathe in heavenly day;
Happiest are those who high the banner bore,
To marshal others on the way,
Or waited for them, fainting and way-worn,
By burdens overborne.
—Margaret Fuller.

Small Things.

Living to Christ in small things, and living for Christ every day, is the secret of large fruitfulness. A peach tree or an orange does not leap into a bounty of fruit by one spasmodic effort; an orchard does not ripen under a single day's sunshine. Every raindrop, every sunbeam, every inch of subsoil, does its part. A faithful Christian is a growth. To finish a godly character by a mere religion of Sundays, and sermons, and special seasons, is impossible. One may be converted in an instant, but he must grow by the year.

CLOSE CALL FOR CLANCY.

Skee-Runner Has Desperate but Victorious Fight with Wolves.

Clancy backed up against a tall fir, kicked off his skees and stood ready for them, says Charles Frederick Holder in McClure's. In a moment they saw him, stopped and separated twenty feet, as though to attack him on the side and rear. Taking careful aim at a gray wolf as it came to him, Clancy fired directly in its face, dropping it; he whirled to fire at the one to his left, when the third sprang upon him. A flash and howl told that the second animal was wounded; with a powerful kick he caught the third between the fore legs and sent it flying backward. For a moment the two beasts were staggered. He tried to fire again, but found that he dropped the revolver. In a frenzy he seized the dead wolf and flung it at the others as they came on. He struck one a fierce blow under the jaw with his boot and made a slashing cut with his long knife, at which one of the wolves sprang around behind him. At this he unslung the child, and, holding it high in the air with one hand, attempted to toss it into the low, shell-like branches of the tree. But as he held it aloft the wounded wolf sprang upon him, sprang and met the long blade that sank into its throat.

The force of the rush threw the man down and away from the tree. Dropping the bag into the soft snow, he seized his long skee that he had thrust upward in the snow and waited. The white wolf, the specter of its kind, ran back and came at him with many false starts, then with a yelp dashed straight on. Clancy intended to use the skee as a club, but the thought suddenly found lodgment in his benumbed brain that if this broke he was lost, so he dropped it and sprang to meet the brute, with a maddened cry—gr-r-r-r-r—in his throat. The wolf's mouth was open, and with a movement like the flash of light he grasped the lower jaw, back of the sharp canines, bent it down with his giant strength, at the same time gripped the throat with his left hand, and the two rolled in the snow from which came horrible cries, growls, imprecations, the sounds that go with enforced strangulation, and despair of man or beast. Not for a moment did the desperate man release his grip; the huge, doglike beast tore ridges in his face with its foreclaws, while the man-beast, bearing it down, in turn tried to fasten his teeth upon the animal's throat. Slowly and surely he choked it, not releasing his hold until the brute was almost stiff.

"Writing Up" the Neighbors.

While more than one author of the day is finding himself persona non grata with people and comumnities which he has portrayed—possibly with too unsparing a hand—an old question arises. How far has the literary artist a right to put his fellow beings down in printer's ink?

The question, of course, really sifts down to the matter of persons, and concerns the novelist alone. An infinity of human material lies around him, and unless Othello is to lose his occupation altogether he must be at liberty to use it as he sees fit. Individuals suggest their type to an artist's mind, and if he represents the type, which he has every right to do, and the individual happens to be a well-developed specimen, the latter's neighbors may—quite reasonably—agree as to who must have been the original. A type in the hands of a master is bound to suggest everything it includes, and nothing can be done about it. If people are hurt, he must console himself by the reflection that he has written for posterity, and posterity will absolve him.

But deliberately to record circumstances and characteristics which are not essential to the type, which will identify some living person beyond a doubt, and make things uncomfortable for him, means, as a rule, that the writer is not only betraying his own artistic limitations, but is forgetting the law of love.—Margaret Laing, in The Book News Monthly.

HIS TIPTOE HABIT.

"One habit I don't get over yet," said a one time flat dweller who has now attained to the dignity of a house, "is that of walking around on my toes.

"We lived in a flat house under a family whose floors were uncarpeted and who used to walk around on those bare floors flatfooted with their heavy shoes on—tramp, tramp, tramp all the time. Over our heads it was always thundering, and sometimes it used to drive us pretty nearly distracted. They were nice, well meaning people, all right, but they just didn't think, and we had to suffer for it.

