OLYMPIC LEADER

VOL. 20. NO. 19. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON. FRIDAY. JULY 5. 1907 PRICE 5 CTS

We have put on sale this week
a Handsome Line of

DOROTHY DRESSES

for Children and Misses, ages 5 to 14.

They are well known for

ORIGINALITY OF DESIGN

Full quantity of cloth in each garment, wide hems, straight seams, even stitches. They are

FAST COLORS

No raw edges on inside, thus eliminating the factory-made appearance and making the goods more like home made dresses and so appealing to the average mother as being

Well Made and Easily Laundered

Every number is a good one. All patterns of goods are attractive.

Prices from $1.00 to $3.50 Each.

Materials are Dotted Swiss, Lawn, Toil Du Nord, Madras, Indian Head, Percale and Butcher's Linen.

Your Inspection is Invited.

PACIFIC STORE CO.

Julius I. Kirschberg

Our Garments are superior in every way to all others for the prices charged.

Never Before have we been able to offer such magnificent values as this season.

The men who get our garments will get the kind that last for several seasons. Our fashions, styles and cloth patterns are so full of good taste that they will look correct until you tire of them.

TIMES CLOTHING MART

R. A. Muskett

REFUSED TO REVOKE

CASE OF ILLEGAL LICENSE WILL NOW GO UP TO COURT

The Flower of Dissention Holds His Forces Intact Against the Right of the People to a Square Deal.

The Hulbert and Kempton saloon license occupied the boards at the council meeting Tuesday evening, Councilman-at-Large Ritchie opening the entertainment by the introduction of an opinion from the Attorney General to the effect that the three votes in favor of issuing the license were insufficient, and, in accordance with a suggestion accompanying the opinion that, in the interests of harmony, the alleged license be revoked, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The records of the City Clerk of the City of Port Angeles shows that at a regular session of the City Council of said city held on Tuesday evening, June 4th, 1907, a pretended license was granted to G. F. Hulbert and L. H. Kempton for the purpose of allowing them to sell intoxicating liquors in their place of business in said city;

AND WHEREAS, It appears by said records that only three members of said city council voted in favor of granting said license, and two members voted against the granting of said license;

AND WHEREAS, according to an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the State of Washington on June 25th, 1907, at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney for Clallam county, it requires at least four votes of said city council to be cast in favor of granting said license before the same will become effective;

AND WHEREAS, The said Attorney General has in said opinion advised that the city council of said city of Port Angeles consider the revocation of the said license;

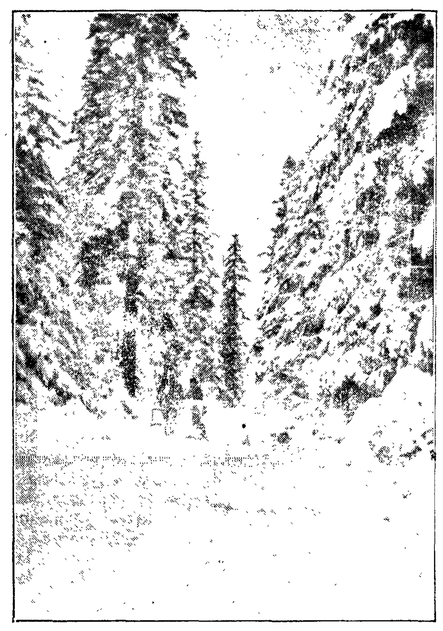
THEREFORE be it Resolved, by the city council of the said city of Port Angeles in regular session assembled, that the said alleged license heretofore granted to said G. F. Hulbert and L. H. Kempton on June 4th, 1907, be revoked in accordance with the recommendation as set forth in the opinion of the Attorney General heretofore referred to.

It must be apparent to the unbiased reader that the contention of Mr. Ritchie that it takes more than three votes of the council to grant a valid license is sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General. Not only is this so, but the Supreme Court of the State of Washington has decided in the case of Degginger vs. the Seattle Brewing and Malting Co., reported in the 41st Washington reports at page 385, that a liquor license is a valuable right and is therefore personal property, which can be reduced to money, and in the case just cited the Court held that the license was an asset in the hands of the receiver.

This decision clearly establishes the position taken by Mr. Ritchie that before a license could be legally granted it would require more than three votes of the councilmen present to grant the same. The fact is that when this alleged license was granted to Hulbert and Kempton there were five members of the council present: Ritchie, Brophy, Hallahan, Kelly and Harding. Brophy, Hallahan and Harding voted for, and Ritchie and Kelly against granting the license. Thus it will be seen that under the law which requires at least four votes to be cast in the affirmative, the motion to grant said license was lost.

After a heated discussion, the suggestion of the attorney general, embodied in the resolution, was turned down, it being argued that if the license was not valid there was no use in revoking it. The fact that the grant was solely the action of the council and theirs the fault which it was up to them, rather than the

Continued on page 4.



THRU THE HILLS IN WINTER.

REV. G. N. EDWARDS RESIGNS

Has Accepted Call of Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle, to Assist Rev. F. J. VanHorn.

Rev. Geo. N. Edwards of the First Congregational Church has tendered his resignation as pastor, and will accept the assistant pastorate of Plymouth Church, Seattle.

In presenting his resignation, which is to take effect immediately after the third Sunday in August, Mr. Edwards stated that while he would not leave Port Angeles and the church without regret, he feels that he cannot decline an opening so promising for the kind of work he loves best to do. And on behalf of Mrs. Edwards, as well as himself, he expressed his deep appreciation of the loyal co-operation of many of the members of the Church and congregation during their stay and of the spirit of harmony which has prevailed.

Mr. Edwards did not seek the position in Seattle, it being tendered to him, upon recommendation of Rev. VanHorn, at a meeting of Plymouth Church last Thursday night. Mr. Edwards has had special training in missionary and settlement work in New York City and Brooklyn and will prove the right man in the right place in Seattle.

Mr. Edwards has been most successful during his two year's residence here, not only in church work, but in everything he has undertaken, and both himself and his estimable wife will be greatly missed.

COUNTY ATTORNEY DID IT

County Attorney Stapleton of Clarke, evidently believing that his duties include the enforcement of the state's laws, issued an order last Saturday closing the saloons of Vancouver, Wash.

Port Townsend has fallen into line with the enforcement of Sunday closing, the sentiment in our sister town being overwhelmingly in favor of the state law.

In Tacoma the council, evidently not being dominated by the saloon element, revoked the license of the Warwick, one of the leading saloons of the city, for having its back door open on Sunday.

An Everett dispatch says that petitions asking for enforcement of the Sunday closing law are being circulated thruout the county, and are being signed even by the saloon men, who have seen too much of the tenderloin class from closed towns on Sunday. Evidently they have a county attorney who is afraid to enforce the laws in accordance with his oath of office.

CELEBRATION WAS A SUCCESS

Weather Made to Order and Amusements Carried Out in Accordance with Program. 1132 Victorians Present.

Not in seventeen years, according to the "oldest resident," has there been as perfect a day on the Fourth as was yesterday. The town was handsomely decorated, bunting and flags of both nations being artistically used in the squares and across the streets, vieing with the Christmas trees which lined the sidewalks in lending an air of good cheer to the occasion. Many of the merchants had specially decorated, both inside and out their stores, which were generally closed during the afternoon. The Victoria band, engaged for the day, came over on the first trip of the Indianapolis and proved a leading attraction.

The exercises in the opera house were not well attended, owing partially to the fact that five hundred townspeople had taken the early boat for Victoria and partly that the return compliment of Englishmen was more interested in a good time out of doors than in listening to a patriotic address.

The ball game between the Victoria boys and the home team was well attended and proved an interesting exhibit of our national sport. Victoria won, the score being 8 to 6. The receipts of the game were about $125.

In the early evening street sports, fireworks, box-ball and bowling, and dancing at the skating rink and opera house divided up the crowds until the departure of the Indianapolis and Whatcom.

1132 Victorians participated in the celebration, while 718 tickets were sold to Angeles people.

WORK STARTED ON PARSONAGE

Ground was broken this week for the Congregational parsonage, corner Second and Eunice. The building will be of the Colonial style, frame with brick foundation, and will have seven rooms and bath. Caven and Willson are the contractors; it is to be ready for occupancy by the middle of September. To Mr. Edwards is largely due the credit of this improvement to our city, the lot having been purchased and the building fund raised since the commencement of his pastorate. Only $150 more will be necessary to cover the cost, Mr. Edwards having raised $300 in Seattle lately.

WANT FAIR ASSESSMENT

BIG TIMBER OWNERS AIDING THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Realize that Increased Valuation on All Property Will Wipe Out County Debts and Lower Rate of Taxation.

The big timber owners have last agreed to do everything in th power to aid the county commissioners and assessor in arriving at a fair and just valuation of their holdings. They have agreed to and are furnishing maps in six colors, showing the six different grades of timber values. Nearly all the large holdings have already been thus mapped, one map alone showing 70,000 acres.

As it will now only be necessary to verify the maps and ascertain the value of the different grades, the county will effect a saving of at least $50,000. The Board has had Jack Rainey and crew at work in the west end for the past month and proposed to add other crews as they could be secured. The necessary expense of this work, which would require a number of months, would have to be borne largely by the timber owners in the end anyway, as they would be the heaviest tax payers. So it is really money in their own pockets to accede to the requests of the Board.

The Board's chief argument in bringing the timber men into camp has been the fact that the county is now paying something more than the face value in interest on outstanding warrants, and it has become necessary to do something to get out of debt. With an increased valuation all around, it will be but a short time till the rate can be lowered very materially.

The Continental Land Company's agent states they are willing to pay two or three times the amount of taxes they are paying, provided everybody is taxed in the same proportion.

REAL ESTATE EXCURSION

Pacific Realty Co. Brings Four Hundred Down on Ramona Sunday. New Companies to be Organized.

The Pacific States Realty Co.'s excursion Sunday on the big steamer Ramona proved to be a success in every way, between three and four hundred people coming down, many of them being interested in the exceptional opportunity offered for investment in the coming city on the straits. Quite a number of sales were made of lots in the vicinity of the brick hotel. The company served a nice lunch to their guests, tables being spread in the hotel, and Mr. Cain acting as chief caterer.

Capt. Whitney, inspector of hulls and boilers, was among the guests, also Mr. Coleman, a gentleman who has recently returned from Alaska, and who expects to interest himself in the brick hotel, taking charge at an early date.

As one of the results of the excursion, a company, the Seattle & Port Angeles Investment Co., is to be incorporated in Seattle today. Arnold Zbinden will be president and Messrs. Turner and White among the members.

Mr. L. M. Campbell, Immigration Agent of the Burlington Ry., and an old friend of Samuel A. Owen of the Pacific States Realty Co., was here as the latter's guest and became so impressed with the proposition that he proposes, on his return to Peoria Ill., to organize a company to take over $50,000 worth of city property.

The Ramona will bring down another excursion of about 500 on the 14th. The promoters say that all visitors speak nothing but good words for our city.

Olympic Leader

WEBSTER PUB. CO.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

Officers of the Gold Leaf Consolidated Mines Company, have been indicted at Denver on fraud charges.

A bi-oceanic exposition has been planned for 1915 at New Orleans to commemorate the completion of the Panama canal.

Douglas J. Valentine, of Pocatello, Idaho, last week sold to C. B. Reynolds, of Kearney, Nebraska, 16,500 head of sheep for $66,400.

Francis Murphy, the noted apostle of temperance, died Sunday at the residence of his daughter at Los Angeles, where for three weeks he had been ill.

Printer Stillings has an- the appointment of Capt. T. Bryan,at present chief clerk government printing office, as public printer.

s far as working purposes are conned, the fiscal year of the governnt closed Saturday, with a surplus substantially $87,000,000, one of ne largest net balances ever shown. In the fiscal year 1902 there was a surplus of $91, 287,275, but that was the largest since 1890.

Instead of shrouding railroad accidents in as much mystery as possible, as has been the policy of all American railroads, the Harriman lines will hereafter acquaint the public fully with details of all accidents occurring on the allied lines. Orders to this effect have been issued.

Butte letter carriers have quit because, they allege, they cannot live in Butte on the salaries paid.

The Illinonis cigarette law has been held invalid by a Chicago judge because its title does not express the scope of the act.

A great gold rush has started to the mountains back of the town of Chiliwack, B. C., where several claims have been located, showing high returns.

Officials of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company confirm the report that they are about to order a steamer which will exceed in size the Cunard 's new turbines. The liner will be completed in 1910.

Press dispatches state that another reorganization of the canal commission is being considered by Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt. Chief Engineer Goethals, the report says, has found the job too big for him.

From Nanoose Bay, word has been received at Nanaimo of another coal strike on the property prospected by William Jack. Last Saturday an upper seam of eighteen inches was struck. The quality of the coal is said to be excellent.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, June 29.—In accordance with instructions from President Roosevelt, Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith is arranging for the immediate investigation of the relations between the telegraph companies of the United States. This investigation is to be conducted in such a manner as to avoid giving any company or official immunity from prosecution in case violation of law should be discovered.

The investigation will determine the nature and extent of the agreements existing between the telegraph companies, the rate of wages paid employes, the operating expenses, and such other data as will be useful to the department of justice in determining whether it will be proper to institute proceedings, and to congress should that body desire the government exercise control over the telegraph service.

HAS AMBITIOUS PLANS

British Steel Trust Which Plans to Dominate Worids Trade.

London, July 3.—A great combination of steel and iron manufacturers is in course of formation in Great Britain with the avowed ooject of combatting American and German competition. Nine big companies, headed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, and including John Brown & Co., which recently was amalgamated with the Harland & Wolff Co , have assembled thirty-six previously independent concerns, which will give them control, it is estimated, of about 90 per cent of the steel produced in Great Britain. It is probable that the combination will involve the regulation of prices, output and so forth. It is aimed to dominate the steel trade of the world. The capital of the proposed cobmination is $130,000,000.

Nicholson to Command Nebraska

Washington, June 29.—Capt. Reginald Fairfax Nicholson has been selected to command the battleship Nebraska, recently constructed by the Moran Shipbuilding Company at Seattle, and now at the Puget Sound navy yard being fitted for sea duty.

Washington News

Seattle's school census shows 34,932 children of school age.

West Seattle, almost the last of the nearby suburbs of Seattle, has voted in favor of annexation.

The school census just completed at Walla Walla shows 4,708 children under 21 years of age in that city.

The new hotel at Moclips, North Pacific Beach, was opened Saturday last. The hotel replaces the one destroyed by fire two years ago.

Sunday closing is to be strictly enforced at Vancouver, Wash., according to reports. Candy stores and cigar stands will be closed along with saloons.

The United States National Bank of Centralia was opened for business on Monday morning of last week. The bank succeeds the state bank and is capitalized at $100,000.

An immense whale has been washed a shore near Granville, in the Quinault Indian reservation. The Indians are having a merrymaking over the cutting up of the monster.

The Vashon Island Fruit Growers' Association is planning for the operation of a line ot scows from the island to Seattle, carrying refrigerator cars loaded with fruits across the sound, ready for quick dispatch to Eastern markets.

The racing at the Meadows, Seattle, opened Saturday.

Seattle is to have 600 additional arc lights for street lighting.

The special mail service between Auburn and Pacific will be superseded June 30 by rural delivery from Auburn.

So far $32,425 has been collected by the state treasurer from the $25 state saloon license, which became effective June 12.

Steamboat service between Seattle and Portland has been inaugurated by Schubach & Hamilton, Seattle steamboat men.

The attorney general, answering a question raised by the Kittitas county supervisors, declares that the board is not authorized to collect poll taxes from persons who have come to the state since March 1.

It was announced from the executive offices last week that A. N. Brown has resigned as private secretary to Gov. Mead, the resignation to take effect June 15. Mr. Brown will reenter newspaper work in Seattle.

