OLYMPIC LEADER

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PROSPECTS BEST HERE OF ENTIRE LINE

TRAVELED ENTIRE LENGTH OF MILWAUKEE ROUTE

Seeking Most Favorable Location for Investment. Had No Doubts when They Reached Angeles.

That Port Angeles has attractions for the investor and home-seeker not found in many localities is evident from time to time. Last week two gentlemen reached Angeles who had followed the Milwaukee right-of-way through South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington to the Coast in search of a location that to them seemed desirable for a future home and place for investment. They reported that the Milwaukee people are pushing the work of construction, in sections, all along the line. Especially is this true on the long stretch in Montana, where much tunneling and blasting is being done; that this company is opening up a great country wherein are many possibilities for future prosperity and wealth, and that many eastern men are taking advantage of the opportunites offered. Arriving in Seattle these men learned of the City of Opportunity and immediately set their faces hitherward. After visiting the town a few days, admiring the location of our townsite, enjoying the delightful climate, magnificent scenery, and learning of our future prospects as a community, they decided that this was the place that they were looking for, and accordingly invested in some property here. Beside buying residence lots they purchased the lot, 25x140, on Front street, at present occupied by Mr. Ahlvers as a meat market. Before leaving town these men, Mr. A. F. Annis, formerly of Fargo, N. D., and Mr. T. S. Bosanko of near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, informed the writer that they would return to Angeles in the near future.

WILL OPEN AN OFFICE HERE

Mr. D. W. Higgins has decided to remain in Port Angeles. He has formed "The Olympic Peninsula Land Company" and leased the premises on Front street lately occupied by the Clallam County Bank. Mr. Higgins is an extensive holder of Angeles tide lands and city property and has an abiding faith in the future greatness of our little city. He will be welcomed by all as a permanent resident and one of our business men.

GULCHES WILL BE BRIDGED DURING THE COMING YEAR

The "gulches" will be bridged this coming year, with foot bridges at least, is the declaration of the ladies of the Woman's Literary Club. They will inagurate, with their Halloween dance on the 31st, a money raising campaign, expecting to add very materially to the $300 they now have out at interest for the purpose.

In view of the coming rapid development of our city and county, making wagon bridges an absolute necessity, it is hardly possible that the business men will permit any thing in the way of makeshift foot bridges to be built; every business man, every real estate dealer, every property owner, will put his shoulder to the wheel and the rapidity with which the desired end will be attained, once the ball is started rolling by the ladies, will be a surprise to all.

Meanwhile, it would be well for our people to inquire of their board of county commissioners why, in view of the recently enacted enabling law, some action is not taken by the board along this line. The board appears to be able to make large expenditures for new roads, even without, so far as we have been able to find, any authorization for the expense in their published proceedings, and it is barely possible they may be made to see this matter in a new light if sufficient pressure be brought to bear.

Another shipment of the

American Lady Corsets

Just arrived.

There are none better or more stylishly shaped.

We received this week one of the finest and largest assortments of

Coats and Skirts

In town and considering their superior quality they are priced surprisingly low.

We are showing a fine line of

Silk Petticoats

In black, navy, dark red, grey, lavender brown, From $6.00 to $12.50 each.

Your inspection is invited.

PACIFIC STORE CO.

Julius I. Kirschberg

WHAT ABOUT THE RAILROAD?

General and Marked Improvement in All Lines of Business Has Made Question One of Secondary Importance.

The question that heads this article is seldom asked now. People hereabout are too busy, wrapped up in the prosecution of their own affairs, to bother much about what the three transcontinental companies, which are heading this way and hanging on the outskirts of the shortly-to-be great metropolis, are doing. In the face of the general improvement in business and the advance in real estate not much thot is given to railroad construction;nor is the slightest curiosity feit to know when the work will begin, which route will be followed, or where on this townsite the lines will terminate and the depots be established. All realize that the day is near at hand when the three companies must, in spite of secret treaties or understandings, avail themselves of the splendid advantages that exist here and come in. The day has passed when Port Angeles needs to sue for railroad connection and give away for nothing privileges which within a very few months after construction shall have begun will be priceless.

A leading business man, when asked on Saturday, "What about the railroads?" responded, "The railroads! I am too busy to think about them; and, to tell you the truth, there are other things we need quite as badly as railroad connection." This man was right. As matters are now, there dosen't exist a desire on the part of any one to make another cultus potlatch to either or all the railroad corporations. Existing conditions are too good and prospects too bright to continue the give-away policy. Our people have awakened to a realizing sense of the importance of their incomparable harbor and glorious climate, and the splendid natural resources which we possess, and are in no mood to make sacrifices for what, in a brief space of time, they will get for nothing. Everyone realizes the fact that the three railroads are bound for this place. To enjoy the trade and commerce of the peninsula they must build to Port Angeles. Everyone realizes this as a fact which none can successfully dispute and of which the railroad companies are well aware. The corporations are at this moment engaged in sparring for wind. Like Micawber they have fallen back for a spring, but after practicing the Fabian policy for a while they may not find the people of this place as ductile as when business was dull and real estate inactive. The Sound country is teeming with new population. It is coming from the four quarters of the globe and is seeking homes here. Even Alberta, which for the past four years has attracted to its cold and unprofitable prairies thousands of valuable American immigrants, is contributing to swell the masses and deserted farms show where the immigrants made a sturdy but unsuccessful stand against the terrors of an Arctic climate and the raging of western blizzards.

The people of this favored locality may rest assured that the railroads will soon be here—sooner than some readers imagine, and that when they come the companies will find here a prosperous, contented, growing people who have shown that they can live and flourish without railroad connection, which is no longer the Alpha and Omega of success with Port Angeles. We do not defy the railroads; but we do say that when their many broken promises are considered there must be no more sacrifices made to induce them to hurry up. Ben Franklin, it will be remembered, once bought a whistle for which he paid too much. It may turn out that it was a fortunate thing for this city when the N. P. Co. broke their pledges and threw up their charter. The city is beginning to realize that they were paying too much for their whistle.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN

WILL SURELY BUILD TO COAST

Terminus of Largest Road in the World will be at Coos Bay or Port Angeles, Perhaps at Both.

For a long time parties have been engaged in securing rights of way in Oregon for a company known as the "North Coast." The persons whom they represented has ever been a mystery. Sometimes it was said that the North Coast was another name for the Milwaukee company. Again, it was believed that J. J. Hill was endeavoring to steal a march on his antagonist, E. H. Harriman, by masking his batteries, and many have asserted that the Chicago and Northwestern Co. was in reality the North Coast Co. Within the past few days this latter supposition has been strengthened and, indeed, it amounts almost to a certainty. No secret is now made of the intention of the Northwestern to extend to the Coast and select a terminus either at Coos Bay, or Port Angeles—perhaps at both.

Coos Bay is situated on the Oregon coast below the Columbia river. In its vicinity is coal of an inferior grade of bitumen, and several large and valuable belts of timber. The harbor is small, the entrance narrow and unsafe and the port is not at all a favorite with shipmasters. Grays Harbor is poor enough, but Coos Bay is infinitely worse and more dangerous.

A map of final location was filed in the general land office at Washington, D. C., approved there and returned to the Walla Walla land office on Friday last. In this map are included several of the sections that were acquired by the North Coast Co. and little doubt is now felt that the Northwestern and North Coast are one and the same road. The Northwestern is called the largest road in the world. It has more trackage and covers more extensive country than the lines of any other company in the United States. The Walla Walla people are delighted at the prospects of getting on the main line of a transcontinental railway.

It is reported that a party of engineers are on the way to examine the country that lies between Coos Bay and the coast and between Port Angeles and Portland, with a view of locating a terminus at either or both places.

It would seem that the present is this city's opportunity to bring the splendid resources of Clallam county to the notice of the Northwestern officials. Should the terminus of the Northwestern road be selected at this point, then will there be four lines of transcontinental railways that will shortly be on the way to Port Angeles.

STATE TAX LEVY 6.7 MILLS

Practically Honest Assessments of King and Pierce Cut to Match Low Assessments of Other Counties.

The state board of equalization, which completed its work last week, fixed the state tax levy at 6.7 mills, which with the new equalization, will bring into the state treasury $3,839,576, an increase of about one million as compared with last year. This additional sum is rendered necessary by the large appropriations of the last legislature, which were made that the state institutions might be brought as nearly as possible to a point where they can properly fill the functions for which they were created.

All the property of the state as equalized by the county boards this year was reported at 583 million, as against 522 million in 1906. It was equalized by the state board at 573 million, as compared with 530 million last year. "The state board," according to the Post-Intelligencer, "took the position this year that King, Pierce, and a few other counties, had practically "honest assessments" and rather than penalize these counties by forcing them to pay a higher proportion of state tax, the board reduced King's assessment about eight million, Pierce's about four million, Snohomish about six million, etc., and raised others.

Clallam's assessment as equalized by the county is $4,448,136; by the state, $3,824,055. The total tax to be paid to the state is $25,621, $4,180 less than it would have been had the county's figures not been reduced.

Thus it will appear that, while certain counties made a faithful effort to raise valuations on timber

Continued on page 4.

JAPS WILL CLEAR THOUSAND ACRES

LOGGED-OFF LAND BETWEEN ANGELES AND CRESCENT

May Solve Problem of Development of the County for Dairying and Fruit Raising Purposes.

Contracts are being drawn up by the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Co., for the leasing, to a big firm of Japs in Seattle, of some 700 to 1,000 acres of logged-off land lying two or three miles this side of Port Crescent. The Japs agree to clear the tract and place it in a high state of cultivation, making it ultimately one of the finest ranching and fruit farms in the county. They will raise vegetables and small fruits and engage in a general ranching business. In this new move, the question of land clearing and improvement may find an easy solution; if it bids fair to be successful, after a year or two of the contract time has expired, other contracts or leases may be made until ultimately a vast acreage will have been cleared, to be subsequently divided up and sold in blocks suitable for intensified farming.

OUTPUT CONTRACTED AT MINE

Dennis O'Brien of the Clallam Coal Co., here this week on his return from a trip to Seattle, says they finally decided to contract the entire output of their mines, at the bunkers, and have closed the deal at figures that will net them a handsome profit. An 80-horse power boiler is now being installed at the mine and the first consignment of lumber for bunkers went down Wednesday. The working of this mine will prove only the entering wedge in the development of the coal fields of this county; the market is unlimited, the price way up out of sight, and the coal lying right at the water's edge can be mined and transported at a minimum expense. Even were not all conditions so propituous, the superior quality would more than make up any deficiency in this respect.

LAYS RAILS NORTH OF HOQUIAM

Hoquiam, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The Morning Washingtonian will state that of all the numerous surveying parties with pack trains that have left Hoquiam for the north during the past few months, not one has returned, and that people arriving here yesterday from the northern districts report that the Milwaukee road has freighted in and laid a small number of rails, sufficient to hold the most accessible pass or defile thru the mountains. This news comes from a point far above the Quiniault Lake, and is the first real news, in this section, so far since projected railway construction has been the topic.

"WHO'S A' WI' YE?"

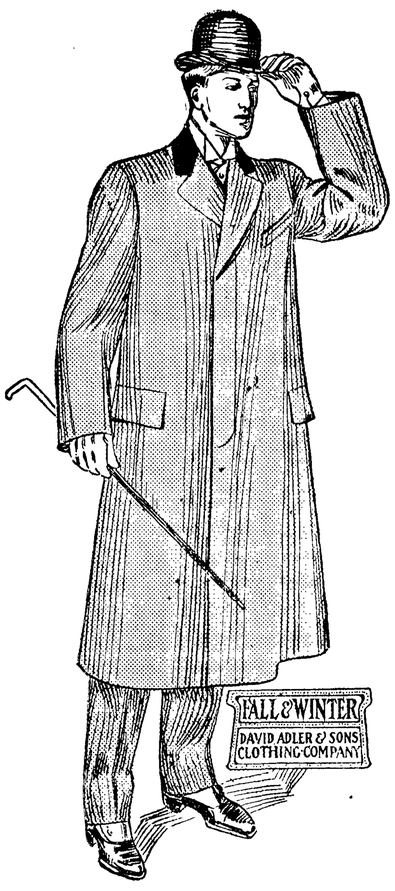
William Ritchie, Mayor of Port Angeles: We extend ye, laddie, a bonnie blessing. May you live long and may the city prosper under a wise, progressive and goahead policy. No one covets your job, because it is weighted with responsibilities; but all feel that the city will be safe in your hands and that we shall be the better for your coming to the front to guide the destinies of the City of Opportunity.

ROAD TO BE BUILT TO SOLEDUCK HOT SPRINGS THIS FALL

The widening of the present Hot Springs trail into a wagon road is the first improvement contemplated for that famous health and hunting resort. This work will commence soon and completed this fall, in order that lumber for the new buildings may be gotten in next spring.

There are many who, afflicted with rheumatism or other chronic ailment, would be only too glad to try the curative properties of these mineral springs, of which they have heard so much from those who have been made new men and women by the daily baths, but the fifteen mile pony ride, added to the drive to the lakes, is in most cases an insuperable obstacle. Given a good road, easy riding carriages, and fairly comfortable accommodations, and, if the springs be properly advertised, the travel will increase ten fold in a single season. Not only will those seeking health be attracted, but the opportunity to easily reach a point well back in the Olympics will be eagerly grasped by hundreds in search of an ideal spot for a summer's outing.

Cravenettes



Rain Proof Coats

Finest Line Ever Shown in town

The Place where you get a Square Deal

S. J. LUTZ & CO.

THE BIG BRICK STORE

Olympic Leader

WEBSTER PUB. CO.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week

Effective Tuesday, the Chicago & Wabash Valley railroad was taken over by the New York Central lines.

The gold output of the Tanana this year is figured at $6,633,000, accordingto a Fairbanks dispatch.

A Grant memorial tablet was dedicated Wednesday on the farm in Clermont county, Ohio, where Ulysses S. Grant was born.

On October 18 the citizens of Fairbanks have planned a big celebration of Alaska day, the anniversary of the transfer of the territory from Russia.

According to a Victoria, B. C., dispatch a food shortage is feared along the Skeena river, three steamers having met disasters involving loss of shipments.

Mrs. Rose Parker, of Portland, wife of an army officer, has filed suit for $50,000 damages against the Hicks-Chatten engraving company for using her photograph without her permission for advertising purposes.

Minister to China Rockhill has started for Manchuria on a visit of inspection to the American consulates there. Thence he will start for the United States via San Francisco. Henry Fletcher, secretary of the legation, is in charge of affairs.

The Dunsmore act, passed by the last Pensylvania legislature, placing long distance railroad passenger rates on a flat two cent basis, went into operation October 1. Practically all the railroads have announced their intention to comply with the law pending the supreme court decision on its constitutionality.

The directors of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railway have approved the purchase by that company of a controlling interest in the Alton.

A statue of Major General George S. Greene, erected on the Gettysburg battlefield by the state of New York, was dedicated Friday with impressive ceremonies.

The Canadian Pacific railway has purchased the former site of the Albion iron works, about three acres in extent in the business section of Victoria, B. C., for freight and termnal facilities.

Consul F. M. Ryder, at San Juan del Norte, reports that the exports of rubber, gold and bananas from that important Nicaraguan port to the United States during the past fiscal year aggregated $1,045,403.

Emigration from German ports for the first half of 1907 shows an increase of 20 per cent over the same period of 1906, no less that 242,322 sailing in the six months, as compared with 200,677 last year. Many of these came from Russia.

North Dakota will be the name of battleship No. 23, one of the new 20,000-ton vessels, contracts for which were recently awarded by the navy department. The sister ship will be the Delaware. Utah now is the only one of the state after which no war vessel has been named.

SUIT TO BE BROUGHT UNDER DEMURRAGE LAW

Olympia, Sept. 28.—Attorney General J. D. Atkinson will begin proceedings in the superior court of Thurston county against the Northern Pacific Railway company to enforce penalties under the terms of the reciprocal demurrage law passed by the last legislature. The railroad commission will be the plaintiff in the case. The action is brought on account of the refusal of the Northern Pacific to furnish four cars which were ordered by Somerville Bros., of Napavine, for lumber shipments to Walla Walla, and one car for lumber shipment to be sent to Chicago.