"But it made me think that if their walking around like that over us disturbed us so, what must our walking around be to the people under us?

"That led to my forming this tip-toeing habit that still clings to me. From going on tiptoe on the bare places I came to walking on tiptoe all around our flat, where we had carpets or rugs as well, and so at last I came to walk instinctively along the tiled floor of the hall without.

"Some of my folks laughed at me, but I taught them at least all to walk softly in the flat, while with me the tiptoe habit became confirmed.

"Then fortune smiled on us rather broadly and here we are, as you see us, in a house, where we could jump on the floors if we wanted to and never disturb anybody. But the tiptoe habit formed in the flat still clings to me and frequently I find myself, as you found me just now, walking around here on my toes.

"You wondered at it. I wonder at myself when I find myself walking around that way, when it comes to me that I am tiptoeing, and my folks say I make myself ridiculous and scandalize the whole family. And still I don't seem quite to get over going around so. It's the force of habit, you know; that's all.

"But I shall get over it all right in time. It's an ingrained sort of habit, but even now, and we've only been here about six months, I find the greatest sort of luxury in walking around the house freely and naturally as I would anywhere, without fear of disturbing anybody, and I'm doing that more and more all the time and it won't be long before I'll be able to stop tiptoeing altogether."—New York Sun.

GHOSTS DAMMED IN KOREA.

Runaway Spooks Who Menace the Living Restrained by Earthworks.

In this age of spooks and disembodied influences that whirl and gibber about the heads of unseeing mortals in flocks, instructive light upon the care and culture of spirits may be gained from the Koreans. These people dam up the walls of their tombs so that the spirit of the dead may not run down hill and thus become a terrible menace to the living.

A Korean chooses always for the site of a tomb some steep hillside, high above the floor of the valley, that the imps of darkness coming up through the middle of the earth may have a hard climb uphill after they reach the burial place of the deceased.

The tomb closely resembles a saucer with the cup inverted and set down in its middle. The edges of the saucer-like dike about the central circular mound are raised sometimes to the height of four or five feet and carefuly turfed so as to resist the washing effect of the winter rains. Thus the spirit of the deceased, buried deep under the central mound, is effectually dammed in and mewed up by the encircling wall of earth.

If by chance during flood time the retaining wall of the tomb should give way and be carried down hill the faithful Korean son or brother of the deceased hurries out with his wooden spade and rebuilds the dam as speedily as possible. He fears lest the restless spirit within the tomb should be washed down hill with the earth and then the lives of all the living kin would be forever blighted. For nothing is so horrible in Korea as a spirit that has escaped its tomb and wanders in vengeful mood about the habitations of the living.

A Woman's Tongue Never Slips.

"Did you ever see a woman who stuttered?"

"No; now I come to think of it, I never did."

"They are very rare," said the physician. "I think it is safe to say that the average person passes through life without ever meeting a stuttering woman.

"There are two reasons for this. First, woman naturally—I don't know why—is less liable to the disease of stammering than man. Second, if she develops this disease, she sets out with the determination to cure herself, and she succeeds; whereas, careless man, rather than take the trouble of a cure, will go stammering on to the end."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Confidence.

"There's one thing about that phrenologist that I admire. He has some confidence in his ability."

"Did he show it?"

"He did. He felt a couple of bumps and said I was kind-hearted and liberal. Then he charged me $5."—Minneapolis News.

Abortive Strikes in Germany.

During the first three months of the present year there were 536 strikes in the German empire. Last year there were 2,406 strikes, only 528 of which were a complete success for the strikers.

Another advantage the women have over the men is that there are no slot machines at soda fountains.

SERVICE PENSIONS

ALL VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR TO BE ON ROLLS.

Rate Is Fixed at From Twelve to Twenty Dollars, According to Age---Omnibus Lighthouse Bill Also Goes Through---Loan for Jamestown Fair.

Washintgon, Feb. 5.—The house has passed the senate service pension bill by a vote of 196 to 20. The bill provides that veterans having reached the age of 62 years shall receive $12 per month, 70 years $16, and 75 years, $20.

