OLYMPIC LEADER

VOL. 20. NO. 28. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON. FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 6. 1907 PRICE 5 CTS

We are selling all the balance of our

Ladies' Shirt Waists Skirts and Wash Goods

at a

Reduction of 20c

from every dollar's worth.

Our fall goods are now coming in rapidly and we wish to make room for them.

$2.00 Shirt Waists go for $1.60
$2.50 Shirt Waists go for $2.00
$3.00 Shirt Waists go for $2.40
and so on right thru the line.

Come in and get one or two while the stock is complete.

PACIFIC STORE CO.
Julius I. Kirschberg

OUR FALL STOCK

IS NOW IN

Big Line of Cotton and Woolen Underwear and Hosiery

Best Line of Hats in the County
Finest Goods ever shown

Blankets, Quilts and Comforters in great variety

Everything for Fall Right Up-to-date and of Very Best Quality

S. J. LUTZ & CO.
THE BIG BRICK STORE

MILWAUKEE BEGINS CONSTRUCTION WORK

FIRST RAILS RECEIVED AT CLALLAM LAST SUNDAY

Rumored that Union Pacific Forces are to be Transferred to Port Angeles on Friday, September 13th.

Not a very large shipment, to be sure, but none the less important for all that, was the two sections of steel rails received at Clallam last Sunday by the Milwaukee crew at that point and immediately taken into the interior. It is presumed they are to be used in an endeavor to hold some strategic point along the Soleduck. A barge load of railroad iron and supplies was being prepared for shipment at Seattle this week, but while it was stated it was going direct to the west end of this county, no information as to the consignee could be obtained.

This apparent attempt on the part of the Milwaukee to gain control of an important pass calls to mind Engineer Rixon's ruse to secure the Soleduck valley route for the Union Pacific's line to its terminal point at Port Angeles. Being, by virtue of a knowledge of the country gained while engineer for the U. S. geological survey, reasonably certain that a practicable grade could be obtained up the Soleduck, a direct and shorter route, he took his forces in at East Clallam and succeeded, just as anticipated, in drawing the Milwaukee's surveyors to that point. While most of the Union Pacific men and all of the Milwaukee's were rushing preliminary lines along the route between Clallam Bay and the Quillayute, Mr. Rixon had another crew secretly working up river in the direction of Lake Crescent and Port Angeles. It has been known for several weeks that a most acceptable grade had been found, so that the route of the U. P. is practically decided upon. Transportation has been engaged to bring this crew, numbering thirty, to Angeles on the 13th; the crew will be increased and headquarters maintained in Angeles this winter. The Milwaukee's Soleduck river crew, which started in later, has run its first line as far as the lake and will soon transfer to Piedmont, from which point it will work on toward Angeles.

In addition to the thousands of acres of timber lands which the Union Pacific has purchased in western Clallam and Jefferson during the past year, that company has, since the discovery, by members of its surveying crews, of outcropping ledges of coal and a stream of oil, as told by the Olympic-Leader some weeks ago, purchased over two thousand acres of coal and oil lands for the purpose of development of these deposits.

WOULD MAKE GREAT RESORT

Platting of Lake Crescent Acreage Quickest and Surest Way to Make it Leading Summer Resort of State.

E. E. Day has created or will create quite a colony by dividing his Sunshine Lodge acreage into twenty-three lots, and selling twenty of the same to people who have the means as well as the inclination to build summer cottages and thereby have their summer outings under their own vine and fig tree, and, withal, help make Lake Crescent one of the best and most noted Northwestern resorts during the summer months.

Only a small portion of the acreage surrounding the lakes is open for settlement; the balance being included in the government forest reserve. If others of our public spirited citizens would follow Mr. Day's example and dispose of a portion of their holdings on the lake, to those who would agree to improve the same, they would find anxious buyers at fair figures, enhance the value of their holdings, and materially aid in making Clallam county's beautiful lakes, Crescent and Sutherland, THE resort west of the Rocky Mountains.

GAME WARDEN IS HUSTLER

Brings Violaters of Laws Up with Round Turn and Makes Them Cough Up or Hit Trail for Town.

It would be well for those anticipating or planning a hunt in Clallam's woods that they figure in their plans a hunter's license, and not leave on their trip unless fortified and protected with this lawful requisite. The law says, in order to hunt game of any description, you must have a license, and you must have it on your person when hunting or in possession of game, and as the cost is but one dollar for a whole year's privilege it would seem the part of wisdom to be thus protected from molestation. The occasion for these remarks is that during this week a few have ventured out without visiting the Auditor and depositing their dollar, and they found to their sorrow that we had a game warden or two abroad that were very much alert; one young man was found with a bag of choice birds, but no license, and was promptly fined $10; another sought to bluff Game Warden Lotzin with a gun, but came to grief, losing his gun and $10 to boot; another who had a State license lost his gun until he procured his license, and two other young men were given the privilege of putting up $5 each or returning to town under arrest. This much for one week. A word to the wise is sufficient; get your license before you go hunting in Clallam county.

THE STATE'S GAME LAWS

It is unlawful to hunt without a license; to run deer with dogs except west of the Cascades in October; to shoot young deer, or more than four adults in a season; to hunt water fowl with a sneak boat, or shoot them between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, or to shoot more than twenty-five in a day; or to buy, sell or trade any game animal or birds, except ducks, geese and brant in November.

The open season, so far as it applies to the game of this section, is as follows:

Deer, Sept. 15 to Dec. 15; quail, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; grouse and partridge Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; ducks and snipe Sept. 1 to March 1; geese and brant Sept. 1 to Apr. 1; trout, April 1 to Nov. 1. Elk, closed to 1915.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING

Thursday, September 12th, is the date set for my Fall Millinery Opening, when a large line of Pattern and Hand-trimmed Hats in the newest and latest styles and ideas will be shown in Felts, Silks and Velvets. A complete assortment of fancy feathers, wings, coques, and ostrich; also velvets, silks and ribbons in all the new shades. Bring your friends and see the styles whether you wish to buy or not. You will be welcome.

Lucretia H. Peddicord,
Milliner.

Launch "Dorothy"

For charter by the hour or day for

Pleasure Parties, Excursions, Evening Sails, or for Light Towing.

Can carry 24 passengers.

Prices reasonable.

C. E. Fulmer, Port Angeles.
Phone 74.

COUNTY MAY BE A HEAVY LOSER

TIMBER ASSESSMENTS LIABLE TO BE RAISED BY STATE

Work of Assessor and Board of Equalization of Certain Counties is Not Favorably Regarded.

According to advices from Olympia, we may be called upon to pay into the state treasury as taxes on timber property on a greater valuation than has been affixed by the assessor and the board of equalization, says the Townsend Call. Members of the state board of tax commissioners have been watching the work of county boards of equalization very closely and have expressed themselves as being well pleased with the actions of the boards of a number of counties, but are not so well pleased with the action of the boards in several counties which have made a poor showing. While no single county has been mentioned, it is presumed that Jefferson and Clallam counties will come under the ban of displeasure, as Clallam did not raise the assessment at all on timber holdings and Jefferson made but a "two-bit" increase. Before the work of assessing was commenced the state board of tax commissioners gave a gentle hint that the valuations on timber lands should be raised, or in other words should be placed at somewhere near the real value. In most counties the hint was followed, but for some unknown reason Jefferson county made a feint at it, while Clallam ignored it entirely.

Now comes word from Olympia that counties which make a poor showing on timber land valuations will suffer a raise at the hands of the state board. If such is the case it is probable that both Jefferson and Clallam counties will receive a ma-

Continued on page 4.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS

New Fraternal Order of Wide Scope to be Organized Here; Will Doubtless Spread Thruout United States.

The social and entertainment by the G. A. R. and W. R. C. at G. A. R. Hall Friday evening of last week was a decided success from every point of view. The program consisted of music, impromtu speeches, ice cream and cake. This was the first open meeting in the hall since the premises became the property of the local Post, and all present were pleased to note the home-like appearance of the place, and congratulate the Post upon possession of the same.

Major Harding made a few introductory remarks, called attention to the splendid hall, saying the property was practically free from debt and all accomplished without a cent of outside aid. The Major also introduced the subject of the initial organization of a camp or post, its membership to be composed of sons and daughters of veterans of the civil war, also their husbands and wives and children above sixteen years of age. It was explained that the organizations of Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans have, in many instances, proven failures, but it was thought that the social of the proposed organization would hold its membership together. The Major had introduced the subject at the recent State Encampment. Everyone with whom he spoke was much taken with the idea, and wondered why it had not been thought of before. The Major received assurances that the State organization would recognize the local order when successfully established.

Major Thorpe gave the address of welcome. He spoke of the G. A. R. in their endeavor to instill patriotism in the minds of the rising generation.

Continued on page 4.

TIMES CLOTHING MART

10,000 Dollars

TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY

R. A. MUSKETT

He having made the above amount in profits in ten years over and above expenses

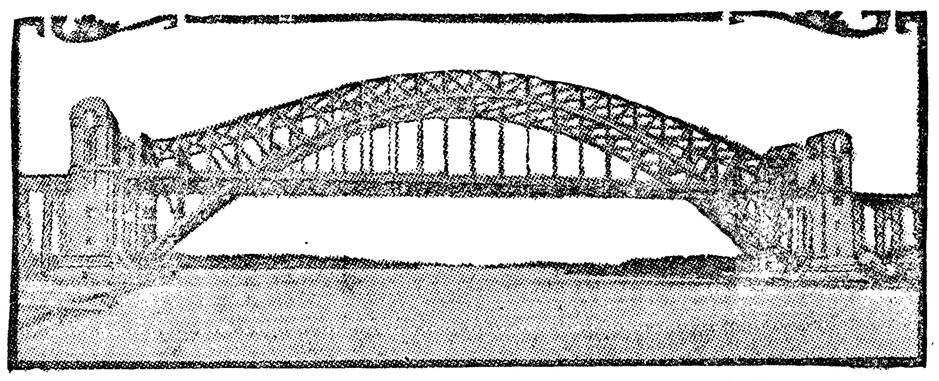
Thus he has a surplus of $10,000 in his stock that he can afford to give to his customers who make a purchase. From now on you will get goods at cost. He is willing to show the invoice. We will continue to see WHO is WHO—Muskett or who?

No connection with that man on the corner

Time is too short to make a list of prices, but you can see for yourself as everything is marked in plain figures. Come along and look around Purchase or no purchase, you will get satisfaction which has not always been handed out to you.

Times Clothing Mart
R. A. Muskett

LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD TO COST $12,000,000.



PROJECTED STEEL RAILROAD BRIDGE TO CROSS EAST RIVER.

Length, 17,000 feet, or considerably over three miles. Weight of steel used in construction, over 80,000 tons. Total cost, approximately, $17,000,000.

These are interesting facts about the largest steel viaduct in the world, which the Pennsylvania Railroad proposes to erect in New York, so as to connect Long Island with the Bronx. East River will be spanned by an arch bridge of about 1,000 feet span, itself the largest of its type ever known. A novel feature of the arch is the method of erection, which will be carried through without the assistance of any false work in the whole 1,000 feet of its length. The arch will be built out in two halves simultaneously from each abutment.

The bridge has been designed to support a weight equivalent to loading the whole of the four tracks from end to end with trains composed of heavy freight locomotives; and so stiff is the arch that under this enormous load the deflection at the center would be only three inches. It is estimated that the bridge can be built in two and one-half years. With the completion of the structure New York will for the first time find itself in possession of an all-rail route between New England and the South and West. Through trains from Boston may then run to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago or any other Southern or Western city without leaving the rails.

THE FARTHER HILLS.

The clouds upon the mountains rest;
A gloom is on the autumn day;
But down the valley, in the west,
The sudden sunlight breaks its way—
A light lies on the farther hills.

Forget thy sorrow, heart of mine!
Though shadows fall and fades the leaf.
Somewhere is joy, though 'tis not thine;
The power that sent can heal thy grief;
And light lies on the farther hills.

Thou wouldst not with the world be one
If ne'er thou knewest hurt and wrong;
Take comfort, though the darkened sun
Never again bring gleam or song—
The light lies on the farther hills.
—Richard Watson Gilder.

Finding Grandfather

"Tell me again, daddy, the story of the little girl who lost her way in the wheat, and slept out of doors all night without her mudder."

The speaker was a little girl herself, swinging a much soiled and begrimed sunbonnet by one string, while the other hand grasped the fingers of a tall, ungainly man walking by her side.

"And the little girl," continued the man obediently, "walked round and round the wheat field but could not find her way out, for all the wheat was taller than she, and however much she stood on her toe, she couldn't see over. And by and by, she lay down to rest where a harvest mouse had built its nest. She was tired and hungry, and oh, so lonely. But the winds blew through the grain, humming a lullaby, and the little girl grew sleepier and sleepier." "And sleepier," added the child. "Three times. Tell it right, daddy."

"And so when the reapers came in the morning," continued the man, "and the dreaded knives crept nearer and nearer to the little girl, every thing tried to save her. The bunnies nibbled her toes, the little harvest mouse pulled her hair, and the little birds flew on top of one of the flowers and sang and sang and sang."

"And then," said Birdie-girl with much excitement—"Let me finish it, daddy. The man who drove the reaper got down from his seat to find the bird's nest, and found the little baby girl fast asleep, and carried her to her mudder cryin'," said the child suddenly, looking up in her father's face. "Of course her mudder did cry, daddy, and the little girl's daddy must have cried too, you know. Wouldn't you cry if Birdie-girl was lost in the wheat?"

The man and child had left the wheat field far behind and entered on the grassy knoll upon which the old farmhouse stood.

It was a veritable tumble-down with a "leanto" at the end, but it had been the home of the little girl's grandfather and her great grandfather, and David Chadwick loved it as few men loved anything.

Here he had brought his young wife, and lived a perfect dream of happiness until she died, leaving her husband the legacy of a puny baby girl.

"Poor David," the neighbors said. "What will he do now?"

He had always been "poor David" to them, for he was unlike most men, practical, wide awake for their own interests, and business like. Instead he was a dreamer, unused to the world's ways; a man awkward with clumsy manners, but with a poet's heart, tender, gentle and true. His face was saved from positive plainness by a pair of wonderful eyes, large, dark and dreamy.

David seemed to be born under an unlucky star, for nothing prospered in his hands. If there were poor crops, his were poorer than his neighbors. If sickness came among the stock, David Chadwick lost more than any one else. Success never seemed to come near him.

Twelve years passed away. Birdie-girl had long ago dropped her pet name, and was known as Phebe Chadwick. Through the generosity of a relative, she had been sent to school, and now her education finished, she was her own mistress at the old home, and the idol of her father. She in return was devoted to him, and could see no fault in him. A little slow perhaps, but that was all.

Phebe was too young to remedy things at the farm, but not too young to realize that ruin was slowly coming upon them.

She knew that her father was losing money year by year, and that sooner or later the dear old homestead must go. She tried in vain to make her father see it, but he would not, or shall we say could not.

Then the day came when Phebe met John Putnam, a handsome young fellow, and a summer boarder in the neighborhood.

David had no faith in him, and opposed the rapidly growing friendship. How it came about, one cannot tell, but John persuaded Phebe to go to the city with him and be married, assuring her that after their marriage, her father should have a home with them. Phebe loved her father and John so much, that she felt she was doing the best for all parties.

If anything was wanted to break David's heart it was this.

From the day he learned the news, he never mentioned Phebe's name. Letter after letter came telling of her happiness; of the home they had made far away and begging him to share it, but David never knew. He burnt the letters unopened lest the news they contained should bring him shame as well as sorrow.

When the spring came around the old farm was let, for the first time in the memory of living man, and David Chadwick went his way, no one knew where. When Phebe, with her young husband, did return for the forgiveness they could not get by letter he was gone.

"I AM GOING TO FIND HIM SOMETIME."