After an exhaustive examination of the Snohomish river waterways, Major Chttenden states he has good grounds for recommending harbor improvements at Everett and is of opinion that the next congress will make the necessary appropriations for the work.

The Island Empire Telephone and Telegraph Company has been incorporated by Tacoma men. It will construct telephone lines to Gig Harbor, across the Narrows to McNeill's, Anderson, Fox, and probably Vashon and Maury islands. Cable for the lines has already been purchased.

BELL SAYS SOMETHING IS WRONG WITH ARMY

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 2.—"There is a feeling," said Major General Franklin Bell, in discussing army officers here, "that there is something wrong in the army. It is known in Washington, and an effort will be made to correct it."

Gen. Bell's statement caused much comment among the army men who heard him. He gave no hint of his meaning, leaving his hearers to form their own conclusions. The speech of Gen . Bell was made at the graduating exercisess of the infantry and cavalry school, the signal school and staff college.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

Purchasing Prices.

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

Grain—Oats, $25@26 per ton; barley, $22@22.50; wheat, chicken feed, $28@29; bran, $17@18; shorts, $19 @21; corn, $25@26.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $21@24; Puget Sound $18@20; alfalfa, $10.00

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 24@25c.

Poultry—Live hens, 19c per lb; old roosters, 19c; ducks, 14c; spring chickens, 17c; turkeys, live, 20@21c.

Wool—Eastern Washiington 15@ 18c per lb; Western Washington, 21@22c; dirty or timber stained, 12 @12½c.

Live Stock—Sheep, wethers, 5@ 7c per lb; ewes, 5½@6c; lambs, 6@6½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; Cattle, steers, 5½c ; cows, 5c; calves, 5@6c.

Tacoma Quotations.

Wheat—Club, 84c @ bluestem, 82 red, 85c.

Oats — 31.50$@32; rolled oats $31.50@33.

Hay, Alfalfa, Etc.—Wheat hay, $18 @21; timothy, $25@$28; mixed, $15 @20; clover, $21@23; alfalfa, $16 @15.

Feed—Corn, $29; wheat, $31; barley, whole grain, $25; rolled, $26@27; shorts, $21@22; bran, $20 @21.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, 23c; chickens, dressed, 24c; ducks, dressed 18c; geese, dressed, 16c. Live—Hens 15c; ducks, 12c; geese, 18c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 26c; fresh Eastern, 20c.

Eggs—Washington ranch, 26c.

FEDERAL CONTROL

RAILROAD MAN URGES THAT IT IS NECESSARY.

Head of Rock Island System Expresses Himself as in Favor of Direct Federal Supervision of Capitalization, Publicity and Adjustment of Differences.

New York, June 29.—A plan to turn the present current of railroad agitation from destructive into constructive channels is presented by B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, in an article in the forthcoming issue of World's Work.

Mr. Yoakum expresses himself as in favor of direct federal control of railroad capitalization, publicity of railroad accounts and operations, and a complete and fair adjustment of the interests of the public, the railroad and the government. He says:

"The railroad must fall in line with the democratic institutions of this country. The public demands that the railroads shall be so regulated by law as to prevent further injustice in their management or dicsrimination in their conduct. The government is shaping its administrative policy to that end. As a railroad manager and as an individual I heartily indorse the policy and shall do all I can to promote such a course. The problem of fair adjustment between the railroads and the people through the government is a problem of greater responsibility than any other problem of the generation. We must lay aside all personal ambition and our private prejudice and seek first the good of all the people, which is also the good of all the railroads.

Elimination of the Rebate

The Hepburn act is effective, and is both just and wise. I believe in the principle of the act, which is that there shall be uniformity of charges without illegal discrimination or unlawful devices to one class of shippers or communities as against another. I believe that the rebate is a thing of the past, as a principle, even though in the very nature of things there will probably never be absolute perfection in this matter any more than there can be perfection in the matter of mail delivery, army administration, or any other organized administrative function involving such a large percentage of our population.

"I believe that the capitalization of the railroads should be directly under federal law, which would provide federal authority to construct and operate a railroad, the purpose of which is to engage in interstate traffic either over its own rails or through connecting lines.

Uniformity in Accounts

"I believe that there should be uniformity in accouuts, and I am glad to see the efforts now being made in that direction by the government. When the end is accomplished the annual reports of the railroads will be a proper and leigtimate basis for public confidence, as they should be.

"I think that our accounts should be subject to inspection by the government, as openly and as freely as the accounts of a national bank are now subject to the inspection of examiners, but all information pertaining to the railroads' business should be pretected against improper use. Such publicity will be found the ultimate safe guard of the laws looking toward fair rates and equitable dealings, and will, at the same time, afford to the investor another proper test of value for the securities he buys or owns.

Mr. Yoacum believes that railroad pools should not be legalized, but that traffic associations should be permitted under government supervision.

"I do not believe that railroads should enter into politics, and I look confidently for the time when railroads will not be forced to go to a state or federal capital to save themselves from dangerous legislation. That time will come when the people and the railroads bring to the settlement of their differences the same common sense that they bring to the settlement of their private disagreements

"Railroad managers will not stand in the way of just legislaton merely because such legislation might have an adverse effect on railroad securities in the market.

"The leading financial interests in New York and other money centers, are coming to realize that the only true basis of public confidence in us and our securities must be found in closer and more cordial relations between the people and the railroads and that the strong arm of the government is necsesary to accomplish the most satisfactory results."

Earthquake in New Hampshire

Portsmouth, N. H., July 1.—Earth tremblings that shook houses perceptibly at intervals were felt here Saturday. Windows shook and rattled and bric-a-brac clattered from the shelves. Sometimes half an hour would elapse between vibrations, but by sundown 100 shocks had been felt. The heaviest came between 5:25 and 5:45 p. m.

Boud Thieves Sentenced

New York, July 1.—Oliver W. D. Bennett, the broker who pleaded guilty to having received stolen bonds, has been sentenced to five years at Sing Sing. William O. Douglas, who stole the bonds, received a three-year sentence.

MUST PROVE LIBEL DAMAGES

Supreme Court Sets Down Law Regarding Newspaper Libel Suits.

Olympia, July 1.—The law in cases of newspaper libel is laid down by the supreme court in a decision by the supreme court in the case from Walla Walla county of Allen H. Reynolds, an attorney, against Percy G. Holland manager of the statesman. The action was to recover damages for alleged libel, the publication of certain articles in the Statesman reflecting upon Reynolds. The chief grounds for action were based on an article headed "Pecksniff and Shylock Outdone," in which it was charged that Mr. Reynolds had protested against a $28.50 advertising bill as being excessive, but had charged Holland 221.33 for simply walking four blocks. The lower court decided in favor of the defendant. In its decision the supreme court says, in part, that where the publication is false, the aggrieved party is entitled to recover damages, if any are proven.

DELINQUENT TAX POINTS DECIDED

Olympia, July 2—The attorney general has rendered an important opinion in reply to these questions raised by James Zylstra, prosecuting attorney at Coupeville:

"1. When the holder of a certificate of delinquency allows a subsequent tax to become delinquent, can a subsequent certicfiate of delinquency be legally issued before the said tax has been delinquent twelve months?

"2. Has the holder of a certicfiate of delinquency a right to pay the taxes on the land over which he holds a certificate of delinquency, before said taxes become delinquent and draw interest from the time paid?"

The attorney general's reply is as follows:

"You state that you have advised your county treasurer that any certificate of delinquency, whether original or subsequent, cannot legally be issued until the tax for which it is issued has been delinquent twelve months. In this opinion the attorney general concurs. As stated by you the law, (chapter 206, laws of 1907) prescribes what time shall elapse, to-wit, twelve months, before a certificate of delinquency can be issued, and I can see no difference between an original and a subsequent certificate.

"You have advised the county treasurer with reference to the second questioon asked, that a holder of a certificate of delinquency has the right to pay the taxes and upon redemption to draw interest from the time paid. The attorney general also concurs in this opinion.

"If a purchaser of delinquent certificates should suffer a subsebuent tax to become delinquent and a second certificate of delinuency to issue on the same property included in his certificate he forfeits all his rights to the holder of the second certificate of delinuency. It would, therefore, appear that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the holder of a certificate of delinuency to see that all taxes subseuently accruing are paid, and if there be a redemption he is entitled to be reimbursed therefor with 15 per cent interest."

COURT LAYS DOWN AUTOMOBILE RULE

Olympia, July 1.—A decision of importance to every owner and driver of an automobile has been handed down by the state supreme court in a case from King county, in which A. G. Lampe sued Anthony Jacobson for damages for being run down by Jacobson's car and recovered judgment for $1,000. Lampe was on the sidewalk at the corner of First avenue and Marion street, Seattle, and started to cross the street when he was run down by the car.

The decision was written by Justice Root and sets out the following rules for the operation of automobiles:

"The operation of an automobile upon the crowded streets of a city necessitates exceeding carefulness on the part of the driver. Moivng quietly as it does without the noise which accompaneis the movements of a street car or other ordinary heavy vehicles, it is necessary that caution should be continually exercised to avoid collisions with pedestrians unaware of its approach. The speed should be limited, warnings of approach given and skill and care of its management so exercised as to anticipate such collisions as the nature of the machine and the locality might suggest as liable to occur in the absence of such precaution. The pedestrian, also, must use such care as an ordinrary man would use under like circumstances.

"The judgment is affirmed."

Ordered "Clubs" to Close

Spokane, June 29.—Eight gambling resorts where many varieties of games of chance have been conducted under the guise of sociial clubs, have been ordered by Chief of Police Rice to close immediately. In a tour the chief and several detectives found plenty of evidence to show that the anti-gambling law is being violated. The proprietors were informed that frequenters of the place will be arrested.

Bank Must Reincorporate

Olympia, July 3.—In an opinion to the state bank examiner the attorney general holds that the Aberdeen State Bank cannot engage in savings bank business unless it reincorporates under the banking act of 1907.

DIPLOMATIC ETHICS

POSSIBLE VIOLATION BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

If He Said What They Say He Said Mr. Bryce Has Been Guilty of An Unpardonable Violation of International Etiquette.

Washington, July 1.—Assistant Secretary of State Ade said last night that the report that the state department had made inquiries in regard to a speech or interview in which British Ambassador Bryce commented upon the constitution of Oklahoma, is untrue. He said anonymous letters had been received by the department of state ir closing newspaper clippings of what Mr. Bryce is supposed to have said, but of further foundation the report has none.

Notwithstanding the denial, practically everybody who knows how hard President Roosevelt worked to get rid of Sir Mortimer Durand and how hard he tried to control the selection of Durand's successor, is inclined to believe the author of "The American Commonwealth" may have been unintentionally guilty.

In the etiquette of diplomacy it is the most rigid rule that a diplomat must not discuss the internal aaffirs of the country to which he is accredited. Especially must he avoid putting the administration in an embarrassing position.

If the reputed views of Bryce really have been expressed by him he has committed the greatest possible offense. He has embarrassed the president by approving something which the president is morally certain to disapprove.

Inasmuch as Bryce is recognized as an authority on forms of government, his word that the constitution of the new state of Oklahoma is one of the best he has ever known, would render the embarrassment of the administration acute, if the president should veto the constitution, as he is expected to do. The Democrats of Oklahoma, it is understood, already are quoting Bryce to show that the Republicans charge that the constitution they have made is a frightful thing, is inspired by politics and nothing else.

MILLIONS FOR WATER

New York Begins Work That Is Greater than Suez Canal.

New York, July 3.—Mayor McClellan, by the simple expedient of sticking a spade into the ground at Peekskill and turning over a sod, formally inaugurated work on the new water supply system for New York which will be the most tremendous ever undertaken. It will exceed the Suez canal in cost, with a total of $161,000,000, and is ultimately to furnish the city with water to the amount of 800,000,000 gallons daily, in addition to its present supply. So great is the consumption of water here that one after another all the available streams and watersheds in the immediate vicinity have been exhausted, and the problem of getting the necessary supply has assumed more serious proportions. As a result the greatest undertaking ever attempted for such a purpose is now under way. It involves nothing less than the transformation of a whole countryside, together with tunnel, acqueduct and reservoir construction on a titanic scale. The water will flow 130 miles from the farthest limits of the supply to the fountain in City Hall park, and the watersheds to be drained have an area of more than 900 square miles. A filter plant, sixty acres in extent, and two reservoirs, one of them having a capacity of 120,000,000,000 gallons and the other of 40,000,000,000, will be features of the work The larger reservoir, which will collect the water supply from half a dozen smaller ones, will be twelve miles long by two miles wide, whle the smaller one will necessitate the removal of the entire village of Kensico, including many old homesteads where families have lived for generations. The great acqueduct conveying the water to the city will have a bore larger than the subway, and will pass under the Hudson river at a depth of 600 feet.

New York does not expect to drink all the water. Some of it will be used for bathing purposes, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven is of opinion also that the streets should be washed every day, an operation demanding the contents of a small lake.

Rockefeller to Accept Service

Cleveland, O., July 2.—United States Marshal Chandler called yesterday at Forest Hill, the suburban home of John D. Rockefeller, but did not get beyond the lodge at the entrance to the estate. The lodge keeper declared positively that Mr. Rockefeller was not a Forest Hill. Members of the household said that when Mr. Rockefeller arrives it will not be necessary for any process server to search for him, as Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make his presence known to officials desiring to serve him with subpoenas.

Found Large Nuggets

Victoria, B. C., July 3—.A special from Atlin says a large nugget, weighing fifty-seven ounces, was found on Sunday last on Spruce creek, near Discovery, while a miner was looking over tailings on some government land. He staked a claim there. Similar luck is reported from Otter creek. Among large nuggets found was one of forty-three ounces.

FOREST FUND FOR EACH STATE

Gifford Pinchot Says Department Proposes an Improved Service.

Pendleton Or., July 1.—While in the city Saturday for a few hours, Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, announced that if his present plans were materialized the next appropriation for forest reserves by congress would be divided into specific appropriations for the states. His object in this change of policy is to secure better appropriations for the individual states, making it possible to pay better salaries for those who are placed in charge of the forest reserves and thereby to secure more competent men.

The forester says his particular purpose in coming to the West at this time is to study local needs, hear complaints, explain the purposes of the forest reserve, adjust differences, and in short to adapt the administration of the reserve affairs to the local conditions. He says he is finding that complaints concerning the reserves are not due to the theory or policy of the administration, but to mistakes that have been made in the conduct of reserve affairs, and these he is attempting to adjust as rapidly as possible.

UNIFORM BILL OF LADING AGREED ON

Chicago, June 29.—A binding agreement between shippers and the railroads, the dream of American commerce, in the fonrm of a uniform bill of lading practically has been agreed upon. Representatives of commercial interests and trunk lines of the country have settled upon the form of a new bill and the interstate commerce commission has concurred. It will be submitted for the raticfiation of the railroad and commercial interests of the country early in July.

The effect of the ratification will be to make the new bill of lading a part of the interstate commerce law. The shippers will then have the thing for which they have clamored for the last decade—a railroad receipt binding on the carriers. The negotiations have thus far been carried on by railroad representatives and members of the board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The new bill will hold the initial ronad and its connections liable for a shipment from the time it is delivered to the company until it is delivered to the consignee at its destination.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association has pressed the matter before the interstate commerce commission for three years. The conditions were agreed to at a conference at Chicago May 24 and 25. The conditions were placed before the interstate commerce commission with a view to having them incorporated in a law that would be mutually protective, and it was agreed that a draft of the bill of lading and conditions would be submitted to the railroads and commercial interests early in July.

CLARK MUST ACCOUNT FOR MINE DEALINGS

New York, July 3.—By a decision of Judge Amend in special sessions of the supreme court, which has just been made public, former Senator William A. Clark must account for all the dealings of the United Verde Copper Company, involving the sum of more than $500,000,000. The decision comes after eight years of litigation as the result of a suit brought by George A. Treadwell for the minority stockholders.