A penalty of $250 for each car ordered and not furnished is demanded, making a total of $1,250.

STATE WINS ITS LAND CASE AGAINST SETTLERS

Washington, Sept. 28.—The secretary of the interior has decided in favor of the state of Washington in the case of the state against a large number of settlers, involving about 50,000 acres of valuable land. There were several classes of claimants, but the secretary held against all except those who had settled on their lands before the state's selections were made

Persian Officials Threaten to Resign

Teheran, Persia, Sept. 28.—A signed document by high officials and commanders of the army has been presented to the shah to the effect that unless the sovereign accepts without reserve and will act according to the demands of a constitutional government, they will resign in a body from his service.

Washington News

Auburn has secured a new glove factory.

The machinery for the new cement factory at Anacortes has arrived there.

The cornerstone of Spokane's federal building was laid Thursday.

The eighth annual Puyallup valley fair opened Tuesday, continuing until Saturday.

The Presbyterians of Washington opened their annual synod in Tacoma Thursday.

Rural route No. 1 has been ordered established December 2 at Krupp, Douglas county, serving 300 people and 95 families.

The Seattle Daily News has suspended publication with large liabilities and small assets. It was never a financial success.

According to local Canadian Pacific officials, the Canadian Pacific will be operating overland trains to and from Seattle by the early fall of 1909.

Gov. Gillett has appointed J. A. Filcher, secretary of the California state agricultural society, to be commissioner from California to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The pure food law passed by the last legislature went into effect October 1, and from this time forward all food products and drugs sold in this state will have to conform strictly to the provisions of the new act. Drug and food inspectors will commence work at once.

Seattle city laborers will hereafter be allowed $2.75 a day instead of $2.50.

A creosoting company is to be formed of Everett, Seattle and St. Paul men for the purpose of building a plant in Everett.

Charles S. Reed, the newly appointed warden of the state penitentiary, assumed his duties as governor of the institution Thursday.

A certicfiate has been issued by the comptroller of currency authorizing the First National Bank of Waitsburg to begin business with a capital stock of $50,000.

Women surffagists to the number of 400, delegates from the cities and towns of the tsate, met in Seattle Friday and Saturday to take part in the annual surffage convention.

The attorney general, in an opinion to the secretary of the state medical examining board, holds that an osteopath cannot sign a death certificate, as osteopaths are not physicians under the Washington laws.

The annual convention of fourth class postmasters of the state at North Yakima elected the following officers: President, G. H. Chase, Irby; vice president, J. E. Dowling, Little Rock; Ssecretary- treasurer, Winnifred Garnett, Harper.

Sailor Apprentice Service

San Frencisco, Oct. 2.—In order that the shipping rfom United States ports may be in the hands of American mariners, the Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific coast is about to establish an apprentice service in connection with the association similar to that adopted by European countries and Eastern ports. The officers of all vessels in the association are strongly urged to recruit in the apprentice service their own boys, as well as those of relatives and friends.

Chinese Burn City for Revenge

Hong Kong, Sept. 28.—Hundreds of houses and many boats were destroyed yesterday by fire at Wuchow. The loss of life is heavy. The conflagration was due to incendiarism, growing out of the recent establishment of a new interior customs station at Wuchow. The inhabitants of this place are bitterly opposed to an extra taxation.

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, $25 per ton; barley $22@23; wheat, chicken feed, $28 @29; bran, $18; shorts, $19; corn, $25@26.

Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, $23; Puget Sound hay, $20@22; wheat hay, $17@18; alfalfa, $11.50.

Eggs—Select ranch, 35c; local ranch, 30@35c.

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@6½c.

Tacoma Quotations

Wheat—Club, 81c; bluestem, 85c; red, 83c.

Poultry—Dressed—Turkeys, 23c; spring chickens, 13c; hens, 14c; ducks, 15c; geese, 18c. Live—hens 13@14c; springs, 12c; ducks, 15@ geese, 8@9c.

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

Eggs—Washington ranch, strictly fresh, 30@31c.

Oats,—$28@28.50.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc.—Wheat hay, $18 @19; timothy, $27@28; clover, $20@ 22; mixed, $19@20; alfalfa, $17@18; straw, $10@12.

Feed—Corn, $32@33; wheat, $31 @32; barley, whole grain, $24@25; rolled, $25@26; shorts, $19@20; bran, $17@18.

STATE TAX LEVY

THE STATE EQUALIZATION BOARD FIXES IT AT 6.7 MILLS.

Amount to Be Raised Is in the Neighborhood of Four Million Dollars---Equalized Value of All Property in the State Nearly Six Hundred Millions.

Olympia, Sept. 28.—The state tax levy has been fixed by the state board of equalization at 6.7 mills, an increase over the 5.4 mills of 1906 to an extent that will raise $3,839,576 this year, as compared with but $2,863,132 a year ago. The general fund levy is made 3 mills this year, as against 1.8 mills a year ago. This is the highest levy allowed by law, and even then may not quite care for the large appropriations made by the last legislature.

The school tax levy last year was 3.25 mills, and this year is reduced to three mills. Under the law this levy must be sufficient, with interest and other earnings from the permanent school fund, to produce $10 for each census school child in the state. The increased valuations of state property this year, together with the greater revenue from the state school funds, made possible the redcution of this levy to 3 mills flat.

By the acts of the last legislature the military levy is raised this year from the usual one-tenth mill to one-fifth mill, and the state road tax from one-fourth mill to one-half mill.

Property as Equalized

All the property in the state, as equalized by the county boards this year, was reported at $583,179,830, as against $522,082,502 in 1906. It was equalized by the state board at $573,070,528 this year, as against 530,209,882 last year.

The state board took the position this year that King and Pierce counties had practically honest assessments, and rather than penalize these counties by forcing them to pay a higher proportion of state tax, the board reduced King county's assessment about $8,000,000, and Pierce county's assessment more than $4,000,000. Snohomish county was reduced about $6,000,000, and Spokane county raised $1,000,000. Benton county was raised about $1,000,000; Douglas, $2,000,000; Lews, $1,000,000; Pacific, $1,000,000; Stevens, $2,000,000, and Whitman more than $5,000,000.

King county this year will pay $1,190,059 tax, as against $878,868 a year ago. Pierce will pay $366,396 this year, as against $269,425 last year, and Spokane will pay $36,8527, as against $275,528 last year.

PIRATING OF ALASKA TOWN BY JAPANESE

Seattle, Sept. 30.—A report was made to United States Consul Smith at Vancouver Saturday by Capt. Munro, of the sealing schooner Casec of the pirating of an Alaskan village on Litak bay, on the southwest side of Kodiak island, by the crew of a Japanese sealing schooner operating in the Bering sea this season.

The Casec called at Litak bay for water and the Russian priests asked Capt. Munro to inform the United States authorities of the outrage. The Japanese landed from the schooner and broke open the houses in the town and looted right and left. All manner of things were dragged from houses.

Another report was received that the Japanese sealers had landed on Shelikoff island and killed cattle running on the ranges there.

SENATOR CLARK MAY BUILD TO PORTLAND

Portland, Or., Sept. 30.—The Oregonian says that there is abundant reason to believe that the Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, which is building an electric road between Portland and Mount Hood, is in reality another link in a transcontinental railway. The paper states that Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is said to be behind the project. The road, according to the Oregonian, will be a part of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake system. The new road is said to have purchased the present site of a large lumber mill on the east bank of the Willamette river for its terminals in this city.

CONSTITUTION EDICT FOR CHINESE EMPIRE

London, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch to a news agency from Peking reports the promulgation of an order by the dowager empress, in which she declares China to be a constitutional monarchy. Steps will be taken soon looking toward the selection of a parliament.

Railway Clerks Strike

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Two hundred railway clerks, representing six roads, have struck, demanding a working agreement with their employers. More than that number remained at their desks. An effort will be made to have freight handlers and teamsters join the ranks.

TEACHERS WANT CHANGES

Convention Makes Recommendations and Enters Political Field.

Olympia, Sept. 28.—That the teachers of the state are dissatisfied with the present school laws in some respects became manifest yesterday when a motion was made before the convention now in session in this city for certain changes, as follows:

1. More nearly equal distribution of public funds.
2. Closer supervision of rural schools.
3. More systematic administration of school affairs.
4. Enlargement of the powers of the state office so as to make it a greater force in educationnal affairs.
5. Greater permanence in tenure of office for superintendents and teachers

The teachers also started a campaign by declaring that a competent school man should be elected state land commissioner, owing to the fact that the school lands of the state have been left to the school children. The next meeting place for the convention was voted at Chelan.

WICKERSHAM RESIGNS ALASKA JUDGESHIP

Washington, Sept. 28.—The president yesterday received a letter from James Wickersham offering his resignation as judge for the Third judicial district of Alaska, and asking that the resignation be accepted as soon as his successor could be appointed.

Judge Wickersham said in his letter that he had a good opportunity to enter the practice of law which would yield him a larger income than he is now reeiving, and that he could not afford to let the opportunity pass.

The resignation was entirely voluntary and came as a surprise to the president and the department of justice.

It was announced at the White House during the afternoon that the new judge would not be appointed until after the president's return from the South, which will be late in October.

Ends Long Struggle

The resignation of Judge Wickersham is the concluding chapter in one of the most notable cases of a federal officer, whose name has been repeatedly before the senate vainly seeking for confirmation. Since June 6, 1904, Judge Wickersham has been kept in office solely by reason of recess appointments, for owing to the opposition of a mere handful of senators, led by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, the senate has every session failed to act on the judge's nomination.

President Roosevelt let it be known last spring that he would continue to nominate Judge Wickersham, and he declined to order a new investigation of the judge's conduct this summer, preferring to stand on the reports that had already been made of the judge's conduct in office.

There is reason to believe that the opposition to confirmation next winter would have been stronger than ever, and it is possible that Judge Wickersham took these facts into account when he decided to withdraw. It has been his wish, however, for more than a year to enter upon the practice of law in Alaska.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO CONSIDER STRIKE

New York, Sept. 28.—The first official announcement that President Roosevelt will take some action in the telegraphers' strike has been made by the president himself. He announced that he had consented to receive the documents which the strike leaders have asked him to consider, and he said that when these are in his hands he will call Commissioner of Labor Neill into conference to determine what shall be done.

The president's declaration was received by the striking operators here and throughout the country with enthusiasm

President Small says that the operators will be very glad to accept Commissioner Neill as umpire if the president decides for arbitration.

WASHINGTON MILITIA

Report Shows Considerable Loss During the Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 2—The most comprehensive statement in reagrd to the national guard of the United States ever published is included in the annual report of the adjutant general of the army, made public yesterday.

The statement in regard to the Washintgon militia is not altogether favorable, for the total strength is only 682 men, and there has been a decrease of 140 men since last year. It is also shown that at the time of the annual inspection last spring there were 16.42 per cent of absentees, as compared with only 10.57 per cent in 1906.

This percentage of absentees was exceptional, as the reports from most of the other states indicate an increased interest in national guard affairs.

The adjutant general estimates that there are in the state of Washington 163,000 males available for military duty but at present unorganized.

Objection to Wu Not Likely

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt has announced that he assumed there would be no objection to the appointment of Wu Ting Fang as Chinese minister to the United States. He added, however, that he has not formally taken up the matter with the state department.

HELD UP AS PATTERN

PRESIDENT PRAISES LIFE AND CHARACTER OF M'KINLEY.

Occasion the Dedication of the Magnificent Mausoleum Built By Popular Contributions at the Martyred Presidents Old Home at Canton.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Another shrine has arisen in Ohio to which the reverent generations to come may journey, for this day, on the brow of the hill overlooking Nimishilling creek, was dedicated the mausoleum to William McKinley, president and martyr. The dedication was befitting the magnificent marble monument. It was at once befitting and impressive. Fifty thousand people from afar assembled within the gates of this city to assist in this work of love, and the hills about the great pile were black with their numbers as the service began.

Ten thousand throats joined in the mighty chorus that raised the national anthem as the swathing banners fell away in graceful foldings and revealed the martyr in bronze standing as he stood that direful day in Buffalo beneath the shadow of the wing of doom. The rolling chords, reverberating the little valley below, were caught up and reechoed by the throng standing afar.

Speakers Seem Inspired

Leading the singing with uncovered head and uplifted arm was the president of the United States. Infected with the spirit of the hour, he seemed like one touched with the Pentecostal fire. So it was with all the others who spoke. The gifted Dr. Bristol, McKinley's neighbor and lifelong friend; the eloquent James Whitcomb Riley, poet and philosopher both, and the saintly Bishop Ignatius F. Horstman of the diocese of Cleveland, admirer and supporter of the martyr, each seemed commissioned to preach with tongue touched by flame, calling on the multitude to imitate the example of their ruler, friend and neighbor, and practice without ceasing the cardinal virtues which he so faithfully observed.

Strenuously foremest in the exhortations was President Roosevelt, whose theme, as upon other great occasions, was obedience to the law by all, rich and poor alike, lowly and great.

The text upon which his sermon-like oration was based was the great sympathy which McKinley felt for all classes, a sympathy which was effective because it was founded on a complete understanding of the inner feelings of those classes. His voice was lifted up against the envy of those who have become successful.

Protest Against Envy

"Every manifestation of this kind in our civiliaztion should be crushed at the outset by the weight of a sensible public opinion," he cried.

When the approving multitude gave its nod of sanction, he thanked it. Then to make it clearer that no retrogression from his fixed policy was meant, he demanded applause for the sentiment:

"From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest men of means. This is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon chicanery and wrongdoing which are peculiarly repulsive and peculiarly noxious when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance of their crimes."

Eulogizing the late President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"He was a good citizen and a brave soldier, a chief executive whose wisdom entitled him to the trust which he received throughout the nation. He was not only a leader of men, but preeminently a helper of men; for one of his most marked traits was the intensely human quality of his wide and deep sympathy. Finally, he not merely preached, he was that most valuable of all citizens in a democracy like ours, a man who in the highest place served as an unconscious example to his people of the virtues that build and conserve alike our public life, and the foundation of all public life, the intimate life of the home.

Save Millions in Mail Cost

Washington, Sept. 30.—After a conference with President Roosevelt Saturday, Postmaster General Meyer announced that the attorney general had completed an opinion sustaining the Meyer modification of the Cortelyou mail-weighing order, which, it is stated, will save the government several million dollars a year in railway mail pay. The Meyer modification makes Sunday a working day in all cases where mails are carried and weighed on that day.

Conference on Railroad Rates

St. Paul, Sept. 30.—J. C. Lawrence, member of the Washington state board of railroad commissioners, is in St. Paul arranging for a conference of state railroad commissioners along the lines of the Hill and Harriman railroads, for the purpose of arriving at a uniform schedule of railroad rates. A call for such a meeting is being sent out, but just what the call embraces is not known.

Taft Reaches Japan

Yokohama, Sept. 28.—The steamer Minnesota, with Secretary of War Taft and his party on board, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

PLANNING AN EXHIBIT

Dawson Camp Artic Brotherhood Holds Enthusiastic Meeting.

Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 28.—The Dawson camp of the Arctic Brotherhood has taken up the proposition to have a Brotherhood display at the A.-Y.-P. exposition in 1909. After an enthusiastic discussion of the subject, one member offered to subscribe $300. The camp is favorable and plans are to be recommended to the grand encampment at Tacoma, November 6, to have all Northern camps cooperate in a Brotherhood building and exhibit.

The Dawson camp also instructed the Dawson delegates to the encampment to vote for Thomas Bruce, of Dawson, for grand Arctic chief. Bruce is past chief of the Dawson camp. He moves to Seattle next month to establish in business. The Dawson camp thinks it desirable, because he is right from the North and will be in a central location for executive work.

JAPANESE DECISION CONSIDERED IMPORTANT

Portlannd, Sept 28.—Judge Wolverton, in the United States district court yesterday handed down an opinion which sweeps away restrictions imposed upon the admission of Japanese to this country by the commissioer general of immigration.