The house also passed the omnibus lighthouse bill and the omnibus revenue cutter bill. The lighthouse bill carries a total appropriation of $1,598,-500 for the lighthouse establishment and an additional sum of $195,000 for additional light keepers.

The house by a vote of 150 to 65 concurred in the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill, loaning the Jamestown exposition $1,000,000 and safeguarding the loan by a lien on the gross receipts.

Resolutions were passed calling for an investigation by the secretary of commerce and labor of cotton exchanges and the fluctuations in cotton prices, giving a privileged status to the bill codifying and consolidating the patent and copyright laws, directing a report to the secretary of the interior of the number of existing patents granted to officers and employes of the United States.

Bills providing for the protection of game in Alaska and authorizing a refund of certain taxes collected under the revenue act of 1898 were also passed.

PACIFIC SQUADRONS TO BE ONE FLEET

Chicago, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

"Secretary Metcalf will issue this week a most important order, designed to increase the strategic effectiveness of the American navy. He will consolidate the squadrons now on the Pacific coast and in Asiatic waters under one fleet under the supreme command of Rear Admiral William H. Brownson.

"This fleet will engage in comprehensive maneuvers, the object of which will be the protection of the Pacific slope and our Pacific dependencies in case of war.

"It is stated authoritatively that there is no connection with the reorganization of the navy in the Pacific ocean and the controversy with Japan over the San Francisco school question and the exclusion of Japanese laborers from this country. Indeed, the board has been considering for some time what steps should be taken to make more effective the ships in the Pacific.

It is apparent to anyone understanding the situation that it would be an easy matter for the Pacific vessels to be taken the way they are now distributed.

"There is a squadron of four cruisers two gunboats and five torpedo boat destroyers on the Coast. In Asiatic waters there are four armored cruisers, two monitors, five protected cruisers, a number of gunboats, a division of five torpedo boat destroyers and four others. United these will be a match for any of the great powers having ships on the Pacific, but they have proved a force which would have to be looked after by one even more formidable, thus would not be considered a serious menace to any plan of campaign which might be determined upon.

"Secretary Metcalf and the general board do not propose, however, to permit the American fleet in the Pacific to be weaker than a possible enemy, and there is reason to believe that before many months have passed a squadron of battleships, numbering eight of the most modern vessels flying the Stars and Stripes will be stationed in the Pacific."

A.-Y.-P. FAIR BILLS ARE SIGNED BY GOV. MEAD

Olympia, Feb. 2.—Shortly before 6 o'clock last night, after three long and tedious sessions during the day, the house passed the four bills making the appropriations for the A-Y-P. exposition.

Olympia, Feb. 4.—At 4:45 o'clock this afternoon Gov. Mead attached his signature to the last of the four bills creating the special Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition fund, appropriating the sum of $1,000,000 in two appropriations, one of $400,000 for the Washington state building and exhibit at the exposition, and the other of $600,-000 for three new buildingsa to be erected on the campus of the university, which will be loaned to the exposition management.

Prohibition Fight in Oklahoma

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 2.—The prohibition fight has been fairly launched in the constitutional convention and the entire morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to speeches supporting and attacking the majority reports of the liquor traffic committee. A new phse was injected by the Rose amendment, which provides for a separate submission of the liquor question to the voters.

SAGE MONEY GOING

Emma Willard Seminary Gets a Round Million.

New York, Feb. 4.—The Herald says:

Announcement was made yesterday of a gift of $1,000,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Emma Willard Seminary, of Troy, N. Y., and also of $250,000 to the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. Sage finished her education at the Emma Willard Seminary and has for several years been president of the Alumni association. Robert W. DeForest, Mrs. Sage's counsel, made the arrangements, and they follwed closely the gift of $1,000,000 to the Rochester Polytechnic Institute of Troy, announced Friday evening. All these gifts are made unconditinally and it is provided that in the event of Mrs. Sage's death before the money is paid it will be turned over by her estate.

CLARK SAYS SHIPPERS ARE PARTLY TO BLAME

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—Edward E. Clark, a member of the interstate commerce commission, is here to hear grievances of shippers against railroads. In an interview he said:

"We have studied the car shortage and demurrage questions, but the law gives the commission no jurisdiction. We are in favor of legislation which will give the commission some power, especially at certain times of the year.

