

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

## UNITED STATES SEALING LAW.

The law passed by the United States Congress to give effect to the award of the arbitrators in the Behring Sea case is a very stringent indeed. It, of course, affects United States citizens only, but the law before the Imperial Parliament is, no doubt, quite as stringent. The statute in both countries will be nothing more than the award in a changed form with penal provisions added.

The law which we published on Sunday, shows that United States citizens, as regards seal hunting on the high seas, are placed on exactly the same footing as British subjects. The only privileged persons are those who hunt and kill the seals on United States territory. These are the members and servants of the Alaska Commercial Company. Neither the British law nor the American law giving effect to the award has any bearing upon them. For anything there is in the United States law to the contrary they can continue their cruel and murderous practices until the seal in Behring Sea is an extinct animal. The charter of the Company of course nominally restricts the Company's power of killing seals. It allows them to kill only a certain number every year. But, as Professor Elliott showed, it did not prevent the Company from hunting the seals in such a way as to do more towards decreasing their numbers than the "pelagic sealing," about which such an outcry has been raised.

If the American Government really wishes to preserve seal life in Behring Sea, it will place the Commercial Company under regulations quite as stringent as those that have been obtained for the regulation of seal hunting on the high seas. The "drives" which have been doing so much mischief to the males of the herds upon the Islands must cease, and the number permitted to be killed annually on land should be made to bear some proportion to the diminished numbers frequenting the "rookeries."

It is said that the main object of the American politicians who took an active interest in the Behring Sea question was to cause and increase the profits of the Commercial Company. Our neighbors are particularly skilful in doing this sort of thing. They understand the art and mystery of guarding and protecting the interests of monopolies. We are quite sure that the arbitrators did not intentionally or consciously second their efforts, but the award will have that effect all the same. As long as the Behring Sea Treaty is in force and the Commercial Company retains its charter or lease, it will reap all the benefits which the treaty is capable of conferring. The restrictions which the seal hunters, both of British Columbia and the United States, are compelled to submit to, will inure to the advantage of the members of that Company. And they can, and no doubt will, if they are not restrained by Congress, render the treaty as far as the preservation of seal life is concerned, of no avail. This is clear to every one who has studied the subject at all intelligently. We shall see what the United States will do to preserve the seals where it is sole and uncontrolled authority.

## FRADULENT PENSIONS.

The New York Times has undertaken to expose the frauds connected with the United States pension list. It is performing the self-imposed task with much zeal and very effectively. It is making inquiries in various places as to the physical condition and the circumstances of the men who are drawing pensions. It has found that there are thousands of able-bodied men in good circumstances receiving the pensions that were intended only for invalids and for old soldiers who were in destitute circumstances. Many of the men when spoken to about taking the money of the people on false pretences said that they had nothing to do with getting the pensions. The agents came to them and, after finding out when they enlisted and when they were discharged, procured the pensions for them. It is amusing to read the number of diseases which these healthy and robust men are represented as being afflicted with. Nearly every one of them is suffering on paper—from three or four chronic complaints, the very name of which we regret to assert, the alleged sufferers were unacquainted with.

Men who have good properties of their own and who are earning high wages are drawing pensions intended only for the sick and the destitute.

"One pensioner," says the Times, "receiving the maximum sum of \$12 a month, is a trolley car conductor; another is a hard-working carpenter and builder; another is a ditch and cellar digger; several are steadily engaged in trades requiring constant and fairly hard work; and one is a farm laborer of such exceptional robustness that last summer he demanded \$50 a month for labor in the hay fields, which is the hardest of all farm labor. These cases are typical of an immense number of fraudulent pensioners granted under the much abused act of 1890 and under Commissioner Raum's illegal order broadening its scope."

This is had enough, but when all the truth is known the case is much worse, for many of the able-bodied and well-to-do pensioners never had the slightest claim on the gratitude or the generosity of the people of the United States. The Times in one of its articles says:

"Names are on the rolls of men who were drafted or hired as substitutes or who enlisted for the bounty and then took the first opportunity to desert, cases have been ferreted out of men who never saw a day's service in the field, but often pocketing their bounty or substitutes' hire, passed the period of their enlistment in Canada or in parts of

known, and who are now drawing from \$5 to \$12 a month from a grateful country." The Pension list of the United States has grown enormously. Politicians have exerted themselves to increase it, and hundreds of men have made it the business of their lives to increase the number of the pensions. Their industry has been well rewarded. Many of them have made handsome fortunes for themselves as well as fastened on their country's treasury an army of idlers and incompetents, who had not even the shadow of a claim on the country. The sum expended as pensions in the current year about \$180,000,000. This is more than is required to support the immense standing army of Germany or France. If pensions were paid only to the deserving, the list would not be half what it is, and the sum total of the pensions paid would be proportionately decreased.