Judge Amend in his ruling says that the sale of the property of the United Verde company to a reorganiaztion company for the sum of $500,000, although the property is valued at $90,000,000, was illegal and that the property shall revert to the original stockhodlers.

Claim Sale Was a Freeze Out

This sale, according to Treadwell, was made for the purpose of freezing him out, for the reason that his 620 shares, instead of being rated at $500 a share, which he says is their real value, would be valued at only $3 a share.

Judge Amend further holds that Senator Clark shall permit Treadwell to make a thorough investigation of the United Verde property, from which he alleges he has hitherto been barred by Clark, and shall be permitted to go through the books of the corporation as well as to make an examination of the mines

According to Charles W. Demond, counsel for Treadwell, the investigation which the court orders will show that Clark now derives an income of $25,000,000 from the United Verde, much of which, Mr. Desmond says, should have been turned over to Treadwell.

TO CRUISE TIMBER

Pierce County Commissioners Adopt Tax Commission Suggestion.

Tacoma, June 29.—In order that the county assessor may know how much it is worth and place a correct valuation upon it as a basis of equitable taxation, all timber lands in Pierce county will be cruised. The Pierce county commissioners have passed a resolution to this effect, in accordance with a suggestion of the state tax commisison. Some of the heaviest timber lands of the state are in this county, the eastern and southern portions of the county being one unbroken forest

Help! Help! I'm Falling

Thus cried the hair. And a kind neighbor came to the rescue with a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair was saved! This was because Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair medicine. Falling hair is caused by a germ, and this medicine completely destroys these germs. Then the healthy scalp gives rich, healthy hair.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

Last of the Brutes Choked to Death by the Mighty Hunter.

Clancy backed up against a tall fir, kicked off his skees and stood ready for them. In a moment they saw him, stopped and separated twenty feet, as to attack him on the side and rear. Taking careful aim at a gray wolf as it came at 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 that told the second animal was wounded; with a powerful kick he caught the third between the forelegs and sent it flying backkard. For a moment the two beasts staggered. He tried to fire again, but found that he had 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. At this he unslung the child and, holding it high in 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, end 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 benumber 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 gripping 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 fore claws, 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.—McClure's Magazine.

A Famous Operation.

Dr. Slash performed a famous operation
On a stout and wealthy patient who was ill,
And received the universal admiration
Of the medical profession for his skill.

He laid the patient out (he loved to do it),
And said "Although the malady is hid,
'Tis an interesting case. I'll look into it."
So he opened up the patient and he did.

Beginning with a vertical incision,
He neatly drew the floating ribs apart,
Then he made a careful cardiac division.
And sewed a patch of canvas on the heart.

Finding nothing here that merited attention,
Around the lungs he cut a graceful curve,
And as a Spartan measure of prevention
He tied a bunch of tissue with a nerve.

Then on the patient's brain he operated—
A further fine example of his pluck—
And his very modern methods demonstrated
By removing the appendix, just for luck.

With practiced haste he sewed the man together.
Two weeks passed by—two weeks of anxious guess,
While the world of science cogitated whether
They could call the operation a success.

Then Dr. Slash performed the amputation
Of a generous ten-thousand-dollar fee.
They said, "A most courageous operation,
And successful to a marvelous degree!"

A failure of the tobacco crop in Cuba has caused a few thoughtless persons to predict a shortage in the supply of genuine imported Havana cigars.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

WHY THE AVERAGE WOMAN'S HEALTH IS BROKEN.

It is not work that breaks down the health of the average woman, who is both housekeeper and homemaker for her family. It is because she has never learned not to take up a duty or task until she is ready to do it, and to let loose of it when it is done.

There are women who, when they go to bed at night, review in their minds all the hard, disagreeable work they have done that day and that they must do the next. Now, isn't that pleasant and restful?

On the contrary, everything looks so big and so hard when looked at in the darkness of the night, when one is tired and nerves all a-quiver, that one had just as well do the work bodily that she is doing mentally; the latter is harder on the nerves, and she will, perhaps, finally fall into a troubled sleep and dream of working all night, and awake in the morning as tired as if she had actually accomplished the task which is yet to be done.

If a mother would maintain any semblance of dignity, repose of mind and cheerfulness of heart, upon which depends nerve force and bodily health, she must accept upset plans and unexpected interruptions philosophically and good-naturedly, for they will surely come. If she does not, she loses all the pleasure of the companionship of her dear ones, which is her just due, as well as theirs, and becomes merely a household drudge. Then, if her family and friends look upon her only as such, she becomes sour and cross and fretful, because she is not appreciated.

It was once my privilege to visit in a very happy home, where, after supper each evening, the daughter asked the mother, "Shall we wash the dishes or stack them?" and the answer was, "Oh, let's stack them; we can wash dishes any time when we can't visit with friends."

Happy is the woman who, when she is tired and knows she has done all she ought to do already, can shut the kitchen door and leave the work there and go into the parlor and enjoy a book or have a good time with her family. The work will keep till another day and will be much easier done when she has rested. Better wash a few more dishes after breakfast than spoil the whole evening.

But remember the advantage lies in resting the mind as well as the body. If she persists in thinking of those dishes all the time and how much there will be to do in the morning, she had better wash them and be done with it.

All housekeepers have the same experiences. The only difference lies in the sensible ones being able to get their minds above unwashed dishes and the like, at least when not engaged in washing them. There is as much economy in saving your strength as in saving money or time.—Margaret Flindt.

TO PROBE VICE AT ISTHMUS.

Chicago Girl Goes to Panama to Secure Facts for Government.

Miss Gertrude Beeks, a Chicago young woman, has gone to Panama under commission from Secretary of War Taft to investigate the social conditions in the Panama canal zone for the United States government. Technically her commission is secretary of the national committee on welfare of government employes.

Miss Beeks for several years has been secretary of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation. She formerly worked for the McCormick Harvester Company, and through her efforts the company adopted many improvements for the comfort of women employes and other great manufacturing concerns followed the suggestions. She for several years has devoted herself to the task of alleviating the conditions under which the members of her sex toil in factories.

Successful Book Agent.

The most successful book canvasser in the United States is a woman. She is a Russian, and came over here ten years ago, unable to read or write English. Now she is earning $50,000 a year selling "special limited editions" for a Philadelphia house. This woman thinks it nothing to sell a set of books for $10,000, of which she receives 40 per cent. The books, of course, are supposed to be bound in covers of special design, the paper, printing, and illustrations are of the finest, and the edition is said to be limited. The woman sells the books mostly to wealthy women. She drives up to their homes in a magnificent carriage, attended by a footman in livery. She never fails to impress the prospective customer with her refinement, and frequently poses as a Russian countess. There is hardly a society woman in the country who has not purchased a set of books from this woman.

Girls Graduating Dress.

A dainty dress for the graduate is made of white messaline, trimmed with Mechlin lace. The desired jumper effect is attained by crossed ruffles of the lace, which are fastened at the girdle by rosettes of white baby ribbon. The skirt is shirred at the hips and two rows of shirring are placed at the top of the flounce. The guimpe is of lace similar to the trimming.

Don't Be Too Devoted.

Men in love are delighted to be told that they are never absent from the thoughts of their sweethearts, but the husband finds this consciousness a trifle wearing. As bad as the clinging vine is the woman who makes her devotion too incessant. She is never tactful, never conscious that he wants to be alone occasionally, never capable of making herself and her affections a novelty to him, says Woman's Life.

Trimming in alternate rows of ribbon and lace insertion are seen on some of the late summer-silk models.

For indoor gowns or elaborate tea gowns the broken or primitive Greek-key pattern is much used as a trimming.

Pompadour silks make charming evening gowns under transparent overskirts of point d'esprit, net or spangled tulle.

Navy blue is more in favor than it was at the beginning of the season, especially mixed with crude green and mandarin.

As a relief from the ubiquitous brown, there is a medium tint of rather yellowish green, known as "tilleul," which is seen in many of the new summer silks.

Some of the new hatpins can truly be regarded as jewelry. One of the novelties was a large head of tortoise shell, set with rubies and diamonds. Still another was was incrusted with turquoises and diamonds.

Underskirts are growing more and more elaborate, and broad ribbon plays an important part in them. Many are of peau de suede, with deep silk flounces, while white batiste petticoats are much trimmed with insertions of lace and minutely plaited batiste and mousseline de soie.

The Algerian bolero, which is a fad of recent vintage, is made of four embroidered squares about the size of handkerchiefs joined by passementerie. It is caught together on the shoulders and in the front with passementerie ornaments to match and is sometimes covered with braiding.

Beauty Requires Sleep.

Sleep is a great preserver of youth. Eight hours at night and a short nap in the day will do much to keep the face free from wrinkles. Always sleep with the bedroom window open a few inches at the top, both in summer and winter. A daily morning bath, tepid in winter and cold in summer, with a brisk rub to follow, will keep the skin fresh and clear. Two hours must be spent in the open air, walking, riding or playing games.

All tight clothing and especially tight lacing must be avoided, as compression disturbs the circulation and is often the cause of enlarged veins and red noses.

All in Order.

Order is heaven's first law, and it ought also to be woman's. The only certain method of keeping sane and sound the complex life of the modern woman—with its varying demands from kitchen, nursery, school-room, club, town, friends, church—is by a careful arrangement of its different occupations and pleasures.

The housemother's bureau drawers must be so well ordered that she need never waste a minute hunting for ribbon or glove. Her bread-making must not be done at an hour when it is likely to be interrupted by a caller. Club day and sweeping day will each have its place in the week's program.

The motto of our grandmothers, "Do the first thing that comes to your hand," will no longer serve in this strenuous age. The head must plan the work of hand and foot, if the home to to be well kept, and weariness held at bay.

Even the children in an orderly household catch the infection of systematic living. A 5-year-old daughter of an "up-to-date" family announced in a twilight talk with her mother recently, "Mamma, I have decided not to ask so many questions. It wastes so much time. I'm just going to keep my ears open and remember all the things I hear, and then after I go to bed, I shall sort them all out." There is the promise of an orderly home-maker.

Miss Mary A. Stubbs, of Indianapolis, was appointed head of the Indiana State bureau of statistics some time ago.

The only woman ever elected to office in Texas by the qualified votes of a general election is Miss Zena Dalrymple, who was elected county and district clerk.

The thirty-two women who were widowed by the explosion at Wattstown colliery, Rhondda, in July, 1905, have been awarded by the owners $35,000 in excess of the sum payable under the British compensation act, or $2,500 each.

To have discovered more stars than any one else in the world is the reputation of Miss Dorothea Klumpke, an American girl astronomer, who won renown for herself at Paris. Since 1899 Miss Klumpke has devoted herself to taking photographs of the heavens from a balloon.

Miss Marianne Farningham is probably the oldest woman journalist in England, having already celebrated her jubilee of work, since she was writing for several magazines in 1855.

The first metal thimble with a top on it was made in Amsterdam, Holland, for Mrs. Kilean van Renssalaer, wife of the patron who founded Albany. In 1884 the bicentenary of the invention of the thimble was celebrated in Amsterdam. Dominie Nicholas van Rennssalaer, who came to New York in 1674, owned the first watch ever brought to America.

Lingerie Blouse.

A very attractive blouse, shown in the cut, was of India mull, with a yoke of crosswise tucks overlaid with braids of filet lace in an unusual design. The tucks, of course, were cut away from underneath them. The lace bands are inserted in a design to match upon the lower part of the waist, fullness being given by tucks between them. The sleeves were in elbow length, with insertions and bands of lace, and small cuff pieces, and the collar being decorated to match.

Expensive Things.

The wings used by the milliners are only a shade less lovely than the wonderful ostrich plumes of enormous length and exquisite shading. Twenty-five dollars a pair is asked for some of the handsome big wings in beautiful color combinations and the wide-brimmed sailor trimmed in such wings and worn far enough back on the head to show the front hair is one of the most successful models of the season.

Would Hyphenate Names.

There is a movement on foot in England to have the wife adopt her husband's name, but at the same time keep her own. Miss Mary Cotton then would become Mrs. Cotton-Sparks, and so on. This would give her friends an idea of her identity as her father's daughter, which is often lost after marriage.

CATARRH BLOOD DISEASED AND SYSTEM DISORDERED

Catarrh is not merely an inflammation of the tissues of the head and throat, as the symptoms of ringing noises in the ears, mucous dropping back into the throat, continual hawking and spitting, etc., would seem to indicate; it is a blood disease in which the entire circulation and the greatest part of the system are involved. Catarrh is due to the presence of an excess of uric acid in the blood. The Liver, Kidneys and Bowels frequently become torpid and dull in their action and instead of carrying off the refuse and waste of the body, leave it to sour and form uric acid in the system. This is taken up by the blood and through its circulation distributed to all parts of the system. These impurities in the blood irritate and inflame the different membranes and tissues of the body, and the contracting of a cold will start the secretions and other disgusting and disagreeable symptoms of Catarrh. As the blood goes to all parts of the body the catarrhal poison affects all parts of the system. The head has a tight, full feeling, nose continually stopped up, pains above the eyes, slight fever comes and goes, the stomach is upset and the entire system disordered and affected by this disease. It is a waste of time to try to cure Catarrh with sprays, washes, inhalations, etc. Such treatment does not reach the blood, and can, therefore, do nothing more than temporarily relieve the discomfort of the trouble. To cure Catarrh permanently the blood must be thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all poisons, and at the same time strengthened and built up. Nothing equals S. S. S. for this purpose. It attacks the disease at its head, goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and makes a complete and lasting cure. S. S. S. removes every particle of the catarrhal poison from the blood, making this vital stream pure, fresh and healthy. Then the inflamed membranes begin to heal, the head is loosened and cleared, the hawking and spitting cease, every symptom disappears, the constitution is built up and vigorous health restored. S. S. S. also tones up the stomach and digestion and acts as a fine tonic to the entire system. If you are suffering with Catarrh begin the use of S. S. S. and write us a statement of your case and our physicians will send you literature about Catarrh, and give you special medical advice without charge. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

I had Catarrh for about fifteen years, and no man could have been worse. I tried everything I could hear of, but no good resulted. I then began S. S. S., and could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and after taking it a short while was cured. This was six years ago, and I am as well today as any man. I think Catarrh is a blood disease, and know there is nothing on earth better for the blood than S. S. S. Nobody thinks more of S. S. S. than I do. M. MATSON, Tapeer, Mich.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

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TACOMA

Banana Cream.

Force through a ricer one cup of banana pulp, mix with two tablespoons of powdered sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Beat thoroughly, add one cup of whipped cream, beat again and serve in frappe glasses after chilling.

Prunes and English Walnuts.

Cut equal quantities of stewed prunes and English walnuts into thirds. Do not chop, as they will not look well. Serve in sherbet glasses with whipped cream.

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.

Keeping Flour.

Be careful where you keep flour. Like butter, it absorbs odors readily. It should not be kept in a place where there are onions, fish, vegetables or other odorous substances, nor in a damp room or cellar. Keep in a cool, dry, airy room, where it will not be exposed to a freezing temperature, nor to one above 70 degrees. Always sift before using.

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

Apple Snowballs.

For apple snowballs boil one-quarter pound of rice in water until perfectly tender. Pare and core a few apples, replace the core by two cloves, brown sugar and a squeeze of lemon juice. Cover each apple with a little rice and tie up separately in a cloth. Boil for half an hour and serve with a sweet sauce flavored with lemon.

Dumplings for Stew.

Sift one cup of flour with a saltspoon of salt and one level teaspoon of baking powder. Add one well-beaten egg, two teaspoons of melted butter, and one-quarter cup of milk. Drop by spoonfuls on the chicken, cover closely and cook, without removing the lid, for eight minutes. Keep the contents of the kettle cooking rapidly all the time.