The president issued an order last March and it is sustained by Judge Wolverton as within the law. The regulation of the commissioner general of immigration, however, had the effect of saying that if a Japanese landed here and had no passport, the presupmtion would rest that he had a passport to Canada, Mexico or Hawaii, and therefore he would be barred. The Judge's opinion holds this to be an unwarranted assumption of authority by the commissioner of immigration and renders the regulation void. This means that the president's order against Japanese landing in soil adjacent to this country or in its insular possessions stands, but it removes any restrictions upon Japanese coming directly here from Japan so long as they conform to the general requirements of the immigration law passed February 20, 1907.

CUBANS UNDER ARREST

Three Generals Charged With Conspiring Against Public Order.

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 28.—The secret police have arrested Gen. Masso Parra, Gen. Juan Ducassi and Gen. Lara Miret, charged with conspiring against public order. Gen. Parra, the leader, is charged with conspiracy to start a revolution against the Americans in Cuba, with the aid of funds supplied through some firm in New York. Simultaneously with the arrival of Parra at Havana, three Santo Domingans, well known on account of their previous revolutionary records, also arrived. It is known the conspiracy was hatched in New York by Americans whose names are in possession of the United States government. The leaders here were professional revolutionists, hired for the job.

Gov. Magoon is amply prepared with 5,000 American soldiers and 5,000 rural guards to crush any movement.

COMBAT NEW IDEAS

Inculcation of Western Ideas for Chinese Women Cause for Flogging.

Hongkong, Sept. 30.—The newest peril here, according to the authorities, is the "Chinese new woman." So great is the fear of it that a native white writer of wide influence was publicly flogged Saturday for inculcating Western ideas of independence among women. After many thousand years of hidden existence, the women of the empire are beginning to make some claim to the privileges of existence, but officials are determined to check the movement and prevent any show of female independence.

In Canton the people are enforcing an order prohibiting females from being served in tea houses and restaurants even when attended by men. The proclamation also prohibits women from gambling and heavy penalties are provided.

Want Highway Canada to Mexico

Seattle, Sept. 30.—In a formal resolution the King County Good Roads association decided to inaugurate a systematic campaign for a great roadway extending from Vancouver, B. C., to the Old Mexico line, the highway through this state to run along the Western side of the Cascade range. It is estimated that such a roadway could be built for $5,000,000, and that sum the King County Good Road Asssociation, together with the aid of similar organizations throughout the Pacific coast states, proposes to undertake to raise.

Must Cancel Order Against Japanese

Vancouver, B C., Oct. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, has instructed Dr. Munro, immigration inspector at Vancouver, to cancel the recent order issued by Dr. Munro against Japanese coming from Honolulu. The premier declares that any attempt to limit incoming Japanese to only those who have passports directed to Canada would be a violation of the Canadian treaty with Japan.

Dairy Planned for Penitentiary

Walla Walla, Sept. 28.—Plans are being made by the penitentiary officials for the establishing of a dairy and prvoduce farm on the quarter section adjoining the prison the north.

POLICY UNCHANGED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GIVES WARNING TO LAWBREAKERS.

Announces in Speech at Keokuk That Individuals or Corporations Violating Laws Will Be Punished if Within His Power. Answer to Appeals.

Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 2.—President Roosevelt arrived here early in the morning, but not too early for the crowd ready to receive him. He received the usual enthusiastic reception, made an address to thousands of people, then left on his trip down the river.

President Roosevelt said in part:

"During the last few years we of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attepmt to deal with the relations of the national government —that is with the relations of the people of the country—to the huge and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in interstate business—especially the great railway corporations.

"You know my views on this matter. You know that I believe that the national government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the managment of the interstate common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know further more that I believe this supervision and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people, but giving them justice in return.

Answer to Appeals

"At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth, because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of fright which when sufficiently acute we call panic, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens. One newspaper which has itself strongly advanced this view gave prominence to the statement of a certain man of great wealth to the effect that the so-called financial weakness was due entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large moneyed interests which had transgressed the laws.

"I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had; but it is possible it has been a contributory cause.

No Change of Policy

"If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature of the policy which, as long as I am president, will not be changed.

"A year or two ago certain representatives of labor called upon me and in the course of a very pleasant conversation told me that they regarded me as 'the friend of labor.'

"I answered that I certainly was, and that I would do everything in my power for the laboring man except anything that was wrong.

"I have the same answer to make to the business man I will do everything I can to help business conditions, except anything that is wrong. And it would be not merely wrong but infamous to fail to do all that can be done to secure the punishment of those wrongdoers whose deeds are peculiarly reprehensible because they are not committed under the stress of want.

Honest Men Safe

"If a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from this administration. But so far as in me lies the corrupt politician, great or small; the private citizen who transgresses the law—be he rich or poor—shall be brought before the impartial justice of a court.

"Perhaps I am most anxious to get at the politician who is corrupt, because he betrays a great trust; but assuredly I shall not spare his brother corruptionist who shows himself a swindler in business life; and, according to our power, crimes of fraud and cunning shall be prosecuted as relentlessly as crimes of brutality and physical violence."

MADE $4,091,022 ON AN INVESTMENT OF $2,228,758

New York, Sept. 28.—The Indiana Pipe Line, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, made a profit of $4,991,022 in 1903 on a total investment of $2,228,758, according to the company's figures, produced by George Chesbrough, comptroller of the National Pipe Line Company, who appeared as a witness in the federal suit against the oil combine.

Steamship Officials Resign

Seattle, Sept. 28.—J. E. Pharo, vice president and general manager of the Aalska Coast Company, and J. D. Amos, secretary of the same concern, announced their resignation last night, to take effect immediately. Both will engage in steamship business in Seattle. No announcement of their successors has been made.

DISCUSS TREATY WITH MIKADO

Secretary Taft May Settle Grave Diplomatic Questions.

Londan, Sept. 30.—Will Secretary Taft succeed in getting Japan to recognize America's rights in the Pacific at his audience with the Mikado? That question is being earnestly discussed in diplomatic circles here. It is recognized that among other things Taft will discuss with the Japanese a treaty between the two nations specifically recognizing the necessity for maintaining the present division of territory in the Orient.

The signing of such a treaty, it is argued, would appreciably decrease the chances of a Pacific ocean war and the uneasiness in certain quarters concerning Japan's desire to annex the Philippines and Hawaii would largely disappear. British statesmen hold that the existing agreements between Japan and England, France and Russia protects the Asiatic territory of these powers from Japanese territorial expansion.

A similar treaty with the United States would compel Tokyo to abandon any design it may have against the Pacific territory of the United States.

POLL TAX DECISION PARTIALLY REVERSED

Olympia, Sept. 30.—The supreme court Saturday in part reversed its famous poll tax decision of 1905 in the case of the city of Port Townsend vs. C. W. Ide, wherein the poll tax law of 1890 was declared unconstitutional.

The decision Saturday, sustaining the poll tax law of 1905, was written by Justice Rudkin and concurred in by Justices Crow, Fullerton and Dunbar, a bare majority of the court.

In the opinion the difference between the statute of 1890 and that of 1905 is pointed out, the former attempting to excuse members of volunteer fire companies, while the latter exempts only male inhabitants under the age of 21 years. In his opinion Justice Rudkin says:

"The people of this state in adopting a contsitution did not hope to attain the unattainable. They did not propose to send the tax gatherer to the almshouse, the orphan asylum or the nursery, nor did they propose to lay a tax on the inmates of these institutions. In other words they fully understood that if a street or road poll tax should be imposed, certain classes of persons would of necessity be exempt from the imposition."

Continuing, the opinion says:

"After full consideration of the question presented we are satisfied that the uniformity rule of taxation does not forbid a proper classification of subjects of the tax, that the classification complained of is reasonable and proper, is sanctioned by usage and violates no provision of the state constitution."

In conclusion the court directs that insofar as the case of the city of Port Towusend vs. Ide conflicts with this opinion, the Ide case is overruled.

The opinion was handed down in the case of the Town of Tekoa, respondent, vs. James E. Reilly, appellant, involving the collection of a poll tax.

REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO STATE PENITENTIARY

Walla Walla, Sept. 28.—Louis Eddy, the Khalotus man who was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence with a minimum of three years, is in the city still trying to gain admission to the penitentiary.

When Eddy first appeared at the penitentiary Saturday last he was alone, having reported voluntarily. His remititur not having arrived he was denied admission. That document arrived during the week, but still the man is denied admission as he cannot prove his identity. The sheriff of Asotin counnty will probably have to come here to identify him before he can be admitted.

PRESIDENT WILL APPROVE OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTION

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Rosevelt has announced that he will approve the Oklahoma constitution. The president said he had examined the document with Attorney General Bonaparte and that he felt that the question of his approval ought not to be based on his personal opinion of the document, but upon whether it came within the terms of the enabling act. His personal opinion of the document, the president said, was "not fit for publication." The promulgation of his approval will be made later.

Union Orders Men to Return to Work

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 30.—John F. Tobin, national president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, with which organization of the W. L. Douglas company has a working agreement, last week sent a letter to the striking lasters announcing that unless they were back in their places Monday morning they would be liable to suspension from the union. The strike followed the declination of the company to recognize an official of the independent organization recently formed among shoe workers, which it is understood is measuring strength with the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

BLAME THE UNIONS

RAILROADS' EXCUSE FOR FREQUENCY OF TRAIN WRECKS.

Committee Will Endeavor to Show that Safety Appliances in this Country are Ahead of the World---Dictation and Lack of Loyalty Cause of Accidents.

New York, Sept. 30.—The managements of American railroads have begun energetically to prepare their defense against the charge that present operating methods lead to needless losses of human life, and that there is not the fullest use of safety appliances, owing to a niggardly policy generally pursued. The defense will be made before the commission of experts that the interstate commerce commission appointed thoroughly to investigate the operation of the systems and the use of safety appliances, including block signal systems. The operating officials realize that the trial through which they are to pass undoubtedly is the most important in the history of railroads, and accordingly there will be no sparing of time or of expense to place the truth before the American public regarding the operation of American lines.

Amend Rules of Operation

The first of a long series of conferences between the committees of the American Railway Association in charge of train rules and safety appliances has just closed here. These committees are to work together for the next few months in preparing amended rules of operation and an amended code of signals for the operation of block signals for the inspection of the interstate commerce commission's experts. Through these the railroad men believe they will be able to convince the experts that the science of operation of the systems has developed in the United States as it has in no other country, and more rapidly than any other science that may be mentioned.

Attribute Wrecks to Unions

What is the cause of the fearful sacrifice of human lives on the railroads of the United States? The answer to this question, if ultimately given by the committee of experts, may stratle the entire world and possibly may involve labor and capital and the government in a long and bitter struggle. The railroad men will endeavor to show the committee that the rules and methods of operation in this country have kept pace with the demands of traffic. The sole and logical conclusion, this premise being proved correct, is that it is not lack of method or of rules from which the traveling public is suffering. but rather non-observance of rules. This will bring to the front the questions whether or not the alleged lack of discipline of American railroads is due to the dictation of labor unions and, if so, what is the cure.

Employes Deprived of Excuse

The need of more stringent laws and a more rigid enforcement of laws passed to punish those who cause death and disaster by disobedience of rules will be urged by railroad officials. To try to accomplish this again will lead the committee into the realm of labor. Operating men insist that in former times, when they complained of lack of loyalty in observance of rules and regulations, the men replied that their hours of labor were so long and their work so severe that failure was at a premium. Times have changed greatly with regard to working hours and operating men will, according to the railroad men, say that there should be a decreasing percentage of failure to obey rules, whereas the contrary seems to be the case.

TAFT AND TERUCHI ASSURE EACH OTHER

Tokyo, Oct. 1.—Secretray Taft and Viscount Teruchi, minister of war, passed two hours informally discussing relations between the United States and Japan. It is possible their conferences will bear fruit in formal negotiations between the two governments. The interview was upon the invitation of Minister Teruchi.

Immigration and naturalization questions were formally canvassed and the way paved for their future tentative consideration.

Newspapers comment in the most favorable terms on the visit of Taft. Their news columns are filled with accounts of his arrival, reception and entertainment Secretary Taft declared, after his talk with Teruchi, that he regards talk of war between the United States and Japan as criminal.

In the course of his speech at the municipal dinner given Secretary Taft last evening, he denied emphatically the reports that the relations between the United States and Japan were at any time strained.

Injunction Denied Railroad

Omaha, Sept. 28.—Judges T. C. Munger and W. H. Munger in the United States court denied the injunction asked for by the railroads operating in Nebraska to prevent the state railroad commission from enforcing the laws reducing grain rates. The restraining order issued some time ago by Judge T. C. Munger was dissolved. This is regarded as a decisive victory for the state, although it is presumed the case will be appealed by the railroad companies.

FISH STORIES; THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY.

—Cincinnati Post.

SUDDEN SHOWER.

Barefooted boys scud up the street,
Or skurry under sheltering sheds;
And school-girl faces, pale and sweet,
Gleam from the shawls about their heads.
Doors bang and mother voices call
From alien homes; and rusty gates
Are slammed; and high above it all
The thunder grim reverberates.
And then abrupt, the rain, the rain!
The earth lies gasping, and the eyes
Behind the steaming window-panes
Smile at the trouble of the skies.
The highway smokes, sharp echoes ring;
The cattle bawl and cow-bells clank;
And into town comes galloping
The farmer's horse, with steaming flank.
The swallow dips beneath the eaves,
And flirts his plumes and folds his wings;
And under the cataba leaves
The caterpillar curls and clings.
The bumble bee is pelted down
The wet stem of the hollyhock;
And suddenly, in spattered brown,
The cricket leaps the garden walk.
Within the baby claps his hands
And crows with rapture strange and vague;
Without, beneath the rose-bush stands
A dripping rooster on one leg.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Little Old Maid

They called her "the Little Old Maid."

But the words were never spoken in the tone so often adopted when an unmarried woman of uncertain age is referred to as an "old maid." Rather, the way they were said implied a feeling of affection—in a measure, of pity. The phrase was generally uttered with the inflection of voice that we unconsciously adopt when we speak of one afflicted, or of one for whose condition we are sorry and with whom we sympathize, or of some exceptionally delightful child. The Little Old Maid attracted everybody who came in contact with her.

She was nearly 50; yet her features, and the profusion of the silvery hair coiled about the well-shaped head, showed how beautiful she must have been. Her eyes were lovely still, and quite magnetic when she smiled. But it was the strangely sweet expression that lighted up her countenance when she spoke which made her seem so irresistible, and caused people of all classes to feel instinctively that they must come to love her. It was said that old men in her own rank of life, and some of much higher rank—she was the younger daughter of an English baronet, whose forefathers had come unscathed through the Wars of the Roses —often proposed marriage to her still; while effete young decadents, who through dread of ridicule would in the ordinary course have denied that a woman no longer youthful could cast a spell about them, admitted almost enthusiastically that the Little Old Maid was "quite exceptionally fascinating."

Often people wondered why she had never married. Her contemporaries could recall to mind the days when half London had, as they truly said, "raved about her." There were some who sighed when they tried to guess approximately the number of proposals of marriage she must have received in those brilliant days—those days "when all the world was young." Yet, though partial to men's society, and with an exceptionally keen sense of humor that perhaps rendered her company additionally attractive to men, the Little Old Maid had never, even in the memory of her oldest and closest friends, met any man she would have wished to wed. It seemed remarkable, more especially as every woman, the plainest not excepted, is said to meet once at least in her lifetime her true affinity, and that, failing to marry him, she ends by focussing her love upon some less worthy object. The Little Old Maid, however, had no pet dog and no pet cat and no pet bird. It is true that she loved all children with an intensity that in some unmarried women might have seemed unnatural. And children, almost at first sight, reciprocated her affection.

The Little Old Maid pushed back the chair from the antique escritoire at which she had been writing letters. Then she rose, crossed the room, and touched the electric bell. It was an afternoon in late autumn. Outside, in Onslow square, the fog seemed to be thickening, she noticed as she passed the window.

"John, what time is it?" she asked, as the footman entered.