It was one of the hottest days of the year. The only cool place to be found was in the large cathedral, and many people wandered in, both to pray and to look at the wonderful altar and pictures. David Chadwick was one of them, for here it was he had hidden himself as sexton when the crash came and he had left the old home.

David loved to listen to the voices of the boy choristers, and the deep toned notes of the organ. The dim lights and shadows, drifting to and fro on the old carvings, reminded him of the cloud shadows in the wheat fields at home. And so he was ever in the church, dusting, cleaning and musing; ever treated kindly by the church people and authorities.

"No, no, Mary, I don't want to sit down and say my prayers. I want to go about and see everything."

David woke up from a day dream to find a curly haired boy of 5, struggling on the seat behind him, as he vainly tried to free himself from the nurse who held him down.

"Let him stay with me," said David kindly. "I'll take care of him. Come my lad, and I will show you the organ and the pictures," and the child went with him, while the nurse settled comfortably down to her prayers.

"My name is Bennie, and my grandfather is a Bishop," said the little fellow by way of an introduction. "And I got an[illegible]andfadder way off in the country, and I am going to find him some time. He is losted," he said confidentially, looking up in David's face.

David took the child up the altar steps, and showed him where the little boys sang each Sunday in their cassocks and surplices. Bennie's disappointment was great when told that he was hardly old enough to sing.

"But I'll soon be growed," he added with a sigh and an afterthought.

Then David showed him the picture of the Infant Jesus on His Mother's knee, and Bennie remarked as he looked at it, "He ain't got no fadder like me, maybe, but his mudder loves him."

Then David knew the child had lost his father, and he said "mudder" just as Birdie-girl had done years ago, when they had walked in the cornfields together. He could almost fancy it was Birdie-girl that was clasping his hand now, so real did the long forgotten incident return, until the sound of Mary's voice brought him back from the land of dreams.

"Now, Master Bennie, we must go at once. Mamma will want you. Say good-bye to the kind gentleman and come along."

"Good-bye, Mr. Story Man; if I come again to-morrow, will you show me more things?"

David promised, and the next day, and for a number of days the proceedings were repeated, for it gave Mary a chance to chat with her many friends whom she met at church.

It was a great day at the cathedral. Confirmation service was to be held and many Bishops of renown were to speak. David was very busy until late. Then he thought he would go into the body of the great church, and listen himself to the wonderful singing and beautiful services.

He was looking around for a seat, when Bennie's voice whispered out from one of the pews:

"Mr. Story Man, here's lots of room with us. Do come," and, taking David's wrinkled hand in his, he drew him in the pew which was occupied by a lady and the child.

After Bennie had pointed out to David one of the Bishops as his "grandfadder," he stuck his little hand in that of his new found friend and settled down quietly to listen to the singing.

It was a long service, and David and Bennie wearied long before it was over, but they sat it out bravely, hand in hand, while Bennie's mother, her thick veil lowered, watched them long and earnestly.

When the great cathedral doors were opened, and the vast congregation dispersed she led the way to a quiet part of the church, followed by Bennie and David. Then she turned and faced them, raising the heavy crepe folds of the veil from her face.

"Father, don't you know me?" was all she said.

The few remaining people saw a strange sight, for after gazing in her face intently for a few moments the old man fell on her shoulder weeping convulsively.

The old homestead is once again David's and he wanders about the fields telling wonder stories as of old, but they are told to a little boy now.

Many improvements have taken place in the house and farm at the suggestion of Bennie's mother. The old man is deeply interested in them all, for he wants Bennie to be a farmer, as his great great grandfather was before him, only he adds, "I hope he'll make a better farmer than I did."

And Bennie is oh, so happy, for he has "found his udder grandfadder in the country."—Waverley Magazine.

The Old Stagecoach.

Those who are accustomed to look back with longing eyes to the "good old days" will find it interesting to learn that in the middle of the eighteenth century the common carrier between Selkirk and Edinburgh, a distance of thirty-eight miles, required two days to make the journey. In 1778 it took a day and a half for a stagecoach to go from Edinburgh to Glasgow, only forty-four miles away. About the same time the swiftest stages seldom covered the road between Edinburgh and London, 810 miles, in less than two weeks, an average speed of about twenty-two miles a day.—St. Louis Republic.

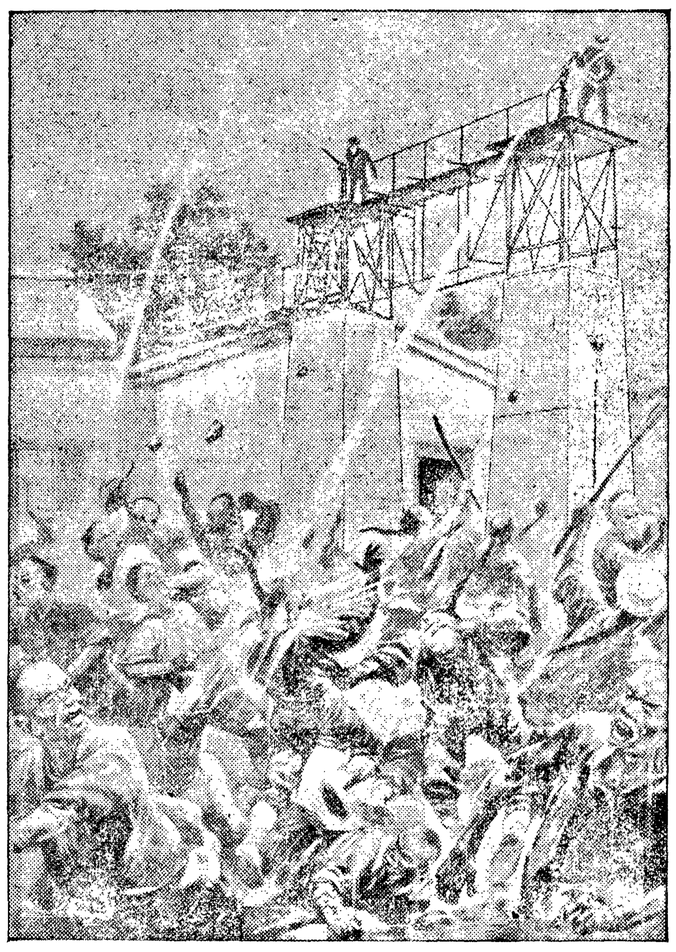
Fellows in Misfortune.

"Well," growled the first man at the Five O'Clock tea, "if it were not for my wife I wouldn't be here."

"No, hang it! and neither would I if it were not for my wife. I'm the hostess' husband."—Philadelphia Press.

Here is something you never hear of these days: A bride who does the family washing.

HOW RIOTOUS CHINAMEN ARE SUBDUED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



By means of a water-gun, which is a gigantic fire-nozzle traveling on a high platform, obstreperous coolies in the mining compounds are speedily brought to submission. The water, while free from danger, is as effective as bullets. By the new policy now instituted in the 'rand all of the Chinamen at present there are to be deported when their present contract periods expire and no more will be permitted to land. At the end of the present year 16,000 will be deported.

FAMOUS LIFE ROMANCE.

Divorce Ends the Hasty Marriage of Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner.

Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner is again Mrs. Yerkes, having secured a decree of divorce from her second husband, Wilson Mizner. Her sudden marriage to the latter and her speedy divorce have added a sensational denouement to a famous life romance. Mrs. Yerkes was Mary Adelaide Moore, the daughter of a chemist. She was the second wife of Charles T. Yerkes, the multi-millionaire, banker and traction magnate. At the time of her marriage Yerkes was a broker in Philadelphia. When his firm failed it was found that he was in debt to the city for bonds sold on account. Neglecting to make the city a preferred creditor, he was sent to jail, but subsequently released and the sentence declared illegal.

He made a fortune out of Jay Cooke's failure and went to Chicago. There he exploited street railways, bought newspapers and manipulated the municipal government to a degree that the town became unhealthy as a residence for himself and his wife.

MRS. MARY ADELAIDE YERKES.

Mrs. Yerkes went to New York, built a palace on 5th avenue and tried to break into society; Mr. Yerkes went to London and captured franchises for underground tubes, constructed electric railways and heaped up more millions and more scandal. He estranged his wife, who remained in New York and surrounded herself with a circle of friends, none of whom was able to open the charmed door of social recognition. Her house became the Mecca of artists and writers, politicians and railway officials, and her entertainments were lavish. Suddenly her truant husband returned to America to die. A beautiful ward watched over his last moments and shared his dying hour with the rightful spouse. Yerkes left his ward a palace in New York and a huge fortune; his wife, a life interest in many millions.

It was just after Christmas day, 1906, that Yerkes died at a New York hotel. In a little over a month the tongues were set a-wagging by the announcement of the rich widow's sudden marriage to the young California mine prospector and gentleman of fortune, Wilson Mizner. The ceremony was secret, and was not revealed until two days after it occurred.

The papers hummed with the affair, but within a week were obliged to print the news that the "cooing" Mizner had already begun to ask saucily for money. Rumors wafted out of the portals of the art palace that Wilson demanded a cool million—that's all. Separation followed and the six-foot bridegroom went back to the mines. Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner, too, disappeared, but the directions taken by the estranged couple were not the same. It was said that Mizner tried to effect a reconciliation, that he again and again bombarded his wife's abode in Chicago, but her love had cooled. She sued for divorce, but the papers suddenly disappeared. Vague hints of the return of the dove of peace wafted around the public prints, only to vanish in thin air. The divorce went on—Mizner went to Europe and to his whilom wife was restored her erstwhile name.—Utica Globe.

SOME VACATION YARNS.

Man Steals Fish from Mink—Fight in Dark with Big Trout.

The vacation weather has brought out record breakers in nature freaks, says the Port Jervis (N. Y.) correspondent of the New York World. A boarder at A. D. Barnhart's house, Beaver Kill, Sullivan County, had been whipping the stream without success and while standing idle on the bank he saw a mink crawl out of the water with an eleven-inch trout in its mouth. He at once grasped the situation and a moment later the trout. The mink was so startled that it dropped its prey and fled back into the water. This is the only trout the man caught that day.

John Dallett, of New York, and John F. Hoag, expert anglers, went fishing the other day at Lew Beach, Sullivan County, and caught the largest trout landed so far this year. It was twenty-two inches long and weighed four pounds and two ounces. It was hooked in its throat with a common snell hook baited with a minnow and it took nearly half an hour to land the monster, as the fishermen had only a five-ounce rod and very light tackle. At first they thought it was an eel, but when they lighted a lantern, which they dropped into the river, and then jumped after the trout, they succeeded in getting it on shore in the dark.

Isaac Brasington, of Bridgeville, Sullivan County, yesterday morning heard a rumpus in his poultry yard and he found a weasel there. Without any thought other than to save his chickens he caught the weasel in his right hand and was badly bitten. He didn't let up, though, until he had choked the life out of the little fellow.

Robert E. Dubler, of Pike County, has a dog that is great on killing snakes. While he was working in the fields yesterday the dog came upon a blacksnake, which he promptly shook to pieces. Soon the dog began to bark around a rock. Mr. Dubler lifted the stone and found three more snakes. The dog dispatched them all.

While the children of a family named Dovetsky at Pocono were playing near the house they came upon a bear cub not much bigger than a groundhog. The cub followed the children to the house. It is presumed that the baby wandered away and met the fate that follows disobedience of parents.

Rural Delights.

Out in the country under a tree—
A book in my hand—is the place for me.
Close to old nature—that's where I'd be,
Away from the crowd, all alone and free.

Out in the country under a tree—
I feel a dern skeeter, or is it a flea?
See all the ants and the spider, gee!
Here comes the lod bull—back to town for me.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Exculpated.

The regular patron was indignant as the waiter spilled the soup.

"You're tipsy!" he exclaimed.

"Couldn't be on your tips. See?" responded the waiter; at least not so inebriated as to impede his mental processes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bright Side of It.

Maggie's mind is so organized that recognizing trouble is, for her, next to impossible. Indeed, Mr. Carter maintains that if ever a cloud does contrive to catch Maggie's attention, it straightway turns itself inside out, the result being that it exists for Maggie as a silver lining only.

Maggie's sunniness was a distinctly grateful feature of the domestic atmosphere—following two sour-visaged, grumpy parlor maids. Indeed, it was this quality that repeatedly saved her from discharge, for neat, smiling, industrious little Maggie, alas, would break things.

"Maggie," she said, "this vase cost forty dollars!"

"The saints forbid, ma'am!" cried poor Maggie, quite overcome.

"Yes! But I shall count only half that amount against yiu. I dislike dreadfully to do this, Maggie, but I *must* teach you to be careful, so I'm going to keep back a dollar every week from your wages until the twenty dollars are paid."

Tears—not wholly for the shattered ornament—flowed freely, for a dollar a week is a formidable drain on some incomes. Then Maggie was herself again.

"Anyhow," she said, half-archly, as her characteristic smile made its way out, "I do be thinkin' ma'am, that I'm sure of me nice job here wid you for some tolme ahead!"

Beats Radium for Cost.

If you object to paper money, but wish to carry big values in small compass, you might do worse than lay in a stock of best lenses for microscopes. Weight for weight, gold is not nearly so valuable as glass in the form of powerful lenses, and an ordinary purse filled with such lenses might easily represent a fortune. The record increase in the value of the manufactured article over the raw material is probably made by this variety of glass, which multiplies itself 50,000,000 times. The front lens of a micro objective instrument costing about £1 weighs no more than about .0017 of a gram; hence the value of such lenses to the weight of about two a quarter pounds would be £600,000. The cost of making this weight of glass is 1½ pence to 3 pence, and thus when worked up into the shape of a lens the glass has increased in value about 50,000,000 times.—London Express.

No Gain, and Some Loss.

"Yes," the leader of the amateur brass band was saying, "it's curious to see what an effect learning to play a horn has on some persons. I used to be a pretty good bass singer, but I can't sing worth a cent now."

"Does learning to play a horn spoil the voice?" asked his next-door neighbor.

"It did mine."

"How do you account for it?"

"I don't know how to account for it. Strains the vocal cords, perhaps. All I know is that I blew my voice out through the mouthpiece of my cornet."

"Did you have a good voice?"

"Everybody said so."

"Then it's a great pity you ever learned to play a horn," rejoined his neighbor, shaking his head sadly. "I—er—think I should have enjoyed hearing you sing."

Predominance of British Blood.

Twenty-five men have served as President of the United States; twenty-six as Vice President. As eight of the Vice Presidents subsequently held the higher office, the total number of men who have been President or Vice President is forty-three. The forty-three are classified below by the nationality of their forefathers. It is a noteworthy fact that, saving the two New Yorkers of Dutch blood, Roosevelt and Van Buren, every incumbent has been of British race. We have not yet had a German-American chief magistrate, and the day of our first Italian or Slavonic President is probably still far distant.

English	27
Welsh	1
Scottish	5
Scotch-Irish	8
Dutch	2

Help for Tony.

A passer-by, seeing smoke issuing from a window on the first floor of a two-story wooden building, rang in an alarm, and the fire-engines soon appeared on the scene. A crowd quickly gathered, only to find that the smoke was caused by a defective stovepipe.

Suddenly a native of Italy appeared on the top floor, and seeing the crowd round the house, and the smoke issuing from the window below, yelled out to a passing fireman:

"Puta up the stepa-lad' and I jump!"

Social Rank.

At a country dance in a Southern town, when the fiddlers had resined their bows and taken their places on the platform, the floor manager rose.

"Git yo' partners for a cotillion!" he shouted, imperiously.

"All you ladies an' gemmen dat wears shoes and stockings take yo' places in the middle ob de room. All you ladies an' gemmen dat wears shoes an' no stockings take yo' places immejitly behin' dem. An' you barfooted crowd you jes jig it roun' in the corners."

A Martyr.

The Friend—If your married life is so unhappy, why don't you get a divorce from your husband? Unhappy Wife—Because he would then marry some other woman and make her unhappy.—Chicago News.

By Rights.

Correspondent—How much do you want about the erection of a pillar in the new square?

Editor—It ought to make a good column story.—Baltimore American.