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.

Clam Filling.

Clean and chop fine three pints of raw clams. Boil the clam water and strain. Cook the chopped clams in clam water ten minutes. Make a cream sauce by creaming two tablespoons each of flour and butter. Cook with one-half pint of milk and one-half pint of clam water. Season and add to clams. Place in between and on top of shortcake and serve hot.

It is not likely that either the fishes or the ducks will be able to recognize much difference in Mr. Grover Cleveland since he has passed the 70-year mark.

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THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 149 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

NOTICE—The following announcements are from leading business men and firms, and are well worth your careful reading. The list may contain just the proposition you are looking for.

REAL ESTATE

EAST GREENACRES.

The only tracts on the market where you can contract to sell your crop. Ten trains a day. Abundance of water. Price $150.00 per acre—easy payments—come in or write for particulars.
BEECHER & THOMPSON.
Spokane, Wash. 110 Stevens.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

Proceedings Board of Commissioners

From page 4.

Henry Hudson, labor..... 12.00
J. S. Maxfield and team, labor..... 48.12
Oscar Peterson, mending tools..... 3.25
Henry Marshall, supplies for camp 84.94

The Board adjourned to meet at 1:00 p. m., Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1907.

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1907, at 1:00 p. m.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, present Commissioners Lauridsen and Bugge and Auditor Hawkins.

D. E. McKee and D. C. Sisson each having presented a petition to be appointed Game Warden for the county, the Board ordered the petitions filed; no action taken.

The time having arrived for opening the bids for the construction of that portion of the Hawkinson Road (or Road No. 44), commencing at the northeast corner of the SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 3-29-3, and running thence southeasterly and ending at the end of said road near the center of the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 10-29-3, on the P. Estrand place, and there being one bid on file the Board opened said bid which was as follows:

David Govan's Bid:—$1,500, work to be done according to the plans and specifications.

After due consideration, the Board awarded said contract to David Govan.

The Board ordered the Auditor to advertise for sealed bids for the construction of that portion of the Machenheimer Road (Road No. 64), commencing at or near the ¼ corner between Sections 8 and 17, and ending at the ¼ corner between Sections 6 and 7, all in Township 29, N. R. 4 West, according to the plans and specifications on file in the County Engineer's office.

The County Assessor reported that he had received maps from the most of the companies owning timber in the county, classifying their holdings. The Board authorized the assessor to employ the necessary assistance to verify the maps.

The hour having arrived for the purpose of hearing evidence and taking testimony as to the propriety and advisability of selling the NE¼ of NE¼ and NW¼ NE¼ of Section 21, Twp. 30, N. R. 8 West of W. M. in Clallam County, Washington, and there having been no objections made against the sale of said property the Board hereby instructs the County Auditor to advertise the sale of said property above described, as provided by law.

The Board appointed A. A. Sutton Poll Tax Collector at Port Crescent for the purpose of collecting poll tax from the employees of the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Co., or to collect said tax from said Company as provided by law.

The Board approved the plat of Lauridsen's Subdivision of Suburban Lot No. 179.

It appearing that Mrs. Alice Raymond had overpaid her taxes in the Townsite of Edgewood the sum of $12.80, for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, the Board ordered the Auditor to draw a warrant for $12.80 on the Current Expense Fund in favor of said Mrs. Alice Raymond to reimburse her for said taxes so overpaid.

The Board deeming it to the best interest of the county that they sell the following described property, acquired by said county in settlement of the Clump shortage with the First National Bank of Port Angeles, to-wit: The E½ NW¼ and W½ NE¼ Sec. 22, Twp. 30, N. R. 8 West of W. M.

The Board hereby instructs the County Auditor to advertise in three different newspapers of the county four consecutive weeks, as provided by law, that the said Board will meet on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, 1907, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing evidence and taking testimony, should any be offered, as to the propriety and advisability of making such sale.

The Board examined and allowed the following claims and ordered warrants drawn on the Current Expense Fund for same:

J. J. Allen, serving papers for Sheriff.....$ 1.60
D. A. Christopher, deputy assessor's salary..... 45.50
Clallam Bay Record, publications 6.00
J. A. Rainey, cruising timber.....156.00
Edw. Fuller, compassman..... 88.00
Martin Bishop, compassman..... 16.00
Harlin E. Risley, mileage visiting schools..... 35.00
D. E. McGillivray, coroner, inspecting death of Wm. McGinnett..... 15.00

The Board allowed the claim of Chas. Fitzgerald $49.26 for lumber and ordered a warrant drawn for same on the Bridge Fund.

The Board allowed the claim of Grant Humes $50.00 for work on county roads and ordered a warrant drawn for same on the General Road Fund.

The Board allowed the claim of Seth I. Davis $15.00, and ordered a warrant drawn on the funds of Road & Bridge Dist. No. 2 for same.

Fred Harned having made application for a liquor license to run a saloon at Dungeness, Wash., the Board instructed the Auditor to issue him a license upon the filing of the proper bond, and the the Treasurer's receipt for $600.

The Board allowed the following commissioners claims:

K. O. Erickson, 1 day and mileage.....$23.40
H. J. Bugge, 2 days and mileage... 13.00
G. M. Lauridsen, 3 days..... 12.00

The Board adjourned to meet at 9:00 a. m., Tuesday, the 13th day of August, 1907.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

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

What To Do.

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

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

Home of Swamp-Root.

Notice of Sheriffs Sale

Cause No. 2294.

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

E. M. Gordon, plaintiff,

vs

Orlin H. Adsit, and Carolyn C. Adsit, his wife, defendants

Under and by virtue of an 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 10th day of July, A. D. 1907, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1907, in favor of E. M. Gordon, and against Orlin H. Adsit, and Carolyn C. Adsit, his wife, for the sum of Six Hundred and Forty-one and 66 100 ($641.66) 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:

The south-west quarter (SW ¼) of Section Thirty-two [32], Township Thirty-one [31] North, Range Eleven [11], west.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That on Saturday, the 10th day of August A. D. 1907, at 10 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 Seven Hundred and Ten and 57-100 ($710.57) Dollars.

Said sale will take place at the front door of the Court House in 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 11th day of July, A. D. 1907.

A. J. COSSER, Sheriff.

Date of first publication July 12, 1907.

H. C. MILLER

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Lists Any Property for Sale or Rent.

PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

FRANK E. RISTINE

Carpenter, ∴ Contractor and Builder

Phone 110-2

YOUR LIVER

Is out of order. You go to bed in a bad humor and get up with a bad taste in your mouth. You want something to stimulate your liver. Try Herbine, the liver regulator. A positive cure for constipation, Dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. F—, Fort Worth, Texas, writes: "Have used Herbine in my family for years. Words can't express what I think about it. Everybody in my household are happy and well, and we owe it to Herbine.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

COUNTY WARRANT CALL

The County Treasurer of Clallam County, Washington, will pay upon presentation at his office in Port Angeles, Clallam county, the following warrants and all of prior issue on said funds:

County General Fund.

Warrant No. 130, issued Jan. 6, 1893.

General Road Fund.

Warrant No. 224, issued Oct. 17th, 1894.

Road and Bridge District Funds.

Dist. No. 1, Warrant 163, issued March 11th, 1907.
Dist. No. 2, Warrant 1854, issued May 11th, 1906.
Dist. No. 3, Warrant 328, issued June 15th, 1907.
District No. 4, Warrant 2183, issued August 15th, 1906.

General School Fund.

District No. 11, Warrant 150, issued July 14th, 1906.
District No. 34, Warrant 110, issued May 7, 1907.

Special School Fund.

District No. 15, Warrant 229, issued Aug. 24, 1906.
District No. 31, Warrant 50, issued Nov. 14, 1899.
District No. 42, Warrant 97, issued June 13th, 1907.

A. R. PRINGLE,
Treasurer.

A pretty line of children's coats and boys' blouses—very reasonable at Mrs. Phelps Dry Goods Store.

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 464.

In the Superior court of the state of Washington, for Clallam county.

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company, a corporation, Plaintiff

vs.

H. M. Burdette and Jane Doe Burdette, his wife

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

State of Washington to H. M. Burdette and Jane Doe Burdette, his wife who are the owners, or reputed owners, of, and all persons unknown, claiming or having an interest or estate in the hereinafter described real property.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff,

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company

is the holder of a delinquent tax cer certificate No. 2331 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:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter (NE 1-4 SW 1-4) and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter (NW 1-4 SW 1-4) and the north half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter (N½ SE 1-4 SW 1-4) and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter (SW 1-4 SW 1-4) of section three [3] in township thirty [30] north of range seven [7] west of the Willamette Meridian.

That said certificate was issued on the 5th day of July 1907 for the sum of $1015.19 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1892 to 1906 inclusive, which several sums bear interest at the rate of fifteen percent. per annum from said date of payment.

You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of first publication of this notice and summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, to wit: within sixty days after the 12th day of July, 1907, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together with the costs, penalties, and interest; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered foreclosing said tax lien for such taxes, penalties, costs and interest against said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Co. Plaintiff.
Trumbull & Trumbull, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Post office address, Port Angeles, Wasn.
Date of first publication July 10, 1907

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 462

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

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company, a corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

C. Kirwin, and Jane Doe Kirwin, his wife, 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 C. Kirwin and Jane Doe Kirwin, his wife, who are the owners, or reputed owner, of, and all persons unknown, claiming or having an interest or estate in the hereinafter described real property.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff,

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 2332, 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:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SE 1-4 SE 1-4 SW 1-4) of section three (3) in township thirty (30) north of range seven (7) west of the Willamette Meridian.

That said certificate was issued on the fifth day of July, 1907, for the sum of $70.77 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1892 to 1906 inclusive; 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 first day of said publication, to-wit, within sixty days after the 12th day of July 1907, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together with the costs, penalty and interest, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered foreclosing said tax lien for such taxes, penalties, costs and interest against said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Co. Plaintiff.
Trumbull & Trumbull, att'ys for plaintiff
Post office address, Port Angeles, Wash.
Date of first publication, July 12, 1907.

BUY A SUMMER HOME ON LAKE SUTHERLAND

23 ACRES ON LAKE FRONT FOR $23,000

LEWIS LEVY, REAL ESTATE BROKER

COR. FRONT & LAUREL STS., PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Reference, Bank of Clallam County.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Seattl, Washington, May 10, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Otto J. Sporseen, contestant, against homestead entry No. 17745, made May 4, 1900, for SE 1-4 NW 1-4 Section 29, Township 30 N., by Andreas C. Jacobsen Contestee, in which it is alleged that said entryman has never at any time since the date of his entry established a residence on said tract of land or improved or cultivated same in accordance with the requirements of the homestead law; that he has resided elsewhere and has during all of said period and for more than six months last past abandoned said land, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, srid parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 24, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Seattle, Washington.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 9, 1907, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be maee, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. HENRY SMITH, Register.

Summons by Publication.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for Clallam County.

Martha E. Steik, Plaintiff,

vs

Fred. Steik, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said Fred. Steik the defendant herein.

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons to-wit: within sixty days after the 12th day of July 1907 and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled Court, and answer the complaint of plaintiff and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for said plaintiff at his office address below stated, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you in accordance with the demand of the complaint which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is for a divorce and dissolution of the bonds of matrimony on the grounds of wilful and continued desertion and abandonment and failure to support for more than one year last past

Wm. Ritchie, Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and post office address Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.
Date of first publication July 12, 1907.

J. P. HAWKES

Real Estate....

Timber Lands a Specialty

Post box 176, Port Angeles Wash

Epperson & Son

Contractors and Builders
Cabinet Work

27 Years Experience. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Port Angeles, Washington

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.

JAMES STEWART

Attorney at Law

Office on Front Street.
Port Angeles, Wash.

GEORGE VENABLE SMITH

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Laurel St. Port Angeles, Wash

T. J. APPLETON, Surgeon — T. J. APPLETON, Jr., House Surgeon

Appleton Hospital

FRONT STREET
Port Angeles, Wash.

McIvor & Swanson

BLACKSMITHS

Horseshoeing, Wagons and Farm Implements Repaired.

SHOP ON LAUREL STREET
Port Angeles

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.

FOR A **Splendid Meal** GO TO "The Arcade"

Oysters and Fish a Specialty
Short Orders Served

WM. BUELL
ARCADE RESTAURANT

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

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

Vacation Time

Is a year round pleasure when you take a Kodak with you
We have a full line of Eastman's Kodaks, Films and Chemicals

Fishing Tackle

We can fit you out with anything in this line, also give you some good suggestions in your selections

TROLLING OUTFITS
For the Lakes a SPECIALTY

C. E. NAILOR & CO.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

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

Egg-O-See Corn Flakes 10c at Seeveers' Cash Store.

H. A. Critchfield returned Wenzday from a business trip upsound.

Paul D. Cook and wife of Seguin were shopping in Angeles Tuesday.

Judge Still arrived Tuesday to hold another session of the Superior Court.

The advance shipment of Mountaineers' dunnage was received Monday and taken out to the permanent camp.

Master Donald McClinton, who has been visiting with his grandparents here, returned to Seattle Wednesday.

T. S. BROPHY & CO.

Phone 33

Dear Madam:

Have you examined your supply of the articles necessary to do your preserving. If not, wouldn't it be wise to do it now and telephone us your wants. A few extra jars, etc, might save considerable annoyance.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars
The "Everlasting" kind,
Pints, per doz., 90c
Quarts, " $1.00
½ Gals., " $1.25
Mason Jars,
Pints, per doz., 70c
Quarts, " 85c
1-2 Gals., " $1.10
Also Reliance Rubber Rings for sealing jars.

T. S. Brophy & Co.
Opera House Block

New fall coats just in. Mrs. Phelps.

4 horses, harness and wagon for sale by W. J. Lichty, Lincoln and 14th Sts.

"Beef Scraps" will make your hens lay more eggs. 5c the pound at Seevers' Cash Store.

Judge and Mrs. J. G. McClinton went up to Seattle last évening for a fortnight's visit.

New goods arriving daily at H. Gutenberg & Co.'s, the lowest priced store in Clallam county.

H. Evans and wife and F. E. Knight of Dungeness were visitors to our city last Tuesday.

Our Hams and Best Bacon are from the choice young hogs and always good. Seevers' Cash Store.

B. C. Epperson returned to the Soldiers' Home last evening, after a two week's visit with relatives here.

All our screen doors and window screens and rubber hose are going to be sold at reduced prices at H. Gutenberg & Co.

Rev. and Mrs. Sidney Morgan, who remained for a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Mead this week, left for Seattle last evening.

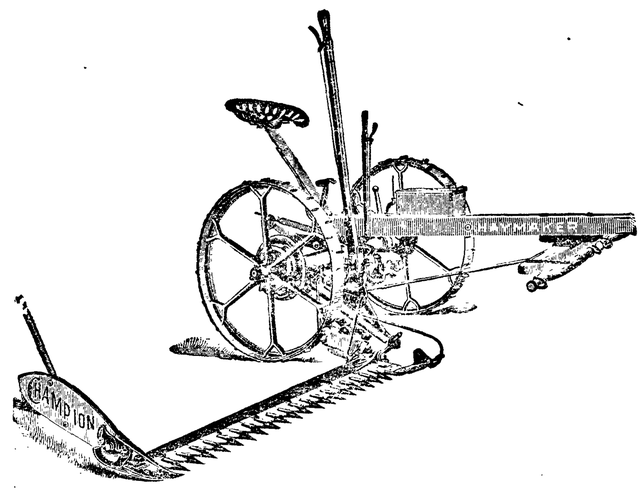
Chas. Garey of Portland, Oregon, has purchased a suburban lot of E. E. Day at Lake Crescent for the purpose of making a summer home.