He said it was half-past 3.

"Please wind the clock and then post these letters."

When he had closed the door she went back to her writing-table. An addressed envelope lay upon the blotter. Unlocking a little drawer, she took from it two crisp banknotes, folded them in a sheet of paper, slipped them into the envelope, and then re-locked the drawer. Next she lit a small red candle that stood in a silver socket, and carefully sealed the envelope. Later she walked slowly to the corner of Onslow Square, and posted the letter in the pillar-box there.

Punctually once a month, for nearly twenty years, she had gone through this little pantomime. But always she had done it when none was near to see.

Some friends came in at tea-time, and soon after tea they left. The fog, they had told her, was growing denser still. Later, as she sat alone in her cosy boudoir, a strange feeling began to steal over her. She felt uneasy in her mind. An odd sensation of restlessness took hold of her. She had never before been like this, she reflected, and the thought was disconcerting. Twice she rose from her armchair, and walked swiftly across the room to peer out into the darkness. The square was completely shrouded. She gave a little shiver and drew the curtains more closely. And then she switched on more lights. A newsboy with raucous voice passed shouting along the pavement, then passed away into the distance. For a moment she wondered what he had been shouting, though probably, she reflected, the news would not have interested her.

SOMETHING SEEMED TO GRIP HER THROAT.

The footman entered with her evening paper. She opened it almost listlessly, and began to glance at the headlines. The strange sensation possessed her still, and her thoughts wandered and were confused. Suddenly she started, then sat up. Something seemed to grip her throat. Her palate grew dry and sticky. Quickly her bosom rose and fell. A livid palor spread over her face, but she did not faint.

"Tragic death of the Hon. Auberon Fitz-Tempest," were the words she had read in the newspaper.

"We regret to announce," the paragraph ran, "that the Hon. Auberon Fitz-Tempest met with an accident this afternoon which proved fatal.

'A little boy, aged 8, the son of a grocer in Euston Road, while attempting to cross Great Portland street shortly after 3 o'clock, in the thick fog which still prevails, was upon the point of being knocked down by a motor car when a gentleman who has since been identified as the Hon. Auberon Fitz-Tempest, and who was standing on the kerb, seeing the peril the child was in, sprang out into the roadway to try to save him. This he succeeded in doing, but at the cost of his own life, for, slipping upon the further side of the car, he fell upon his back and was struck on the head by the hoof of a horse attached to an omnibus which was coming from the opposite direction, and which, owing to the fog, he had probably not noticed. The blow fractured the base of the skull, and the unfortunate gentleman died while being conveyed to the hospital.

"Born in 1854, the Hon. Auberon Fitz-Tempest was the third son of the late Baron Waterfield, of Tatham Towers, Derbyshire, and Fedbury Hall, Northumberland."

In dispassionate language the writer went on to touch briefly upon an incident which a quarter of a century before had created a colossal scandal and had led to the man now dead being sentenced to serve a term of penal servitude. It had been an affair of a peculiarly distressing nature, and from that time onward the name of Auberon Fitz-Tempest had been but rarely mentioned. How, ostracized by society and by all his former friends, and known to be almost destitute, he had, since his release, succeeded in obtaining the necessary means of support, none knew, and probably few cared.

The latter part of the report, however, the Little Old Maid had left unread. The paper, tightly clutched in both her hands, lay across her lap. Her face had turned slowly ashen. Her eyes, strained and tearless, stared unseeing into vacancy.

* * * * * * *

The doctor attributed death to heart failure, for the Little Old Maid had been known to be suffering from a weak heart.

There was nothing, he said, to lead him to conjecture that death could have been brought on or hastened by any sort of shock.

At the inquest held on the body of the Hon. Auberon Fitz-Tempets it was mentioned incidentally that on the evening of the day of the accident an envelope addressed to him and containing two Bank of England notes had been sent through the post and delivered at his rooms after his death. Subsequently the numbers of the notes were published. But the notes were never claimed by any one.

It was not until some months had elapsed that a stranger who had become the possessor of the Little Old Maid's escritoire accidentally discovered in it a secret drawer. The drawer contained some photographs and letters. They were more or less faded and discolored.

But the finder was a woman, and she destroyed them.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Two Sources of Hope.

It is said that the people along the Newfoundland coast are expert wreckers—not in that they wreck vessels to rob them, but in that they know how to avail themselves legitimately of the opportunities afforded. In this connection Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to tell of a meeting between a priest in charge of a parish near Cape Race and the bishop of his diocese.

"How will your people do this winter?" asked the bishop.

"Very well, I think, your reverence," replied the priest cheerfully, "with the help of God—and a few wrecks.'—Lippincott's.

No one can properly enjoy eating corn off the cob unless he can stretch an octave with his mouth.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The greatest care should be taken in the selection of a mayor and councilmen at the next election. Now, more than ever, Port Angeles wants her best men to take the trick at the wheel and guide the civic ship thru the breakers. We need live men, progressive men, liberal men. In the days that are approaching with certain tread in advance of railroad construction and the Seattle Fair, every effort should be made to put the civic house in order and prepare for the great change. We want, first of all, an extension of our water and light systems. Then should follow established street grades. If the bluffs are to be reduced and the hollows filled, it will not do to wait as Seattle has waited, until permanent buildings have been erected, and an expenditure of millions be required to do work that could have been accomplished for thousands a few years since. Seattle is a great metropolis; but the load which she is carrying under the local improvement bylaw is tremendous and may yet prove the undoing of many property owners. To our next mayor and council will be assigned the important duty of dealing with the representatives of the three railroad companies who have surveyed through and near the town. There will be flattering offers to entertain and carefully guarded franchises to grant and it will be necessary to carefully designate the routes that the various lines shall traverse in the city limits with a "common user" clause in each franchise clearly laid down, together with many other essentials that will develop as the negotiations proceed. Port Angeles, in this crisis, needs her best men as mayor and councilmen. She has no use for cheesesaxing, unprogressive, little creatures whose minds are so narrow that they cannot grasp broad subjects or understand the importance and value to the town of the adoption of a liberal policy. Above all other qualifications the man to be chosen for mayor should have had experience in civic work. He should have served at least one term as a representative of the people in some capacity, either as councilman, county commissioner, or representative in the state assembly, and have demonstrated his fitness for the position. To elect a green candidate would be a great mistake at this time.

THE PORT ANGELES FEELING.

The attention which our fair city is attracting abroad is evidenced by the numerous letters of inquiry that are daily received by the local dealers in real estate, and by the newspapers. There was never a period in the history of Port Angeles when so much interest was felt in its situation and prospects as now; and there is no city in the Puget Sound country, or in the world, perhaps, that has so many and diverse natural resources to offer to the investor and speculator as this. Every boat brings new people to settle or look over the situation. All comers are charmed with the appearance of things and either remain to cast their fortunes with us or return to their distant homes to sound the praises of this incomparable city and its surroundings. The world has taken a long time to arrive at a true understanding of the advantages possessed by the City of Opportunity. The truth has often been told in the past, but so marvelous was the story that many were incredulous and few came to examine for themselves. The rapid growth of the Sound cities has drawn many to the shores of the inland sea, and hundreds who came to look for homes elsewhere have settled in Clallam county, which has Port Angeles for its capital and only safe port. During the boom sixteen years ago Port Angeles grew fast, and, as it proved, too fast for the county. A city that grows faster than the country which feeds it cannot hope for a continuous growth. Some day there must come a pause and the town must sit still and patiently await the day when the country shall catch up to it. Such has been the experience of all upsound cities. They have passed thru a period of depression and panic that brought many to misery, poverty and death, while they waited for the country to overtake the city. Those towns are now prosperous. They have left hard times behind, and are on the highroad to permanent commercial greatness and power.

The experience of Seattle and Tacoma has been that of Port Angeles. We have passed thru a long period of depression with its accompanying evils, but we have emerged from the wreck and ruin of the past and reached a position that bids fair to make this one of the most important and populous trade centers on the coast. The harbor alone and its geographical situation would be enough to make the place great, but when we add to the harbor the boundless natural forces that are found on all sides and await the investment of capital and the arrival of population to give them a potent influence in the world's commerce, what mind will venture to limit the growth of this matchless county, the richest in the state of Washington?

A few years ago the man who had predicted that the timber growth of the Olympic Peninsula would place millions in the hands of our people would have been regarded as a madman running at large. And there are other resources just as valuable awaiting the income of capital to enrich present holders. Scarcely two years ago doubts were expressed as to the certainty of one railroad seeking a terminus here. Today there are three railroads heading this way, one of which has completed its location surveys into and thru the city, and all of which have bought and are buying rights of way. What has attracted these roads here? The resources of our matchless peninsula and the possession of the finest harbor on the Pacific Coast. As has been repeatedly pointed out, any one of the resources we possess should make this a great city. Towns elsewhere have grown and flourished with but a single natural advantage to recommend them, while here we have a dozen.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Once upon a time a man came to Port Angeles with the intention of becoming a resident. He had heard of the great harbor, the illimitable fisheries, the lovely climate, the immense forests and the 50,000 horse power water works. He met many nice people. He ate of the fruit and vegetables raised in the county; saw the grand roses in every garden, and had sniffed their fragrance and found that they were good. The scenery especially charmed him, and he never tired of ascending the zigzags and gazing across the placid waterscape that stretches to Vancouver's rockbound isle; and when he had satisfied his senses on the glorious scenery that lies on the north, he turned to the south and feasted his eyes on the majestic Olympic mountains that lift their heads heavenward and seem to the observer to brush the sky with their brows of virgin snow.

The man was delighted with all that he saw here—all? Well, nearly all. There are said to be exceptions to every rule, and this man came across the exception. While on nearly every side he met with encouragement and good advice, in an evil moment he ran into a group of croakers, traducers, grumblers and knockers who had gathered on a certain corner to blackguard their fellow citizens, run down the place, chew tobacco, and aim their expectorations at any unfortunate fly that might venture within the zone of the spray. The group were especially wicked on that morning and in splendid condition to villify the people and traduce the great natural assets of this favored spot. And the way they poured the hot shot of malice and envy into that immigrant to turn him against the vast resources of the peninsula was pitiful to hear.

The man left the group disheartened and disappointed. If he believed the group on the corner he would imagine himself in a nest of ticket-of-leave men, crooks and all around rogues. More than that, his faith in the value of the resources hereabouts was shaken. The timber limits were not what they were cracked up to be; the harbor was a poor one; there were no fish; no waterpower; no anything, save the scenery, and as one of the knockers sagely remarked, "a man can't live on scenery, you know."

And so it came to pass that this particular man packed his grip and went away to invest elsewhere; as his money is now tied up he can scarcely be expected to be here again to join in the grand awakening at the City of Opportunity and share in its coming prosperity and greatness. The knot of fabricators who frightened that man away are still here and they get in their evil work whenever they can. The poison is distilled into every willing ear and their idea of earthly happiness is to be in a position to say bad things of their neighbors. It is a regretful circumstance that all the knockers are not confined to street corners. Many occupy positions in stores that are driving a brisk business and do all in their power to discourage new comers, and fearing competition, regale their customers with false tales of bad trade and poor prospects. Seattle boycotts such men. What will Port Angeles do with them? "Its an ill bird that befouls its own nest," say the English. And its an ungrateful man who, to drive away competition, knocks the town where he is making a living. Port Angeles has no room for such people. They ought to be relegated to the Arctic Circle.

A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER.

The Canadian Pacific Co. has caused to be laid on the Clyde, Scotland, the keel of a steamer that is intended to be the finest and fleetest boat in American waters. The new vessel will be thirty feet longer and eight feet wider than the Princess Victoria. She will be fitted with turbine engines and will burn oil. Her speed under ordinary draft will be 25 knots; under forced draft she will make 28 knots. Her fittings will be of the richest and most expensive description. The paneling and finishing will be of the highest style of art and the decorations and paintings will be from the hands of renowned artists. The vessel will be named after one of the royal princesses and will be placed on the Seattle-Victoria route, in competition with the Alaska Company's steamers. The building of this grand craft will relieve one of the Canadian company's present steamers and will place it within their power to put a boat on the Victoria-Port Angeles trip. The people at Seattle are trifling with their opportunities. They are strangling a valuable trade which others may avail themselves of.

THE STRAITS FERRY.

The Colonist and Times of Victoria are warm friends of a project for the establishment of a ferry system between Victoria and Port Angeles. They make frequent allusion to the scheme, always in an encouraging and helpful vein. Our British contemporaries are not slow to recognize the trade possibilities of such a connection, and we fear that the Alaska Steamship Co., which controls the States' end of the steamboat system, is not acting wisely or well. It was the virtual refusal of the A. S. Co. to place a good boat on the Victoria-Seattle route that caused overtures to be made by the citizens of Victoria to the Canadian Pacific Co. and eventuated in the Princess Victoria being built and put on the run. The argument of the company was that bigger and more expensive boats on that run would not pay. The Canadian company has demonstrated that they will pay. The Princess Victoria since May the 1st has carried an average of 750 passengers each trip and in spite of a fierce competition on a run which the Alaska company claimed did not pay that company has had to buy three first class vessels and spend thousands in a vain effort to recover an "unprofitable" business, which they have only themselves to blame for having lost. The same thing may occur in the trans-straits business before long, and when the trade has been snatched away from them the losing company will suddenly discover that it was worth keeping. The Colonist of the 30th ult. said:

"The people of Port Angeles seem particularly anxious for better steamer connection with this city. Ought we to view these overtures on the part of a thriving little community with complete indifference? The Board of Trade might very properly give the matter some attention."

STATE TAX LEVY 6.7 MILLS

From page 1.

and all personal property, in order that the payment of tax levy might be reduced and a better showing made to investors, the failure of other counties to raise valuations to correspond has nullified their efforts and the general fund is put at the maximum allowed by law.

The benefit of the "practically honest" assessments of those counties will not, however, be wholly lost. Either their percentage rate for county, road, and school purposes can be materially reduced, or, by maintaining their former rates, those funds will receive the benefit of a very material increase, and better roads, better schools, and other public improvements will be made possible.

The permanent and enduring character of the work of the Union Pacific on the Peninsula is evidenced by the fact that the bridges and culverts are to be built of steel and that 90 pound rails will be laid.

See Jim Kningt for clothing to measure; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. He can save you money.

LEGAL ADVERTISING RATES

Local Reading Notices, per line.....5c
Lodge Resolutions, per line.....5c
Cards of Thanks per line.....5c
Half rate made on advertising done for Church and Charity pay entertainments.
Summons, tax and ordinary, except Divorce Summons, $7.50.
Divorce Summons, $6.00.
Sheriff Sale Notices, $7.50.
All Probate Notices of ordinary length, running three or four weeks, $5.00.

Lewis Levy

Real Estate Broker

All inquires concerning Port Angeles and Clallam County receive prompt attention.

Port Angeles, Wash.

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.

The accurate compounding of prescriptions from the highest grade drugs is assured if you bring them to us. Our prices are always right, too. Complete line of Medicines.

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

—THE—

Times Clothing = = Mart = =

THE BIG STORE

PORT ANGELES

Our idea in advertising in this paper is to give you a better idea of the large and varied stock we carry, and the immense advantages you have in trading with us, to trading elsewhere.

Clothing

Our Clothing Department was never better equipped than at present. Never have we had such a fine selection of thoroughly reliable clothing to place before you. Our Clothing is made in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

This line includes clay worsteds, serges, cheviots, cashmeres, meltons and tweeds.

Men's Suits range in price from $4.50 to $25.00.

Young Men's Suits in up-to-the-minute styles $4.00 to $12.00.

Boy's Knee Pant Suits from $1.00 to $6.50 according to quality and age.

Do you usually get your suits made by a tailor? We can save you 25 per cent and give you as good a fit. We make suits to measure from $12.75 to $35.

Fit Guaranteed

Shoes

We are the recognized store for shoes. Nowhere else can you get a better selection of the new shapes and styles. We study to buy shoes of such a quality and make as will give the best satisfaction. Mr. Muskett has been in the shoe business now for 40 years and thoroly understands it from start to finish.