"But the railroads are not wholly to blame. In the Northwest there was the usual cry of 'desolation' and 'starvation' and 'suffering'—all because the railroad swould not furnish cars. The consumers, of course, did not think of buying fuel until the cold came. The dealer had no stock on hand. He had not filled his bins, but each had a few cars filled with coal on the sidetracks. Then began the demand for more coal—all at once. The railroads in stormy, cold weather must furnish cars, gather up the 'empties' and send them, filled with coal, to the dealers at the same time. Could they do it? Impossible! And never a thought of how this annual condition might be averted by the dealers and consumers themselves.

"In a measure, Mr. Harriman was right when he said at Kanass City: 'We have plenty of cars if you'll olny unload them.' The railroads could do much to improve their terminal facilities, but they are not entirley to blame. They have spoiled the shippers, however, by granting such long demurrage time, always a means of meeting competition."

ANOTHER MILLION FOR ENTRANCE TO SEATTLE

Seattle, Feb. 4.—The last chapter in the bitter and long drawn fight of Hill against the entrance of Harriman's Washington and Oregon line into Seattle was finally settled Saturday, when $1,000,000 was paid to sixty property owners for the right of way of the Harriman railway into the city, due north over the tide flats to the terminal point at Fifth avenue south and Jackson streets, where a $2,000,000 depot will be built.

The right of way provides for Harriman a strip sixty feet wide through the tide flats, over fourteen city blocks, allowing of sufficient space for the laiyng of four lines of track outside of this strip. Provision is made for joint ownership of switching tracks.

J. D. Farrell, representative of Harriman in this city, has been summoned to New York to conclude the business that has kept the Hill and Harriman interests at loggerheads. Harriman has promised that the depot he will build in Seattle will be one of the finest in the West, to cost practically $2,000,000. It will be directly across an open city bock from the new Union station recently opened by the Hill roads.

WHITE PASS & YUKON GOES TO GUGGENHEIMS

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 6.—The Evening World says:

The Guggenheims have secured the railway and steamship holdings of the White Pass & Yukon railway. The news was brought down from White Horse by the steamer Amur. It is also stated that the Guggenheims may establish a steamship line between Vancouver and Skagway, the boats also calling at Seattle. Commenting on the report the White Horse Star says:

"If it is true, as reported, that $42,-000 freight was paid on the Bear Creek dredge, it certainly stands the Guggenheims in hand to own their own transportation lines before attempting to establish several dozen dredges in the country.

"With local transportation lines in the hands of the Guggenheims, the possibility of the local copper fields and of the entire quartz interests of the Southern Yukon are greater than can be computed. The Guggenheims had several experts out for weeks last fall, and if true that the railroads have changed hands, there is little doubt that the reports of these experts were largely instrumental in stimulating the purchase. The proposition is a gigantic one, and we believe the consummation of the reported deal would redound to the interests of all Yukon.

Appraiser for Seattle

Washington, Fet. 6.—The bill introduced by Senator Piles creating the office of appraiser at Seattle has been favorably reported to the senate.

FLOOD AT PORTLAND

WILLAMETTE RISES AT ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED RATE.

Chinook Winds Cause Great Rush of Water from Melting Snows, and the Wholesale District Is Caught With Many Goods in Reach of Water.

Portland, Or., Feb. 6.—The business district of this city, extending from First and Madison streets to Third and Irving streets is threatened with inundation by the almost unprecedented rising of the Willamette river, which stream within 24 hours has been converted into a raging torrent.

The severe snow storm of last week, which covered the hills and valleys of the Willamette and tributaries to a depth of several inches, has been followed by the expected "chinook," the effects of which have been remarkable.

Monday the hills and elevated portions of the city were covered with snow and sleet to a depth of several inches. Now there is not a vestige of the wintry garb, and nearly all the sewers and gutters of the outlying residence districts are clogged and overflowing with debris washed down by the sudden thaw.

Plight of Wholesalers.

Among the wholesale houses all is chaos. Merchants are frantically endeavoring to have their goods and merchandise transported from cellars, basements and lower docks to places out of the danger zone, but in most instances are unsuccessful, for the reason that men are not to be had. There is also a great shortage of required teams and drays.