If you are in need of a good separator you will find the Omega Separator the best on the market at a low price—go to H. Gutenberg & Co.

We are selling all grades and makes of Watches at the same price as the mail order companies of Chicago. We have watches from $1 up. Call and see them. Will exchange for wood. Every watch guaranteed for one year. Good clocks also, cheap. Sw. cor. Lincoln and Front Sts. J. Steadman.

Maple Sugar.

Mr. G. W. Humes annual consignment of New York maple sugar has arrived and can be had by calling on Mr. Horace White. Price 20c per pound.



Deering and Champion Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, a Complete Line.

Call and Learn Our Prices.

R. D. Willson Hardware Co.

NEW STONE BUILDING

CITY NEWS

Cotton batting at Mrs. Phelps.

"Quaker" Wheat Berries 10c at Seevers' Cash Store.

W. J. Lichty went up to Seattle last evening.

Colored and black silk skirts—new line just in at Mrs. Phelps.

Remember we have the finest sugar to be had. Seevers' Cash Store.

Fly-O-Curo will keep the flies off your cow. 50c can at Seevers' Cash Store.

Mrs. C. E. McGill, of Seattle, arrived Wenzday to look after her interests.

Rev. and Mrs. Edwards left for Seattle Wednesday morning, being off on a two week's vacation.

Miss Edith Lawrence of Victoria is visiting at the home of her friend Miss Florence Belford.

L. T. Haynes has had a model sidewalk laid in front of his residence on Front and Peabody.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craig entertained a few friends Monday evening in honor of Hon. D. W. Higgins.

Mrs. Myrtle Walworth, of Berkely, Cal., is visiting her brother Mr. H. R. Tucker, the assistant postmaster.

A. L. Johnson has had his lots on Fifth and Peabody neatly graded and will have one of the finest lawns in town.

Miss Selma Linn left Sunday night for a two weeks visit in Seattle; Mrs. Linn joins her today for a week's visit.

Willis Mathewson has improved his house on Second street with a new coat of paint, a novel combination of red and yellow.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sweeny are entertaining C. E. Winslow, a friend from Walla Walla, who is contemplating locating here.

Mr. Peddicord and daughter Miss Lucretia, accompanied by their guest Miss Colburn, returned yesterday from a trip to Lake Crescent.

Miss Myrtle M. Bodley arrived from Everett Wenzday to enjoy the pleasures of ranch life with her father, in the Mt. Pleasant district.

E. T. Huff of Kamaloops, B. C., who was formerly a storekeeper at Seguin, arrived Wednesday and was renewing old acquaintanceships.

Do not fail to attend the 15c Patriotic Tea given at the home of Mrs. Silverwood, near Baptist church Wednesday, July 17th. A good time promised.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Machenheimer were in town over Sunday visiting relatives, having come down to see the commissioners about the new road.

H. Gutenberg & Co. have a nice line of Washing Machines — the Uneeda, Matchless, The Boss No. 2, Snowball, White Lilly. Now is the time to buy washing machines while they are cheap.

J. A. McKee and wife returned last Tuesday from their extended trip to the G. A. R. Encampment at Ballard, and at Newburg, Oregon; they report many surprises in the way of rapid development of both states.

Commencing last evening, the schedule of the Whatcom was changed so that she leaves for Seattle at 8 o'clock; this will give more time in Seattle and be a decided improvement.

C. B. McNutt of Seattle, wishing to enjoy the luxury of the beautiful summer resort at the lake, has purchased a suburban lot of Mr. Day, with the calculation of having a fine cottage thereon soon.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Was a man who, against all odds, attained the highest honor a man could get in the United States. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has attained a place never equaled by any other remedy. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza and all pulmonary diseases. Every mother should keep supplied with this wonderful cough medicine.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

DAIRY RANCH FOR SALE OR RENT

Owing to severe illness, I wish to either sell, rent or get working partner for my fine dairy ranch. Renter would be required to buy stock and machinery. A good thing to the right party. Call or address

JOS. KIRNER, Seguin, Wash.

The House of Quality

Nothing but the Best at the Lowest Price.

TEAS

Spider Leg Uncolored Japan
35c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

Gunpowder
25c and 50c per lb.

Oolong
70c per lb.

Ceylon
30c and 50c per lb.

English Breakfast
30c and 50c per lb.

Schillings Best Teas
60c per lb.

Tree Tea
60c per lb.

Lipton's Ceylon Tea
75c per lb.

Remember everything we sell is guaranteed.

E. W. MERRILL & CO.

Phone 5

Elmer Nailor returned Tuesday from a business trip upsound.

Graniteware and cooking utensils cheaper than any place on earth at Bakers'.

E. G. Earle of Bellingham, interested in the Puget Sound Mills & Timber Co., was among the visitors yesterday.

For your ice cream freezers, tents, camp cots, camp stools, and hammocks at right prices go to H. Gutenberg & Co.

Mr. Shrewsbury and family arrived yesterday on their way to the lakes to enjoy the pleasures of the summer resort offered at Lake Crescent.

Mrs. J. A. Smith returned Monday from Seattle and Ballard, where she went to attend the encampment and and remained over to visit with her many Angeles friends who have located there.

To my friends who were so kind and did so much to relieve me last Friday, when I was taken suddenly and violently ill, I wish to thank you, one and all. To the ones who circulated the report that I had attempted suicide, I have this to say, it is only a case of dirt throwing, intended to injure innocent ones; we have found out the originator. We deem such slander unworthy reply; anyone wishing facts in the case can call on Dr. Hartt. Resp.,

Alex Harris.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A one or two horse well driving outfit complete, new; also a U. S. separator, capacity 450 lbs. per hour, used one year. Address J. F. DELANEY, Blyn, Wash.

Our Ice Cream is our hobby!

Try it and you'll understand why. We couldn't improve it at twice the price.

Goldwater Bros.
Phone 3

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 6th day of July, A. D. 1807, and duly entered on their minutes directing the Auditor to give notice of sale in the manner provided by law of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The NE 1-4 of NE 1-4 and NW 1 4 of NE 1-4 of Section 21, Rownship 30 North of Range 8 West, of Willamette Meridian.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 10th day of August, A. D. 1907, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the Sheriff of said county and state will sell the above described property.

Said sale will take place at the front of the court house in 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 8th aay of July, A. D. 1907.

N. W. HAWKINS,
[Seal] Auditor of Clallam County Washington.

Date of first publication, July 12, 1907.

Notice of Intention of County Commissioners to Sell Real Estate.

The board deeming it to the best interest of the county, that they sell the following described property acquired by said county in settlement of the Clump shortage with the First National Bank of Port Angeles, to-wit:—

The NE 1-2 of NW 1-4 and W 1-2 of NE 1-4 of Section 22, Township 30 North of Range 8 West of Willamette Meridian.

The board hereby instructs the County Auditor to advertise in three different newspapers of the county, for four consecutive weeks as provided by law, that the said board will meet on the 13th day of August, 1907, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of hearing evidence and taking testimony, should any be offered, as to the propriety an advisability of making such sale.

By order of the Board July 6th, 1907.

[SEAL] N. M. HAWKINS,
Auditor of Clallam County, Wash.

Date of first publication, July 12th, 1907.

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 461

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

Grace M. Adams, plaintiff,
vs.
A. Shafer and Jane Doe Shafer, his wife, 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
A. Shafer and Jane Doe Shafer, his wife, 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,

Grace M. Adams

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 1850 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 seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in block Two hundred sixty-two (262) of the Townsite of Port Angeles

That said certificate was issued on the 1st day of September, 1906, for the sum of $10.30 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1904, and 1905; that the taxes for the following years have been paid by the plaintiff, to wit: the year 1906 the sum of $4.20, 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, to-wit, within sixty days after the 5th day of July, 1907, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together with the costs, penalties and interest; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered foreclosing said tax lien for such taxes, costs and interest against said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Grace M. Adams, Plaintiff.
Trumbull & Trumbull, Atty's for Plaintiff.
P O. Address, Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication July 5, 1907.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and interesting articles about California and all the far West. $1.50 a year

TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL a monthly publication containing plain, easily-understood articles on the home, garden, farm and range—of interest to every member of the family—filled with photographs and pictures. $0.50 a year

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. $0.75

Total . . . $2.75
All three for $1.50

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
SUNSET MAGAZINE
FLOOD BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

Bowling Alley

$1.00 in Cash Each Week for Highest Score.

Fresh Fruits,
Fine Candies,
Choice Cigars
and Tobaccos
Newest Stationery

W. J. LICHTY & CO.
Phone 11.

Notice of Sale.

No. 2296.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Clallam County.

W. H. Glass, Plaintiff, vs. Port Angeles Stone Co. et al. Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Superior Court of Clallam County on the 11th day of June, 1907, by the clerk thereof in the case of W. H. Glass, plaintiff, vs. Port Angeles Stone Company, et al, defendants, numbered 2296, and to me as sheriff directed and delivered,

Notice is Hereby Given that I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, within the hours prescribed by law for sheriff's sales, to-wit: at ten o'clock a. m. on the 13th day of July, 1907, before the courthouse door of said Clallam County court house, in the State of Washington, all of the right, title and interest of the defendants Port Angeles Stone Company, Elmira Logging Company, Arthur J. Burroughs, and Laura W. Burroughs, his wife, in and to the following described property situated in Clallam County, Washington; said sale shall be conducted and said property sold in the following order:

NE¼ of SW¼ of Section 17, Township 30 North, Range 6 West; the proceeds of said sale to apply to the mortgage held by the cross-complainants in said suit;

NW quarter of SE quarter Section 17, Township 30 North, Range 6 West;

Lot 3 and unnumbered tract lying North of Lot three (3) in Block 104 of Townsite Reserve in Block 8 West of Laurel Street; tide lands of the first class in front of the City of Port Angeles and Lot 7 in Block 8 west of Laurel Street, tide lands of the first class in front of the City of Port Angeles.

W½ of NW¼ of NE¼ of SE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ of Section 17, Township 30 North, Range 6 West; Lot 3 and W½ of Lot 7 in Block 104, Port Angeles Townsite; Lot 3 in Block 8, tide lands west of Laurel Street in front of the City of Port Angeles; also a tract of tide land of the first class described as follows: All that certain piece beginning at the most northerly corner of Lot 3, Block 104, Townsite Reserve; thence north 31 degrees 15 minutes east 41 feet more or less to the south line of Second Street; thence north 58 degrees 45 minutes west 36 feet more or less to the easterly line of Tumwater Creek Waterway; thence south 31 degrees 15 minutes west along the said last named line 85 feet more or less to the northerly line of the aforesaid Block 104; thence easterly 36 feet more or less to the place of beginning, containing 52-100 acres in front of Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the personal property situated in, connected with or being a part of the stone quarrying and working plant situated on the W½ of NW¼ of NE 1-4 of SE 1-4 of Section 17, Township 30 North, Range 6 West, consisting of buildings, saw mill, engines, boilers, hoists, derricks, cables, tools, fixtures, and equipments; or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the respective judgments of the Bank of Clallam County, Inez Dodge and the plaintiff W. H. Glass, together with interest on said judgments, costs in said action and the costs of this sale.

This property has been levied on as the property of the defendant Port Angeles Stone Company and of the defendants Arthur J. Burroughs and Laura W. Burroughs, his wife, and Elmira Logging Company to satisfy two respective judgments, amounting to the sum of Thirteen Hundred Seventy and 75-100 ($1370.75) Dollars, and an attorney's fee of $300.00 and further costs in favor of the Bank of Clallam County and Inez Dodge, and a judgment in the sum of Seventeen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 40-100 Dollars ($17,419.40) together with an attorney's fee of Twelve Hundred Seventy five Dollars ($1,275) and costs of suit, in favor of the plaintiff.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1907.

A. J. COSSER,
Sheriff of Clallam County, Washington.

SUMMONS

No. 2309.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Clallam County.

Henrietta Stick, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Stick and Martha E. Steik, Defendants.

The State of Washington: To the said Fred Steik and Martha E. Steik: Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, answer the complaint and serve a copy of your answer on the person whose name is subscribed to this summons, at the place specified following his said name, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; 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 is herewith served upon you.

The purpose of this action is to foreclose a certain mortgage held by this plaintiff on Lots 5 and 14, Block 382, Port Angeles Townsite.

W. L. MARQUARDT,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
P. O. Address, Port Angeles, Clallam Co. Washington.
First publication July 5, 07.

Bank of Clallam County

Established April, 1895

Transacts a General Banking Business

H. E. Lutz, President.
S. J. Lutz, Cashier.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

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

B.P.O.E.—Naval lodge No. 353, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at Haning Hall, cor. Oak and First streets. Visitors cordially invited.

H. M. FISHER, Exalted Ruler.
E. D. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

New ranges at Baker's; cheapset and best.

BOYS OF LONG AGO.

When I go down to Gungawamp,
As now and then I do,
I run across some good old chap
Whom long ago I knew.
And he will want to stop and talk,
And pass the time o' day
And ask how I have got along
Since I have been away.

"Uv course," says he. "yew understand
I ain't a-nosin' round
Inquirin' intew yewr affairs,
But, Bill, I'll jest be bound,
I'd kinder like to know how much
Yew've made; uv course, yew know
We're interested in the boys
Who lived here years ago."

Another one will hem and haw
And say: "Bill, is it true
Thet yew hev trouble with yewr wife,
Ez people say yew dew?
Uv course, I ain't a-meddlin', Bill,
I jest wanted ter know;
Becuz we're interested in
Our boys uv long ago."

"Uv course," they add, "it's jest becuz
We're interested, Bill,
An' not becuz we're curious,
'Cuz yew're one uv us still."
I like to go to Gungawamp
And meet the friends I know;
They are so interested in
Their boys of long ago.
—New York Sun.

A RIDE IN AN ICE BOX

Ben Clayton well knew that his father's instruction was that he should not leave the car until he reached Memphis; and yet at Jackson, a few hours from New Orleans, he was debating with himself the reason for his father's command. Why should he not do as the other passengers? Several of them were then walking to and fro on the station platform.

After a few moments of hesitation he laid his overcoat over the back of the seat, and went to join the others.

"Why are we stopping here?" Ben heard a passenger inquire of the conductor.

"Waiting for the Limited," the conductor replied. "We'll be here twenty minutes."

"Twenty minutes?" thought Ben. "I'll walk to the opposite side of the station, and see the city."

As he reached the edge of the walk he heard the music of a band, and he asked a bystander why it was playing.

"Dog and pony show; you can see it yonder," the man answered.

Now, if there was anything Ben delighted to see it was a circus parade, and a dog and pony show was the next best thing. He thought he would have sufficient time in which to run to the end of the block, see the parade, and return to the station before the train left.

When he reached the corner, however, he had a block further to go; and presently he came in sight of the band wagon; then stood laughing and shouting at the antics of the dogs and monkeys.

Suddenly he was aroused by the shrill whistle of a locomotive. Recollecting where he was and what he was doing he ran to the station; but reached it just as the train, in which he should have been a passenger, disappeared in the distance.

"Is that my train?" the excited boy cried, breathlessly, at the ticket office window.

"Your train? Do you own a train?" asked the agent, jocosely.

"Yes, sir—no, sir! I mean I was going on that train to Memphis. I came from New Orleans on it; went to see the parade, and now I'm left," Ben managed to stammer.

"To be sure you're left; but don't worry, there will be another train along at midnight, and you can take that. Your ticket will be good," the agent explained.

His ticket! Where was his ticket? Not in his pocket where he had placed it! Then, in a twinkling, the truth came; he had taken it from the pocket in his waistcoat and placed it in his overcoat pocket, and the overcoat was in the car.

The boy was dazed at the predicament in which he was placed; two hundred miles from home, his suitcase, overcoat and ticket racing north at the rate of forty miles an hour.