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You can trust a medicine tested 60 years! Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, general debility.

But even this grand old medicine cannot do its best work if the liver is inactive and the bowels constipated. For the best possible results, you should take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills while taking the Sarsaparilla.

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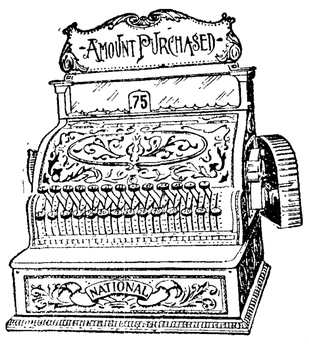

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If you do not care to **THROW** your money away to help fatten the **TRUST**, you will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to call at our store and **SEE**; or, if you cannot do that, to **WRITE** to us, stating your requirements.

You may take it for granted that we will give more time to the study of your wants and try to give you better satisfaction in order to secure recommendation, than would the **TRUST**, which, boasting of its monopoly which it does not enjoy, studies nobody—but its own pocket.

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Commenting upon the apparent difference in the income of city business men and farmers, a writer says: "One reason why the profits of the farm look so small in proportion to the income of the city chap is that the living is taken before the profits are figured, and with the city chap the profits are figured before the living is taken out. In other words, the profit of the farmer is net while that of the city man is made to look next to the small end of nothing after all living expenses are paid." Nothing truer was ever written. The writer has told the whole story in a paragraph. It is a complete explanation of the reason why so many farmers and so few city men are able to retire and spend their old age in comfort. It has always been the custom for a farmer to count as profit only the actual money which goes into the bank at the end of the season. The fact that he and his family have had a good living in the meantime; that he has added to the number of hogs, cattle and horses on his farm; that his land has increased in value; that growing orchards are increasing his income, are commonly overlooked. It may be objected that the margin of profit from these sources is not always as great as the farmer would like, but calculated over a series of years the increase is fairly steady, and at times it is rapid. In the meantime the farmer and his family are assured a good living, whether prices be high or low in the markets. The farm can be carried over, and other crops and other prices will always follow a bad year. With the business man in the city it is not so. A bad crop year or a panic in the money market may not only wipe out his profits for the year in which it occurs, but cause actual losses so heavy that it will require years of hard work to even the score. It is the easiest thing in the world for the manufacturer or merchant to ruin himself if by a slight miscalculation which results in the production or purchase of more goods than he can sell, even when business conditions are normal. Disasters which no one could foresee annually number their victims among city business men by thousands. Most of these are permanently retired from business, and are compelled to seek employment from others, who, temporarily at least, are more successful. There is no such financial mortality among the farmers, and one of the reasons is that the farmer produces most of his necessaries at home, and pleases only himself as to the style of his living.

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.

"My good man," said the lady missionary, "do you ever pause to think where you are going?" "Sure t'ing," replied the unlaundered hobo. "Ef I didn't I might get on de wrong freight an' land back at me startin' place!"—Chicago Daily News.

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

A Montana woman has just married the same man for the third time. She seems determined to get acquainted with him.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

The statement of a Cleveland park officer that "hugging is the pursuit of happiness" is a little too mild. What's the matter with its being the capture?

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S. N. U. No. 36—1907

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

Topics of the Times

The New York City government expends $1,016,000 each day.

The twine trust may find a rival in the Malva Castella, a new Philippine fiber plant.

Germany alone sends to London annually 20,000,000 feathers of birds for millinery purposes.

Most of Spain's imported meat comes from Portugal; France and Morocco furnish the remainder.

A graduated rod, which rises and falls with the bottom's variations is now used to chart rivers.

New York City is the second in the Union for size of per capita debt, it being $113.25. Newton, Mass., coming first, with $125.58.

The highest elevator service in the world is that at Burgenstock, a mountain near the lake of Lucerne, where tourists are raised 500 feet to the top of a vertical rock.

The devotion of a stork to its young has been strikingly shown during a fire at Basel. The nest was set on fire by a spark from a chimney, but the mother bird refused to leave the fledglings, and all were burned to death.

It is said that bees must take the nectar from 62,000 clover blossoms to make one pound of honey. This means that they must make 2,750,000 trips from the hive to the flowers. And when the price of honey is taken into consideration it will readily be seen that the price of bee labor is too cheap. —Kansas City Journal.

Of all the interesting uses to which incubators have been put that of hatching alligator eggs is probably the most striking, says Popular Mechanics. An Englishman at Hot Springs, Ark., is engaged in raising alligators for the market. The demand for the hides to use in manufacturing purposes is constantly increasing, while parks and zoos buy the live reptiles for exhibition.

The State auditor's office yesterday paid bounty claims on 1,021 full-grown wolves and 951 cubs. The amount paid out was $9,721.50, and in this fiscal year about $30,000 has been paid out on such claims. Marshall County made the biggest showing, with $1,620 paid, and claims for $132.50 from Hennepin County were honored. The present bounty is $7.50 for grown wolves and $3 for cubs.—Minneapolis Journal.

One of the most remarkable freak newspapers ever printed was the Luminara, published in Madrid. It was printed with ink containing prosphorus, so that the paper could be read in the dark. Another curiosity was called the Regal, printed with non-poisonous ink on thin sheets of dough, which could be eaten, thus furnishing nourishment for body as well as mind. Le Bien Etre promised those who subscribed for forty years a pension and free burial.

If report is true, there are vast sums of money to be made in the cultivation of flowers in the Riviera. In one season alone $2,000,000 worth were shipped away to foreign countries, and, oddly enough, the majority were sent to England. It is a long journey for delicate blooms to make, but they are so perfectly packed and kept en route that they reach their destination in excellent condition to gladden the hearts of and adorn England's fairest women.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

How the Unpunctual Woman Became Punctual.

One very often sees in the journals devoted to women a list of rules by which the uninitiated members of the weaker sex may win the affections of the stronger. These usually begin, "Never be late in keeping an appointment," go on with much good advice about wearing roses and smiles when greeting their lordships and end, "Be a good listener, but talk little."

Exactly what wiseacre compounds these sage axioms, deponent refuses to state, but sometimes one is inclined to believe that it is a man, says the Baltimore News.

This page knows a number of young women who are extremely popular with men and who count their suitors by the score, but not one of these was ever in time for an engagement in her life. All pride themselves on being unpunctual, selfish and somewhat heartless.

A young woman remarked brazenly the other day that men did not like girls who were too prompt. "They prefer to be kept waiting a bit," she said. "They don't like you to seem too anxious. In fact, the old verse about a woman, a spaniel and a walnut tree originally read 'A man, a spaniel and a walnut tree—the more you beat them the better they be.'"

And then she broke an engagement with an adoring youth by telephone and went off to take a walk with a young woman of whom she is fond.

The married woman present protested cynically: "A man may like a woman who makes him wait and flouts him before he is married to her; he doesn't after. Why, when I met John I treated him exactly as Helen is now treating Robert. I broke engagements with him whenever it suited me to do so, and it did very often. If I had an appointment to lunch with him somewhere downtown at 1 o'clock, I would stroll in at 2, cool and calm, to find my fiance probably swearing inwardly, but outwardly composed and delighted to see me.

"'At least,' I used to say to myself, 'he can see I am not running after him.' My treatment of him had been so scurvy during our betrothal that I really believe John was not quite sure the day we were married whether I would be on hand or not. He was at the house at an unseemly hour to know whether I was well and was up and would be on time. I was only twenty minutes late at the church, but that was because father made such a row I had to go then.

"The first time that I was to meet John to take luncheon with him after the wedding he made the hour 1:30. 'That will give you plenty of time to make a grand toilet and arrive in time,' he said, and then he added, soberly, 'I should advise you to be punctual.'

"I arrived at 2:30 and looked about for John. He was nowhere in sight, but after a while a bell boy came to me and asked if I were Mrs. Blank, and when I said I was he informed me that Mr. Blank had waited for me fifteen minutes and then gone back to his office.

"I ate luncheon alone and had it out with John that night. 'My dear,' he said, 'I have spent two years, more or less, waiting for you. Now I have made up my mind I will do it no more. You must be in time for appointments with me or you will not find me.'

"That was three years ago and I am the most punctual person imaginable now. I am telling you this merely as an illustration that, though men may be attracted by indifference and carelessness before they are married, they make all possible haste to mold the girl of their choice into a punctual and thoughtful woman afterward."

"Men like girls who treat them with indifference," persisted one of her listeners, doggedly.

"They may marry such a person, but they marry her to reform her if they do," replied the married woman.

THE RIGHT LINING.

Chetalovu, a Zulu servant, of whom Mildred Stapley, in Good Housekeeping, has many amusing things to tell, would come into her service at first only with the stipulation that he should be allowed to retain native dress. But one day, observing her about to tear up an old, worn night-dress into dusters, he begged for it, and begged also for some discarded stockings, quite past darning. The next morning, being summoned to escort his mistress on an errand, he appeared in what he had decided was a fitting costume.

"The night-dress had been abbreviated into a shirt, and was belted in with a gorgeous broad belt of beadwork, from which hung his mocha (native apron), then nothing until where the stockings, heels and toes cut out like gaiters, were fastened below each knee with a four-in-hand necktie.

"I recalled then how earnestly he had watched me knot my own scarf a few days before. He pointed to his impromptu garters, and said, proudly, 'Like ingosagah's' (madam). I had not the cruelty to impress upon him that I tied my four-in-hand at the neck, and not at the knee."

The next Sunday Chetalovu brought his fiancee to call, and begged that she be shown the white lady's clothes, especially the dress she wore inside out, "ugly black one side, beautiful red the other." This was her tailor-made suit lined with gay, changeable silk.

Naturally, savage taste could not comprehend the perversity of wearing such a fascinating garment bright side in.—Youth's Companion.

Moths and Butterflies.

Some moths look very much like butterflies, but there are two ways in which you can always tell the one from the other. Each has little slender feelers growing from the head, but the butterfly's feelers, or antennae, as they are called, have knobs on the ends. The antennae of the moth sometimes have tiny feathers on them and sometimes little spires, but they are never knobbed. Then, too, in alighting the butterfly always holds her wings erect, while the moth's droop or are nearly flat.

Some Georgia Nuggets.

Don't spend more time than what you have in sight.

Get religion before you get the rheumatism.

Don't think you're the only somebody in the world. If you were you'd be lonesome.

Love your neighbor as yourself. If you do that you'll have a high old time in this world as well as in the next.—Atlanta Constitution.

Simplicity, Ad Infinitum.

"Divorce?" repeated the man of the future, with a laugh. "Oh, bless me, no. There are no divorces any more. Everybody goes in for the simplified morals, now. Why, if you were to try to get a divorce, you would make yourself almost as ridiculous as if you were to spell tho with a ugh."—Puck.

Trouble Ahead.

Yeast—I see by this paper that nineteen women have been elected members of the parliament of Finland.

Crimsonbeak—There will, no doubt, be an interesting time now to determine which one shall be the speaker.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Worried Yet.

"I see a corporation has bridged the Styx," observed a passenger. "Does this competition hurt your trade?"

"A little," admitted Charon, "but I still have a shade the best of it."—Kansas City Times.

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

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

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My $4 Gilt Edge and $5 Gold Bond Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

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Women come nearer enjoying sickness than anyone else, but they will never be thoroughly satisfied in the role of the invalid until doctors have bargain days.

Every boy is anxious for the time to come when he can shave. When it arrives, he finds it about as troublesome as carrying coal.

Bridge.

Partner—Don't you ever discard a queen, Mr. Sporter?

Sporter—Not if I can establish my suit.—Harvard Lampoon.

It doesn't pay to sow wild oats, young man; there is no market for them.

How Much He Loved.

A little boy declared that he loved his mother "with all his strength." He was asked to explain what he meant by "with all his strength." He said: "Well, I'll tell you. You see, we live on the fourth floor of this tenement, and there is no elevator and the coal is kept down in the basement. Mother is dreadfully busy all the time, and she isn't very strong, so I see that the coal-hod is never empty. I lug the coal up four flights of stairs all by myself, and it is a pretty big hod. It takes all my strength to get it up there. Now isn't that loving my mother with all my strength?"—Sunday School Times.

SKIN DISEASES

HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

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

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

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907

Representatives of the Clallam county board of equalization went up to Olympia this week to meet with the state board Thursday. It is said "they have but one thing to ask of the state board for this county, and that is for a reduction of state taxes on timber, the state's rate being too high for the county's assessment!" Now what do you think of that?

Mr. Dietz' application for a saloon license was turned down, or rather not considered, at the last session of the council, because it was not in proper form. That's refreshing. It is said not a single applicant for a license has ever complied with the city ordinance governing their issuance, and that there are no legal licenses. The Kemton-Hurlburt license is a shining example. Can it be the city is going to be good all at once, or only just in spots?

Should the taxpayers of Clallam county, through the failure of its officials to properly assess and equalize the timber and personal property, be called upon by the State to cough up on a greater valuation than has been returned, it would be no great surprise. That men who, having had the respect and esteem of a majority of the voters of the county, should, after securing aid and being elected by virtue of their pledges to fairly and impartially assess all property, evade those pledges on the flimsy pretext that they did not think it best to make any change this year, gives the average citizen such a jolt that he is prepared for anything in the way of results.

It would seem that City Attorney Smith, having ruled certain blocks of tide land outside the city limits, is not to be allowed to forget that fact. Councilman-at-large Ritchie, referring to a resolution drawn up by the attorney, said at the last session of that body that he would never consent to the expenditure of city money for the removal of the P. A. E. trestle, the dangerous portion of which is entirely outside the city. Certainly he would not be justified in voting for such an expenditure. But the city, in granting its franchises, and imposing regulations, assumed certain obligations to the citizens. Should one or more buildings be wrecked this winter by portions of the trestle, who will be responsible? The railroad, the county, the city, or perhaps the city attorney? It wouldn't be the first instance the attorney's advice, or lack thereof at the proper time, has caused the taxpayers needless expense.

MAY BE RAISED BY STATE

From page 1.

terial boost and will be called upon to pay, to the state, taxes on a valuation of timber lands on a greater amount than the county is receiving taxes on. This will mean that a portion, if not all, of the benefits that the tax payers would have received by the "two-bit" boost will be utilized in paying to the state on its increased valuation, and the common people will realize no benefit whatever and will be in the same financial condition as before and the rate of taxation will remain the same instead of being reduced.

The policy of the board of commissioners in assessing property at a low figure and placing the rate at a high figure for the purpose of beating the state out of a fair taxation is a bad one and has been freely criticised. This fact is known to the state authorities and this year it may teach the board a lesson, which though expensive, will illustrate the old saying that the school of experience is a hard one but fools will never learn in any other."

The saw mill crew at Filion's invited the shingle weavers to "come on up to the base ball grounds," on Labor Day, and take a few lessons in playing the national game. It appears, however, that the shingle weavers had been there before, as the score of 18 to 9 amply attests.

TIMBER LAND ASSESSMENTS

PORTLAND TELEGRAM VOICES GENERAL OPINION

"To Tax that Property at its Full Value is the Only Course that Accords with Public Common Sense."

It is getting to be the habit in the Northwest to assess timber lands at a figure approximating their real value. It is a good habit but we fear it has been acquired rather late in the day, says the Portland Telegram. This will prove to be the fact unless there is the manifestation of honest courage on the part of the assessor and board.

There is no value more clearly a gift from the public than that which enriches the man who buys timber land for a song and hangs onto it. A little money and a similar quantum of shrewdness, and the first thing you know some fellow, who in his entire lifetime has never made a thing which he or any other man could use, is the proprietor of a princely domain. A few years longer and that man is a millionaire. He has a palatial residence in the metropolis, and his children finish their education in Europe. He is an American "timber king," who has "made money," as we say. But in this assertion we are incorrect. He has simply put himself in a position where he could appropriate what others have made.