Wholesalers whose places are most seriously threatened are bidding for help and are offering as high as a dollar an hour for men to help move their perishable goods.

At 6 o'clock the river at this city registered 17.8 feet, and is reported as rising at the rate of two inches every hour. Weather Observer Beals states that under present weather conditions the river can be expected to rise at the same rate for 24 hours at least, in which event the entire business district will be inundated, entailing untold losses to property, as well as in the way of business.

Unprepared For Rise.

Statistics secured from the weather office show that the Willamette has risen over the lower docks on several occasions in the past, but on these occasions the rise has been gradual and no great amount of damage has been wrought.

In the present instance the suddenness of the thaw and the entire unpreparedness of the merchants have caused considerable loss, although the water has only just commenced to enter the Front street basements and is only a few inches over the planking on the lower docks.

Perishable merchandise, such as paper, sugar, salt, cement and the like, are the principal articles affected, and as fast as possible those who can secure teams and men are moving large quantities to high ground.

FIRE LOSS FOR YEAR FOOTS UP $500,000,000

Washington, Feb. 4.—The records and tabulating for 1906 have just been completed and show that the grand total expended in building during the year throughout the country, reaches $504,900,000. Stupendous as is that sum it has fallen considerably below expectations. It was confidently expencted early in the year that $725,-000,000 would be the total reached. The total shows a gain of a little over 2 per cent on the amount of building done in 1905. However proud the United States may be of its growth, the figures represent but little more than the value of property permitted to be destroyed by fire during the same period, for our fire losses for 1906 have been in excess of $500,000,000—a loss that, says Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, the executive officer of the International Society of Building Inspectors, has never been equalled in any country at any time, and that should mark the apex of the country's folly.

Further, Mr. Fitzpatrick, acknowledged among the highest authorities on matters of construction in the country, contends that nine-tenths of these losses are preventable. He points out that as the majority of buildings have been built and are being built, there is absolutely no assurance that equal, if not greater losses, will not be the order of the day in the future; that our energies seem bent on proiding fire-lighting appliances and in paying excessivve rates for so-called fire insurance, raher than in building so our structures cannot be destroyed by fire.

Railways Fight Rate Bill

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—The first step on the part of the Minnesota legislature to bring the railroads to time in the matter of passenger rates was taken when the house committee on railroads began a public hearing on the 2-cent fare bills. The railroads mean to put up a stiff fight against the establishment of a 2-cent fare basis, and have prepared statistics to show that with such a reduction the passenger traffic would be conducted at a loss.

WOMEN AND FASHION

The Ideal Woman.

The ideal woman is a creature of the imagination, but the real woman is a stubborn fact, whose practical life leaves little room for fancy. In youth our ideal woman is an embodiment of grace, beauty, culture and refinement. No poet can express in choicest rhyme the excellences of her virtues, the depth of her wisdom, or the breadth of her goodness. No artist, however masterly his hand, can paint the soft texture of her skin, the loving enthusiasm of her smile, and the sweetness of her lips, that never uttered words except such as are pure, truthful, and full of affection. This is our ideal woman. But the real woman is something different; not altogether a creature of beauty, yet not altogether a creature divested of beauty and grace. The real woman is the patient, loving mother, the substantial fact of the family. The toiling, watching, unwearied dispenser of comforts and blessings to her household and to society. Not always uncomplaining, but never shirking from the duties of her position. The real woman is the woman of resolute purpose, who boldly takes in her hands the fate of human lives, and stands by her self-imposed duties with unflinching will. No faltering or misgiving, no matter what the tide of events brings her, she breasts the storm, and shelters by her own efforts those who depend upon her.

The real woman is a being of cares and many sorrows, often struggling on to the end with concealed disappointments and aching heart, with clipped aspirations and thwarted hopes, but her heroism and fortitude never forsake her.

It is often said that the women of to-day are effeminate, and lack the sturdy heroism of our grandmothers; that they are vacillating, and full of vanity. But this is not true. One must admire the stout-hearted pioneer woman of a hundred years ago; but there is no truth in the imputation of degeneracy. We may challenge all time to present such a noble array of womanhood as is to-day standing out in the active duties of life. They compose a galaxy never before equaled in the history of the world. One after another has passed the boundary lines of the "thus far shalt thou go and no further," and the broad fields of active effort in every department of science, art and literature has thus been opened to them. Thus the real woman is a living, active entity. If she does not spin she talks. If she does not weave she writes books; if she does not bake and brew she gives forth her best thought for bread and drink to those who are an hungered and thirsty for it. The real woman is steadily finding her place in the higher walks of life, art, science, and learning are within her grasp, and statesmanship must follow.—Housewife.