Men's fine shoes range in price from $2.50 to $4.50.

A very fine line of dress shoes at $3.75.

Heavy U. S. Army shoes withour tip, price $2.75.

Men's Viscol tan shoes, best work shoe made, price $2.50.

The Felder logging shoe (she holds calks) price $5.50.

Large variety of duck shoes and oxfords for men and boys; also dancing pumps.

Ladies' shoes and oxfords from $1.25 to $3.5o.

Boys' school shoes range from 95c to $2.25.

Baby shoes 35c and $1.00.

Sheets, Pillow cases, Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows and Blankets from 60c to $10.

Our Prices Speak For Themselves

Boys' overalls 25c; Men's overalls 50c.
Star striped overalls and jumpers 95c suit.
Heavy canvas wool lined coats $1.75.
Khaki coats and pants $1.00 each.
Leather coats, flannel lined, $6.00 each.
Wool socks $1. per half doz and $1.40 per half doz.
Light cotton socks, gray, brown and black, 50c doz.
Men's canvas gloves 5c a pair.
Men's mule skin gloves 25c.
Men's buckskin gloves, soft but strong 90c pair.
Working shirts, pleated or plain, well made, 45c each.
Sunday shirts with two collars, 50c ea.
Californian wool shirts from $1.00 to $2.50.
Fleece-lined underwear, all sizes, 90c suit.
Heavy ribbed cotton underwear 90c suit.
Wool underwear from $1.80 to $3.50.
Best quality wool sweaters $1.75 ea.
A full line of towels always in stock 5c up.
Men's and Boys' suspenders from 10c.

Hats, Caps, etc.

We have just received a full new line of men's felts, and caps, all new and natty for this season; also a nice clean line of children's and ladies' caps.
First class pure fur hats, new shapes, $2.00 to $5.00.
Men's working hats $1.00.
Cheap wool hats, best value ever shown for 50c.
Summer working hats 25c, 35c, & 50c.
Engineers' and firemen's caps 10c.
Men's wool outing caps 25c and 50c.
Boys' caps, best make, 25c. 35c, & 50c.
We also carry a line of steamboat caps, lighthouse keepers' caps, cooks' caps. etc.

October 1st will see arrive at the Big Store $300 worth of the finest line of

Trunks & Valises

you ever set your eyes on. Everything from a small telescope to a large bureau trunk; fit to travel around the world with. Prices range from 25c to $35.

A good, strong line of ladies' andgents'

Umbrellas

always ready for a rainy day. Prices from 40c to $10.00.

Fancys

Our Nick-Nick Department includes the following: Elastic, Hat Pins, Hair Pins, Sole Leather, Soles, Shoe Nails, Silk and Machine Thread, Razors, Strops, Hair and Tooth Brushes.

TIMES CLOTHING MART

R. A. MUSKETT

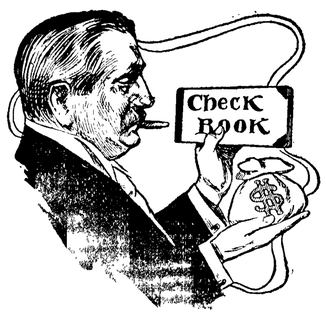
Recognized Leading Angeles Hotel for Commercial Men and Public Generally.

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.



Keep Your Balance All Right

at the Bank and you will never lose your independence. Never let your account run behind, and never overdraw if you can help it. Keep tabs on your check-book—it is your best friend. The shrewd men of today take pride in their bank accounts, and are more anxious to increase them than to draw against them. We do a general banking business and would be glad to number you among our depositors. You will find our business methods perfectly straightforward.

Citizens National Bank Port Angeles Washington

PYROGRAPHIC OUTFITS AND STAMPED WOOD FOR BURNING

HERETOFORE
We have been unable to get just what we wanted in this line of goods, but

THIS YEAR
we have bought direct and have an excellent assortment a larger line, and better prices.

Make Your Selections Now
while assortment is complete and so you will have plenty of time to complete your gifts before Xmas.
Burnt wood novelties make excellent gifts, as they are more appreciated by one's friends when you make them yourselves.
Get an outfit now and make your own gifts.

—— SEE OUR WINDOW ——

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

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Frye returned Saturday from a visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. F. A. Cook, Seattle.

Mrs. J. E. Cochran returned Wednesday from Seattle where she accompanied her daughter on her return home.

Dr. Butler has placed in Mathewson's window a sample of his early Crawford peaches, the largest and finest colored we have ever seen here.

The W. L. C. will give a Halloween Dance in opera house Thursday night, 31st. Admission 25 cts., for benefit of bridge fund.

The Angeles Brewery goes on record this week with the largest shipment of barrel and bottled goods yet made to upsound points.

The Degree of Honor will give a Masquerade Ball on Thanksgiving night, Dec. 28th, in opera house. Watch for further announcements.

FIRST QUALITY — THEN PRICE

Shawknit

ARE THE BEST HALF-HOSE.

Black with white feet. Solid Black, heavy weight.
Solid Black, light weight. Black with colored stripes.

For Tender Feet, White Inside, Mixed Gray Outside.
These are for solid comfort.

JIM KNIGHT
THE MAN ON THE CORNER

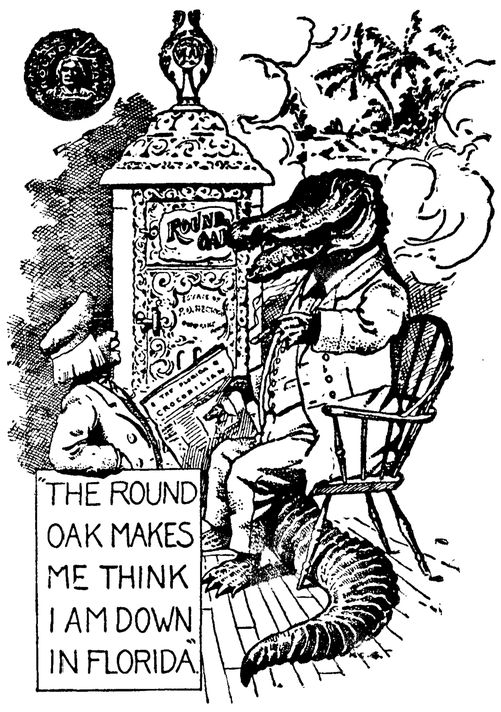
FOR SALE.

A comfortable 5 room house and 14 lots. The house supplied with water raised from a creek of good water to a 12 barrel tank 20 feet above the house. The lots are well located on a creek, extending a block and a half up and down the creek bottom, which is the very best of soil. This place can be made one of the finest in the city. Only 20 minutes walk from post office. Inquire at Olympic-Leader office.

Headaches Caused by Defective Eyes.

About nine out of ten persons—old or young—who suffer with headaches may be assured that defective eyes are the painful causes. Hypermetrophia is the principal cause of all dull and constant headache. Dr. Warner has over two hundred satisfied patients in Port Angeles as reference.

Michael Earle was in town on Monday closing the Soleduck Springs deal.



The Genuine Round Oak Heating Stove

The most famous stove in the world. This is the one you have always heard about—the Original—the Genuine. It is known as the stove that holds the fire, that saves the fuel, that lasts and gives out heat just as desired because it is made and fitted so good and carefully that it is as easily regulated as a lamp. It burns successfully hard or soft coal, coke or wood. With soft coal it makes the finest fire possible, because of its double fire pot, cone center grate, and hot blast draft. It burns the gases and soot and makes the smoke clear. It makes no clinkers. It heats the floor under and around the stove.

For hard coal it is absolutely unequaled. It is all radiating surface — no mica doors or nickle plate—it is all business—no heat is lost. It can be had with or without magazine—same double fire pot and grate.

There is but one Round Oak—there is no other stove like it. Others are made to look like it, there are hundreds of imitations. Be sure and look for the name Round Oak; it is on the leg and door. History of this famous stove sent on request.

FOR SALE BY

H. Gutenberg Co. Hdw. & Fur. Store
We carry 20 Styles and Makes

CITY NEWS

Piano tuning and repairs by Ellington.

The new line of heaters are in at Baker's.

Dr. Warner guarantees a correct diagnosis of every patient.

F. M. Ackerly of Forks was a pleasant caller Wednesday.

The Musical Club meets with Mrs. D. W. Craig Monday, Oct. 7th.

Odorless oil heaters for bath or bed rooms, at the R.D. Willson Hdw. Co.

Mr. Corsan of Victoria is visiting her father, Mr. D. W. Higgins, in this city.

Wm. Wright, a leading dairy rancher of Seguin, was a visitor to this city last Saturday.

Dr. F. E. Warner, the eye sight specialist, will remain in Port Angeles for ten days.

$1,000 to loan on good security at ten per cent interest. Apply at Olympic-Leader office.

Schott Bros.' meat market and Dale's cigar store are being dressed in a new coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith were here this week, selling their two residences at a good figure.

Household goods for sale. Inquire at Sixth and Peabody.
Mrs. C. Anderson.

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

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

An open or social day will be given by the W. L. C. at the home of Mrs. A. A. Richardson on the 11th. All friends invited; 10 cts.

Mrs. Drahn and family returned Wednesday for a visit in Seattle, where they accompanied Rev. W. C. Drahn on his last trip.

Say, Ruben, I wish you would get me one of those "one minute" mashers from the R. D. Willson Hdw. Co., they are the finest thing out.

Real Estate.—Can't fail to suit you with my LARGE list. Sue A. LaFollette, Port Angeles, Wash., 8th St. between Vine and Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gorman leased the former Cushing residence at the top of Laurel street zigzag, one of the prettiest locations in the city, and moved in this week.

Adjuster Hildreth of the British Am. Ass. Co., represented here by T. T. Aldwell, was in town Tuesday, paying Mr. Donahue the $1000 loss incurred by the Clallam fire.

Dr. and Mrs. D. E. McGillivray returned Saturday from their extended trip thru Canada and the eastern states, glad to return home before the descent of King Frost upon that land of climatic extremes.

Axel Rustad, long keeper of the Ediz Hook light, has been transferred to Marrowstone Point, a much more important station. He has disposed of his town property to Albert Draper; Mr. Thomas will have charge of the Ediz Hook light.

Just received, a nice line of Art Squares and Linoleums; also sixty-five samples of carpets to select from, the nicest patterns ever shown in Clallam county, at the very lowest prices, at H. Gutenberg & Co.'s Hdw. & Fur. Store.

Homer Hart left for Port Crescent Monday to assume charge of the logging company's ranch at that place, C. W. Malcomb, the former superintendent, having moved to Bellingham. We can easily imagine Homer would make a success in raising a crop of hops or in training the vines of a vineyard, but what he will be able to accomplish in ranching where poles and wires are barred is a mystery to us.

Mr. and Mrs. FitzHenry are enjoying the luxury of a fall and winter garden. It will be remembered that they spent the greater part of the past summer in the east, arriving home about the first of August. Soon after, Mr. FitzHenry planted a garden, and they are now enjoying fresh radishes, lettuce, spinach and beets. All one has to do is to tickle the soil, add a little fertilizer, and nature will do the rest.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A modern home, close in. House of 5 rooms, bath, pantry, large steel range, hot and cold water, double barn, wood shed, chicken park and house, fine garden, 24 bearing fruit trees; two lots, 100x140 ft., well fenced. If taken at once will sell at $1600.00. Enquire of E. E. Seevers.

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.

PORT ANGELES SCHOOL NOTES

The teachers of the Central school held a meeting last Friday to discuss with the Principal plans for retorical work for the year. It was decided that retoricals will be given in the grades in the afternoon of the last Friday in each school month. In the High School these exercises will occur every two weeks, beginning Friday, Oct. 11, being given by the Philomathean Society, the members of which are the High school pupils and faculty. The exercises consist of orations, essays, debates, current news, autobiographies, book reviews, etc. At the last meeting of the society the following officers were elected for the first semester of school year 1907-8.

President, Lucy Bonker.
First Vice Pres., Leah Myers.
Second Vice Pres., Mabel Gerhke.
Third Vice Pres., Flora Stakemiller.
Censor, Helen Vaupell.
Secretary, Leland Beam.
Critic, Ira L. Ullery.
Treasurer, Floyd Haynes.
Cataloger, Tirzah McKechnie.
Asst. Cataloger, Jennie McLeod.
Librarian, Alice Finch.
Asst. Librarian, Beatrice Allen.
Chorister, Bernice Allen.
Organist, Laura Polhamus.

The order of exercises is arranged by the censor.

The pupils of the eighth grade are being instructed by the High School teachers this year; henceforth eighth-graders will be termed "Sub Freshmen" and will be allowed to take one or two of the Freshmen studies, provided they are well up in their regular studies.

The members of the basket-ball team of 1906-7 have organized as the "Makeagoal Club" and are preparing for more games this season. The High School girls are planning to organize separate class teams, and the boys have already gotten their team in working order.

SEGUIN.

Mr. Theo. A. Jensen will give a Violin Concert at Seguin opera house on Oct. 19, 1907, assisted by Mrs. Al. Jensen, Miss Florence Elliott, and Prof. Wm. Lange. A dance will follow concert.

Window glass at R. D. Willson Hdw. Co.

Nels Nelson of Beaver is an Angeles visitor today.

The old reliable Wilson heater at the R. D. Willson Hdw. Co.

Remember Baker will trade you a new heater for your old one.

James Murchie of Duncan, Vancouver Is., is visiting his many friends here.

See our "New Elmo" heater, full nickel trimmed. R. D. Willson Hdw. Co.

Mrs. F. J. Hart of Georgetown is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Bayton.

John Trumbull was a returning passenger on the Whatcom from Seattle today.

Mayor Ritchie's appointment of Judge Carusi as police justice was confirmed by the council Tuesday evening.

L. T. Haynes and family are enjoying a visit from the formers nephew, John Haynes, of Salt Lake City, this week.

Did you see that mechanical wonder? No. What is it? The "One Minute" Masher at the R. D. Willson Hdw. Co.'s Store. Don't fail to see it.

Mrs. Hutchinson, landlady of the Piedmont Hotel at Lake Crescent, is an Angeles visitor today. The Piedmont has been greatly improved, both inside and out, since Mrs. Hutchinson took charge, and has become one of the most popular resorts at the lake for tourists and hunters. A carpenter shop, a new wharf and new row boats are among the later improvements.

Sell Baker that old cook stove.

New Goods at Mrs. Phelps.

New goods are being daily received at Mrs. Phelps' Dry Goods and Millinery Store. Those received the past few days are:

Additional new Coats, including Children's Coats.
Street and Dress Hats.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's House Dresses.
Ladies' Hawkeye Skirts, Panama and Cloth.

The largest line of Munsing underwear this side of Seattle.

FOR SALE.

A pile driver and bridging outfit for sale at a sacrifice. Address P. O. box 146.

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 wonderfu liver medicine. I always have it in the house. Publish where you wish.
Sold at Mathewson's Drug Store.

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.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—German services an 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10; English services 8 p. m.

SUMMONS

No. 2332.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for Clallam County.
Frank Zelio, plaintiff,
vs
Angia Zelio, Defendant.

The State of Washington to the said Angia Zelio:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, within sixty (60) days after the 20th day of September, 1907, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for plaintiff at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

That the object of this action is to procure a decree of divorce from the defendant on the ground of desertion for more than one year.

Trumbull & Trumbull, Attorneys for plaintiff.
P. O. Address, Rooms 16, 17 and 18 Aldwell Block, Port Angeles, Washington.

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.

CLIFFORD COMEDY CO.

During the past week the Clifford Comedy Company has been busy rehearsing for an elaborate production, "The American Rose," a laughable farce which they will produce at the opera house Saturday evening. This is a production in which every line is a scream and Miss Isma Clifford in the title part has a number of scenes where her well known ability as a comedienne will be shown to the fullest extent. The musical numbers will be under the direction of James Minchin and the beauty chorus will be seen in a number of new songs and dances rendered in their usual snappy style. As a special attraction there will be offered the marriage on the stage of Miss Martha Elizabeth Bower to Mr. Guy Edward Hood, followed by a grand ball in honor of the bride and groom.