To tax the timber possessions of such men is the least that can be done that the public may recoup some part of what it gives away. The policy has been to go gingerly about the matter for fear, as has sometimes been alleged, that we would drive capital out of the country or discourage other capital from seeking investment. The fear was ill-founded and to entertain it has led to public loss. So mild mannered has been our attitude toward the timberland accumulator that he has gone on spinning his fortune-building web to the extermination of many a small fellow who would have utilized a few hundred acres of his land in the manufacture of lumber.

Of this, as of other large industrial operations, we are assured that the public will gain by the cheaper output; but the fact, as illustrated by the advancing price of lumber, belies the assertion. We have foolishly made a deed of gift that afterwards has been converted into an agency for levying tribute on ourselves. The man who spends $100,000 to $1,000,000 for timber land in any particular locality does not enrich the locality by the operation. Far from it! He creates conditions which, of themselves, are a tax on industry—a fact of which it requires no special economical prescience to be convinced. Conditions which tend to discourage the investment will, on the whole, serve the public far better than those which encourage it. To tax that property at its full value is not only just; it is the only course that accords with public common sense.

Notice to High School Pupils.

On Friday, Sept. 13th, at 9:00 a. m., in the Central School Building, an examination will be offered to any pupils who have been making up work during the summer vacation. Any one wishing to enter high school by virtue of credit attained in some other institution should present evidence on this date.

Respectfully,
I. L. ULLERY,
Principal High School.

The Seguin Shingle and Lumber Co. has established yards at Quilcene where they are finding a ready sale for their product.

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

She Found Relief.

If you are troubled with liver complaint and have not received help read this. Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, Moody, Texas. "I was in poor health—with liver trouble—for over a year. Doctors did me no good and I tried Herbine, and three bottles cured me. I can't say too much for Herbine, as it is a wonderful liver medicine. I always have it in the house. Publish where you wish.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

A NEW FRATERNAL ORDER

From page 1.

and plead for a closer observance of Memorial Day, in all that term implied. His address was replete with historical facts and figures.

Theo. Jensen responded with a masterful violin solo. Prof. Wm. A. Lange piano accompanist. This number was faultlessly given, and the pair responded to an encore.

Prof. and Mrs. McCartey sang a beautiful duet, and the audience would not be satisfied until the gave another number—a recitation in song that pleased the house immensely.

The entire evening's program was interspersed with some high class graphophone music. Mr. D.H.Craig has a fine instrument, and the national airs and other numbers given were of a high order and exceptionwell rendered.

Major Harding again referred to the object of the meeting, calling for remarks on the subject from several sons of veterans present. Horace White, S. E. Stakemiller, Rev. G. H. Simons, and E. A. FitzHenry responded; all were heartily in sympathy with the movement, promising their personal support to make the movement a success. A paper for the preliminary organization was read by Comrade Doty, and signatures called for. We understand that forty persons have already signed the paper, thus insuring the success of the organization from the start.

LUCIAN MADISON

Lucian Madison, son of Mr. and Mrs Frank Madison, died at the home of his parents in this city Monday, Sept. 2nd, after a lingering illness from diabetes, aged 26 years. Lucian was born in Minnesota, March 5, 1881, and came with his parents to Angeles when a mere boy. The funeral service, Thursday, was under auspices of A. O. U. W., Rev. C. E. Fulmer holding a short service at the home. Interment was in Ocean View.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the A. O. U. W., the Degree of Honor, and all friends and neighbors we wish to extend our thanks for assistance rendered during sickness and funeral of our son.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madison
and Family.

The destroyer Preble came into the harbor yesterday, from Esquimault, for a two or three days practice to try out new men.

General Robt. E. Lee

Was the greatest general the world has ever known. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the greatest liniment. Quickly cures all pains. It is within the reach of all. T. H. Pointer, Hempstead, Texas, writes: "This is to certify that Ballard's Snow Liniment has been used in my household for years and has been found to be an excellent liniment for rheumatic pains. I am never without it.

Sold at Mathwewson's Drug Store.

EXECUTORS SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, under authority of an order of the Superior court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County, dated the 3rd day of September, 1907, in the matter of the estate of Emma Grams, deceased, I will sell at private sale the following described real estate, or so muth thereof as may be necessary, to-wit: Lots 13 and 14 in block No. 262; lots 14, 15, 17, and 18 in block No. 372; lots 3 and 4 in block No. 422; lot 14 in block No. 430, and lots No. 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in block No. 432, all in the townsite of Port Angeles, Washington. Said sale will be made on or after Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1907, and written bids will be received at my office, Front Street Port Angeles, Washington, up to 5 o'clock p. m. of said 21st day of September, 1907 and each bid must be accompanied with cash or check for ten per cent. of the amount bid, and balance must be paid in cash on tender by me of a good and valid deed, after confirmation of sale by the Superior court.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1907.

C. F. MERRITT,
Executor of the estate of
Emma Grams, deceased.

Recognized Leading Angeles Hotel for Commercial Men and Public Generally.

MERCHANTS HOTEL

E. E. DAY, PROPRIETOR

Special Attention Given to Catering for Dinners, Luncheons, and Party Suppers.

Only Wholesale Liquor House in County in Connection. Phone 4. Goods Delivered Free in City. Mail Orders from County Patrons Given Prompt Attention.

The CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

—NO. 6074—

OF PORT ANGELES, WASH.

C. J. FARMER, PRESIDENT W. F. DELABARRE, VICE-PRESIDENT
J. P CHRISTENSEN, CASHIER

Domestic and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS

CASH MEAT MARKET

Pollow & Nichols, Proprietors.

Orders for anything in the line of fresh and salt meats and vegetables promptly filled with the best to be had.

Phone 17. Market next to Gray & Henderson's.

Filion Mill and Lumber Co.

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

The Best Cedar Shingles Made.

Office and Mill on Lincoln Heights.

McKEE & LaFLOWER

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

PHONES
LAFLOWER 108
MCKEE 105
CITY OFFICE 7

LADY ATTENDANTS

C. F. MERRITT,
Manager City Office

PHONES
Market 8. Residence 162-3

Schott Brothers

wholesale and retail dealers in

Fresh and Salt Meats

Poultry & Vegetables

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

West Front St., Port Angeles

A.D.WOLVERTON

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Band Sawing and Turning
Cresting and Porch work
Grilles Made to Order
Shop 7th & Oak Sts

J. P. HAWKES

Real Estate....

City Property a Specialty

Post box 176, Port Angeles Wash

School Supplies

We keep all the authorized text books for this county on sale at the low prices made by publishers to the state board. Mail orders especially solicited. Also a complete line of school supplies.

The handsomest line of writing tablets ever made.

Mathewson's Drug Store
Near Post Office
Phone 28 Mail your Orders

The Palace of Sweets

McDonald and Graham

Successors to Goldwater Brothers

Greatest variety and best quality of chocolates, candies, fruits and nuts in the city. Ice cream sodas.

Phone 3

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

New ranges at Baker's; cheapset and best.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF STOCK

You are hereby notified that on and after the 15th day of September all stock running at large contrary to Ordinance No. 298, "That no stock shall be allowed to run at large between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.," will be taken up and impounded.

E. E. Hopkins,
City Marshal.

By order of the City Council Sept. 3.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We have just received a large and complete line of school supplies and can quote good prices to school districts.

Our line of ink tablets, box papers, typewriting paper and office supplies has recently been added to and is now very complete.

—— SEE OUR WINDOW ——

C. E. NAILOR & CO.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

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

If you want to buy, sell or trade see Baker.

"Cleveland" Baking Powder—we have it. Seevers' Cash Store.

Mrs. O. A. Wentworth returned Tuesday from an up sound trip.

A. C. Trebus has resigned as superintendent of the brewery and, with his family, will return to St. Paul.

Commissioner Lauridsen and Deputy Treasurer Burnside attended the meeting of the State Board of Equalization at Olympia this week.

T. S. BROPHY & CO.

Phone 33

For the
Best of Everything
in the
Grocery Line
go to
T. S. Brophy & Co.
Opera House Block

Pay for the best and get it.

Mrs. H. L. Mitchell is spending the week with Mr. Mitchell at Crescent Hotel, going out to the lake last Sunday.

L. C. Lamp has accepted the position of head liveryman at the P. Chambers' stable, vice that able hostler, John W. Moore.

The ball game next Sunday will be between Dungeness and the Angeles Colts. Game called at 2 o'clock sharp. Admission 15c.

Just arrived at R. A. Muskett's, a very fine assortment of umbrellas, very fancy handles, priced at cost $1.00, to see who is who, Muskett, or Who?

Invitations are out for a grand ball to be given by Port Angeles Nest, No. 40, Brotherhood of Owls, at the opera house on Saturday evening next, September 14.

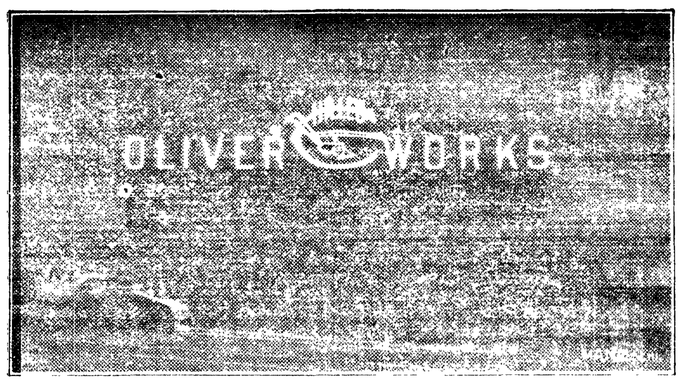
D. A. Christopher understands gardening, as the Webster households of the Olympic-Leader can testify. His roastin' ears are ripe, and almost as sweet and toothsome as the Iowa variety.

R. A. Muskett don't think he can give you any plainer talk than you can see on the front page of this paper. It explains everything, how you can buy cheap and the cause, to see who is who, Muskett,or Who?

Rev. Wm. C. Drahn returned Monday from a trip to Seattle, having preached at both places Sunday. The mission board has requested him to hold services at Everett on alternate Sundays for a month or two, till other arrangements can be made for that place.

Say, Mrs. Tomkins, where did you buy those blankets? Why I bought them from Muskett; paid him $1.15; they are 11-4. I priced the other stores; they wanted very much more for them, and then I found out there was a war on to see who is who, Muskett, or Who?

A COLLOSAL ELECTRIC SIGN



The largest electrical sign in the world has just been erected at South Bend, Indiana, by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and the illustration at the head of this article gives a very fair idea of its appearance.

This sign surmounts the plow company's new five-story warehouse, extending the entire length of the building, a distance of 250 feet. The highest point in the letters in the trademark portion of the sign is at the center,42 feet above the base line, and the letters in the words "Oliver" and "Works" are each 18 feet high and 14 feet wide.

A total of 3,200 lamps is required to properly illuminate this mammoth sign and the light sent out casts its protective rays over the entire quarter of the city in the neighborhood of the Oliver factory.

Such a light would ordinarily be considered very expensive and a luxury, but in this case the cost is minimized by reason of the electricity used being generated at the power plant owned and operated by the Olivers, located something more than a mile distant on the banks of the St Joseph River and designed primarily to furnish power for their great factory.

An illumination of this extensive character naturally consumes power and 165 of the 320 horse power generated by a single one of the 12 turbine wheels at their electric plant is required to keep ths "Pillar of fire by night" brightly burning, making its light visible through the darkness for many miles, and so plain that the name "Oliver Works" and the immense trade-mark—which includes a plow 29 feet in length—can be clearly distinguished and read for a distance of several miles.

Located as this sign is—but a short distance from the main lines of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Grand Trunk Railways—travelers will have a fine opportunity to see for themselves this modern wonder of the world, which is at once a triumph of the electric art and a tribute to the enterprise of its projectors and owners.

The Oliver Plow is sold in Port Angeles by The R. D. Willson Hardware Co.

CITY NEWS

Baker & Son, phone 117.

S. J. Lutz was a business caller up sound, returning Tuesday.

Sweet Potatoes, 6c the pound. Seevers' Cash Store.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoare, on Thursday, the 5th, a boy.

Fred Foster arrived Tuesday for a visit with his mother Mrs. C. D. Foster.

E. E. Day returned Wenzday from Seattle where he had gone on business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Lauridsen returned Tuesday from a business trip up-sound.

W. A. Willson returned Wednesday from a business trip to Tacoma and Seattle.

P. Madsen, the machinist, returned Wednesday from a business trip to Seattle.

You will find a full line of winter underwear and socks with "The Man on the corner."

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tucker and son Orvin left Tuesday for a visit with friends in Seattle.

For clothing to measure go to "The Man on the Corner." Fit right, goods right, prices right.

Mr. and Miss Peddicord are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peddicord of Portland, Oregon.

PRIVATE Violin Lessons will be given by Theo. A. Jensen at his home cor. Front and Albert Sts. 33

A new lot of the College and Cheyenne Hats for girls. Also a big assortment of Caps. Miss Lucretia Peddicord.

Muskett's arrival of wool sox at 2 for 25c. Come and see them before buying and see who is who, Muskett, or Who?

Mrs. C. E. Fulmer and daughter Miss Ruth entertained their Sunday school classes and Ruth's music class with a launch ride on Wednesday.

All the latest styles in millinery are shown in our new line of Pattern Hats. Prices very reasonable. Mrs. Phelps Dry Goods and Millinery Store.

LeRoy and Lottie LaFlower returned Wednesday from Seattle, where Miss Lottie has been for a three weeks visit, Roy joining her last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols returned yesterday from Renton where they visited Mrs. Nichols' parents. Mr. N. bought a draft team to add to their livery stock, obtained a new dray truck to facilitate the growing demand for this class of work.

Mrs. H. J. Hart expects to leave Sunday for a visit with her father and mother, whom she has not seen for many years, at Buffalo, Kansas. Homer, who was running one of the locomotives at Port Crescent, has come home to look after the children during her absence.

Dr. Appleton, Jr., physician for the Brotherhood of Owls, has received for examination another "hooter" for the "nest." It has all the signs of being the king hooter, being a timber owl of large size. It was captured at 3 o'clock Tuesday in the chicken house by Jack Kilmer.

H. C. Miller is building two chicken houses, each 17 x 100 feet, on his ten acre block at the forks of the Dry creek road. He has about three acres cleared, a good well, and other improvements, and will soon be in shape to engage in chicken ranching in earnest. Mr. Miller has had several years experience as a breeder of fine poultry, and his new venture, being the first in this locality, will be watched with interest.

Some remarks are passed about my window tickets. I want to tell you I am not selling tickets, but the goods, and can't afford to have a professional make tickets and sell at the prices I am selling on to see who is who, Muskett or Who?

Better wait and see Baker's new line of heaters before buying, at right prices.

Cures Winter Cough

J. E. Gover, 101 N. Main St, Ottawa, Kans., writes: "Every fall it has been my wife's trouble to catch a severe cold, and therefore to cough all winter long. Last fall I got her a bottle of Horehound Syrup. She used it and has been able to sleep soundly all night long. Whenever the cough troubles her, two or three doses stops the cough and she is able to be up and well." 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

R. A. Muskett has been too busy to change his ads. this week. At the same time you know their meaning, and it is worth your while to call. Then act accordingly. I may say that I have just received the blankets the ladies have been waiting for so long. Prices as quoted: 11-4 $1.15, 10-4 $1, 8-4 60c, and so on.

R. A. MUSKETT,
To see Who is Who,
Muskett or Who?

New Comb Honey 25c, two for 45c Seevers' Cash Store.

F. A. Jensen returned Wednesday from a business trip upsound.

"Heinz's" Olive Oil, 45 and 85c the bottle. Seevers' Cash Store.

T. J. Reynolds is having a gasoline engine installed in his row boat Mae.

If your eyes bother you, or your vision is impaired, consult Dr. Warner.

Judge McClinton is improving his handsome residence on Seventh with a new coat of paint.

Rev. D. L. Fields of Shedds, Ore., arrived Wednesday for a two weeks visit with relatives.