"What confounded luck," he muttered, almost on the verge of tears. "What'll father think of me? I'm a chump, that's what I am!"

In this mood he sat on a truck to think out his troubles. The more he considered his misfortune the more he determined he was to continue his journey; how he did not know. At last the idea occurred that the agent might assist him.

"My coat and suitcase are in one of the cars on the train that just left," he explained to the agent. "Do you know if I can get them?"

"So that's the trouble?" asked the agent, as he came from the office. "Well, you need not fret; I'll telegraph the conductor to take charge of your belongings and to leave them at the ticket office at Memphis. But, hold steady, how are you to travel from here to Memphis without a ticket?"

"I don't know, sir," answered Ben.

"Know any one in Jackson?"

"No, sir; but I know a banana messenger who'll be here this afternoon—Joe Harris, do you know him?"

"Tall fellow with a crooked nose?"

"Yes, sir, that's he."

"Well, if you know him he'll put you over the road; the banana train will be here at four thirty-five. Now you stay here, and don't you run after the show again," admonished the agent as he hastened to answer the telephone call.

Promptly on time the train arrived. Ben went to the calaboose, but no Joe Harris did he see. He saw, however, one whom he thought to be the messenger in charge of the fruit.

"Are you the messenger?" he asked.

"Sure; what can I do for you?" the man replied.

"Do you know Joe Harris?"

"'I rather think I do."

"When did he leave New Orleans?"

"Joe hasn't left yet; he'll come out to-night."

"I know him," said Ben, and then he told of his trouble.

"To be sure," said the man, meditatively, "you have paid your fare; but you have no pasteboard to show for it?" Then presently he added, "But perhaps I can help you. Come with me while I eat, and I'll think the matter over."

That he thought out a way to aid the boy was apparent from the fact that the two, three hours later, the train having been held because of a wreck ahead, stood by the side of a large white painted car, one of the banana train.

"You mount this car, and drop into the ice box," directed the messenger. "Here's the number of the car—'fifty-four thousand and sixty-five,'" handing Ben a card. "Now remember what I've told you," he cautioned, "and don't get rattled. To-morrow morning we'll be in Memphis, where this car stops, the others going to Kansas City and beyond. I'll come and let you know when we arrive. You've your lunch, haven't you?"

"Gracious, no!" answered Ben. "I've left it at the lunch counter!"

"You'll have time to get it, and as I have to send a wire I'll say good-by," giving the boy's hand a hearty shake.

Ben obtained his package, and returned to the car which he supposed was the one in which he was to ride.

"WELL, YOU NEED NOT FRET.'

He climbed to the roof, and dropped through the hatch into the ice box.

This box was about three feet wide by eight feet long, and at the top and bottom there were iron-barred openings into the car. The boy leaned against the side of the box, nervous in the extreme. The rumble and jar of the heavy train, for an hour or more, precluded the possibility of sleep, but at last he stretched his body on the bottom of the box and dozed.

How long he was unconscious he never knew. Suddenly he was awakened by the sound as of a heavy body having been thrown on top of the car. He listened intently; but the sound was not repeated, and he again slept to be awakened by a sense of suffocation.

Standing on his toes he reached to the opening through which he had come. To his surprise he found this tightly closed; and then the conviction forced itself upon him that the sound he had heard was the closing of the hatch. But stop! Why, if this had been done, had the messenger not called him?

Raising his voice he shouted loudly; but no response was returned. The thick walls of the car, the noise of the moving train, the beating of rain, which he could distinctly hear, all combined to drown his cry.

He endeavored to push the hatch open, but was unable to even move it a particle. The fetid air was telling on his breathing, and the nervous strain was growing intolerable. When it seemed as though he could no longer endure his situation a new terror presented itself; a sound, to him the embodiment of all things terrible, smote upon his ear. This was a hiss as of a serpent, and presently it was thrice repeated—hiss, hiss, hiss.

The many stories of tarantulas, scorpions and centipedes which had been told him on the levee at New Orleans now recurred to him. Was he to die a miserable death, bitten by one of these reptiles? In a paroxysm of despair he wept, and aimlessly beat the sides of his prison walls.

At last hunger overcame his fear, and he ate a portion of his luncheon. As he laid the remainder on the bottom of the box his hand came in contact with an opening—the outlet for the waste water when the box was filled with ice. Now, this opening was filled with paper and hay, so as to exclude the outer air; but Ben quickly removed the obstruction and up into his face rushed the sweet air. Several draughts revived him, and much of the horror of his situation vanished.

He endeavored to keep awake, for the thought of the hissing serpent, which he frequently heard, was compelling. But finally he nodded, and a little later dropped into a sound slumber which was rudely broken by a confused noise of men shouting, horses stamping their feet, car doors being slammed, and a general uproar.

"I say, Tom, this is a dandy car of fruit," cried a voice so near that, at first, Ben thought some one was in the car.

"Bet your life it's fine," another voice replied.

"Let me out of this hole!" yelled Ben.

"Who in the dickens is yelling, Bill?" asked the first speaker.

"Blamed if I know; some one's in the ice box, maybe!" was the reply; then he shouted, "Where are you?"

"Shut in the ice box!" Ben called back.

"It's a tramp, Bill, and likely he's locked in the ice box. I reckon you'd better let the fellow out," said one of the men.

"I reckon so, too, Tom," Bill replied, as he climbed to the roof of the car, and lifted the hatch.

At first he could see nothing, but presently he discerned the features of a white-faced boy, dirty, unkempt, and almost at the crying point.

"Well, by crickets, son, how long have you been shut in this box?" cried the man, as he reached down a helping hand, and pulled Ben from his prison.

"Since I left Jackson, sir," answered Ben.

"What—Jackson, Mississippi?"

"Les, sir. I believe the train was delayed, for I ought to have been here long ago. I'm pretty glad to get out of that hole. There's a whopping big snake among the bananas," Ben declared.

"Snake? Nonsense, son, there's no snake in the car," laughed the man, incredulously.

"Yes, there's a big fellow in the car; I guess I've heard him hiss!" protested Ben. "But where's the depot? I've a coat and suitcase there. The agent at Jackson telegraphed to have them left at Memphis."

"See here, son," returned the man, pushing Ben's cap from his face and looking him squarely in the eye, "where do you think you are?"

"In Memphis; where should I be?" replied Ben.

"Memphis!" shouted the man. "That's a good one."

"Am I not in Memphis, sir?" demanded Ben, not understanding why the man should make light of his assertion.

"In Memphis? Not by five hundred miles; you are in Kansas City."

"Kansas City?" stammered Ben.

"To be sure you are; but I can't stop to learn why you are. This car of bananas must be unloaded. Come down and give us a lift, and we'll talk while we're unloading," the man concluded, as he crawled down the side of the car.

While he assisted the men Ben told of his adventure.

"I understand why you were locked in the box," said Bill. "It's this way. The I. C. refrigerator cars look like alike. They are numbered in series; fifty-two, fifty-four and fifty-five thousand. This car is fifty-four thousand and sixty-three; is this the one the messenger told you to get into?"

"I suppose it's the one; I have the number on a card," replied Ben, taking the card from his pocket. "No, I'm wrong; the number is fifty-four thousand and sixty-nine!"

"I knew it," exclaimed the man. "When you came from the lunch counter you climbed into the wrong car; you got into a Kansas City car instead of the one from Memphis!"

"Serves me just right!" decared Ben. "I believe I don't know enough to go outside father's back yard. But how'll I get my things?"

"That's easy; I'll have a messenger bring them up to-morrow. But, how about that whopping big snake?" quizzed Bill.

"He's over in the corner," replied Ben, indicating a certain spot. "Get a club to kill it!"

"No, no, don't kill it; let's take it alive!" returned Bill. "Tom, you yank out the bananas, while I catch it in this blanket!"

Tom pulled the stems of fruit from the corner; but no snake was found. Ben was so positive that further search was made and, sure enough, lying coiled on the floor, under the false rack, was a green-motted snake, two feet in length.

"There, what did I tell you!" cried Ben, triumphantly. "How should you like to be shut up with that fellow?"

"I'd rather be excused," returned Bill. "But I don't believe the critter would have bitten you; we often find snakes in the cars. They crawl up the stem where the fruit grows and stay there until they reach the North."

Ben's troubles were now at an end. A day or two after he received his belongings; his ticket was safe in his overcoat pocket. Then he went West and in due time reached his destination, Uncle John's ranch in Colorado.—Waverley Magazine.

He Was One.

"Come to see all the sights, eh?" said Citiman. "Well, you don't want to miss the big mirror in the lobby of this hotel."

"Do tell?" said Farmer Korntop. "Somethin' worth seein', is it?"

"Yes, indeed. You won't see all the sights unless you take a look at something like that."—Philadelphia Press.

Up to Him.

Close—I don't like that suit you are wearing.

Mrs. Close—Neither do I, but it was the best I could get with the money you gave me.—Detroit Free Press.

BABY WITH DEEP BLUE EYES.

Baby with the deep blue eyes,
Soul with outward nature linking,
Looking up in mild surprise,
How I wonder what you're thinking!

Life to you is but a dream;
Your life—a brook's faint, primal flowing;
Things around that merely seem
Will grow real with your growing.

Could I fathom your sweet mind—
Catch the thought with feature playing;
If I could one fancy bind
Ere it pass in sleepland straying.

I should know a mystery,
Hidden close in God's strong keeping,
Greater than the changing sea
Or the blue above it sweeping.
—Henry A. Jeffries.

The Outcasts

"It's a great bore, being engaged," said Phyllis.

I tried to assume the air of profound dejection which I felt was expected of me. I am sometimes afraid I don't do these things very well; at any rate, Phyllis misread my expression.

"You look decidedly bored," she went on.

"It isn't boredom," I protested; "it's acute misery caused by your last remark."

"That's silly," observed Phyllis judicially. "You know what I mean. They will leave us to ourselves."

"Why," I began, "only a week ago——"

"Oh, yes, but that was different. We weren't engaged then. But now——"

"After the climax is passed——" I suggested.

"They draw a circle round us, and walk on tiptoe outside it." Her voice grew quite indignant. "I think it's horrid of them. Why can't they treat us like ordinary reasonable people?"

"No doubt they mean it very well," I put in.

"Of course they do. That's the worst of them. I hate well-meaning people. Where are you going?"

"As far as the edge of the circle," I said. "I'm going to try an experiment."

In June Lady Saltwood's rhododendrons are generally a great center of

I THINK IT'S HORRID OF THEM.

attraction at her garden parties. But now that lady's daughter and I had them to ourselves. The situation seemed to need a remedy. I crossed the empty space, and found Fitzroy.

"Come and talk to Lady Phyllis," I said. Fitzroy looked at me, I thought, with a shadow of suspicion in his face. Then his eye traveled down to my boots, and thence to his own.

"Delighted, I'm sure," he said at last. "But I'm afraid I must be looking out for my sister. It's about time we were moving on. See you at Harrisons' to-morrow?"

"No," I said. 'I'm staying on here." Fitzroy nodded and smiled upon me. Some one ought to tell Fitzroy that his smile doesn't suit him.

I saw I must go to work more warily. I walked round till I came upon Mullins. Mullins is eminently well meaning.

"Do you know Lady Phyllis Landon?" I asked him.

"I haven't had the pleasure," he replied. "By the way, I ought to congratuate you—"

"Come and be introduced," I said firmly. He lifted his eyebrows a fraction of an inch. "By jove! don't you want to—?" He stopped. "Thanks, very much," he concluded rather limply. I bore him off in triumph.

Phyllis received him very graciously. I left them, and wandered off in search of entertainment. My quest was interrupted by Mrs. Hollingshead. "How do you do, Captain Dale? It's a long time since I've seen you. But I suppose one can't expect, now—"

She smiled—a smile that seemed to have grown irritatingly familiar during the last few days. "Where's Phyllis?"

"I don't know," I lied. Mrs. Hollingshead became confidentially sympathetic at once.

"I thought you were looking rather gloomy," she said. "I saw her mother over there by the fountain just now. I don't expect she herself can be far off. Now, don't let me keep you."

She smiled the familiar smile again, and, with a nod of complete and tactful understanding, went back to the group she had just left. I went on obediently towards the fountain. Lady Saltwood received me with an air of benign proprietorship. "Where did you leave Phyllis?" she said presently.

"I think she's somewhere over there," I waved vaguely round a quarter of the horizon. "She seems to have found some old friends," I went on pathetically.

Lady Saltwood looked distressed. "I'm sure you needn't have come away. I wonder who they are. Shall we go over and look for them?"

I felt I had been imprudent. Mullins could hardly count as an old friend. Lady Saltwood was looking to me to lead the way. I started, decisively, away from the rhododendrons, and we found ourselves walking along the side of the drive. "Of course," she began, half apologetically, "people will turn up. But I should think she has got rid of them by now."

An impulse of truthfulness came over me. "Oh, I came away on purpose, you know," I ventured. "I am afraid your daughter will get rather bored if she has no society but mine." I felt that I wasn't putting the case well. My companion looked surprised, even a little pained.

"Oh, but I'm sure Phyllis doesn't feel anything of the kind. She's a quiet child, you know, and not much given to showing her feelings. I'm sure she's happy—very happy indeed." She gave a glance of rather ponderous archness. "I think you're perhaps just a little too diffident." I felt that this was a charge against which I must defend myself.

"I don't think you quite understand me," I expostulated. "I mean—" There came over me in a wave a feeling of the hopelessness of my task. "I mean that if a girl sees nothing of anybody but the man she's engaged to, however—er—well they get on together, it's—it's rather dull for her, isn't it?" I ended lamely.

"It ought not to be," said Lady Saltwood sternly. "But if you feel like that—"

The solid earth seemed to be giving way under me. "Oh, I don't feel like that at all," I said hastily.

"Well, you may take my word for it that Phyllis doesn't." She was determined to put me on my feet again. "Young people are always saying things they don't really mean," she generalized.

"I suppose they are," I acquiesced humbly. We walked on for some distance in silence. Then a carriage came up from behind us and stopped. "They told me I should find you along here, Lady Saltwood," said Mrs. Hollingshead. "I must be getting off. I'm afraid. Such a jolly time. Were you looking for Phyllis? I saw her over by the rhododendrons a few minutes ago." She pointed with her parasol, shooting a benevolent glance at me as she did so. "Good-bye!"

Lady Saltwood bore me off at once in the direction indicated. Phyllis was in the middle of an animated group. Mullins was the first to catch sight of us; he fell back several steps, and the others looked round. Their conversation tailed off abruptly, and in two minutes they had scattered to the regulation distance. Lady Saltwood herself carrying off the only too willing Mullins.

I waved my hand with a tragic, with a despairing gesture, to the distant groups of figures around us. Phyllis looked up at me with a smile.

"Where have you been? I thought you were never coming back," she said.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

JAPAN'S MILITARY GENIUS.

General Kuroki

General Itel Kuroki, who has recently been making a tour of the United States, was born sixty-two years ago in Satsuma. Kuroki at an early age entered the military service of the Mikado, and rose grade by grade from the lower ranks, attaining in 1894 the rank of lieutenant general. That was the year of Japan's war with China, and in that conflict Kuroki commanded the Sixth Division of the invading army.

From the very beginning of the war with Russia, Kuroki halted the world's attention by the display of his military skill. Then it was that people began to inquire more closely about this warrior whose military genius shone so resplendent. Efforts were made to trace his origin, and although the inquirers found little assistance from the silent soldier, it was finally ascertained that he was of Polish origin. It is said that the General is very proud of his Polish origin, and that he has always cherished the dying wish of his father that his son would some day be able to take vengeance on the Russians for their cruel treatment of unhappy Poland.