The old building adjoining Ahlvers market is to be torn down and a neat stabling shed 16x50 built in its place; this, with the lots adjoining, will be open for the free use of the public—a great convenience to ranchers and others when spending the day in town.

The House of Quality

Why did we sell 4,800 pounds of Ivy Coffee last year?

Because it is the best value in the city for your money.

Try it and see. Only give it a trial, that's all we ask.

E. W. MERRILL & CO.
Phone 5

Bear in mind Baker will trade you a new range for that old cook stove.

The oil tank steamer Argyle from Vancouver, bound to Frisco for cargo, was in for clearance papers this morning.

The ladies of St. Andrew's Guild are more than pleased with the success of their tea and pastry sale at the home of Mrs. Delabarre Thursday afternoon. Besides being a great social success it netted the ladies about $22.

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 Mathewson's Drug Store.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure, Wholesome, Reliable Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

The cream of tartar used in Dr. Price's Baking Powder is derived from grapes in the exact form and composition in which it occurs in that luscious, healthful fruit

Improves the Flavor and Adds To the Healthfulness of the Food

Its Use a Protection and a Guarantee Against Alum Food

BOYHOOD HOURS.

One night as by the fire I sat
I thought of this and thought of that,
Back many years my mind did fly
And I saw it plain with memory's eye
That little log house old and gray
Where a little boy I used to play.
I seemed to feel myself once more,
Happy and gay, as in days of yore.

I have tasted pleasure's laughing cup,
I've drank the sparkling draught all up;
I've been in love, I've felt the bliss
When love responds with kiss for kiss.
I've often been to the festal den
With wine and women and sportive men,
Where jesting talk and ribald song
Rang loud and deep the whole night long.

But all the pleasures rare and fine,
Enjoyed when in our manhood's prime,
Are nothing more than shams in truth
Compared with pleasures of our youth,
When we as care-free, happy boys,
Played in the house-lot with our toys,
Or in the meadow at the brook
We sat for hours with a tiny hook,
And, oh, our hearts would thrill and bound
When a wriggling fish lay on the ground.

I would give what the world can't hold
To be a boy as in days of old,
To sit once more in the meadow grass,
And fish for the catfish and the bass.
But alas, alas, for me, alack,
The earth on its axis don't turn back,
And the happy hours the sweet, wild thrill
Of our boyhood days we long for still
Have gone from our life to come no more
And gladden hearts as in days of yore.
—Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Lost Lease

Paul Tarrant sat in his study running through the morning papers and marking with a blue pencil the paragraphs his secretary would cut out, file, and index at a late hour. One of these paragraphs ran as follows:

"Strange Disappearance of a Lawyer.—Mr. Percy Brinstair, a well-known lawyer, has mysteriously disappeared, and foul play is suspected. He intended leaving New York at midnight of night before last to attend court being held this week at Mansfield. He requested the housekeeper to have a cab called for him at 11:15, saying he should spend the evening at his office, presumably studying his briefs. He dismissed his clerks early in the evening. The cabman came for him at the hour named, and, after waiting for some ten minutes, called up the housekeeper, who proceeded to Mr. Brinstair's offices, but failed to attract his attention by knocking, and, on trying the door, found it fastened. Apprehensive of something wrong the housekeeper called a policeman, and the door was forced. To their surprise they found nobody within. Everything was in perfect order in fact, appearances suggested that Mr. Brinstair had been writing at his desk, threw down his pen on a half-finished memorandum, put on his hat, and departed without even turning down the gas, which was burning brightly. Mr. Brinstair's portmanteau, containing briefs and other papers, stood open on the floor near his chair. That gentleman, however, had not appeared at Mansfield, where he was expected yesterday, and inquiries at his residence were fruitless in obtaining any clue to his possible whereabouts. His family are in great distress naturally, and clients who have placed valuable papers in his hands required in cases down for trial this week are much embarrassed. The police are making investigations."

Paul Tarrant's survey of the newspapers was interrupted by a knock at the door and the announcemnt that a gentleman wished to see him on business. The visitor's card bore the name of Mr. Harvey Cheeseman, and when Mr. Cheeseman appeared he came with a rush and was plainly in a state of high excitement, on which Tarrant's cool manner acted as an irritant.

"Mr. Tarrant," he cried, as soon as he was inside the door; "I am in great difficulty, and want your immediate help. Money is no object. Put everything aside for my matter."

"Sit down, Mr. Cheeseman," answered Tarrant, calmly; "and tell me as plainly as possible what your 'matter' is. Then I can decide whether I can help you or no."

"Oh; but you must," demanded the visitor, who appeared incapable of taking anything quietly, and ignored the chair Tarrant's secretary placed for him. "No doubt you have heard of Mr. Brinstair's disappearance." Tarrant nodded. "Well; me had in his office a most important document worth many thousands to me, and it is gone. That document I must have within twenty-four hours. The police are simply trying to find what has become of Brinstair; they don't care for my document. Now, I don't care what has become of Brinstair, but I want that paper."

"But," said Tarrant, "if they find him, perhaps they will find the paper."

"They may or may not," retorted Mr. Cheeseman; "probably not. It is wanted at court this week. A portmanteau full of papers to be used at the same court lies in his office, but my document is not among them. Nor is it in the box among other papers of mine. I can't wait for the dilatory methods of the police. I want an independent inquiry."

"As the matter is so pressing, then, tell me in as few words as possible the nature of this document."

"It's an assignment of a lease of part of the Terrivale coal mines. An action of trespass has been brought against me, and the plaintiffs in that suit have also applied for an injunction to prevent my working the mines till the trespass case is tried. Unless I can produce this assignment they will get their injunction, and my loss will be enormous if I am stopped."

"But surely you can compel them to pay any loss you may suffer if you win eventually."

"Oh, they are men of straw, not worth a penny. I tell you, Mr. Tarrant," pleaded Cheeseman, fairly jumping with nervous excitement; "nothing can exaggerate the importance of that lease to me at this moment."

"Well, well, Mr. Cheeseman; we will take a cab down to the Temple, and look at the situation. We can talk further as we go, but let me add that, unless you can calm yourself, you will increase my difficulties considerably;" to which Mr. Cheeseman replied that now that Tarrant had taken the affair in hand he felt easier.

On their way, Tarrant put a few pertinent questions. "Where," he asked, "did you last see this document, Mr. Cheeseman?"

"At Brinstair's office. We locked it up again in the box reserved for my papers."

"When was that?"

"On Friday last."

"And this is Wednesday. And you haven't seen it since then?"

"No. I was going north on Saturday, and arranged to meet Brinstair at Mansfield yesterday."

"Could Brinstair have put it in the wrong box by mistake?"

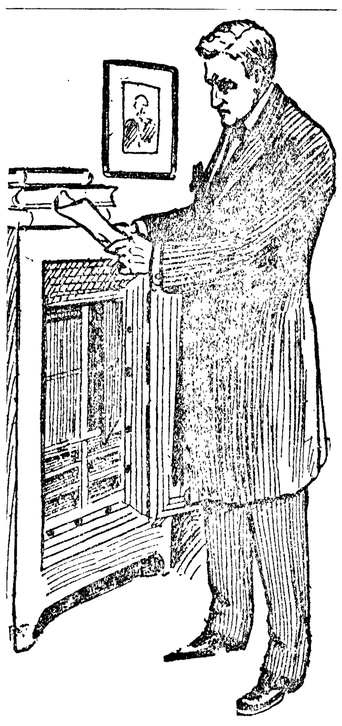
"Impossible! He had the box brought in, stood it on a table beside his desk, opened it and took out the lease. When we had finished with it, he put it back. I distinctly remember seeing him relock the box.:"

"And did he put the box back in its place?"

"That I don't remember—I'm not sure—I don't think he did, though, while I stayed."

"Where did you go then?"

"To my own office in Cannon street,



STOOD STARING AT IT.

where I had an appointment, and then home."

"What did that appointment have reference to?"

"Not to this matter in any way."

"Then that wouldn't help us?"

"No; it was merely to close up a purchase of some shares and debentures. It was too late to deposit the certificates in a safer place, so I put them in my own safe till I came back from the North."

"Who has an interest in abstracting or destroying this assignment of the lease?"

"Nobody but the pople who have brought the action for trespass."

"Well, Mr. Cheeseman, here we are at the offices. We shall soon know if Mr. Brinstair has been heard of."

An amount of bustle unusual in the quiet building was apparent as they approached the stairway leading to Mr. Brinstair's offices.

A police inspector was leaving the room as they drew near. "Are you on this job?" he asked Mr. Tarrant.

"A side issue only," replied Tarrant. "Have you any clue to the mystery?"

"Nothing conclusive. Mr. Brinstair's hat, identified by his card inside the lining, has been found in the river. That may mean something or nothing—a clue or a ruse!"

"Exactly. We can go in?"

"Certainly. Come in! There is no one here but a constable and Mr. Brinstair's confidential clerk. Nothing has been disturbed. It is evident that Mr. Brinstair was induced to leave his office by somebody or for some purpose during the evening, and never came back as he intended when he left."

"Well; I am not interested professionally in his disappearance, otherwise than as it might bear on a missing document belonging to this gentleman, Mr. Cheeseman. I only want the box, in which the papers were kept, and the portmanteau examined." Tarrant turned to the confidential clerk, and added: "Perhaps you will oblige me by going through them while I am here."

"It is no good," interposed Mr. Cheeseman, irritably, "doing that again. We have gone through the lot."

"Do you really want me to find this paper for you?" asked Tarrant, with just a shade of annoyance in his tone.

"Certainly. Of course I do!"

"Well, then, oblige me going straight to your office and waiting there till I come to you or send for you. You really put me out."

Mr. Cheeseman was so amazed that, for the first time this morning, his muscles had a rest. Murmuring something indistinguishable, he turned and left the room.

"Now, sir," said Tarrant, to the confidential clerk, who proceeded to make another search under the keen eye of the detective, who meanwhile engaged him in conversation.

"Curiously excitable man, this Mr. Cheeseman," he said.

"Yes; even more so this morning than usual."

"Naturally nervous and impulsive, though, I should say."

"Very; he always comes in and goes out like a whirlwind when he calls here."

"You were not present, I suppose, when he saw Mr. Brinstair on Friday?"

"No, sir; they were in Mr. Brinstair's private room."

"Did you speak to him when he came out?"

"Only to say 'Good afternoon' to him. He passed through with his usual rush, murmuring something about being late for an appointment."

"Do you remember handling Mr. Cheeseman's box that day?"

"Yes. I took it into the private room, and afterwards replaced it."

"Was that after Mr. Cheeseman had gone?"

"After he had gone out; yes, sir."

"How old is Mr. Brinstair?"

"About sixty-five, I think sir,"

"In good health?"

"Fairly good. Work has been pressing rather heavily on him of late. He had an unusually large number of briefs for this circuit."

"Accustomed to work late here?"

"Often."

"A temperate man?"

"Strictly."

"Smoke?"

"Rather excessively, I should say—ten or a dozen cigars a day."

"Where does he keep his cigars here?"

"In a box in the drawer of his desk."

"Oblige me by bringing the box here."

The clerk went into the inner room, and presently returned with a cigar box in his hand. "This," he said, "is the only one I find, and it is empty." Tarrant glanced at it, thanked him, and added that he had no further use for it.

"Well, inspector," said Tarrant, a few moments later; that document isn't here. I didn't suppose it was, but the time hasn't been wasted. Have you telegraphed to the Mansfield police yet?"

"No," answered the inspector, surprised. "Why?"

"Well, I should if I were you. Ask if a man answering Brinstair's description has turned up, wandering in the streets of that town. I will come back in about an hour to see if you have an answer."

They left the offices together, the inspector to act on Tarrant's hint, and the latter visited the nearest cigar shops. Finally, at one of them, he learned that a gentleman who, from the shopkeeper's account, bore some resemblance to the missing man, came in a few evenings before at about ten o'clock and bought a dozen cigars of a special brand not often called for.

Asked if he had any conversation with this customer, the shopkeeper replied, "Well, now, I most forget. I remember he remarked it was a hot night, and—oh, yes; he said he wondered if it would be cooler down on the water front. He lit one of the cigars and went out, and I haven't seen him since.'

Tarrant wandered down to the water front, also lit a cigar, and leaned on the rail, with his eyes on the traffic on the river. He changed his locality three or four times, always, apparently, selecting a spot near a seat where one or more of the homeless frequenters of these out-door lodgings were sitting. Presently, an idea or a recollection struggled into the mind of one of the tattered and unshaven ones, and he brightened up a bit, and called out to Tarrant, "You'll lose yer hat, mister, if you ain't keerful."

"What makes you think so?" asked Tarrant, turning to him.

"Well; a gent like you comes down here t'other night, and stands asmokin' at the river, an' talking to hisself like, an', Gawd bless ye, his hat went over an' he nearly went over after it. He might have gave me that hat instead o' sendin' it down the river."

"I'm obliged to you for the information, my friend. Do you think it is worth a quarter?"

"Thank 'e, mister; easy earned."

Tarrant stolled back to Brinstair's offices. The inspector met him with an expression of admiration on his face. "You hit it, Mr. Tarrant," he said; "our man was picked up wandering in the streets of Mansfield last night, quite out of his mind like. Couldn't remember his name, or where he lived, or what he was in Mansfield for. He was detained, and is being taken care of; but how did it occur to you, sir?"

"Why, such things happen, inspector. There was no good ground to suspect foul play or suicide, and I imagined that a man who had overworked and oversmoked himself might collapse like that. You knew he had not turned up in New York. What more likely than he should follow out a fixed purpose and make his way to the station and book for Mansfield, though quite unconscious of what he was doing?"

"I see; but how did his hat get into the river, I wonder?"

"He had smoked his last cigar, and wanted another. He went to buy one, meaning to come directly back, but it was a hot night, and he turned down to the water front, thinking it might be cooler. There is a poor wretch down there, who, for a quarter, will tell you how he lost his hat while leaning over the rail. It was then, in my judgment, that his memory left him. When the mind is just on the balance, a very little thing will topple it over—as well as a hat."

"But this doesn't find Mr. Cheeseman's paper, sir; does it?"

"No; we'll let Mr. Cheeseman find that himself. Do you want to go with me?"

"If you please; I am curious."

They took a cab to Cannon street, and found Tarrant's excitable client pacing up and fro in a state of distress. He welcomed Tarrant with effusion. "Have you any good news for me?" he cried.

The detective smiled that bland and non-committal smile of his.

"I think," he cried, "you told me that your appointment after you left Brinstair last Friday had nothing to do with the Terrivale coal mine lease."

"Nothing whatever, I do assure you."

"Well; it is very queer that you have missed the connection, Mr. Cheeseman."

"But that is ridiculous, Mr. Tarrant. I tell you——"

Tarrant stopped his protestations with a gesture. "Suppose I prove a connection to your satisfaction; what would you give?"

"A thousand dollars."

The detective turned to the inspector, saying, "Now, see what over-confidence will bring a man to;" and then, to his client, he added, "It won't cost you so much as that, Mr. Cheeseman. Have you those debentures and share certificates here?"

"Yes; still in my safe."

"Look them over, please, carefully."

Mr. Cheeseman opened his safe, took out a packet, secured by a rubber band, ran them over slowly, and, when he reached the last, stood staring at it in dumb amazement.

"You have found the document, Mr. Cheeseman?" asked Tarrant, quietly. "Yet you would have sworn that you left it locked in your private box at Brinstair's office. You had forgotten that, after it had been restored to the box and just as you were leaving, in a great hurry to keep your appointment (for which you were already late), a question arose which made another glance at the paper advisable. It was taken from its place, examined no doubt hastily, while your mind was intent on the subject of the coming appointment. You, perhaps, looked at your watch while you held the paper in your hand and rushed away, after your manner, quite unconscious that you took the lease with you."

"It's marvelous!" murmured Mr. Cheeseman, grasping his recovered treasure.

"No," said Tarrant; "I don't solve marvels, only very ordinary mysteries. Your little lapse of memory was not so serious as Brinstair's, but there is a certain analogy."