Mrs. Belle Miller went up to Seattle Sunday night for a few weeks visit with her son Walter.

J. Merton Davis, of the Citizen's National, left Thursday evening for a two weeks' visit in Tacoma.

Jim Knight, "The Man on the Corner," for wool shirts, corduroy shirts, Jersey shirts. Prices right.

Money to loan at 10 per cent on improved city property.
Address P. O. Box 253, City.

Dr. F. E. Warner, the eyesight specialist, will return to Port Angeles Sept. 9th, for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Risley and the children left last evening for Seattle, which city will be their future home.

Mrs. Minnie Appleton and daughter Clio are here for a few weeks visit with her daughter Mrs. F. B. Carlisle.

Jim Knight, "The Man on the Corner," for Trunks and Valises, Comforts and Blankets, Sheets and Pillow cases.

Mrs. Otto Schanz and children of Port Townsend are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Beaumont.

Messrs. Grubb and Christopherson were in Seattle this week, being called as witnesses in the case of State vs. Wm. March.

A new line of tailor-made waists for winter—the Mannie, one of the best lines on the market—now on display at Mrs. Phelps.

We understand that a Seattle party has bought a half interest (Alden Goodwin's) in the Freshwater Bay shingle mill, known as Goodwin & Sons' mill. Consideration $9,000.

Muskett has boys overalls at 25c, men's cotton sox at 5c, the best ever made at 10c. These prices will astonish you when you see them and you will know who is who, Muskett, or Who?

The ladies of the Lutheran Church gave a tea last week and realized $7.00. The ladies now have nearly enough in the treasury for pews for the church and other interior improvements that have been contemplated for some time.

Just received a nice line of Art Squares, rugs, carpets and mattings. If you are in need of a good carpet come in when in town, look our stock over and get prices.
H. Gutenberg & Co.'s Hardware and Furniture Store.

My Specialty— Quality, then Price.

HAS FOUND A HOME

"ARROW BRAND" COLLARS

WITH THE MAN ON THE CORNER

A full and complete stock of "Arrow Brand" Collars, the kind that always give good satisfaction.

They are shrunk before they are made and will stay right when laundered.

Price 2 for 25c. Linen.

JIM KNIGHT

The Man on the Corner,
Port Angeles, Wash.

?

Does the Lowest Prices Interest You?

Does the Best Services Interest You?

Does the Greatest Variety Interest You?

Does the Chance of returning goods which you find you cannot use Interest You?

These are the questions we ask and believe we are very able to answer

?

E. W. MERRILL & CO.

Phone 5

CHURCH SERVICES

First M. E. Church, G. H. Simons pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m., C. E. Fulmer, Supt. Preaching at 11; class meeting 11:55 Epworth League 7 p. m. Preaching at 8. Thirty minutes song service by the chorus class. Everybody welcome.

St. Andrew's Church.—Sunday, 18th. 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Litany. No evening service.

Baptist Church. — The Rev. W. N. Terry of Tacoma, general missionary of the Northwest Board, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

St. John's Lutheran Church. Services Sunday, both morning and evening. German services at 11 o'clock; English services at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

There will be no services at Blue Mountain Sunday.

SEPTEMBER FIRST

Is about the time of the year that we are looking to the comforts of the home. If you are looking for a good heater it would be wise to see H. Gutenberg & Co. as they carry the largest and nicest line of heaters in Clallam County, ranging in price from $1.50 to $25. Their line consists of coal and wood heaters of the very latest designs and makes.

The ranges they carry in stock are of 12 different makes, ranging in price from $35.00 to $55.

Cook stoves from $9.00 to $25.00 for the very best makes.

Just received a large shipment of decorated glassware and fancy dishes of all kinds which will be placed on sale in a few days. See
H. Gutenberg & Co's. Hardware and Furniture Store.

To the Ladies from Muskett.

Come right along and see what I have left in the dry goods line.

Ladies' Night Dresses	75c
" Underwear	8c
" Hose	8c
" Corsets	20c up
" Black underskirts	59c
" Umbrellas	35c up
" Aprons	15c
" Wool Dress Goods	25c up
Girls' Waterproofs, too low to quote.	
" Underwear	15c
" Hose	8c

G.A.R. ENTERTAINMENT EVENING

Pacific Post, G. A. R., holds regular meetings on 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, and it has long been a custom that when there are five Fridays in a month the Post and Corps join in an entertainment on the evening of the 5th Friday. One of these gatherings was held in their hall August 29th. An entrance fee of 25c was charged. The Post Commander, Major Harding, introduced the subject of organizing Sons and Daughters of Veterans in Port Angeles. The project was favorably received and endorsed by many of the sons of veterans and others who gave interesting talks on the subject. Some fine music was rendered. D. W. Craig was present with his graphophone (Edison) and favored the company with some fine music, mostly patriotic selections, and we wish to thank him; also Theo. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. McCartey, and all others who aided to make the occasion a success. Ice cream was served and a neat little sum was realized by the G. A. R. Post.

C. B. Maxfield, Press Correspondent.

DUNGENESS.

Everybody is rejoicing over a heavy rain which visited this section last Monday.

Captain Horn and daughter Mable returned from an extended visit in the east, last week.

Mrs. Robinson of Seattle is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. McAlmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Monson are spending this week in Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish returned on Wednesday from upsound points.

The Etude Musical Club had a delightful picnic in McInnis' grove last Saturday.

A little son of Allie Evans fell and broke his arm one day last week.

The juvenile ball teams of Dungeness and Port Angeles played a game of ball in Dungeness last Sunday which resulted in a victory for the home boys.

The Pastime Club will give a social in Woodmen Hall next Saturday evening.

Frank Lotzgesell and family are visiting relatives in Dungeness this week.

Mrs. Tom Evans and children, Tressa and Ernest, are spending a few days in Seattle.

Mr. Brooks will soon move his family from the light house to Dungeness in order that his children may have school advantages.

THE VALLEY.

The Milwaukee surveyors moved from the Hoko to Clallam last Saturday.

Mrs. Bassett and two little daughters of Spokane are here for a few days visiting the lady's husband, who is superintendent of the surveying crew.

Mr. Ware and crew are running a line for the one-and-a-half mile of new road that is to be let by contract.

The telegraph repair crew is now camped on the Sekiou River.

Willis Mathewson went up to Seattle last evening on a business trip.

Attorney W. B. Ritchie was called to Clallam Sunday on legal business.

Judge Cochran went down to the West End Tuesday to investigate some trouble arising over a county bridge.

Miss Mary MacGlure has moved her dressmaking rooms to house opposite vacant stores on East Front street; see sign.

The postal card fad seems to be increasing rather than dying out as many people predicted. Nailor & Co. just received a shipment of several thousand cards and have now an excellent assortment of comic, leather, birthday, fancy, and the local view cards.

LANTERNS! LANTERNS! LANTERNS!
For your lanterns see H. Gutenberg & Co. as we have a large assortment to select from.

An Ounce of Prevention

Is worth a pound of cure. There are many poor sufferers, Consumptives who are hopeless of getting well — who, if they had taken care of themselves, would now be well. A cough is the foundation of consumption. Ballard's Horehound Syrup will cure that cough. Mrs. S., Great Falls, Montana, writes: "I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my family for years— my children never suffer with coughs.

Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

Olympic Leader

WEBSTER PUB. CO.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

Mount Vesuvius is again on the active volcano list.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, left his entire estate to his widow.

According to Secretary Garfield the lumber trust will be the next to feel the effect of the nation's probing.

William Loeb, secretary to the president, is said to have been engaged to manage the street railroads in Washington.

Secretary Loeb states that the president is satisfied with Public Printer Stillings and has no thought of removing him.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker denied in an interview that he had any expectation that he might again be the nominee of the Democratic party for president.

The project to establish distributing stations for farm products and manufactured label products, to be controlled by unions and organized farmers is going forward in a practical manner at Chicago.

United States District Judge DeHaven has sentenced John A. Benson and E B. Perrin, recently convicted at San Francisco of land frauds. to one year's imprisonment in the Alameda county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 each.

Glass telegraph poles have been patented in Europe and the United States. The inventor is a German. The manufacture of the poles commercially is soon to begin, several orders having been received. The glass is strengthened by the use of steel wire.

Several Colorado mining promoters have been convicted of fraudulent use of he mails.

The building occupied by the Louisville Courier-Journal was almost completely destroyed by fire last week.

Representatives of brewers of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities held a meeting at Cincinnati last week to devise means of checking the psread of local option, especially in the South.

The members of the United States immigration commission, who have been touring Europe for the past two months, have saild for New York. Without exception they expressed themselves as well satisfied with their investigations and believe that good results will be attained therefrom.

Twenty-two of the young Filipinos who were educated in the United States have arrived in Manila to undertake a period of service for the government equal to the time spent in acquiring an education at government expense. The graduates are from the normal, engineering, agricultural and law courses.

Chicago Judge Kohlsaat, in the federal court at Chicago, on complaint of fourteen creamery firms of the Middle West, temporarily enjoined fourteen Western railroads and five express companies from establishing, September 1, new rates for transporting milk and butter, pending a hearing before the interstate commission.

Striking Miners Ask Damages

Hibbing, Minn., Aug. 31.—Suits for damages aggregating half a million dollars will be instituted against the steel trust and St. Louis county by striking miners who have been shot or imprisoned by sheriffs. Armed guards still patrol through the trust property and despite the reports to the contrary the strikers say they are making gains. Two men were shot this week by deputy sheriffs. With in a week twenty strikers have been arrested charged with rioting, but the charges could not be sustained.

Demands of Machinists Granted

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—At a mass meeting of the machinists of Tacoma it was announced that Mr. Van Horn had agreed to the demands made for a shorter day and an increase in wages. The information came from Peter Richie, who was sent to St. Paul as a representative of the local machinists. The demands were for a nine hour day instead of ten, and for 42 cents an hour instead of 38. The agreement was signed last Saturday.

Arbitration Proposal Modified

The Hague, Aug. 31.—The British proposition regarding obligatory arbitration has been so modified that it may lead to a general understanding. It leaves each nation free to bind itself to submit to arbitration certain cases—a list whereof it furnishes—which arise between it and other nations such as the signatory nation may select.

Refuse to March Without Money

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Official reports from Fez say that Sultan Abdul Aziz has not left the capital for Rabat, owing to his inability to pay the troops. They refuse to march without an assurance that their pay will be forthcoming.

Washington News

Everett is to secure the state sangerfest two years hence.

The national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will be held at Seattle in 1908.

A board of military officers has been appointed to examine candidates for promotion at Fort Worden.

Trinity Episcopal parish at Everett is preparing to erect a $12,000 church on its property at California and Wetmore avenues.

It is said that on account of the low market price and scarcity of pickers 40 per cent of the hops in this state this season will be allowed to rot on the poles.

Fourth class postmasters in this state have been granted leave of absence for five days to attend the convention of postmasters to be held at North Yakima September 24 and 25.

The schooner Alice returned to Anacortes Monday with the Robinson codfishing fleet. The vessels brought 170,000 pounds of codfish from Bering sea, the average weight of the fish being five pounds each.

Men skilled in the trades of blacksmiths, boat builders, boilermakers, calkers, coppersmiths, drillers, firemen, galvanizers, machinists, electrical machinists ship fitters, shipwrights and sheet metal workers are wanted at the Bremerton navy yard, according to a statement by Admiral Burwell, commandant.

The contract has been awarded for a new Presbyterian church at Aberdeen, to cost about $30,000.

Fire destroyed a dry kiln at Bellingham owned by Rule and Miller, containing 600,000 shingles.

A special election has been called at Hoquiam for the purpose of advancing Hoquiam to a city of the second class.

Auburn council has decided to advertise for bids for the construction of a water works system. Bids will be opened September 9.

The Yakima Valley Transportation Company has begun actual grading work on the line from Yakima west. The first section will be three miles long.

Gov. Mead last week notified Lieutenant Governor Coon that the latter would be expected to exercise the functions of chief executive for two weeks commencing last Saturday, on which date Gov. Mead left for California to attend the national irrigation congress.

Flora E. Marshall, who is supposed to be somewhere on this coast, probably in the state of Washington, is being sought for that she may share in a large estate left by her father in Richland county, Wis. W. S. McCorkle, of Richland Center, Wis., is attorney for the estate.

Military Airship for Britain

Aldershot, England, Sept. 4.—At least one military secret has been well kept in England. It is now learned for the first time that for the past two years the construction of a military airship has been in progress here, and it is probable that within the next month Aldershot will see the first of the British aerial fleet floating over the parade grounds. It is believed the new airship will approach the type of La Patrie, the Frech military balloon. It will be named after King Edward, who recently inspected it.

Rockefeller Gets Wi ness Fees

Chicago, Aug 31.—Witness fees and mileage claimed by John D. Rockefeller for his appearanee before Judge Landis some weeks since, have been paid. A check for $83 was mailed to his home in Cleveland.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

Purchasing Prices

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

Grain—Oats, $24 per ton; barley $20@21; wheat, chicken feed, $28 3/29; bran, $18; shorts, $19; corn, $25@26.

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, $20; Puget Sound hay, $15; wheat hay, $12@13; alfalfa, $11.50.

Eggs—Select ranch, 32c; local ranch, 35@36c.

Poultry—Live hens, 15c per lb; spring chickens, 16c.

Wool—Eastern Washington, 15@18; dirty, 12@12½c; Puget Sound, clean, 20@21c; timber stained, 18@20c.

Live Stock—Sheep—Wethers, 5½@6c; ewes, 5c; lambs, 6@6½. Hogs, 4¼@4½c; Cattle—steers, 5½c; cows 4½c; calves, 5½@6c.

Tacoma Quotations

Wheat—Club, 80½c; bluestem, 82½c; red, 78c.

Poultry—Dressed—Turkeys, 23c; spring chickens, 14c; hens, 18c; ducks, 15c; $eese, 18c. Live—hens 13@14c; springs, 12c; ducks, 10@12½c; geese, 12½c.

Butter—Standard, 35c, Washington creamery, 36@37c; Oregon, 36c; Eastern creamery, 30c

Eggs—Washington ranch, strictly fresh, 33c.

Oats,—$28@28.50.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc.—Wheat hay, $17@18; timothy, $22@24; clover, $20@22; mixed, $19@20; alfalfa, $15@16; straw, $10@12.

Feed—Corn, $30@31; wheat, $31@32; barley, whole grain, $24@25; rolled, $25@26; shorts, $19@20; bran, $17@18.

FARMERS' COMBINE

MERGER OF MINNESOTA ELEVATORS CONTEMPLATED.

Plan to Unite Two Hundred Farmers' Companies in One Central Organization—Meeting at Minneapolis This Week. 20,000 Farmers Represented.

Mineapolis, Aug. 31.—A big merger of farmers' elevators in Minnesota is to be formed at a meeting called to take place in Minneapolis September 5 by presidents and managers of several elevators throughout the state. The plan is to secure the incorporation of 200 farmers' elevators in the state into one central organization.

It is estimated that fully 20,000 farmers will be represented at the meeting.

The farmers surrounding the towns where such elevators are operated usually own stock in them, and are thus interested in the movement to give them, in order to secure better terminal facilities and better means of marketing grain.

PALOUSE FARMERS ORGANIZING UNIONS

Garfield, Wash., Aug. 31.—There is much indignation here at the treatment accorded the farmers by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and now the farmers have decided to put a stop to the necessity for putting up with it. "There was a time fifteen years ago," says James Walters, a pioneer farmer who is at the head of the movement to build a system of warehouses throughout the Inland Empire, "when the farmers owned the warehouses in many of the Palouse towns, and by charging 1½ cents a bushel, or approximately 50 cents a ton, for handling charges, there was money to be made in the business, and we invariably declared a dividend each year.

"One hundred and thirty farmers have organized at Farmington what is known as The Farmers' Union, and we are handling our own grain from that district over the Northern Pacific, and not a pound of wheat will be shipped over the Oregon Railway and Navigation this year. These 130 farmers are all wealthy and we are going to show the Oregon Railway and Navigation, or any other railroad, that it is bad business to ignore the wishes of the farmers of the Palouse country.