Kuroki's genius for war was never more conspicuous than in the great turning movement at Liao-yang. When Kuropatkin threw the whole weight of his army upon the angle held by Kuroki, he should, according to all military precedent, have destroyed his foe. But Kuroki not only held the enemy at bay, but held them long enough for a supporting column to turn their flank.

Kuroki's part in the last great battle, that of Mukden, was that of a fierce and vigorous attack upon the very strong position that was held by the Russian center, not with any hope of carrying it, but in order to force Kuropatkin to carry out the movement which ultimately led to his destruction.

WHY SO MANY USE GLASSES.

The Human Eye Is Naturally Focused on Distant Objects.

Many of the commonest physical defects of civilized man are due to an imperfect adaptation of his body to new conditions of life. Nearsightedness is an example.

C. W. Saleeby, the English writer on scientific subjects, says that all the talk about the degeneration of the human eye is "undiluted nonsense." The truth is that "man was not born to read." An instrument made for seeing long distances is forced to accommodate itself to little marks and signs on a piece of paper. Says Dr. Saleeby:

The eye which we have inherited from our ancestors is one that is used without effort at long range, merely containing within it an apparatus enabling it at the cost of nervous and muscular effort to be used at short range.

The general need of glasses arises from the necessity, in modern life, of the use of the eyes at short distances. If the eye were naturally focused upon near objects the advantage, as Dr. Saleeby admits, would be great. However, he continues:

If one started to make a list of the bodily characters of man which the amazing development of his intelligence has rendered more or less appropriate to his needs than originally, one would require a volume.

A store keeper's idea of feminine consideration is for a woman to price something without telling him how much cheaper she can buy it elsewhere.

Even when a friend urgently requests you to point out his faults don't do it if you value his friendship.

OIL INFORMATION

ROCKEFELLER ON STAND IN FEDERAL COURT AT CHICAGO.

John D. Professes Almost Entire Ignorance of Business of Company, But Other Officials Give Desired Data---Summary of Information Obtained.

Chicago, July 8.—John D Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, occupied the witness stand in the United States district court Saturday, while Judge Landis plied him with questions regarding the financial strength and business methods of the corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Rockefeller was a very willing and an equally unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, the period covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was recently convicted, the net profits of the Standard Oil Copmany of New Jersey were approximately 40 per cent on outstanding capitalization of about $100,000,000.

Find Basis for Fines

The investigation held by Judge Landis was instituted by him for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was convicted of violation of the law was really owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whether the Union Tank Line Company, whose cars were used for the shipments made in violation of the law, was similarly owned, and also to obtain an idea of the financial resources of the convicted corporation in order to inflict a fine proportionate to the offense and the assets of the convicted company.

It was stated on the stand in court by other officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Unionn Tank Line Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by Charles M. Pratt, i's secretary, and they were close to the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller.

The crush in court at the opening of the hearing was the greatest ever known in a Chicago court room, and the United States Marshals and police were practically brushed aside by the irresistible pressure of the crowd, which only abated when every foot of room inside was occupied.

Information About Standard Oil

The information received by Judge Landis as a result of the hearing may be summarized as follows:

Capital stock of parent corporation, $98,300,000.

Business, buying and refining of petroleum.

Dividends in 1903, 1904 and 1905, 40 per cent.

Net earnings, 1903, $81,300,000; 1904, $61,500,000; 1905, over $57,000,000.

Properties admitted to be worth vastly more than outstanding capital at par value.

Owns controlling interest in Union Tank Line Company, which transports the oil, having capital of $3,500,000, debts of $5,000,000 and not having paid a dividend since 1905.

Owns 4995 out of 10,000 share of $100 each (total capital $1,000,000) in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and individual stockholders in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey hold a very large proportion.

Standard Oil a Public Blessing

Chicago, July 8.—At the conclusion of the hearing Saturday Judge Landis expressed himself as pleased with the information gleaned from the Standard Oil officials. It was shown that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey and it was further shown that the parent company showed immense divi dends. Rockefeller issued a statement Saturday evening in which he declared that the Standard Oil Company had served the country well and was a blessing to the people. He warned the public that to destroy the beneficent corporation would be a curse upon the nation.

STEAMBOATS REFUSE CARGO OF GOLD DUST

Seattle, July 8.—Two million dollars in gold dust, sent by registered mail from Fairbanks to Seattle, is lying in the -postoffice at Skagway because the Alaska Steamship Company's steamship Dolphin and the Pacific Coast Company's liner City of Seattle refused to accept it as registered mail.

Both boats sailed away and left the gold in the keeping of the Skagway postmaster, who is frantically endeavoring to find some way of getting rid of his responsibility. There are two big truck loads of packages of gold in the Skagway office

Because of increased express rates the Alaska banks attempted this season to send their gold out as registered mail. It is declared in shipping circles the steamship companies will not handle it in that manner. A protest will be lodged with the postal authorities and an effort made to revoke the mail contracts.

AMBASSADOR GIVES ADVICE

Retiring Chinese Representative Talks to San Francisco Countrymen.

San Francisco, July 10.—"In talking with the various representatives of the commercial interests of San Francisco and Oakland I particularly urged up on them the necessity of forbearance and patience. I have told the local Chinese people that they must remember that what grievances they have are entirely of a local character and have no bearing whatever on the relations between the two nations. If there is any friction here I again repeat it is of local origin and character and calls for no interference on the part of Washington or Peking."

Thus spoke Chentung Liang, the retiring Chinese ambassador, who spent a busy day here yesterday.

"I have spent four and a half years in America as the representative of the Chinese empire, and I want to again express my regret at being obliged to leave it. I go, but I hope to return. At any rate, so enamoured am I of this country that I intend sending my two sons here to be educated.

"The relations between this country and China were never before so friendly as at the present time.

"When I return to China I expect to assume charge of the foreign relations of the empire and I shall do my best to perpetuate the present friendly relations between America and my own country."

AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR PEACE COURT

The Hague, July 10.—The American proposition for the arbitration of disputes is as follows:

Article 1. The permanent court of arbitration is to be constituted of fifteen judges enjoying the highest moral consideration or discretion and of acknowledged competence in questions of international law. They and their successors will be appointed according to rules established by this conference, but they will also be chosen by the defendant countries in order that the different systems of law and procedure in the principal languages of the world be suitably represented by the personnel of the court. Judges are to be appointed for —— years (the number of years left blank) or until their successors are appointed.

Article 2. The permanent court will sit at The Hague. It will elect its own officers and, except so far as is prescribed by this convention, it will establish its own rules. All decisions are to be taken by a majority vote, nine members to compose a quorum. The judges are to be of equal rank. They shall enjoy diplomatic immunity, and receive a sufficient appanage to put them in position to devote themselves to the affairs brought before them.

Article 3. In no case, unless the parties expressly consent thereto, can a judge participate in the consideration of a matter brought before the court in which his own country is connected.

Article 4. The permanent court shall be competent to take cognizance of and detremine all cases regarding differences of an international character between sovereign states which could not be settled by diplomacy. These cases can be submitted according to agreement between the parties, either concerning their origin or to be revised, or to determine the relative rights and duties or obligations arising out of decrees, decisions or sentences of commissions of inquiry and arbitration tribunals especially constituted.

Article 5. Judges of this court shall be competent to act as judges on any commission of inquiry or special arbitration tribunal which may be constituted by any power for the consideration of any matter which may be especially submitted and which may be determined by said court.

Article 6. The present permanent court of arbitration may, so far as possible, contribute to the formation of the basis of the new court, taking into account the representatives of the powers who recently signed the convention of 1899.

SEATTLE MEN GO EAST TO PRODUCE OPERA

Seattle, July 6.—John Cort, Joseph Blethen and Harry Girard, the former the producer and the two latter the authors of the new opera, "The Alaskan," left Seattle for New York yesterday afternoon accompanied by 22 of the people who are to be members of the company.

The party will go through to New York in a special Pullman car chartered for the occasion.

"The Alaskan" will have its initial performance some time in September, and will be given a prodcution on a scale equal to that given any of the bigger operatic show of recents years.

"According to my judgment and to the judgment of others who have heard the music and read the book of "The Alaskan" we have a world beater," said Mr. Cort before leaving.

"In any event I am willing to risk a large amount of money in the venture. Mr. Figman, my producer, believes nothing since the days of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas compares with "The Alaskan. Mr. Blethen's lyrics are said by him and other New York critics to be equal to anything ever written by Gilbert, and Mr. Girard's music is of a high order. I am sure the opera will be a great success."

TROUBLE AT CATALLA

SERIOUS CONFLICT BETWEEN GUGGENHEIM AND BRUNER FORCES.

One Man Killed and Nine Wounded in Crossing Fight---Troops May Be Sent to Scene If Alaska Governor Requests---Guggenheims Lay Their Track.

Valdez, July 6.—Under the protection of a fire from detachments of armed men, a party of Guggenheim laborers succeeded in laying a track over the disputed Bruner right of way at Catalla Wednesday, but one man is dead, another will die, and nine more are seriously woulded by bullets from the Bruner blockhouses.

Tony de Pascal led the construction party and received the $1,000 reward offered by the Guggenheims to the man who would lead the attacking forces. Soon after he was shot dead by one of his own men, who mistook him for a member of the opposing force.

Men who arrived here on the Bertha say the Bruner forces are gathering reinforcements and that another conflict is momentarily expected. The representative of the Bruner people is making every endeavor to have the territorial government cable Washington for troops to prevent further blood shed. In this he is backed up by the residents of the town, who are sure of a continuation of hostilities.

TROOPS FOR CATALLA IF GOVERNOR REQUESTS

Washington, July 6.—If Gov. Hoggatt asks the war department to send troops to the scene of the disorder at Catalla, where the construction of Guggenheim's Copper River and Northwestern railroad is interfered with, there is no doubt that a detachment of soldiers will be dispatched to the place at once.

It as said at the department that no request for military assistance had come from any competent source. A telegram was received from Valdez representing it as the opinion of citizens of that place that the government should interfere without delay.

It was reported from Seattle that Senator Piles has telergaphed making similar suggestion, but his telegram was not referred to the adjutant general for action, inasmuch as the only request which the department under the law can take cognizance of is a request from the governor of Alaska.

If the trouble at Catalla continues, and if there is no prospect of a peaceable settlement it is thought that Gov. Hoggatt will recommend the sending of troops to the scene. If so, a company, or at least a detachment of soldiers will be sent from Fort Liscum, near Valdez.

WILL TRY TO RESTRAIN TELEGRAPH COMBINE

New York, July 9.—Declaring that he has secured documentary and other evidence that the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company had entered into an illegal agreement to monopolize the telegraph business of the state of New York, Attorney General Jackson has asked the supreme court for a restraining order against their putting into effect the announced schedule of rates and carrying out the other terms of the agreement pending a final hearing in the matter.

Justice M. Warley Platzek granted the order and named R. Burnham Moffatt, an attorney, as referee in the case.

All of the rich directors of both companies, including E. H. Harriman, Clarence H. Mackay, George J. Gould, Jacob Schiff, Morris K. Jessup, William H. Baker, Robert C. Clowry and Edward C. Platt are summoned to explain the alleged illegal action of the boards of which they are members.

Many prominent hotel proprietors are also directed to appear before the referee and tell of their treatment at the hands of the telegraph companies.

This important move by the attorney general is likely to result in the institution of similar action in other states in which the monopoly is alleged to exist.

It is also highly probable that the action of the attorney general of New York will be followed by a federal inquiry.

Order Steel Passenger Cars

New Westminster, B. C., July 6.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is taking up the matter of placing steel passenger cars on its transcontinental line as a protection to the traveling public. Officials of the Canadian Pacific railway claim that there is more protection to the public in a steel passenger car, and a small order has been placed with a large steel company in Montreal for the first cars. If these are a success others will soon supplant the wooden cars nonw in use.

Holds Law Unconstitutional

Seattle, July 6.—Judge Griffin has held the act of the legislature prohibiting the publication of session laws by any one but the secretary of state to be unconstitutional. The matter came up on an information filed by Prosecuting Attorney Mackintosh against Frank Pierce, author of Pierce's Code, demured to on the ground that the act was not valid.

The territory included in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, the center of maximum frequency being near the point of union of these four States, or about a hundred miles east of the geographical center of the United States is the tornado area. According to the reports of the United States weather bureau, tornadoes occur more frequently in May, April, June and July, in the order named, the most violent ones thus far recorded having happened in April and the greatest number in May. Already tornadoes have occurred this season in this territory, accompanied by much damage to property and loss of life.

A tornado is the concentration of storm energy. It is the most destructive and the most sudden in appearance of all forms of atmospheric disturbance, and is least easily recognized in its early stages, even by the expert. A tornado and an electric storm arise from the same general conditions, and in the beginning cannot be distinguished one from the other. They often are identical up to a certain point and are deflected into the one or the other by local conditions with which the general cyclonic storm comes in contact in its passage from one point to another.

Edward H. Bowle, chief of the St. Louis weather bureau, has made a special study of the subject of tornadoes and is in a position to speak with authority regarding them.

"I think," said he, "it would be well to bring out one point in the beginning of this subject, and that is the difference between tornadoes and cyclones. The sort of windstorm that is popularly called a cyclone is not a cyclone at all, but is a tornado. The tornado is the storm that makes its appearance in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud, while the cyclone is a general storm, or an area of low barometric pressure. The word cyclone means a revolving wind, it is true, and a cyclone is a revolving wind, only the revolution covers a much greater area than that of the so-called 'twisters,' or tornadoes. A cyclone may be a thousand miles in diameter, while a tornado may not be more than a hundred feet.

THE CYCLONE.

The cyclone is the parent of the tornado. It is the general condition that produces the tornado. There is always a cyclone somewhere in the United States. Without it this country would dry up, for the cyclones bring us our rains. If you examine a weather map you will see certain sections marked 'low.' These are the areas of low pressure, the storm centers or cyclones, and if you will look further you will find that all the little arrows which show the direction of the wind in the different localities around this 'low' region point in a direction generally slanting toward the center of the area marked 'low,' circling from right to left, or opposite to the hands of a clock. That means that the equilibrium of the atmosphere is disturbed, but not violently, and that the motion is in a generally rotary direction, but horizontal rather than vertical. These storm centers move across the country from day to day, in a generally northeasterly direction, and the atmospheric conditions which they encounter en route are the immediate causes of violent storms of one kind or another. Sometimes it is a severe thunderstorm and sometimes it is a tornado. These storm centers, or cyclones, extend over large areas, varying from 300 or 400 miles to a thousand or more miles in diameter.

WHERE TORNADOES ORIGINATE.

"Tornadoes always originate in the southeast quadrant of these areas of low pressure, usually due southeast of the center at a distance of from 200 to 225 miles, and they, like the parent cyclone, travel in a generally northeasterly direction.

"The tornado travels ten or a hundred miles, and is dissipated in a few hours, while a cyclone may travel for days and cover thousands of miles of territory in its progress. The Galveston hurricane is an instance of this. That storm was first observed southeast of the island of Porto Rico on September 1. It moved westwardly with the general drift of the air, was deflected from its normal course up the Atlantic coast by a bank of cold air over the eastern States, and on September 10 was in northern Texas. It then recurved toward the northeast, passed over the great lakes and the St. Lawrence valley as a storm of marked intensity and was dissipated somewhere off the coast of Canada. A hurricane is an intensified cyclone.

"A tornado is caused by a very unstable local condition of the atmosphere. The warm, moist air rises and comes in contact with the descending cold stream of air above. Breaking through this cold stratum, it rushes into the opening, and the heavy, cold air rushes down to fill the space formerly occupied by the heated air, producing a whirling motion similar to that in a stationary washbowl of water when the stopper is removed and the water allowed to run out, only the air whirls upward to the center at the top of the cloud instead of downward, as in the case of the water. The gyratory motion begins in the upper strata and gradually descends, forming the funnel-shaped cloud that we know. The velocity of the air as it whirls upward to the center is from 200 to 300 miles an hour; that is, we estimate that it is as great as that by the effects it produces. We know what effects are produced by wind of any measurable velocity, and, using that as a basis, we estimate a tornado's velocity by the character of damage resulting from it."