"Still," remarked the inspector, as he walked away with Tarrant; "I don't quite see how you jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Cheeseman had himself brought the document away from his offices."

"By the very simple process,' answered Tarrant, "of eliminating every other way of accounting for its disappearance. It was not among his other papers at Brinstair's office, nor in the satchel Brinstair had packed to take away with him. The finding of Brinstair at Mansfield proved that he had neither run away nor been the victim of foul play, and there was not a scintilla of evidence of an attempt to steal the paper. Then Mr. Cheeseman must have taken it himself, and the state of his nerves is quite sufficient to account for his complete ignorance of having done so."—Pennsylvania Grit.

English Schools.

About corporal punishment in England two curious facts lie beyond dispute. One is that while the working class and the lower middle class dislike and resent it and will not in general allow their children to undergo it, the aristocracy tolerate it without complaint. The time is coming, one might assert paradoxically, when it will be impossible to flog anybody but the son of a peer. And the other fact is that public school boys have often felt a special affection for the masters who have punished them most.

In Westminster abbey stand side by side the tombs of a master and his pupil. The master was Dr. Busby, who was head master of Westminster school for so long a time as fifty-eight years. Nobody ever flogged so many boys as he. The pupil was the theologian, Dr. South. It is told—I am sure the story is true—that when South came as a small boy to Westminster Busby greeted him with the ominous words: "I see great talents in that sulky little boy, and my rod shall bring them out." If so, he was no doubt as good as his word. But when South lay upon his deathbed it was his last prayer to be buried at his old master's feet, and the master and the pupil now rest side by side.—Nineteenth Century.

Follow the advice of a friend and it's dollars to doughnuts you will be the loser and he will be the gainer.

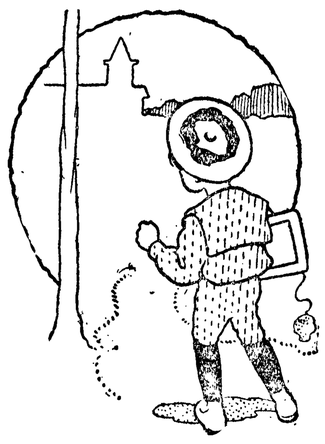
For The Children

The Philosopher.

Benny Blinker was a thinker,
Sitting in his chair;
And he said: "Now, Benny Blinker,
Really, I declare

"If you sit and take your ease,
And never go to school,
You may rest long as you please,
But starve and be a fool.

"If you'd be successful, Ben,
And grow up grand and true,
If you'd be a Man among Men,
Then get a move on you.



"Off to school with books and slate,
And mind you study there!
Don't you dare to be once late,
So hustle, Ben! Now, there.
—Maud Walker.

A Little-Seen Bird.

How many of the Wide-Awakers have ever seen the little night-bird called whippoorwill? That's a queer name for a bird, isn't it? It is called that because its note sounds like the word. One is rarely seen in the daytime, for it seldom appears until after the swallows have gone to their roosts, when it skims along the surface of the ground, seeking moths and other soft-bodied insects, of which it is very fond. Sometimes it appears also between daybreak and sunrise, and its low notes are heard then as in the evening. Strange to say, it does not build a nest, but lays its eggs, generally two, of a greenish white spotted with blue and light brown, in a sort hap-hazard fashion, on fallen leaves. One peculiarity of the bird is the formation of its mouth, which shows how nature adapts living things to their necessities and surroundings. The mouth is wide and gaping, and has stiff bristles at the base of the bill to keep insects from escaping after they are caught.

A "Property" Sale.

A French theatrical manager recently advertised some "properties," as stage accessories are called, that he had for sale. Here is the amusing form in which the advertisement appeared:

A sea, consisting of twelve waves, one of which is damaged.

Eighteen clouds, edged with black, and in good repair.

A rainbow, somewhat faded.

A beautiful snowstorm, of Auvergne paper.

Three bottles of lightning.

A setting sun, not worth much, and a new moon, rather old.

Othello's handkerchief and a pasha's moustache.

Cleopatra's asp.

A complete repast, consisting of four cardboard entrees, a cardboard pie, a fowl of the same material, and several oak bottles.

Five yards of tin chain, a clanking of which is beautiful, and causes torrents of tears to flow.

Paper from Plants.

The boys and girls have often seen, no doubt, allusions to the papyrus, on which the ancient Egyptians wrote as we write on paper. This material was obtained from a reed that grew by the side of brooks. The reed was about an inch in diameter, and attained a height of from six to ten feet. To prepare the papyrus, the reeds were peeled, and the pith was cut into thin slices, which were laid side by side, with the edges touching. They were then sprinkled with water, and heavy pressure was applied, which made the slices unite into one piece. There is now found in Asia a tree, the bark of which is cut into sheets about three feet square, which are used for all the ordinary purposes of paper. The bark is quite tough and durable. The well-known Chinese rice-paper is not the product of any part of the rice plant, but is the pith of a tree, which by the aid of a lathe and a sharp instrument, is cut into very thin and delicate rolls.

The Glutton.

"I should like to know," said papa,
As they at the table sat,
"What you eat so fast for, Tommy—
Almost gluttony is that!"
"Well, you see, pa," answered Tommy,
"Twixt a swallow and a puff,
"I'm afraid that I might get
Through before I've got enough."

On Account of a Frown.

There was a small maid, Nellie Brown,
Who lived in a very large town;
'Mongst the young and the old
She'd not one friend, I'm told,
For her face always wore a dark frown

ROYALTY'S POSSESSIONS.

Many of Them Are Exceedingly Precious and Valued at High Prices.

The pipe smoked by the Shah of Persia on state occasions is set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of the costliest kind, and is stated to be worth as much as £100,000. His pipe is, therefore, ten times more valuable than his sword—worn by the late Shah's father on his first visit to Europe—which is only valued at the insignificant sum of £10,000.

Talking of swords, perhaps the most precious "blade" in existence is that of the Gackwar of Baroda. Its hilt and belt are incrusted with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, and it is valued at £220,000. There are some costly swords in India, and both the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey possess jeweled sabers of great price. The most valuable sword in England is the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley. The hilt is set with brilliants, and is valued at £2,000.

The finest brougham in the world is owned by the Maharajah of Ghenad, one of the wealthiest of Indian potentates. The handles of the doors are of solid gold, while the rest of the carriage is silver.

One of the most curious pianos ever manufactured was made to the order of the late Emperor of Morocco. It had to be made in parts, each small enough to be carried by a slave, as his highness absolutely refused to trust them to the care of his camels, which formed the only other available means of transport. This instrument was an exceedingly costly affair, being manufactured principally of orris and tulip woods, inlaid with unpolished jacaranda parquetry, and decorated with scroll work of pure gold. The actual sum paid for it was £3,000.

It is impossible to value certain things until they come under the hammer in the open market. There is no doubt that the Queen of Italy's pearls are, indeed, worth "a king's ransom," but the pearl necklace which fetched a record price belonged to the Duchess of Montrose. The bidding began at £5,000 and rose by bids of £1,000, £500, and £100 to £11,500, at which price it was knocked down.

Violins have a romance all their own, apart from their price, but £590, the sum paid the other day for a violin by Antonio Stradivari, seems an enormous price to pay for an instrument the original cost of which to the maker cannot have exceeded five shillings. But this price is a bagatelle in comparison with some of the prices paid for the creations of the great Cremona master. A few years ago £2,050 was paid for a "Strad" at Stuttgart, and there are others in existence which even "a king's ransom" could not buy. Senor Sarasate, the great violinist, owns one such. It was presented to him by Queen Isabella of Spain, when, as a boy of ten—the infant prodigy of those days—he played before her at the court of Madrid. It is said to be destined to revert to the state on the great violinist's decease.—Tit-Bits.

West Indian Negroes.

The West Indian negro is a born poacher. He catches the quail by the cruel expedient of strewing finely powdered cayenne or bird pepper in the little dust pits where the birds "wash." The burning powder gets into the eyes of the birds, which, confused and helpless, are then easily caught. When he wants a wholesale supply of fish, he explodes a piece of dynamite, which was probably intended for the making of new government roads, over a hole in a mountain stream, and the fish are killed by the concussion. But his favorite resource is the bark of the dogwood tree. This he drops into a river hole, and the mullet, intoxicated, comes to the surface of the water. This singular property of the dogwood has caused it to be employed as a narcotic.—Pearson's.

The Simple Life at Lone Wolf.

The tenderfoot started slightly as he read at the foot of the menu of the Lone Wolf Hotel:

"Guests, after picking teeth, must positively return bowie to belt or boot leg. Sticking bowie upright into table beside plate is strictly prohibited."

Luck.

Customer (to landlady)—Will you tell me why there should be two flies in my soup? There is none in that man's over there. Landlady—Oh, it's just a question of luck, sir.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Ahead of the Times.

A Georgia darky asked for a marriage license "with a freedom attachment." Asked to explain, he said: "I mean, sub, a paper what'll set me free, widout gwine ter court 'bout it, ef de married state don't agree with me."—Atlanta Constitution.

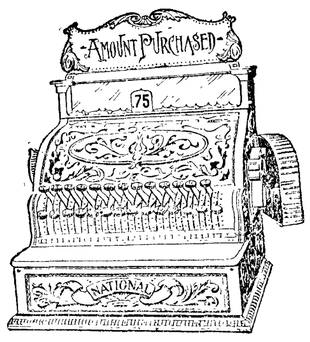
All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them. They are removed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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



WE NOW SELL CASH REGISTERS in all popular styles and makes

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
WHY?

BECAUSE WE DO NOT BELONG TO THE TRUST.

WE ARE INDEPENDENT CASH REGISTER DEALERS BUCKING THE TRUST.

We handle all popular makes of cash registers, both **NEW** and **SECOND-HAND** at about **ONE-HALF** the monopoly company's **PRICES.**

HOW CAN WE DO IT?

The **TRUST** sets aside **HALF THE PRICE** of the register to pay the expenses of the agency and commissions to sales agents.

WE DO NOT.

The **TRUST**, at **INFLATED PRICES**, sells on the installment plan.

WE DO NOT.

The **TRUST** must keep up an **EXPENSIVE ORGANIZATION** for the purpose of freezing out competition.

WE DO NOT.

For we have no competition selling cheaper than we do.

WE SELL AT THE TRUE, NOT AT AN INFLATED PRICE.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

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.

Write for our catalog and full information.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Call on or Write to

THE SUNDWALL COMPANY, Inc.

Independent Cash Register Dealers
Phones: Sunset Main 1180;
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We teach Plumbing, Plastering, Bricklaying and Electricity by actual practice.
Good positions await graduates of our school.

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Prices Right
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To Test Heat of Oven.

To judge of the heat of an oven try the oven every ten minutes with a piece of white paper. If too hot the paper will blaze up or blacken; when the paper becomes dark brown—rather darker than ordinary meat pie crust—the oven is fit for small pastry. When light brown—the color of nice pastry—it is ready for tarts. When the paper turns dark yellow you can bake bread, large meat pies or pound cake, while if it is just tinged the oven is fit for sponge cake and for meringues.

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represents a quarter of a century experience in the manufacture of honest ready roofing.

Malthoid is impervious to climate conditions, acids and alkalies.

Write for descriptive booklets.

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S. N. U. No. 40—1907

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

KIMBALL-LOUNDSBURY BATTLE.

Aunt's Dreaded Visits Are Robbed of Their Terrors.

That is the way it was always spoken of in the family—the famous week when Aunt Isabel Kimball and Barbara Loundsbury met and crossed swords. The first intimation of excitement came one morning at the breakfast table, when Mrs. Percy, glancing over the mail at her plate, looked up with dismayed face.

"Isabel is coming down Thursday to stay for a week!" she exclaimed.

The silence that followed the announcement was so penetrating that Barbara Loundsbury, their pretty guest, began to laugh.

"Do forgive me if I am intrusive," she begged, "but you all seem so—overwhelmed. May I ask who Isabel is?"

"Her other name is Kimball," Cynthia said.

"She is father's stepsister," Agnes added.

"She is a lady," Ralph explained in a hollow voice, "who feels it her duty always to tell the truth."

"Oh, no, Miss Kimball, Cynthia has laughter broke out again. "You poor, poor things, is it so dreadful?" she asked.

"You just wait and see," Agnes retorted, feelingly.

Thursday afternoon, accordingly, Aunt Isabel appeared. The first impression was decidedly agreeable, for she was a woman of imposing appearance and distinguished manners. She had hardly greeted her relatives, however, before she began her observations:

"Caroline, you are looking dreadfully! You really should see a doctor. How Agnes has grown! She is getting round-shouldered, too. Cynthia, your eyelids are very red. I hope it is nothing permanent."

She was interrupted by a clear voice: "Oh, no. Mis Kimball, Cynthit has splendid eyes. She got a cinder in one this morning, that's all. And don't you think Agnes has a splendid color?"

"I hadn't noticed her color," Miss Kimball returned, stiffly, "but I see Ralph wriggles round in his chair the same old way."

"You should see Ralph 'wriggle round' in football," and Barbara's eyes met Ralph's encouragingly.

That was the beginning. Whether Aunt Isabel realized the state of affairs no mortal could ever tell—certainly her passion for truth-telling showed no diminution. It was the Percys who, under Barbara's inspiring leadership, rose to the demand of the hour. Instead of wilting under the blighting effect of unmitigated truth, they revealed a sudden and marvelous appreciation of each other's good points. As Ralph remarked, he began to feel as if, in time, his family might learn to appreciate him.

When Aunt Isabel, dignified—and truthful—to the last, bade them farewell, the Percys with one impulse turned to Barbara.

"We shall never mind Aunt Isabel again," Mrs. Percy and Cynthia said in concert, while Agnes added gravely:

"I never knew how nice we were before."

"Resolved; that hereafter we adopt Barbara's way in all times of depression," Ralph proposed, and it passed unanimously.—Youth's Companion.

Work Treatment in Disease.

Some interesting experiments conducted at the state institution at Mauer Oehling have completely demonstrated the great value of work as a means of healing in various forms of chronic illness, especially in mental and nervous disorders, alcoholism and epilepsy, says the Vienna correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Under the supervision of Dr. Starlinger, the chief of the institution, no less than 54 per cent of the patients are engaged in some kind of occupation. The majority are employed in farm, dairy and garden work, while others turn their attention to mechanical trades, including the production of a newspaper, which is printed and also largely written by the inmates.

It has been found that mentally affected and those suffering from alcoholism make the most willing and efficient workers. Work has a quieting influence and renders the patients much more satisfied.

The favorable effect on their physical condition is shown from the fact that the number of deaths from tuberculosis have steadily decreased since the introduction of the work treatment, although the number of patients has constantly increased.

One other good effect of the work treatment is that the general public are found to lose much of their dread of asylums when they see the patients engaged in some useful occupation.

Result of Practice.

"He is a sharp one, is young Comeup. It doesn't take him any time to take people's measure."

"But don't you know before they struck oil, he was in a tailoring establishment?"—Baltimore American.

Infantile Chicken Broth.

Customer—What on earth is this broth made of, waiter? Surely it isn't chicken broth?

Waiter—Well, sir, it's chicken broth in its hinfancy. It's made out of the water that the heggs are boiled in.

Refreshments for the Company.

Tommy—Ma, may I play make-b'lieve I'm entertainin' another little boy?

Mother—Certainly, dear.

Tommy—All right; gimme some cake for him, then.—Philadelphia Press.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This promotes constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Steam Autos for Heavy Work.

"Steam motor trucks and steam automobiles are not so popular in America as are gasoline machines, due partly to one maker holding the basic patents for the accepted style of steam cars in which type the steam boiler, as understood in locomotive and stationary boiler practice, is not used, but a flash generator resorted to instead." So writes David Beecroft in the Technical World Magazine. "This generator, roughly, is a series of small-diameter spiral tubing into which water enters at one end and before reaching the opposite end is not only converted into steam, but superheated to a great extent. The fire for these generators comes from a gasoline flame fed by some form of automatic regulator freeing the driver from all care; and the use of an automatic regulator for controlling the flow of water to the generator further relieves the driver of this function, his duties being solely those of controlling the machine. So great has been the demand for this style of pleasure car in America that the efforts of its maker have been confined entirely to the production of pleasure cars and the large steam commercial wagon or truck has been neglected. The story in America is largely a repetition of that in Europe, as control of the steam generator patents has for years reposed with one manufacturer and the useful output has been confined to his factory facilities."