"As soon as the busy season is over, we shall organize the Farmers' Union in every town and hamlet in the Inland Empire. We now have our literature in the homes of the farmers all over the country. The farmers who are looking to their own interests are reading the literature, and as soon as our organizer comes around they will be ready to join to protect their own interests.

"In less than two years we expect to have a system of warehouses not only throughout the wheat distiets of the Inland Empire, but on the Coast and at Portland ras well, and why should we not?

"We have been driven to it, and now that we are organized the movement is going to spread and union warehouses will soon be found in every part of the country where there is a farming community"

CANADIAN EXCLUSION DECLARED NOT LEGAL

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.—This statement has been handed out by the Japanese consul, Gen. Nosso:

"The enactment of any anti-Japanese immigration law in Canada would give immediate rise to an international question between Great Britain, Canada and Japan, for the reason that the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation made last year between Japan and Canada, this country is bound under article 2 to give the Japanese the same entire freedom of entrance, residence and businesss occupation as the Dominion extends to any of the European nations, to say nothing of our position as an ally of Great Britain, to which bond Canada herself is a party.

"The Japanese government, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing its people to be discriminated against."

Not Willing to Grant Demands

Tokyo, Sept. 3.—No protest has yet been received from the Chinese government in regard to the Japanese occupation of Kantao in behalf of Korea. The Japanese are determined not to recognize the claim of China to that strip of land, which is very rich in forests and mines, besides possessing a fertile soil. There was a time when Russia had an eye on Kantao, but Korea's title is thought to be perfect, since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese agreement, and a protest from China against the Japanese course there is expected to be of no avail.

Seattle-Tacoma Short Line

Seattle, Sept. 4.—Merle J. Wightman, engineer and holder of the franchise of another interuban railroad to connect this city with Tacoma, states that his road will be in running order by May 1, 1909. The road will be called the Seattle-Tacoma Short Line.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

Long and Arduous Session of Commons Brought to a Close.

London, Aug. 30.—King Edward prorogued parliament yesterday, ending one of the longest and most arduous sessions. The king's speech, read to the joint session of the houses of lords and commons, was of the usual colorless character. He referred to the recent royal visits and friendly relations with other powers.

If the plans of the cabinet ministers are carried out, next winter's session will be busier than the one just ended and will hasten toward a climax the conflict between the houses of commons and lords.

A campaign for the reformation of the house of lords will be continued during the interim, and sweeping reforms will be prepared, including licensing and education bills, the housing reform and degeneration of the port of London.

ENVOYS APPRECIATE EFFORT FOR PEACE

Washington, Aug. 31.—The ministers representing all of the Central American republics except Guatemala have called at the state department to express the appreciation of their governments for the steps taken by President Roosevelt and President Diaz in negotiating for permanent peace in Central America. All of the ministers predicted that the movement would be entirely successful. No replies have so far been received at the state department to the note telegraphed to the presidents of the republics by President Roosevelt.

When they come the replies will be sent to the president personally and by him to the state department.

President Roosevelt's note, therefore, will not be made public here until it is possible to publish also the attitudes of the Central American republics.

Mionister Corea of Nicaragua today said that all of the republics would consent to the holding of the conference and the conference would be held at Washington for the reasoon that strained relations between Guatemala and Mexico make it inadvisable to meet in Mexico City and that Honduras has no diplomatic representatives there.

REFORESTING LIVE TOPIC SAYS SECRETARY WILSON

Washington, Aug. 31—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has just returned from a trip to the West says that he found two problems in connection with the forest reserves; first, to insure protection from fire, and, second, to reforest the land where continual fires have destroyed the young trees.

"There are," he says, "millions of acres growing nothing but grass, and the question of reforesting is pressing.

"I failed to find much sentiment against the reserves except from the small element that would like to get possession to sell.

"In the heavily timbered regions of the Northwest it is not very practicable to make a farm, as it would cost $100 an acre to get the land cleared for cultivation. The general sentiment is that the president's policy is wise, since it is evident that wood is going to be very scarce in this country before many years.

"There was very little feeling regarding grazing in the reserves. It is desirable to have the grass eaten short, so that it will not feed fires. The policy of the government is to take care of settlers, who have a limited amount of land, and to let them put in a few head of cattle for nothing, charging them for the rest about 20 per cent of the value of the forage eaten by their cattle.

"What seems to be the best offer of the government is that of land in reclaimed districts for the cost of water used in irrigation."

Says Bryan Will Not Run

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—The Record says that William J. Bryan will not be a candidate for the presidency next year. The information is said to have come direct from Bryan to a well known Democrat. Col. Bryan declares that he will not seek the nomination because, though the people may want him, the leaders of his party are opposed to him.

Vancouver to Have Oil Refinery

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30.—John Hays, of London, managing director of the California Refineries, Limited, an English company operating refineries at Oilport, Cal., is in the city and states that his company will erect an oil refinery in Vancouver. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day and will represent an investment mof $250,000.

To Probe Klondike Leases

Dawson, Sept 4.—The Yukon legislature has appointed a committee to probe into the workings of five mysterious leases of submerged portions of the Klondike river, extending for a distance of twenty miles. They have been held for nine years and have never been worked. Montreal people are understood to be the owners.

Joint Statehood Idea Abandoned

Oyster Bay, Aug 31.—Secretary of the Interior Garfield, after a talk with President Roosevelt, said that he had been authorized by the president to say that no further efforts would be made by the administration to procure joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

JAPAN INDIGNANT

CHINESE INDEPENDENCE DOES NOT SUIT MIKADO.

Some Believe It Necessary to Impress China With the Unreasonableness of Her Present Attitude—Chinese Coolies Expelled From Japan.

Tokyo, Sept. 3.—The unconciliatory attitude of the Chinese government toward Japan is gradually increasing and is now verging on the anti-Japanese. There is indignation here at the sudden change of front by China.

The situation at Peking is attracting attention of public thinkers. It is felt that for the sake of tranquility in the far East the present conditions should not be maintained.

In some quarters it is thought that it is absolutely necessary to impress China with the unreasonableness of her present attitude and send for that purpose a foremost statesman to represent the Japanese at Peking. In that connection Count Okuma is suggested, he having already done much for China, especially in the education of Chinese students. Marquis Ito might be asked to go after the settlement of Korean affairs, which is expected in the near future.

CHINESE COOLIES ARE EXPELLED FROM JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 3.—By going to the extreme limit in excluding alien laborers, Japan adds a new and highly important chapter to the labor controversy. The Chinese minister filed Saturday with the foreign office a complaint against the officers of Kagossima province in forcing the contractors on the government railway to discharge several Chinese coolies imported under contract. The contractors had arranged for 800 men, of whom 300 had arrived. The contractors had obtained official sanction for the importation.

In accordance with a law enacted on the demands of the guilds, the officers were forced to order the contractors to discharge the Chinese, citing special regulations promulgated when Count Okuma was foreign minister, under which regulations aliens, even after their admission had been officially authorized, might be expelled by the local authorities.

The law was enacted at the time of the negotiation of the American treaty, in practical application of the treaty provision according the government full control over foreign laborers.

The fact that Chinese work for 30 to 50 per cent lower wages than the Japanese has caused much agitation on the part of the Japanese labor guilds. It is significant that extreme action is made possible by the official act of Count Okuma, the man who was recently the most prominent critic of the American exclusion policy.

The foreign office takes the attitude that the matter is entirely in the hands of the local authorities.

COURT POINTS OUT RELIEF FOR MILLMEN

Seattle, Aug. 31.—If the transcontinental lines have filed their new lumber and shingle tariffs with the interstate commerce commission, Pacific Coast lumbermen have not been notified of such action and local traffic officials have not been told about it.

A decision of Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago, granting a temporary restraining order prohibiting Western lines from putting into effect a new rate on creamery products, has encouraged lumbermen to believe that a way of preventing the lumber tariffs from going into effect has been found. There is only this much in common between creameries and lumber camps, that the Western creamery men are to fight the new rates before the interstate commerce commisison, and the federal court tied up the rate until the federal board shall have looked into the merits of the controversy. If the creamery rates can be tied up pending a hearing, millmen believe they can go into court for temporary relief on lumber rates and may adopt that plan

Picture of Gov. Stevens

Olympia, Aug. 29.—Gov. Mead has had made a handsome half tone of Isaac I. Stevens, first territorial governor of Washington. From this cut pictures are being printed on heavy sized paper for framing. The governor will send copies of the picture to all of the state institutions, and will correspond with all the county superintendents of schools with a view to having a copy of the picture placed on the walls of each school house in the state.

C. P. R. to Tunnel Rockies

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 31.—By the immediate expenditure of a million and a half dollars the Canadian Pacific expects to solve its most expensive operating problem on its main line to the West. The big hill of the Rockies is to be abolished. Eight miles of new line will be built, with two tunnels to cover the present distance of four miles between the two stations of Field and Hector at the summit of the Rockies.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS

Porter Convinces Hague Delegates American Plan Is Sound.

The Hague, Sept. 4—Gen. Horace Porter, of the American delegation to the peace conference, led his proposal for the collection of the contractural debts to practically unanimous approval by the committee of examination and at the conclusion of the meeting he was the recipient of many congratulations upon the success of his efforts.

The importance of this American proposal, it is pointed out, lies in the principle which it establishes rather than in its application, which may be very seldom. Gen. Porter met all the objections raised with ready argument and finally brought all countries represented, debtor as well as creditor countries, into line, with the single exception of Switzerland, which is neither a debtor nor a creditor nation. There is reason to believe, however, that even the Swiss government will sign the convention with reserve regarding the matter of jurisdiction.

Dr. Drago, while he cast Argentina's vote in favor of Gen. Porter's proposal, for the reason that it establishes obligatory arbitration in matters relating to contractural debts, declared Argentina maintained her original views on the subject. Only thirteen countries, including Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, were represented on the committee of examination, and Gen. Porter's proposition, as it has been modified, must be submitted for approval to plenary sitting of the committee on arbitration, upon which all nations are represented.

The Austro Hungarian proposal in the matter of obligatory arbitration was practically wrecked by yesterday's vote, as the majority in favor thereof was smaller than that which supported the British proposition on the same subject.

STRIKING TELEGRAPHERS INCREASE DEMANDS

Chicago, Sept. 2 —"There can be only one settlement of the telegraphers' strike. The Western Union can not make an agreement alone. Neither can the Postal or Associated Press. The interests of these three companies are so interwoven that we will not make any settlement that does not include all three."

This announcement was made last night by International Secretary Russell, after a meeting of the local strikers had adjourned.

The Chicago strikers have changed their wage demand. Heretofore they have asked for a 15 per cent advance. This was changed yesterday to a recommendation to the committee of fifteen that will be named to go to New York, to ask for a 25 per cent advance instead.

"The board of directors of the Western Union will meet in New York on September 10, "continued Secretary Russell.

"Fifteen employes of the company now on strike will go to New York to be ready to meet the Western Union board if called on for a conference. The members of this committee come from all parts of the United States and Canada. They will be accompanied by ten Postal and five Associated Press strikers, who will act as advisors. Fifteen girls, strikers from different points, will also be sent from different points to New York to present the grievances of the female emsployes."

YAKIMA WILL SHIP 2,300 CARS OF FRUIT

North Yakima, Aug. 31.—Shipments of fruit this year from North Yakima are estimated by the railroad officials to reach 2,300 cars, an increase of 500 over last year. The big shipments have just commenced, but the average daily is nothing to what it will be when the Elberta peaches and early fall apples come on the market.

The recent increase in shipments has not disturbed or lowered the market either on the Sound or in the East and indications are that values will be more likely to rise than fall as the season advances. A feature of shipments at present is the big business done in prunes, the best quality of which are now selling to shippers here at 1½ cents a pound.

The car shortage for hay shippers has ended and it is clear that the railroad companies are doing everythnig possible to facilitate the movement of all freight offering. Hay shows a decidedly hardening tendency here

Bird Collection for Pullman

Pullman, Aug. 31.—A collection of seventy-five different kinds of Northern birds has just been received at the state college. They were captured and mounted by Prof. W. T. Shaw, of the college faculty, within the last two months in the neighborhood of Sitka, Alaska. The collection is quite varied and contains a "surf bird," which is very rare, its breeding grounds being unknown.

Railway Commission Investigates

Olympia, Aug. 31.—The railroad commission is holding an investigation at South Tacoma of complaints made against the Northern Pacific by employes of that road that the company is forcing men to work on cars and engines not properly equipped with safety devices and when employes object to the hazard of such employment they are discharged.

LANE WILL INQUIRE

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER INVESTIGATING COAL SUPPLY.

Commission Learns of Acute Shortage Due to Lack of Cars and Miners--Inquire Into the Northwest Rate Cases--Ballinger Talks on Situation.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane left Washington Saturday to investigate the car shortage and coal supply situation as it is affected by the transportation facilities in the Northwest. He will begin his investigation at St. Paul Wednesday and extend it west to Portland and Seattle.

"Information reaching the commission is to the effect that a repetition of the conditions of last winter is threatened in the Northwest, and that there is an acute shortage of coal in the Pacific Northwest," said Mr. Lane before starting. "The government relieved the situation somewhat by getting a coal supply for military posts, Indian agencies and schools this summer and fall, but information about the supply for domestic consumption is lacking.

"I am informed there is a scarcity of labor for the mines in the Northwest. I do not know whether this is true, but will try to get exact information on the subject. The commission is ready to do as it did last year, when it urged the roads to get fuel to threatened points as rapidly as possible, but would rather see the people themselves get their supplies before the crops begin to move."

Beginning at Spokane, Mr. Lane will hear complaints filed with the commisison against various roads. The Spokane complaint is against the Northern roads for an overcharge on sheet steel for the waterworks. Several firms in Seattle have also filed complaints against roads for overcharges on shipments of shingles and lumber to the East and Southwest, and the Oregon railroad commission complained against the rate on denatured alcohol from Chicago. This latter case will be heard in Portland.

Mr. Lane said he would not hold any hearings on the increase from 40 to 50 cents on lumber from the Pacific coast to Missouri and Mississippi river points, which goes into effect October 1. No complaint has been filed, and even if it is filed soon, the parties to it could not be ready for hearing by the time he reaches the Coast.

SUFFICIENT COAL AREA INSUFFICIENTLY WORKED

Washington, Sept. 2.—"The acreage of coal lands already in private ownership is sufficient if developed to meet the requirements of a vastly increased population for many years to come, but it is not being developed in proportion to the increasing demand," said Judge Ballinger, commissioner of the general land office, who has just returned from an extensive trip in the public land area of the West.

"Some people charge the govrenment with being repsonsible for the coal shortage of last winter, but the actual cause of the shortage was the failure of the mine owners to anticipate the increased demand with increased facilities.

"I am convinced that if the government had parted with every acre of its vacant coal lands we would today be confronted with substantially the same problem of inadequacy of supply. Experience shows that as fast as it is attempted to open up new mines they are controlled by the strong companies, who have sufficient capital to control the cars and rates—and I speak from unfortunate personal experience and therefore with greater wisdom.

"The dormant or speculative holders of coal will contribute nothing to the general good.

On the contrary, they try to increase the price by decreasing the supply. Hence there is nothing to prevent their falling into the hands of big speculators or big companies, and their uses as public necessities are greatly impaired. The same reasons which suggest the necessity of preserving the forests and navigable streams and water supplies as public utilities exist equally in the conservation of remaining coal deposits."

Cars for North Yakima

Olympia, Sept. 4.—North Yakima fruit dealers have notified the state railroad commission that there are now sufficient refrigerator cars at that place for all the fruit shipments in sight, and that the Northern Pacific advises them that it will be in position to care for the season's business.