## A YARN FROM "TRUTH."

Mr. Labouchere is apparently acting the part of Devil's Advocate with regard to the Empire of Great Britain. If there is anything bad or unpleasant to say about any part of the Empire, or about those entrusted with the management of its affairs, it is almost sure to be said in that gentleman's paper, *Truth*. In a sheet in which so many British colonies and so many loyal British subjects are misrepresented and traduced, British Columbia could hardly expect to escape. Some disappointed, and most probably incapable, English emigrant has been pouring his diatribe into the willing ear of the radical and cynical member for Northampton, and he has given it to the world, evidently caring very little whether it is true or false. This is the will of the dispirited settler, who is as mendacious as he is inept, as it appears in *Truth*:

A dismal account of the prospects of the emigrant to British Columbia is given to me by a settler in that colony. According to this gentleman, there is no chance of getting on to the land, because the little land left for farming is nearly all in the hands of syndicates or of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who want a heavy price for it. In the towns, he says, mechanics only get six months' work in the year, and all ordinary labor is performed by Chinamen on starvation wages; in fact, as far as I can make out, there would be nothing for Englishmen to do were it not for the numerous Chinese holidays, when other races get a temporary look in. That these pessimistic views require salting is very likely; but as British Columbia has been extensively settled lately, largely in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it may be as well for intending emigrants to know that there are all sides to the picture.

It is surprising that any man of intelligence would publish such a farago of palpable absurdities as the above. The so-called emigrant presumed most audaciously on Mr. Labouchere's ignorance, both of the Province of British Columbia and of the customs of the Chinese.

## A TARIFF ANOMALY.

We are sorry to learn that the new duties on rice are considered by those most competent to form an opinion on the subject, ruinous to the rice cleaning mills of the Dominion. Contrary to the principle of protection on which the tariff is based, the duty is lowered on the manufactured article, while it is raised on the raw material. What would happen to the great manufactures of the Dominion if this policy were carried out with regard to them? If, for instance, a duty were placed on raw cotton and the duty on manufactured cottons lowered, how many cotton mills would be in operation six months from the change. We venture to say not one. In the case of rice, the duty on paddy, the raw material, increased three hundred per cent., while the duty on the manufactured article cleaned rice has been lowered twenty per cent. This as our readers see is the very opposite of protection to native industry. We cannot but think that when the Finance Minister sees the anomalous nature of the new duties on rice, he will alter them in such a way as to make them consistent with the principles of "scientific protection."

## CANADA'S TRADE.

The Weekly Times (of London) of the 16th March, contains an exhaustive article on the "Trade relations and Trade policy" of Canada. The writer is well informed, and there are not, we think, many Canadians who will call in question the accuracy of his statements or the soundness of his views. He gives the readers of the Times a very fair view of the commercial resources of Canada and of the state of its trade at the present moment.

He is alive to the importance of Canada's trade with the United States, and to the necessity of cultivating close and friendly commercial relations with her big neighbor, but he is very far from magnifying the importance of Canada's trade with the United States at the expense of her commercial intercourse with Great Britain. This is a mistake into which many writers on this side of the Atlantic fall. Part of what the very able correspondent of the Times says on this subject is well worth quoting:

"The conclusion, he says, seems to be irresistible that for the main line of Canadian export the British market is infinitely more important, and in the case of the raw materials, the American market is even more so. Only a feeling of trade animosity such as was displayed in the late message of President Harrison can prevent this."

To any policy dictated by this feeling future as in the past, by either finding new markets for what they have to sell, or by turning their attention to production of goods which the United Kingdom needs. The unlooked for result on McKinley tariff proves that even this prospect need not be discouraging. The returns for 1892 indicate that the trade of Canada for that year was the largest in her history up to that time, and that while there was a decline in the case of the United States, chiefly owing to the exclusion of barley and

eggs, there was a large increase with every other important country with which the Dominion deals, and especially with Great Britain. Compared with 1891, the exports to Great Britain rose from \$49,280,328 to \$54,900,549; those to the United States dropped from \$41,138,625 to \$33,890,696. This change is very remarkable and significant. A vigorous effort to open up a larger trade with the West Indies has met with fair success, and the Minister of Customs has lately visited Australia with a like object in view.

The writer is clearly not a publicist of the blue-ribbon order. He takes a practical and a common-sense view of the commercial situation, and his enquiries have led him to form conclusions the reverse of discouraging, as the following paragraph, which is the last one of the article, shows:

"On all sides the outlook for Canada seems most encouraging. She has in actual fact a rapidly increasing trade with relations with the United States. Her credit stands higher than that of any other great colony of the Empire. Her equipment for internal development is excellent, and she is ready to receive the population which has been her greatest lack. Finally, there is the fact which I have tried to prove—that her industries and the inclinations of her people alike point to close commercial and political consolidation with the nation of which she forms a part."