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.

A Massachusetts evangelist says that he and his family have for years depended wholly on prayer for food and clothing. The idea of working for food and clothing probably never occurred to him.

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.

Clam Chowder.

One-fourth pound of salt pork, chopped and fried; six medium-sized potatoes, cut into dice; two onions, sliced; put the potatoes, onions and pork into the liquor from one quart of clams; cook until potatoes are done; add pepper and salt as required; when cooked and just before serving add one quart of milk and the chopped clams, also a few sprigs of parsley; bring to boiling point and remove from fire.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

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

If Mr. Rockefeller has millions for educating the Chinese let him spend a part of them in teaching the yellow laundryman to iron collars without putting saw teeth in the edges and without swiping the buttonholes of the shirts for souvenirs.

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

An epic poem, 20,000 words long, which Ibsen wrote in 1864, has been found. It is due to the people who found it to say that they were not hunting for anything of that kind.

THE SHIP'S MUSIC.

Custom of Band Playing Aboard Originated by Germans.

The custom of band playing on merchant ships originated on the German liners, says Shipping Illustrated. Afternoon concerts were given by improvised bands, generally recruited in the steward's department, and the same Hans who spilled sauce on the lapel of one's coat at breakfast could be seen earnestly blowing the trombone, while the band was murdering "Heil, dir in Siegeskranz," or a selection from "Frieschutz." These primitive musical attempts have progressed like everything else and to-day professional orchestras are by no means uncommon on passenger steamers.

The most ocnservative of British lines has been obliged to follow suit, and very soon it will be as impossible to escape from this flood of harmony on the broad Atlantic as it is now to find actual rest, and for a week at least to remain out of the reach of Wall street news. Whether this evolution of the steamship into a floating hotel, with all the discomforts of the latter, as well as its advantages, constitute a real improvement remains as yet to be proved. The question may be asked in all seriousness whether steamship companies are not now giving their patrons more than they really expect for their money, and certain it is that there are many—and among these genuine lovers of music—who would prefer to eat their dinner in peace and silence.

It is said that music as a feature of the dining room has become in vogue owing to the prevailing dullness of the present age. Conversation is a lost art and nothing better than music could be found to enliven the atmosphere while all are maintaining an awkward silence. To the few, however, who need the spice of agreeable talk to facilitate digestion, music at table is a positive nuisance. The man making a trip to banish unpleasant memories from his mind will not take kindly to the heartrending notes of "I Pagliacci!" or to Schubert's "Serenade." The flighty music of Puccini may become perfectly abhorrent to him who has just been apprised by wireless of enormous financial losses, while the inexperienced making his first trip, who may be thinking of "the girls he left behind him," will become unnerved when the orchestra unfeelingly reminds him that la donna e mobile. In short, music should be restored at sea to what it originally was. Nothing is better than an open-air concert on the boat-deck of a calm afternonon, but let the atmosphere of the dining room at least remain free from all melody save that produced by the soft murmur that rises over an assemblage of well-bred folks gently conversing.

THE PENALTY OF MIRTH.

The First Church of Lynn, one of the oldest organizations in the country, has lately celebrated its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary. Accounts of the services, however interesting, contain nothing of so exciting a nature as do those of a former celebration. The occurrences marking the dedication of the "Old Tunnel Meeting House," in 1682, are recorded by an eye-witness and quoted in "Obadiah Oldpath's" "Lin." After the formal ceremony of dedication a feast was held.

Ye dinner was in ye greate barne of Mr. Hood. While we were at table a rooster flew to ye beam over our heads. Mr. Richardson, ye Newbury minisster, in a very loud voise and stately mein proclaimed that tho ye house was a noble temple it yet was but a fit casket for ye godly jewel of Lin. Whereupon a most lusty crow was set up by ye old cock on ye beam, and he flapped his wings sending ye dust down onto ye table.

Ye companie hurled apples at ye misbehaving fowle, but not being of good aim did not hit, and with a whirring noise it flew to ye ground as if in disgust.

Mr. Gerrish was in a merrie mood. Not having his thots about him he endeavored ye dangerous performance of gaping and laughing at ye same time. In doing so he set his jaws open in such a wise that it was beyond his power to bring them back again. His agonie was very greate and his joyful laugh was soon turned to grievous groaning.

We did our utmost to stay the anguish of Mr. Gerrish, but could make out but little till Mr. Rogers, who knoweth something of anatomie, did bid ye sufferer to sit down on ye floor, and taking his head between his legs, turning ye face upward as much as possible, gave a powerful blow and sudden press which brought ye jaws again into working order. But Mr. Gerrish did not gape nor laugh much more, neither did he talk much, for that matter.

Rather Indigestible.

An Irishman was recently showing a friend an ash receiver he had bought at a church fair.

"An' phat's it made av, Billy?" asked the other.

"Shure, it's lava, Dan," said Billy.

"An' phat's lava, Billy?"

"Why, Dan, don't ye know? It's phat th' Lord fed th' Israelites on whin they wor forty years in th' desert."—Judge.

The trouble with fools—and we are quite numerous—is that we refuse to learn valuable lessons that are as plain as the nose on a man's face.

CASTORIA

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

What is CASTORIA

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

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward *To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.*

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in this shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

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.

My $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

The H. F. NORTON CO. HIDES, LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS . .

Prompt Cash Returns for Consignments of Hides, Pelts, Wool and Furs at Full Market Value. Write for price list and shipping tags to Department B.

206 Third Avenue South . . . SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Cake.

Break one egg into a cup, fill the cup with milk and turn onto one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup of cool water. Add one cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter creamed together; then beat all until a creamy mass is formed. Add a few gratings of nutmeg and enough flour to make a dough as soft as can be kneaded. Cover and let rise light; then turn on to the molding board, scatter one-quarter cup of currants, knead and shape into small buns. Set the buns close together in a greased pan, let rise and bake. Brush over with a little milk in which some sugar is dissolved.

Leftover Bits of Soap.

A New York woman has a pretty, wide-mouthed jar standing in the bathroom, and every leftover bit of soap is dropped in that instead of being thrown away. When the jar is three-quarters full she fills it up with boiling water, adds the juice of a lemon and a teaspoonful of glycerin, and she has a delightful soap jelly to soften and whiten the hands.—New York Tribune.

A London paper refers to King Edward as the hardest-worked man in England. Thus far it has not been able to work up much sympathy for Edward.

Tickets To and From Europe

On All Lines Lowest Rates
For Rates and Information, call or write—a postal will do—for our latest folder C

THE **Chilberg Agency**

Basement Mutual Life Bldg., SEATTLE

Red Raspberry Soup.

Look over carefully two quarts of red raspberries. Mash and add to the pulp two cupfuls granulated sugar. Let stand for an hour, then run through a sieve fine enough to retain the seeds. Put into a porcelain or granite kettle and heat gradually. Stir frequently. When at the boiling point, add a tablespoonful cornstarch, stirred smooth in a little cold water; then cook for an hour in the double boiler or the saucepan set in a larger pan of hot water. When clear, smooth and thickened take from the fire, cool and serve very cold.

What with Secretary Wilson dropping woman employes to save them from temptation, and that learned New York judge who declared that women must be protected in their sacred right to work as many hours of the day as possible, the Cause of Woman is marching on.

CATARRH BLOOD DISEASED AND SYSTEM DISORDERED

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

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

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

T. S. BROPHY & CO.

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For the
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in the
Grocery Line
go to
T. S. Brophy & Co.

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Pay for the best and get it.

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The Best Ice Cream in the City

See our New Fresh Line of Chocolates

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— of —
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Just Received.

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

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West Front St., Port Angeles

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.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE

County, on Eve of Prosperity, is Held Back by Low Rate of Timber Taxation which is Far Reaching in Results.

Gettysburg, Sept. 31,1907.

Editor Olympic-Leader,

Dear Sir:—

We, the people of Gettysburg, have been watching the proceedings of the board of equalization as gleaned from newspaper reports and the estimate of timber assessments, and are wondering if there is no remedy for the county. Are the common people to quietly submit to such proceedings? If timber were assessed equal with other personal property, the county would have a hundred thousand dollars more in its treasury than it now has, and there would be money to build good roads, without which the county can never be settled. The policy at present seems to be to stop all effort at road building in this section and thereby freeze out the school districts in the timbered part of the county. Here at Gettysburg is a valley of logged-off land seventeen miles square, of the finest land for fruit growing and stock raising, but we have no roads.

The once prosperous settlement of Gettysburg has thinned out until we find ourselves with a fine school house and plenty of school money but no children to send to school. Here the homebuilder pays 50 per cent more taxes on unimproved land than the big landlord, sheep are assessed at $3 a head, chickens at 25c apiece, and timber from nothing to 10 cents a thousand. Does Mr. Lauridsen sell his timber for 10 cents a thousand? We blush for having taken any part in putting such a man in so responsible a position as county commissioner (Here, too.), for without the opportunity and temptation he might still have been respected as a private citizen. It is a pity to see the efforts of public spirited men in advertising our county and thereby inducing people to make their home among us, come to naught. Why is the settler discriminated against in the assessment of real and personal property? Why is there not more than one logging camp west of Port Angeles when we had twelve of them eight years ago? Because the settlers have been driven out, and every logging location has been closed. It takes people to build a city and a prosperous rural population with good roads and honest county government is better than railroads. From present prospects before the present board of commissioners have served their terms of office the entire county will be in the hands of three or four companies, with the exception, perhaps, of the east end and a few patches in the west of the county, and other settlers, if any, will be tenants. Clallam county will be known as a private timber reserve, with no schools, no roads, and no taxes. It is certainly with the aid of the present obliging county commissioners the safest investment a corporation could dream of.

We have seen men that have made a fortune in Clallam county make a great effort to be elected commissioner for the express' purpose of keeping the country treasury empty, so that they might fill their own pockets; but we never knew a board to work in such perfect harmony, like brothers, before.

When Harriman and Hill, the great railroad magnates and antagonists, walked up Wall St., N. Y., the other day arm in arm, it was said that when rogues agree it is time the people looked out!

Yours for prosperity in Clallam county, and down with all grafters.

OSCAR NELSON.

COUNTY ATTORNEY PASSES BACK SHERIFF'S HOT ROAST

At the time the sheriff took Carillo from the Preble he knows that he had no warrant, and that no complaint had ever been filed or asked for, and that after he had taken him I advised him that he should soon as possible for his own protection see to it that one was made and a warrant issued, as to hold him without such might create liability against him. And I at once prepared both for him.

His glowing statement to the effect that evidence was ample and that I neglected or in any manner failed to produce it all, or was afraid of work or expense is too idle too notice, yet he well knew each such statement was absolutely without any foundation of fact and absolutely false in each and every particular.

He well knew the facts to be that I cheerfully and promptly rendered him every assistance possible, fully advised with him, came from my home at night to accompany him and the complaining witness to the boat, examined all the witnesses there offered who knew or claimed to know any fact that would assist the state in the prosecution, and that on the examination I fully examined every witness that he claimed to have and elicited from each one every fact that he or they claimed to know that would be proper evidence to submit in the case.

The complaining witness by whom only any fact constituting robbery can be proved, when given the watch on board the Preble after fully examining it outside and examining it inside, stated clearly "No, that is not my watch. I never saw that watch before," which statement the sheriff then heard. Afterward however he finally said it was his watch and then at the examination in court, he identified it not by mark as name, initial or even watch number, but by its gilt top and a peculiar opening of the spring by which the hands are turned. Points that jewelers say are common to watches generally used by railroad employees and manufactured by the thousand.

His testimony as to the robbery was in effect that he did not know whether he was struck at all, and if struck he did not know who did it; that his hurt on the head might have been caused by contact with the pavement or other objeet by falling; that he did not know how he lost his watch, whether it was taken from him or whether he gave it away. In short; from his evidence he was so drunk that he could not have told whether he was on earth, in paradise or in hell.

I submit, however, that even in that condition he knew vastly more than any one sober and in his right mind who will seriously contend or believe that such evidence will warrant a conviction of the crime of robbery.

There having been no evidence of robbery, should Justice C. W. Fields have held him to answer for a charge of larceny? the two essential elements of which to make even a prima-facia case are the identity of the watch, and that it was found in the possession of the defendant.

If a court or juror I would consider his evidence as to the identity of the watch entirely insufficient, yet it might be proper that a Justice submit it to a jury for what it is worth. But that it was found in his possession can be proven by no one else than the man who found it in his bunk, and he is without the jurisdiction of our courts and likely to remain so. The State cannot use depositions in a criminal case, neither can compulsory attendance be had.

The officer of the boat from whom the sheriff received the defendant refused to let the witness come ashore, stating, however, apparently with authority, that he would send him up from San Francisco t any time we needed him for a witness.

By stipulation his attorney admitted that testimony on examination, but that cannot again be used before a court or jury, unless upon a stipulation, that in no human probability could be made.

Before the hearing, and then unknown to me, it seems the Admiral of the Pacific Squadron had advised the sheriff that he would not permit any witness to voluntarily come and testify against this defendant, but that he would if desired send any number to testify in his behalf. Had I known this then, I would have called no witnesses but would have asked for the dismissal of the proscution. Prosecutions cannot be based on your belief or mine or on that of the public as to the man's guilt, but must stand or fall upon the cold facts that we can produce to court and jury from the lips of living and competent witnesses.

Whether from ambition to adorn political headgear with feather and plume, or to increase invoice of political stock in trade, or whether from the most honest and unselfish motive that can prompt human action you have been inspired or induced to make your unwarranted onslaught on my office I care not.

It is my office not yours to which blame attaches in case of an idle or fruitless prosecution is maintained. The law vests in my office not in yours the discretion that the law must vest somewhere in the matter of criminal prosecutions. It is therefore my judgment, not yours, or that of any other man living that will be exercised and acted upon in the conduct of all criminal causes, a fact that I had presumed so well known that you long since had been so advised.

J. E. COCHRAN, County Attorney.

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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 uffer with coughs.

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A fine line of the nicest patterns in cloaking for ladies' and children's cloaks received this week at Mrs. Phelps Dry Goods and Millinery Store.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason *why* it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed *free* to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native, medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Seattle, 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.

SUMMONS

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

Annie D'Oyly, Plaintiff,
vs
Thornton A. Snyder, and Mary S. Snyder, husband and wife, Mary E. Snider, and Adrian H. Snider, husband and wife, and all the unkown heirs of W. M. Francis, deceased, and Mary E. Snider, wife of Adrian H. Snider, formerly wife of W. M. Francis, deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein.
Defendants.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

To Thornton A. Snider and Mary S. Snider, husband and wife, Mary E. Snider and Adrian H. Snider, husband and wife, and all the unknown heirs of W. M. Francis, deceased, and Mary E. Snider, wife of Adrian H. Snider, formerly wife of said W. M. Francis deceased, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the 27th day of September, 1907, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for plaintiffs, at their office below stated, and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The above entitled action to foreclose a mortgage executed by the defendants Mary E. Snider and Adrian H. Snider to James B. Capp, and by the said James B. Capp assigned to one N. D'Oyly, deceased, the plaintiff herein having succeeded to all the rights of the said N. D'Oyly upon the real estate described in the said mortgage, in the said Clallam County, Washington.

Troy & Falknor, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, Olympia, Washington.
Office address, Suite 4 Byrne Building, Olympia, Washington.
Date of first publication Sept. 27,1907.

I.O.O.F—Clallam Lodge, No. 72, meets every Monday evening at I.O.O.F. hall
P. J. WOLD, N. G.
WM. W. GARVIN, Secretary.

B.P.O.E.—Naval lodge No. 353, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at Haning Hall, cor. Oak and First streets. Visitors cordially invited.
H. M. FISHER, Exalted Ruler.
E. D. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

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