Witte Out of Politics

London, Sept. 4.—Advices from St. Petersburg say that Count Witte, once the most powerful man in Russia, except the emperor, has accepted a directorship in the Bank of Russia for Exterior Commerce, thus severing himself from the country's official life.

Anglo-Russian Treaty Ready

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—It is expected that a formal announcement of the Anglo-Russian convention will soon be made by the two governments, but the exact terms of the agreement will not be published for the present.

VALUE OF FARM EARNINGS

Production Is Less But Values Show Great Increase.

New York, Sept. 4.—That the earnings of the farmers are a thousand millions of dollars greater this year than last is made in a preliminary statement on crops which will be published in the next issue of the American Agriculturist. This big gain will be entirely due to the increased prices of farm products, as the production in general will be fully 10 per cent less in quantity than in 1906, which was the record year.

"The farmer was never in so healthy a position as he is today, financially, socially, politically, mentally and spiritually," says the report.

"The increase in value of his real estate has been prodigious. He owes less money than ever before. He has greater assets than ever.

"Again, the farmer's wants are greater. He is in the market for more and better breeding stock, farm implements and household goods and other merchandise. He recognizes the extra profit that accrues from the use of better equipment and better methods in his business and in his home.

"The wheat crop this year will approximate 621,000,000 bushels, 150,000,000 less than last year.

"Corn promises to be within 5 per cent as much as last year, and with only two other exceptions the bigest year in our historny.

"The yield of oats will be about 12 per cent less than last year, but there will be almost the usual quantity of rye and barley, buckwheat, flax seed and potatoes.

"The hay crop will exceed last year's a great deal. Apples will be much more plentiful than last year.

"The increase in the value of these crops per unit of measurement makes the total value of each crop this year considerably larger than last year.

"Consumption of farm products more than keeps pace with production. The grain importing nations of Europe have only made their crops and most of them import more foodstuffs than they raise."

HILL COMMENTS ON MARKET CONDITIONS

New York, Aug. 31.—James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, is in town again.

When asked for his opinion as to the specific causes of the troubled condition of the securities market, he said:

"The weakness in bonds and stocks is not confined to this country alone. The condition is worldwide, but in this country we need more money than is needed anywhere else.

"Of course, money is not scarcer here than it has ever been. The amount of money, as such, is the same, but there is a lack, not so much of investment power, as of investors. What we need most just now is a clear head in charge of the nation's affairs and a steady hand at the helm."

"Do you believe," Mr. Hill was asked, "that a clear head and a steady hand are guiding the country's policy at present?"

"Oh, yes, to be sure," he replied.

"But in order to get those who have power to make investments to regard good securities with more favor, it will be necessary to restore confidence. How that can be done, I can't say now. Every man probably has his own opinion on that subject."

First Anniversary of Open Door

Tokyo, Sept. 4—The first anniversary of the opening of Tairen as a free port under Japanese authority was celebrated there Sunday. Marquis Oshina in a speech emphasized the importance of carrying out the principles of the open door and the equality of opportunity for all nations in Manchuria. He pledged himself to that principle, from which he said he had never deviated. The celebration was attended by about 1,000 persons, the foreign consuls being the guests of honor.

Philippine Question in Next Congress

Washington, Aug. 29.—Indications are that the Philippine question will be discussed extensively in the next congress. A good authority on the subject says the cost to this country of the islands has already been more than $300,000,000. However, while there is some sentiment in favor of getting rid of the islands, the administration seems thoroughly committed to the policy of developing them and bringing the Filipinos to a point where they can govern themselves.

Chinese Certificates Free

Washington, Aug. 31.—Commissioner Sargent has ordered immigration officials to inform Chinese who intend to visit China, with the intention of returning to the United States, that immigration officials will make out return certificates free of charge. The order was issued as a result of Mr. Sargent's discovering, while in Salt Lake recently, that the Chinese believed return certificates must be made out by a lawyer, and they were paying $5 to $50 therefor.

No Decision on Schmitz Demurrers

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Former Mayor Schmitz appeared before Judge Dunne during the morning expecting to hear a decision on the merits of his demurrers to the indictments charging him with accepting bribes from the United Railroads and the gas company. Judge Dunne was not ready to hand down his decision, stating that other business was engaging his time. It may be several weeks before the ruling is made.

TO DISSOLVE TRUST

HEARING OF STANDARD OIL CASE ABOUT TO BEGIN.

Hoped to Separate Large Number of Subsidiary Companies From Parent Concern--Six Thousand Indictments in Different States Pending.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Standard Oil company yesterday secured a respite of two days to prepare for the government's action brought to dissolve the concern. When the proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was called before Referee Ferris, of St. Louis, in the Federal building, John G. Milburn, of counsel for the trust, begged the respite in order that he might arrange his proofs, and Frank H. Kellogg, representing the government, acquiesced.

Tomorrow, however, the taking of testimony will begin, and it is the hope of the government that sufficient evidence will be forthcoming to dissolve the connection of several score of subsidiary concerns with the holding company of New Jersey and thereby cut off the trust at the roots.

Many Witnesses Summoned

Among the witnessess who have been subpoenaed are William G. Rockefeller, C. M. Pratt and F. Q. Barstow, all of whom are directors of the Standard Oil, as well as E. C. Benedict, the banker, Wade Hampton, general auditor of the trust; P. C. Trainor, W. P. Howe and Charles T. White, officials of the company; John P. Logan, one of its former attorneys, R. W. Downing, ex-comptroller of Pennsylvania; W. W. Harris, general counsel, and W. T. McCulloch, auditor of the New York Central.

The calling of the railroad officials is taken to indicate that rebate matter will enter largely into the investigation, though the primary purpose is to dissolve the trust, under the Sherman anti-trust law.

This is the most staggering action that the Standard Oil has yet been compelled to face. It was begun in the United States circuit court of Missouri and is based on at least eight cases which have been prepared by the government, which cover the operations of the company in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Six Thousand Indictments

All told there are about six thousand indictments pending aaginst the Standard Oil, and it has been computed that upon conviction a fine of $126,520,000 could be imposed, if the example of Judge Landis is followed.

That the Standard realizes the importance of the impending suit is shown by the fact that M. Elliott, chief counsel for the Standard Oil, flanked by John G. Milburn and W. L. Mackenzie, appeared for the company yesterday. In addition to Kellogg, Charles B. Morrison and A. H. Graves appeared for the government.

It is significant to note in connection with the proceeding that neither John D. Rockefeller nor any of the chiefs of the Standard Oil have been subpoenaed. Should they take the stand and testify they would automatically, under the law, receive the immunity bath which would render future criminal action against them impossible.

GREAT NEW CHANNEL IN NEW YORK HARBOR

New York, Aug. 31.—Steamship people at this port are awaiting with no little interest the arrival of the Lusitania—the Cunard liner's new 25-knot turbine flyer. Her arrival will mark a new milestone in the commercial facilities of the port, not so much as a result of the size and speed of the vessel as on account of the opening of the new Ambrose channel, which will be formal notice that the port of New York is prepared to receive all modern steamers regardless of their size and regardless of the depth of water they draw.

The new channel, when completed, will be 2,000 feet wide and forty feet deep at low water. It has now been completed to the extent of an irregular width of about 800 feet and a depth of 32 feet at low water. The old Gedney channel has a depth of but 30 feet at low water. The new channel is about seven miles long. It begins about a mile and a quarter southwest of Coney island and extends in a generally southeastern direction.

Phillipine Woods for Lead Pencils

Washington, Aug. 31.—It is learned from Manila that samples of Philippine woods believed to be available for making lead pencils have been sent to New York to be tested. Lead pencil woods have become so scarce that if Philippine woods are satisfactory it will create a large market therefor. The samples sent to New York are of red lauan and balbalbacan.

Honolulu Makes Complaint

Honolulu Aug. 31.—The chamber of commerce of this city has addressed a letter to various American steamship lines asking them to provide better passenger facilities between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States. If this is not done the chamber will petition the government for a supsension of the coastwise laws.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

NEXT PANIC DUE IN 1913.

By Prof. Joseph F. Johnson.

If an industrial crisis is on the slate it will, in all probability, not come before 1913. That would seem an appropriate year. In England there is a panic about every ten years, in the United States every twenty years. During the last ten years prices have risen 42 per cent, while the amount of money has increased 70 per cent. During that same time the national banks have increased their loans and discounts two billion to four billion three hundred million dollars, an increase of 115 per cent. Meantime the reserves have been reduced from 19 per cent to 13 per cent.

Wages have not gone up as rapidly as prices have risen, and therefore an increase in wages should be made. If people are to purchase goods at rising prices they must have higher wages. I do not say this from any humanitarian motive, but from the knowledge of the cold fact that if prosperity is to increase we must give some of the money earned to the common people.

I believe that the old United States bank could be established to advantage if a new charter like that of the Bank of France were conferred upon it. If we cannot find twelve honest financiers for the president to appoint to manage its affairs, then I think we had better have a panic. If an industrial crisis is on the slate it will, in all probability, be like that of 1857, from the effects of which the country recovered almost completely within a year. The most serious factor in the present situation is the loss of confidence occasioned by the break in Wall street. There is a popular impression that Wall street discounts future events, and that the March panic means that railroads will be forced to cut dividends within a year or two.

FAIR DEALING IN RAILROAD MATTERS.

By Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York.

GOV. C. E. HUGHES.

I am fully conscious, as is every one who professes to have a modicum of intelligence, of the tremendous advantages which the country and every community in it have derived from the extension of our railroad facilities.

They are the arteries of commerce; our communities would be lifeless, our trade would collapse, we would all be worse than dead were it not for these opportunities of communication and these facilities of transportation.

We honor all that has been done in a just effort to make these possible. We want more; we want extension; we want greater facilities. We want every opportunity afforded to enable the people to remove their produce, and we want fair treatment to those who are engaged in this very necessary activity.

Yet it is said that, despite the prosperity of the country and the great benefits that have been derived from the extension of our transportation facilities, there is a state of unrest; that there is a general condition of discontent throughout the country. Why? Is it because of extension of means of communication? Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity?

What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chance to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man one set of terms and another set to his rival; which makes one man rich by giving him access to the seaboard and drives another man into bankruptcy, or into combination with his more successful competitor.

It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a failure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit and not primarily for private advantage.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF MEDICINE.

By Dr. E. C. Sweet.

DR. E. C. SWEET.

Victory has followed victory, and many of the most dreaded diseases have become powerless in the conquest with preventive medicine. The clientele of the physicians is growing smaller and smaller, but their glory as humanitarians and scientists is rising and will reach the zenith after coming generations of more erudite physicians have conquered and laid at their feet the two worst enemies of mankind—tuberculosis and cancer. Preventive medicine is the medicine of the future, and the final triumph of scientific medicine will be the suppression of disease. In this struggle with the causes of disease we need not only the earnest and united support of the medical profession in the front ranks of this movement but the encouragement and financial aid of the governments, general, state, county, city and village. A new and much needed specialty in medicine should be created—scientific sanitation. But to accomplish our final object in public sanitation means must be provided for popular instruction in hygiene and sanitation in our schools and by popular lectures, in order to reach the mass of the people, and by doing so enlist their interest and secure their co-operation.

MENACE OF MACHINE MUSIC.

By Carl G. Schmidt.

The one thing Americans have been repeatedly accused of is a lack of thoroughness. We are told that we seek to accomplish in months that to which other nationalities devote years. We are in a hurry with our arts and business. These criticisms are in many respects true. As a people we seem no longer content to enrich our lives by years of careful study; we prefer rather to obtain our music with ease and rapidity, hence the mechanical piano players, phonographs, etc.

That these machines tend to disseminate knowledge is unquestionable, but that they bring one into a close touch with the refining influence of music which comes with actual association and study is not quite so clear. To have music at hand is certainly to enjoy it, but to come into close relationship with each thought and mood of the composer is to love it.

There may be many reasons for machine music, but that does not for a moment alter the fact that this country needs men who are willing to devote years of life to the furtherance of music and art. To do this we must now and for all time banish the spirit of haste.—Etude.

HARD LUCK.

"It's derned easy for you to talk," said the man who had asked for a little temporary assistance. "You're jest like the rest of 'em. You've had luck yourself an' I ain't. Things has come your way in carriages an' I've jest got it in the neck right along. You've never done no work; you don't hafter. You've got money enough so's you don't hafter work."

"That's the way you've got it sized up, is it?" said the householder.

"Sure," replied the tattered man, confidently. "I don't know as I blame you, either. I don't know as I'd work myself if I wasn't poor."

"When did you do a day's work last?" asked the householder.

"That ain't the point," said the tattered man. "That ain't neither here or there. I might have done a day's work yest'd'y an' got beat out o' my pay an' I might not. Mebbe I couldn't get no work to do. I ain't to blame for that, am I? If I'm willin' to work an' try to get a job an' nobody won't give me a job, is that any fault o' mine?"

"But are you willing to work, and do you try to get a job?" asked the householder.

"That ain't nothin' to do with the question. You say it's my own fault if I ain't got no money nor clo'es nor shelter. I claim it's my misfortune. I claim that when a man's met with a misfortune it's the dooty of his feller man to help him out. I claim I ain't to blame. I ain't John D. Rockefeller's son. Why ain't I?"

"There are reasons, doubtless," said the householder.

"Reason nothin'," said the tattered man. "I didn't have the luck, that's all. I wasn't given no choice in the matter. I had to take the parents wot I got. I couldn't take 'em back an' get 'em exchanged, could I?"

"I presume not," admitted the householder.

"There you are, then," said the tattered man with a wave of his hand. "If I didn't have no choice I wasn't to blame. If I'd been born rich I'd have had plenty o' money an' if I'd been born lucky I'd have kep' it an' then I wouldn't have had to work no more'n you do."

"Let me put you right," said the householder. "I work for my living and I work hard for it."

"You prob'ly sit in a easy chair up in some office an' press a button an' tell your clerk what you want him to do," said the tattered man scornfully. "That ain't work. You get out with a shovel an' pick an' dig till the sweat runs down in your eyes an' blinds you for ten hours a day an' you'll know what work means. I tell you it's fierce."

"How do you know?"

"That ain't nothin' to do with the case," said the tattered man. "The point is I ain't never had no luck. I found a pocketbook once wot had about $1,000 in it in $100 bills an' I hadn't got a block away when the feller what owned it ketched up with me an' took it away from me. Talked about callin' a cop because I picked it up off the sidewalk. If it had been anybody else he'd have got a reward. Wot I got was a swift kick."

"That certainly was hard luck," admitted the householder. "Too bad you weren't a better runner."

"Ten year ago I was out in Idoha an' I stayed all night in a tent with a feller wot was prospectin', an' while I was asleep the next' mornin' he don't do a thing but go out an' locate a $5,000,000 gold mine, not a quarter of a mile away. I must have walked right over it the way I come. Now, why wasn't it me found that there mine? Jest because I didn't have no luck an' this feller did. That's all there is to it. Think I'll be poundin' back doors for a hand-out to-day if I'd have got that mine an' sold it?"

"No," replied the householder. "I judge you'd have drunk yourself to death inside of a year."

"It wouldn't surprise me," said the tattered man. "I'm jest that unlucky. I never did have no constitution; but I don't know as you could say that was my fault. That feller wanted me to stay with him an' help work his mine for a third interest in it, but he didn't know how good it was, an' I didn't. Besides, I'd got $20 in my pocket workin' in a tie camp. Talk about me not workin'! I worked in that camp nearly two weeks. An', say, talk about luck! I got a dime this mornin' an' I shook a feller with dice an' dropped five sixes first flop, an' he come back at me with five aces. Can you beat that?"

"No," said the householder. "You beat it, and lively, or you'll have more bad luck."—Chicago Daily News.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Tragedy in the Life of a Russian Military Officer.