HIGH JUMPS AT VASSAR.

Girl Atelete Makes New Record in Vaulting and Putting the Shot.

Mildred Vilas, '07, of Cleveland, O., and Inez Milholland, '09, two of the most popular students, established new athletic records at Vassar Saturday, says the New York World. Miss Vilas made a fence vault of 4 feet 10¾ inches. The previous record was 4 feet 10½ inches, made by D. E. Merrill, '02, in 1901.

Miss Milholland, a beautiful English girl, who is taking a course at Vassar in preparation for woman's suffrage work in England, and who is regarded as one of the strongest women ever at the college, put the eight-pound shot 31 feet 8¼ inches, breaking the record of 29 feet 11½ inches, made by E. H. White in 1902.

The surprise of the day was the poor showing of the two present students who hold championships, Alice H. Belding, '07, holder of two records, 7 feet 6 inches in standing broad jump and 195 feet 3 inches in baseball throwing, and Martha Gardner, '07, holder of 100-yard hurdle record, 16 1-3 seconds, and running broad jump, 14 feet 6½ inches. Neither champion was able to equal her record, while in the hurdle race and baseball throwing they were surpassed by sophomores and freshmen.

The sophomores won the honors of the day, exceeding their own best expectations with 43 points. When it was announced that 1907 had won 23 points a mighty shout of "skidoo" went up from the side lines where the sophomores were cheering their successful athletes; 1910, won 20 points and 1908 got 13.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Vastly Important Drugs Should Be Trustworthy.

"No; because any man, however ignorant, with any motive, however ignoble, may manufacture and sell any of the 50,000 compounds known to organic chemistry, and may allege for them what curative powers he will, and because, too, of this unlimited opportunity for fraud among the older drugs, it becomes a matter of no surprise to learn that at the present time among the great number of firms manufacturing remedial agencies there is the greatest conceivable diversity in science, sincerity and wisdom.

"These drugs come from the uttermost parts of the earth—from the dark forests of Brazil, from the frozen Siberian steppes, from the banks of the 'gray-green, greasy Limepo river, all set about with fever trees,' or from 'silken Samarkand'—but almost everywhere they are gathered by barbarous peoples, the lowest of earth's denizens. It is small wonder, then, that with any one plant there should be a variation among its individual specimens in the proportion of the active medicinal agent it contains. But when we add to this the fact that, in general terms, the per cent of the active ingredient depends on the amount of sunshine it enjoys, on the time of the year it is gathered, even on the time of the day, on the amount of moisture, the elevation, the character of the soil, and a dozen other factors, it becomes almost a necessity of thought that the amount of 'medicine' in that plant must vary from a maximum to nothing at all.

"A man's wife goes bravely down to the gates of death to pass through, or, it mayhap, to come slowly back, bearing radiantly with her the flaming torch of another life. Ergot is required. Now, ergot is a fungus growing upon rye, where it destroys and displaces the ovary of the plant. It comes from Russia, Austria, Sweden, Spain and where not; its chemical analysis does not seem to yield reliable information, for its active constituents are not definitely understood. Finally, the physiological activity of the drug may be good, or little, or zero, just as it may chance, while after the lapse of a year it becomes unfit for use. Yet it is to this substance, so utterly variable, that the physicians must trust the life of the woman and the child."—Robert Kennedy Duncan in Harper's.

When Debtors Were Imprisoned.

In nearly every country, until comparatively recent times, debtors have been subject to imprisonment. After the panic of 1825, one hundred and one thousand writs for debt were issued in England. In 1830, seven thousand persons were sent to London prisons for debt, and on January 1, 1840, seventeen hundred persons were held for debt in England and Wales, one thousand in Ireland, and less than one hundred in Scotland. From time to time modifications in the laws governing the imprisonment of debtors have been made, so that fewer debtors are imprisoned for this crime each year.

In 1829 there were three thousand debtors in prison in Massachusetts, ten thousand in New York, seven thousand in Pennsylvania, three thousand in Maryland, and a like proportion in other States. Many of these persons were jailed for debts of one dollar. The law providing for the imprisonment of men who could not pay their debts was shown to be impracticable by statistics taken from Philadelphia, where in 1828 there were one thousand and eighty-five debtors imprisoned for debts amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. The expense of keeping these persons in confinement was three hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, which was paid by the city, and the amount recovered by this method was two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

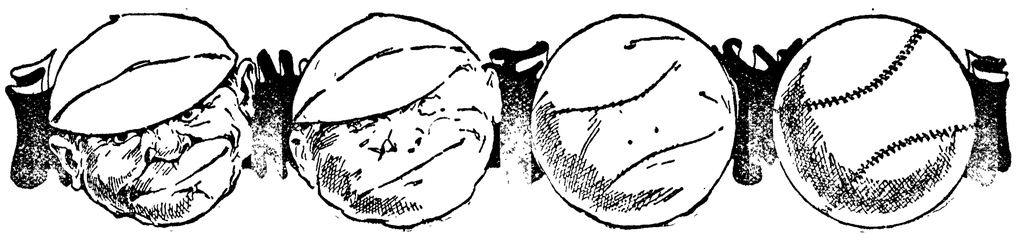
Imprisonment for debt was abolished by Congress in the United States in 1833, though this measure was not fully enforced until 1839.

Rule Working Both Ways.

An English judge expresses the opinion that husbands should have the legal right to inspect and revise their wives' visiting lists. The women probably would be glad to acquiesce, provided they were granted the same privilege in respect to their husbands' visiting lists.—Washington Herald.

"It isn't right," a man said to-day, pathetically and indignantly. A great many things go on that are not right, and indignation will not stop them.

A POPULAR EVOLUTION.



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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907

THE SALOON COUNCILMAN.

The day of the "saloon councilman is passing. Indeed, the action of the council during the past few days indicates that his day is past, says the Tacoma News.

Tacoma has reached that point in her moral growth when the system long followed by the saloons of electing councilmen to attend to their business and not the public business, is not a paying investment.

Hereafter the law is going to be enforced against saloons, no matter what wild efforts the owners and saloon councilmen make to subvert the law.

The saloon councilman who has the nerve to stand in public and plead for the privilege of his private employer to defy the law is to be merely the pitiable relic of a meretricious policy of the past.

Tacoma has had years and years of saloon control. We have tried it in all its phases. It is a crooked failure from any standpoint except that of the saloons which insist that they are above the law and above the rights of all others. They have reaped all the profits; the public has paid the bills and endured the humiliation and sorrow. Decency has superceded the bung starter in Tacoma and the piled-up fines that have been collected during the past few weeks should be a sufficient indication of the fact to those saloonmen who possess a faint hope that they still own Tacoma and the officials thereof.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

What steps are being taken to secure direct communication with Victoria? Everyone admits that the evil is a serious one and no one disputes the statement that it is remediable. But who is acting in the matter? Who will organize a public meeting to agitate for immediate relief? Has a petition been circulated asking the steamboat company to provide a suitable boat? Or have negotiations been opened with the citizens of Victoria tending to the restoration of a satisfactory service? What is the Commercial Club of Port Angeles or the Board of Trade of Victoria doing to bring about a desired change? The Indianapolis on the glorious Fourth carried passengers across the straits in one hour and twenty minutes. Had those passengers been carried via Port Townsend they would have been six hours on the journey. The trade of both ports is suffering because of the absence of proper steamboat service and the situation is so acute that it will admit of no delay.

DON'T LOOK LIKE A FAD.

In Walla Walla they held a city election last week. The saloon men, who, as in a number of other towns of the state, have been in control of affairs for years, came out in the open and put up a hard fight for an open Sunday. But Walla Walla has had the Sunday law in force for some time. The business men of that town, and the people generally, have had an opportunity to observe the effect and decide whether or not it is a good thing for the town. The Sunday closing law, in effect in the eastern states for years, is said to be a fad which will prevail for a brief time in the west and then die a natural death. If so, Walla Walla must be a city of faddists. The city attorney, in office for ten years, was defeated. The saloon candidate for chief of police went under by 250 votes. Every saloon councilman but one was defeated, and he won by only four majority.

Full value allowed for an old stove in exchange for a new one at Bakers.

Notice and Summons by Publication.

J. C. Fields, plaintiff
vs.
H. E. Boehrig
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 H. E. Boehrig 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,

J. C. Fields

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 1900 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 numbered seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in block numbered two hundred and seventy-seven (277) of the townsite of Port Angeles.

That said certificate was issued on the 1st day of December 1906, for the sum of $7.50 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905; that the taxes for the fowing years have been paid by the plaintiff, to-wit: the year 1906 the sum of $2.30, which severerl 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 21st day of June, 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.

J, C. Fields, plaintiff.
J. E. Cochran, attorney for plaintiff.
Residence and Post Office address Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication June 21st 1907.

Proceedings Board of Commissioners

Wednesday the 3rd day of July, 1907, at 9:00 a.m.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present commissioners Lauridsen and Erickson and Auditor Hawkins.

The Board proceeded to the county treasurer's office and checked over the cash on hand, and found the same correct as per the treasurer's report and vouchers turned over for the quarter ending June 30, 1907.

The Board adjourned to meet at 1:00 p.m.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present commissioners Lauridsen and Erickson and Auditor Hawkins.

Pursuant to law the county treasurer notified the Board that he designated the Citizen's National Bank, of Port Angeles, and the Bank of Clallam County, of Port Angeles, Wash., as depositories of the county funds.

The county engineer having filed a certificate certifying that Nels Nelson had done $800 worth of work on his contract on road No. 69, the Board instructed the county auditor to draw a warrant in favor of said Nels Nelson for 75 per cent of said amount, according to the terms of his contract.

The Board examined and allowed the following claims and ordered warrants drawn for same on the current expense fund:

John D. Hickok, assessor's salary	$100 00
H.B. Smith deputy assessor's salary	36 00
Frank Sullivan deputy assessor's salary	14 00
H. M. Fisher deputy assessor's salary	154 00
Webster Publishing Co., publications	87 90
Webster Publishing Co., supplies	14 00
E. W. Merrill & Co., groceries for Marletti family, scarlet fever case	11 85
E. W. Merrill & Co., groceries for James Freeman, Co poor.	8 00
E. W. Merrill & Co., groceries for surveyor's camp	8 60
Dr. T. J. Appleton, Jr., services as health officer $43, allowed at	38 00
Ray L. Haynes, care Co poor from May 29 to July 22, 1907.	31 50
J. G. Madland services as fruit inspector	50 10
H. A. Poole moving surveyor's camp	17 00
Ben Church cook for surveyor's camp	4 50
Aleck Church assisting county engineer	3 45
Ernest Harding assisting county engineer	3 00
Gerald Gore assisting county engineer	3 00
Thomas Fitzgerald assisting county engineer	3 00
Gene Myers assisting county engineer	3 00
Ross Laird assisting county engineer	3 00

The Board examined and allowed the following claims and ordered warrants drawn for same on road and bridge district No. 3:

Tom Birkestol labor	$ 55 50
Frank Brand labor	55 50
Theophel Portier labor	24 00
Henry Borseth labor	30 00
William Whipple labor	48 00
Frank Whipple labor	48 00
George Austin labor	45 00
Chas. Wynne labor	48 00
Joe Stange labor	64 20
Otto Poutine labor	67 20
Joe Proll labor	59 40
A. Napiontek and team labor	58 80
John Schultz and team labor	61 20
Pete Schultz labor	6 00
A. Fernandez and wagon	71 10
John A. Green and team supr.	94 00
Charley Welker and team labor.	1 35
B. L. Decker labor	24 00
P. A. Peterson labor	27 00
P. A. Peterson labor	10 50
K. O. Erickson. groceries, etc., for camp	240 00

The Board examined and allowed the following claims and ordered warrants drawn for same on the funds of road and bridge district No. 4:

Henry Marshall supr labor	$ 80 00
Geo. Clark labor	39 75
Gilbert Jones labor	39 75
Bober Dewe labor	7 50
Oscar Peterson labor	43 12
E. L. Peterson and team	41 87
C. B. Sippy and team	75 50
Joel Oberg labor	47 00
Albin Wahlgren labor	50 00
Oscar Wahlgreen labor	50 00
Walter Palmer and team	79 50
W. J. Maybury (team) labor	39 75
A. J. Andrews labor	44 00
Morgan Terwilager labor	11 25
Henry Klahn labor	47 50
Max Klahn labor	14 12
Wm, Klahn labor	3 45
Geo. G. Brooks labor	26 00
James Kay labor	24 75
A. Scott labor	21 25
C. B. Sippy and team	16 50
H. B. Smith and team	13 75
J. F. Clark labor	9 00
Geo. Clark labor	9 00
Geo. Brooks labor	9 00
Gilbert Jones labor	9 00
Henry Marshall, labor	$24.00
A. Scott, labor	4.50
Fred Ziegler, labor	15.00
F. E. Albright, labor	30.00
Fred Howard, labor	18.00
Joe Marsh and team, labor	38.50
T. E. Donaldson, labor	33.00
J. F. LaGear, labor	60.00
J. J. Donaldson, labor	61.50
O. A. Wentworth & team, labor	112.75
H. B. Smith and team, labor	56.10
O. W. Smith and team, labor	96.25
John VanBossche, labor	61.50
August Bork, labor	52.50
G. F. Hutsell, labor	55.50
Wm. Quinn, labor	51.00
Peterson Kowish, labor	60.60
Grant Eastman, labor	49.50
J. Pahikala, labor	45.00
Joe Marsh, labor	5.10
Fred Hagadorn, labor	6.00
Joe Nerderstrasser, labor	3.00
Jack Ward, labor	12.00

Continued on page 8.

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Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure triple-refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

STOP THAT COUGH

When a cough, a tickling or an irritation in the thraat makes you feel uncomfortable take Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Don't wait until the disease has gone beyond control. Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, 354 West 5th St., Salt Lake City, Utah, write: We think Ballard's Horehound syrup the best medicine for coughs and colds; we have used it for several years; it always gives immediate relief, is very pleasant and gives perfect satisfaction. 25c, 50c, $1.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store

Notice and Summons by Publication.

No. 463

In the Superior Court of the state of Washington, for Clallam county:
Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff.
vs.
L. Ballou,
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 L. Ballou, who are the owners, or reputed owners, of, and all persons unknown, claiming or having an interest or estate in the hereinafter described real property.

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff

Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company,

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 2333 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:

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SW 1 4 SE 1-4 SW 1-4) of section three (3) in township thirty [30] north of range seven [7] west of Willamette Meridian.

That said certificate was issued on the 5th day of July 1907, for the sum of $70.77 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1892 to 1896 inclusive; 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, to-wit, within sixty days after the 12th day of July, 1907, and defend the above entitled action or pay the amount of the taxes due, together with the costs, penalties and interest; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered foreclosing said tax lien for such taxes, costs and interest against said lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned.

Puget Sound Mills & Ttmber Co., Plaintiff.
Trumbull & Trumbull, Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.
Date of first publication, Jul. 12, 1907

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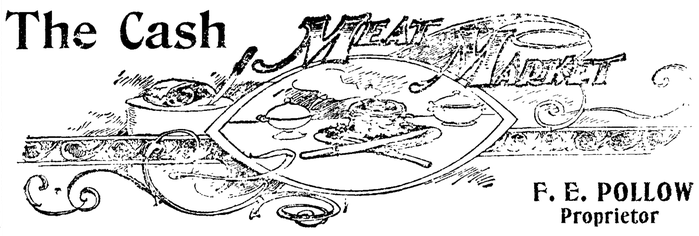

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