Etiquette

There are few people who have not suffered at one time or another by the offhand manner in which they were introduced to others. This kind of introduction is likely to embarrass some people just as the careful and gracious introduction is one of the essentials in putting strangers at ease. In introducing people the greatest care should be taken to pronounce both names distinctly. If one name has escaped the introducer's memory it is safest and best to excuse oneself and ask for the forgotten name. The most delicate sensibilities should not be wounded by such a slip of memory, for who is there who has not at some time or another quite forgotten a well-known name? says Woman's Life. The debatable question as to whether a woman should shake hands with a man who is being presented to her has been solved by making it only obligatory for the woman to offer her hand to the man when the occasion is informal and the man is being introduced to one person at a time. When he is meeting a group of people it makes it embarrassing and awkward to shake hands with all.

Snap-Shots at Women.

Mme. Rejane, the noted French actress, proposes to establish a French theater in London.

Miss Owen, of Warwick, England, who is 92 years old, has been teaching Sunday school for eighty-two years.

Miss Ethel Bret Harte, daughter of the famous California writer, is to devote herself to concert work, because the estate has proven too small to support the family.

Frances McElrath, whose recent story of Wyoming life has been favorably received, is the granddaughter of Thomas McElrath, one of the founders of the New York Tribune.

Mme. Patti's voice has gained her more than $5,000,000. Her best year's receipts were approximately $350,000.

Mrs. Theodocia Beacham is said to be the only woman contractor on a railroad in the United States. She is from Michigan and has an important contract with the Old Dominion Railroad of New England.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Bent toes are induced by wearing short shoes.

Turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress and horseradish contain sulphur.

A few drops of any good toilet water in the last rinsing water gives a faint suggestion of perfume to the hair that is very refreshing.

If one has a tendency toward taking cold easily after washing the hair, a little eau de cologne or some other spirit should be rubbed into the scalp after the hair is dried.

Oatmeal in the bath water will impart a velvety softness to the skin. To avoid stopping the waste pipes tie the oatmeal in a good-sized cheesecloth bag.

Here is a formula which will help in keeping the hair in curl: Gum arabic, one dram; sugar, one dram; rosewater, two ounces. Mix and dissolve. Moisten the hair with this solution. Put up in curling kids or papers.

Trains Again.

Once again long, graceful trains are to be seen, and as they are becoming alike to short and tall, stout and slender, it is to be hoped that the fashion has come to stay—were such a thing to be dreamed of. It is to be noticed that most of the younger women still have their ball gowns cut rather short—that is, while long all around the train is scarcely noticeable. Naturally, the comfort of a short dancing gown is great, but then the charming lines given to the figure by a long sweep of silk or satin should more than compensate for the slight inconvenience, and as a matter of fact, a long train is no more difficult to manage and looks far better when gathered up than a shorter one.

The Feminine Paradox.

"To say one thing and mean another," says a writer in a lady's paper, "is one of the most ordinary defects of feminine nature." If this were the only trouble, however, one would know what to do. What confuses one is that now and again a woman says a thing and means it.—London Globe.

THREE FUR COATS.

Brown caracal coat with brown velvet and embroidered bands.

Mink Eton jacket with brown velvet skirt trimmed with mink.

Broadcloth coat with ermine bands, suitable for day or evening wear.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

Opinions as to Proposed Measure Given by Prominent Men at Recent Conference.

"Direct primary legislation was given farther impetus when prominent enthusiasts representing various parts of the state appeared before the committee on privileges and elections of both house and senate," says the Olympia correspondent of the P.-I.

The conference was invited because the framers of the bill desired to draw up a bill which would not only reflect the point of view of the members of both houses, but the sentiment of the entire state.

Judge W. H. White, the veteran jurist, submitted an amendment to the proposed bill (drawn after the plan of the Direct Primary League bill) which provides for conventions to nominate state officers. He declared that he objected to the primary election of presidential electors, holding that these should demand a convention.