Lieutenant von Lemsberg of the Russian guards endured thirty-one years of penal exile and penal service in Siberia. He was in his day a fine-looking and highly accomplished officer. Like many of his fellows, he borrowed money from City Councilor Wlassow, an old, good-natured bachelor. Young von Lemsberg's notes continued to grow, and the old money lender threatened to sue unless some of them were redeemed. Then the young lieutenant became engaged to the daughter of Count Todleben and called on Wlassow to tell him the news and to ask for time. "You wait," said he, in a sneering way. "I'll give you a wedding present to be remembered." Believing this to have been a threat, the lieutenant called at the house the next day and deliberately cut his throat. He opened the old man's desk to find his promissory notes and discovered them neatly tied up, marked "Paid" and a document by which he would have become the heir of the man he had murdered. Overcome by remorse, he surrendered to the authorities and was sentenced to life servitude in Siberia. Because of good conduct his irons were taken off after seven years, he married a woman who went into voluntary exile to be near a relative, started a vegetable shop in the penal settlement, which grew until it became a great mercantile establishment, and when the war with Japan broke out he volunteered, became an officer, was decorated for bravery and received a full pardon.

The Bride Wins.

At Yarmouth, in St. Nicholas' Church, one of the most curious objects is known as the Devil's Chair. It is formed out of the huge jawbone of a whale and stands at the west end of the church. When fisher lasses get married, they think it good for the newly wedded couple to race from the chancel, and they believe that whoever reaches the Devil's Chair first will rule the roost in the little household they are about to set up.—London Graphic.

Even the man who makes nothing but mistakes is in the manufacturing business.

Charitable people never look upon an undeserved epitaph as a grave mistake.

Physical Beauty In Books.

It is the laudable custom nowadays for daily newspapers to print famous stories or novels in their columns, following the example set long since by French journals, which make a feature of what they call the feuilleton. The modern newspaper covers a field so wide that in aiming at completeness it must needs take account of literature also, and in reprinting the works of Stevenson, Eugene Sue, Balzac, Kipling and other authors of deserved fame it supplies an element which many readers must value and enjoy.

But the physical aspect of these reprints is necessarily repulsive. The beautiful art of the great writer is partly marred by the shabbiness of the dress which it is compelled to wear. Looking at these smeared and crumpled columns, we think the matter conveyed by them must be not less common and cheap. When we discover in them beauties and felicities, depths and heights, we feel an incongruity which is painful to the instinct for harmony and would almost declare that the majesty of art had been profaned. Were we to read for the first time in a newspaper Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," for example, the effect of the marvelous genius which there reaches its apogee would be sorely handicapped. Such a poem should receive its bodily manifestation in illuminated vellum, glowing with color and refined with gold, and each immortal word made outwardly lovely with the noble forms of the old English black letter. The spirit should be fitly housed or it fails of a part of its legitimate influence upon the spirit of him who reads. The magic eloquence of Ruskin, the masculine splendors of Carlyle, the exquisite playfulness and pathos of Lamb, the organ music of Landon, should come to us adorned with robes august enough to rhyme with their own charm. Nothing perhaps can ever again so well fulfill the demand of the aesthetic sense in this respect as did the finest examples of fourteenth century caligraphy and painting, executed by the monks in their holy cloisters, where the individual hand and mind of the artist who inscribed the words could adequately attire the meanings which he set down. But the printing, the paper and the bindings of contemporary bookmakers often come very close to this ideal, and the immense popularity of what are known as editions de luxe is due to the general recognition of the accord between the body and the soul of the literature. We handle these delicious books with a delight somewhat akin to that which we feel in the true rhyming of a great poem. The rhymes do not add to the sense or alter it, but they enable it to take deeper root in our love and memory, and they contribute an element of emotion which, however subtle, is genuine and worthy. The beauty of a rose, the grace of a fawn, the majesty of a mountain, may not seem necessary from the merely utilitarian standpoint, but the sum of human pleasure in them and of instruction to the human soul would be greatly lessened were they stripped away.

The converse of this proposition is not true—that the poor writing can be compensated for by noble setting. The doggerel of Tupper, the vulgarity or Braddon, cannot be disguised—they are only more nakedly exposed—by gorgeous raiment. It will perhaps lie within the compass of the bookmaking art of the future to give each eminent writer his precisely fitting presentation, which could rightly belong to no other. We shall know at a first glance whether the volume contains the thoughts of Bacon or of Emerson, of Tennyson or of Meredith. The beauty of the lily is one thing and that of sunlit waves is another, and so one genius should not be forced to don the habit, however intrinsically superb, of a genius of another caliber and purport.

Classical reprints in newspapers are not to be condemned. They may at least serve to prompt those who therein read them for the first time to seek for them in a more suitable environment. But there is something cruel and profane about them. They set on edge the teeth of the lover of literature. They are a part of the awakening to life of the democracy. But we cannot but feel impatient for the day when these preliminary methods of instruction cease to be needed. The day when beauty is beauty, from the hem of her robe to her inmost soul, will be the day of the millennium.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

When the kaiser salutes France as his "friendly and beautiful neighbor" European diplomacy naturally suspects that something important is about to happen.

So persistent a globe trotter as Mr. Taft might find it a little irksome to stay quietly in this country through an entire presidential term.

In his literary endeavors Ambassador Bryce will discreetly avoid any minute descriptions of the habits of wild animals.

The baldheaded man's annual quarrel with the house fly was not sidestepped by the cold spell, only postponed.

Homes of Favorite Sons.

In the epoch making Republican convention of 1860 New York's favorite son, William H. Seward, was the strongest candidate on the first ballot, polling 173 votes against 102 for Lincoln of Illinois. In that canvass Ohio had a favorite son in Governor S. P. Chase, Pennsylvania's favorite was Simon Cameron, and Edward Bates represented Missouri. All of the unsuccessful aspirants were given places in Lincoln's cabinet. In the three presidential campaigns following 1860 there was practically no contest in the Republican party, Lincoln being the unanimous choice for renomination in 1864, as was Grant for the first term in 1868 and a second in 1872.

In the convention held at Cincinnati in 1876 there were again five favorite sons in the field, New York being again represented in the person of Senator Conkling and Ohio by Governor Hayes. In that year James G. Blaine came to the front as Maine's candidate, Indiana stood for O. P. Morton and Kentucky presented Benjamin H. Bristow, who was the favorite on the first ballot, polling 113 votes. In 1880 Blaine was still a favorite son. Hayes having had his, Ohio rallied on a new favorite, John Sherman. The prize, however, fell to the ill starred Garfield, who was at the head of the Ohio delegation and vigorously opposed to the nomination of Grant for a third term. Vermont put forward Senator Edmunds as her favorite son in this canvass and again in 1884. Blaine entered the convention in 1884 as the national favorite. President Arthur stood for New York, and General Logan was the favorite of Illinois. Four years later Indiana's favorite son, General Benjamin Harrison, won against Chauncey M. Depew of New York, John Sherman of Ohio, General R. A. Alger of Michigan, William B. Allison of Iowa and Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois.

Beginning with 1888 and since that time the matter of "doubtful states" has been an important factor. Ohio has become noted as the home of presidents by having three of her "favorite sons" in the White House in the course of twenty years. New York and Indiana have had general claims to consideration as well as strong names to present. On the Democratic side these two states have entered nearly every national convention headed by a statesman who was really a war horse in the national ranks of the party. The Democratic nomination was forced upon Horatio Seymour of New York in 1868 against his will, and his name was subsequently brought forward as long as he lived. Thomas A. Hendricks was Indiana's favorite son in 1868, and Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware appeared in the lists in 1880, when the national war hero, General W. S. Hancock, carried off the prize. Hendricks and Bayard were statesmen of national eminence, and the same may be said of Samuel Jackson Randall of Pennsylvania, who also made a strong showing in the national convention in 1880.

More recent conventions may be readily recalled, but it is noticeable just at this time that, as in the distant past, the personality of the favorite son may count for more as political capital than the claims of his section or state. As a rule, the man who has to be introduced to the national delegates and have his claims explained is handicapped at the start, even though he carry the electoral vote of his state in his pocket; hence it may be that a favorite son boom will collapse between the assembling of the delegates and the call for a ballot.

Frenchmen who have protested violently against the adulteration of French wines will doubtless be rebuked for injuring trade. The same sort of talk greeted the assailants of the Chicago packing houses. Trade, however, is never anywhere or at any time permanently hurt by telling the truth about it.

It is understood that other nations which received excessive indemnity from China on account of the Boxer war are willing to follow the example of the United States and remit the balance awarded them.

The American Medical association is taking steps to instruct the public regularly and systematically in everyday hygiene. Perhaps this movement will forestall the scheme for a national health bureau.

It cannot be denied that many capitalists would be glad of a chance to run railways on a two cent fare basis if the present management should grow discouraged.

The blissfulness of childhood is well illustrated by the fact that the Spanish heir is totally ignorant of the fact that he is the colonel of a Spanish regiment.

According to the Washington Post, the political weather prediction for Ohio appears to be "continued high winds and slightly warmer."

The war clouds in sight when the second peace congress opened were not formidable in size, but there is no limit to expansion in cloudland.

Japanese War Alarms.

Talk of war between the United States and Japan over the San Francisco school question was premature, but the shooing away of that cloud doesn't signify that another shall never appear. The school question was of a nature to be adjusted for the sake of peace. Professions from Tokyo that the Japs will not fight about that are no doubt real. Japan was careful to make a good face before the world in the quarrel with Russia. There was peace talk in those days. But the Japs thought they had a grievance and when the time came stopped protesting and pitched in.

Really Japan has the same grievance against America that she had against Russia. Russia's occupation of Manchuria threatened the prestige of Japan in the east. Our occupation of the Philippines is as much of a menace as Russian control in Manchuria. Russia promised to evacuate Manchuria whenever she could do so with safety. We have promised to give the Filipinos independence whenever they show themselves capable of self government. Japan didn't wait on Russia's will in 1904, and she may not wait on our decision as to the Philippines. War talk seemed absurd in 1903, but war came speedily. A like experience may be averted by the United States, but as things are the event is neither absurd nor impossible.

Standing on One's Rights.

The man who kicks against a police regulation, even when it is absurd, is in danger of setting a bad example, but now and then the law gets into a rut and needs a good shock. Recently an old fashioned American not too busy to insist on his personal rights refused to be put in the New York quarantine on the arrival in port of the Cuban steamer which brought him from Havana. First class passengers on the same vessel were allowed to go at once to their homes. The man who kicked came from Havana in the second cabin and under the law must remain in quarantine a certain time as a precaution against yellow fever.

Science has learned a lot about yellow fever in recent years. There are surer methods of foiling it than quarantining. London receives voyagers of all classes direct from insanitary ports the world over and never bothers about putting them in quarantine. Still London has a low death rate compared with other large cities. The law is a yoke, and it is wise to submit, but its absurdities should be lopped off the moment they become apparent.

Democracy.

Mr. Bryce, the English ambassador, was probably not juggling with words when he said recently that for an enlightened people the best form of government is a democracy. This distinguished Briton has lived his whole life under what may fitly be called one of the foremost of democracies, although the form of the British government is monarchical.

Great Britain is a close approach to a real democracy. Its legislature, elected by the people, may, and often does, exercise control, whereas with us the senate and the executive may, and often do, override the policy of the people's representatives. True, the British monarch has the veto power, but its use would be suicidal. Ultimately the voice of the people is supreme here, but its expression is often delayed. In England the people may speak within a few weeks after a crisis in parliament.

Recent excavations on the Palatine hill, the original site of the city from which the Romans went forth to steal the wives of the Sabines, show that Romulus and Remus were late comers; that there was a city there ages before their appearance, and this is proved by data that cannot be disputed. It seems as if we are not to be permitted to believe anything which we learned in youth.

For a long time scientists have been declaring that man eats twice as much as is good for his health, but if the trusts continue their work this fault is likely to be corrected in the near future.

If the reign of Satan is to end in eight years, as one preacher declares, it is time for philanthropy to be hunting up work for the idle hands which will be suddenly thrown on the market.

The London newspaper that talks of war between the United States and England over the Newfoundland fishery question only illustrates the dearth of news topics in the British capital.

Word comes from Washington that the department of commerce and labor will enforce strictly this year the laws against overcrowding excursion steamboats.

"Animals cannot laugh," asserts a scientist. Too bad! They are missing a good deal of enjoyment these days.

Twain's London visit will have an echo a year or two hence in outbursts of English laughter over his jokes.

Mr. Taft's sudden attack of indigestion at 10 o'clock a.m., November 18, 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.

The fierce old time Liberal threat that the British house of lords "must be mended or ended" has dwindled under Campbell-Bannerman to a mere admonition to be good, emphasized by a gentle tap on the wrists.

There may be some ground for the complaint that the president is only a theorist in railroad matters. No man who travels in a private car can know the worst about the railroads.

Railways are preparing to make a determined fight on tramps who steal rides The abolition of the free pass system is evidently to recognize no exceptions.

Secretary Root says that Japanese in this country have no more rights than American citizens have. This certainly will be news to the Japanese.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter *free* of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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 13th day of August, A. D. 1907, 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 E½ of NW¼ and W½ of NE¼ of Section 22, Township 30 North, of Range 8 West, of Willamette Meridian.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 28th day of September, 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 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, Washington, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1907.

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

Date of first publication, August 30th, 1907.

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., Range 3 W., 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 t e 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 emplo ment 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, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and and offer evidence touching said a - legation at 10 o'clock a.m., November 18, 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.

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.

Order to Show Cause

Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made

In the Superior Court, for Clallam County, State of Washington.
No. 407.

In the matter of the estate of Emma Grams, Deceased.

C. F. Merritt, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Emma Grams, deceased, having filed a petition herein praying for an order of sale of so much as necessary of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Court Commissioner of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court, on Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House in Port Angeles, County of Clallam, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased Emma Grams as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in said Clallam County, and the copies of this order be posted for said time in three of the most public places in Clallam County for four successive weeks before said day of hearing.

GEO VENABLE SMITH.
Court Commissioner of said Superior Court.

Dated August 8 h, 1907

Notice and Summons by Publication.

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

N. W. Huggins, plaintiff,
vs.
R. B. Albertson, and Jane Doe Albertson, 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 R. B Albertson, and Jane Doe Albertson, 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,

N. W Huggins,

is the holder of a delinquent tax certificate No. 13 issued by the treasurer of Clallam county, Washington, embracing the following real property situated in Clallam county, Wash ington, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The north-west quarter (NW 1-4) of the north-east quarter (NE 1-4) of section twenty-two (22) township thirty (30) north of range six [6] west of the Willamette Meridian in Clallam County, Washington.

That said certificate was issued on the First day of December, 1897, for the sum of $42.72 for the delinquent taxes for the years 1895, 1896; that the taxes for the following years have been paid by the plaintiff, to-wit: the year 1897 the sum of $16.72; the year 1898 the sum of $17 40; the year 1899 the sum of $20.00; the year 1900 the sum of $ 6.32; the year 1901 the sum of $16.96; the year 1902 the sum of $14.72; the year 1903 the sum of $15.48; the year 1904 the sum of $13.55; the year 1905 the sum of $14.14; the year 1906 the sum of $10.24, 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 first publication of this notice and summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication to-wit, within sixty days after the 19thday of July, 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.

N. W. Huggins, plaintiff.
William Ritchie, attorney for plaintiff

Post Office address Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington.

Date of first publication July 19, 1907

Summons By Publication.

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

Mayme Knigt, Plaintiff
vs
Asa Knight, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said Asa Knight, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons to-wit: Within sixty days after the 26th day of July, 1907, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled Court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff and serve a copy of your said 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 desertion and failure to support for a period of more than one year last past.

William Ritchie, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office address Port Angeles, Clallam County, State of Washington.

Date of first publication July 26th, 1907.

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P. J. WOLD, N. G.
WM. W. GARVIN, Secretary.

Probate Notice

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

In the matter of the estate of Aurin E. Cox, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Aurie E. Cox, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 22nd day of July, 1907, by the Superior Court of Clallam County.

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

Dated this the 6th day of September, 1907.

ELLEN COX,
Administratrix.

A. A. Richardson, Attorney.
First publication Sept. 6.