"If you destroy the rights of the people in convention assembled, you destroy the life and soul of the spirit of American liberty," he declared. "It is only by the convention that this spirit can be maintained and fostered. Representatives in convention assembled were the ones who nominated Lincoln and declared against slavery."

R. W. Jones of Seattle said the early legislators recognized the evils of the convention and caucus system and the Australian ballot was early resorted to. A natural outcome of the Australian ballot was the direct primary. The present primary bill was the best he had seen. "It is practically a compromise measure, being what seemed to be the attitude of the people. The petition clause makes this without question the broadest bill yet drawn up. The greatest problem is the open or the closed primary—the elimination of the necessity of openly declaring one's party affiliations." He objected to a convention preceding a nomination, but suggested that it might be held subsequently. Personally, he would endorse the state convention for the nomination of only presidential electors.

G. M. Powell of Aberdeen said: "The question of open primary is a very dangerous one; the other questions are neither great nor dangerous. The secret ballot question is close to the heart of every citizen. Chain him to a party, and you take out of the situation the very core of American liberty. Give us a secret ballot."

C. R. Chase, of the State Federation of Labor, entered a plea for a closed primary. Prof. Dewey expressed confidence in the law makers, and opposed conventions before nominations.

J. W. Bryan, of Bremerton, indorsed the idea of a secret Australian ballot, that he might exercise his full liberty so that he could determine from the personel of the ballots whether he was a republican or a democrat or a socialist. He objected to a clause for second choice. He opposed Judge White's amendment, as not being direct primary.

Judge White came back with the retort that with absolute direct primary the large counties of the state can absolutely dictate at the polls.

C. C. Horr read a recent letter from Senator LaFollette indorsing direct primary, holding that there was no demand for its repeal in Wisconsin nor any dissatisfaction with its provisions, indorsing secrecy of ballot and calling attention to the fact that the charge of great involved expense was untrue, indorsing first and second choice.

While the Olympic peninsula suffered an unusual amount of winter weather during January, still we were favored when a comparison is made with other sections of the country. In many of the western states, especially in Montana, the weather was the severest in years; traffic on the Great Northern being practically suspended, with the thermometer registering nearly 50 below in Valley Co. Feb. 5. In Greater New York on last Tuesday, 5,000 men were shoveling from the streets the heaviest body of snow that has fallen there in many years.

The Ruth bill, appropriating $35,000 for the erection of a gubernatorial mansion, passed the senate last Monday by a vote of 27 to 12, Senator Blair voting with the majority.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE ANGELES SCHOOLS?

Why is it, of the 27 schools of the state, accredited by the Board of Higher Education, the Angeles school should be the only one not accredited by the University of Washington?

Why should the State University accredit the schools of Auburn, Sedro-Wooley, Sumner and Sunnyside, which the Board of Higher Education does not accredit, and yet omit the Angeles school?

From time to time in the past we have heard comments, unfavorable to our city schools, made in various quarters, but have dismissed such reports with the impression that lack of proper information, or means of comparison, was largely responsible for the opinions expressed. However, the eighteenth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, just at hand, would seem to leave no doubt as to the relative standing of the schools of the state.

Not only is the Angeles school the only one accepted by the State Board that is turned down as unworthy by the University, but even the State Board, we should judge, was not any too sure of its merits. At the meeting of June 23rd, 1905, the schools of Colfax, Davenport, Kent and Angeles were continued on the accredited list until the next meeting of the Board. December 29th, 1905, Kent, Port Angeles and Colfax were, upon recommendation of Deputy Supt. Dewey, continued on the list. Thus it would appear that the Angeles schools are well to the bottom of the list and in the doubtful class, as it were.

Can it be the children of Angeles are inferior intellectually to those of other cities of the state? Is it impossible to educate them to the required standard of the State University? Haven't the teachers the necessary ability? Or does the fault lie with the Superintendent, or the School Board?

The enrollment of the Angeles schools is given as 579, with 63 pupils in the High School. There are 12 grades. Teachers received an average of $472 per year of nine months; the principal $585, and the superintendent $1,100. While the average salary paid teachers in Angeles is less than that paid in other schools of the same size in the state, that paid the superintendent would appear to average up with the rest. Bellingham, with an enrollment of of 4,378, or seven times as large as Angeles, pays only $2,000 to her superintendent, and an average of but $522 to her teachers, for a 9½ months' year; and 460 pupils are enrolled in the high school of the city, which presumably requires a better, or higher salaried, grade of teachers. Everett pays her superintendent $2,000, principals $1,175, and teachers $700; 3,239 pupils are enrolled, or about six times as many as in Angeles, with 280 in the high school. Everett has a 10 months year, or one more than Angeles.

Evidently there is something wrong. Evidently our children are deficient as compared with those of other cities of the state, (a proposition we are unwilling to admit) or they do not receive the right kind of preparation for the high school; or the high school itself is at fault. It is not only a matter of interest to the people of Angeles, but a matter for thoughtful consideration by every parent in the city. Are our children receiving the preparation they should receive to qualify them as teachers, or as professional and business men and women? It is a matter of interest to every tax payer, for one of the first questions asked by the head of a family looking for a new home is, "What of its schools? Are they accredited by the State University?"

Does the fault lie with the Board? Is it impossible to secure good teachers at the salary offered; if so, has the limit been reached in amount of salary? Or can it be that members of the Board have not excercised the same care and discretion in employing teachers that a business man would in the management of his own affairs?

Or is the superintendent at fault? Does he recommend those that are not worthy, or fail to condemn those who do not prove successful? Is his management of the schools all that it should be?

Do the teachers of Angeles average up with those of other cities? If not, is there any reason, aside from salary, why good teachers cannot be secured here?

Bellingham pays her teachers an average monthly salary of $55; Angeles pays $52, a difference on the 16 teachers required in the Angeles schools of $48 per month. If the difficulty lies in the amount of salary paid, is it absolutely impossible to raise this additional $48 per month? Bellingham pays $2000 for a superintendent 9½ months; he has to oversee 4,378 pupils, 100 teachers and 11 schoolhouses. Our superintendent has but 429 pupils, 16 teachers and 5 school houses under his charge, and receives more than half as much salary. A number of cities pay $1,200. If its necessary to raise the salary another hundred, cannot it be done? We note Centralia, with 29 teachers, pays $1,080; Puyallup, 23 teachers, $1,350; Snohomish, 24 $1,200; and these cities are accredited at the State University.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has in His divine wisdom seen fit to remove from among us our sister, Elizabeth Banks, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, and in the hope of that Immortal crown that is laid up for those that love the Lord,

Resolved, That to the bereaved husband and relatives, the members of Pacific W. R. C. offer their heartfelt sympathy, commending them to our Great Commander above, who will in His own good time open the gates of the Eternal camping ground and bid them enter to go out no more forever; where parting is unknown, and where "all tears shall be wiped from their eyes."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family, and one spread on the record of our Corps. Submitted in T. C. L.,

Nellie Finch,
Calista Gallup,
Emily C. Wait.

Pleasant and Most Effective

T. J. Chambers, Ed. Vindicator, Liberty, Texas, writes Dec. 25, 1902: "With pleasure and unsolicited by you, I bear testimony to the curative power af Ballard's Horehound Syrup. I have used it in my family and can cheerfully affirm it is the most effective and best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used." **Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.**

Best Things to Read.

As usual, Lippincott's Magazine for February opens with a first-quality complete novel—"Nance," by Robert Adger Bowen. This is a fascinating, rapid-acting tale of modern society in the South. The men and women who figure in its pages, are bright and agreeable and well-bred, and not the so-called "smart" people of questionable reputation—tho of course there is the inevitable commingling of saint and sinner one expects to find in a well-balanced story. The leading character is a young and handsome widow, who has come into possession of her late husband's millions, and how she uses them and the power they bring her is told by the author in a manner which is both ingenious and realistic.

A Lazy Liver

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with over work. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress in "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, bilious or sour "risings" in throat after eating, and kindred symptoms of weak stomach and torpid liver, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

The "Discovery" is non-secret, non-alcoholic, is a glyceric extract of native medicinal roots with a full list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Its ingredients are endorsed and extolled by the most eminent medical writers of the age and are recommended to cure the diseases for which it is advised.

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