## DISCONTENTED TOPERS.

Governor Tillman's notable scheme to convert the State of South Carolina into a liquor-selling organization is not proving by any means a success. In order to be able to work his scheme at all, the Governor has been compelled to establish a system of espionage and to subject the citizens to what they evidently consider a very aggravating kind of petty tyranny. The Governor's spies and informers are heartily hated, and his restrictions submitted to, in some places, with a very ill grace, and in other places not submitted to at all. His attempts to enforce the law have, we see, raised a small rebellion. The kickers have taken it into their heads to punish the spies; the latter have resisted, and the militia have been called out. The consequences threaten to be serious. The Governor may be able to quell the present insurrection, but it will be beyond his power to allay the widespread discontent. When any considerable number of citizens are so displeased with a law as to consider themselves justified in taking up arms to resist its enforcement, the doom of that law is sealed. It cannot be kept in operation much longer. The South Carolina law, it must be remembered, is not a prohibitive law. It is, indeed, the very reverse. It not only does not prohibit the sale of strong drink, but it makes the State the only liquor seller within its boundaries. It sets no limit to the sales made by the State. The interest of the Government is to sell as much as possible, for the more it sells the greater will be its profit and the larger will be the revenue. The friends of temperance, therefore, will not, we think, be very sorry to see Governor Tillman's State liquor selling system break down. Its failure was confidently predicted, but no one, we suppose, imagined that the attempt to carry it out would provoke a rebellion.

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Under her present charter, the steamship Mogul is now on her last trip to Victoria for the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and it is expected that upon returning to Hongkong from here she will resume her former occupation, that of carrying freight and passengers between the Orient and Australia. She left Yokohama for this port on Saturday last, and will be due back at Hongkong on May 20. She has a cargo of 750 tons of overland freight; 350 for Victoria; 650 tons for the Sound and for Portland; 100 tons for San Francisco, and 100 tons of silk. There are 200 Asiatic passengers on board the Mogul. When the steamer goes off the route, the place to be taken by the Mogul, a vessel belonging to the Gallatin-Hanky, will be 100 tons smaller tonnage than the Mogul, and will take two years longer. She has, however, the advantage of the Mogul in the way of power, and is expected to make the trip between here and the Orient fully a day sooner than the sister vessel. She is also equipped with electric lights. Her initial visit to Victoria will be the time about the last of June. The Tacoma will have a good cargo. She will take considerable lumber on board at this port.

## FOR PORT SIMPSON.

Accommodation for four more cabin passengers was provided in the steamer Barbara Bosworth during her last stay in port. This was done by placing a comfortable little house on the top deck for the purser's room and another stateroom on the second deck. The steamer left for Northern ports last evening with all about the freight, and passengers she could carry, the former being largely made up of cannery supplies. W. Dempster, G. Holmes, Mrs. Corker, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Reams, G. Sutter and Mr. Recker, Mr. Robertson, J. T. Minnie, P. Noble, H. Dwyer, H. Radge, A. Redan, J. Noble, H. Lewis and T. Humphrey were among the passengers.

## TO SEARCH FOR STOLEN ARTICLES.

Two customs house officers, one a member of the Provincial police force, left on the steamer Maud for Clayoquot Sound last evening, commissioned to search among the Indians on the Coast for various articles stolen from the wreck of the bark Arcturion, and in doing so will have a difficult task. The Maud carried besides the two officers Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, T. Smilgan and others.

## PERU UNDER A DICTATOR.

PERU, April 3.—President Caesares has been proclaimed Dictator of Peru, the situation being that Peru now has two Presidents and a Dictator. The Congress and the people are hostile to Caesares, and the army is with him. He was one of the candidates for the presidency. The city is in possession of the troops, who are supporting Caesares, and it is reported that Senator Solari, the constitutional President, is a fugitive. The banks are closed and all business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the streets.

I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am now feeling better, giving prompt relief and pleasant results.

J. PAYNE, Huntsville, Ont.

## THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 2.

The inland revenue returns for the month of March are as follows: Spirits, \$14,045 69; malt, \$2,307 53; tobacco, \$3,147 13; cigars, \$654; bonded warehouse license, \$10; petroleum inspection, \$93 10; total, \$20,257 28.

On behalf of the barbers who are adverse to compulsory closing on Sunday, a petition is being circulated for the signatures of the general public, to be presented to the legislature to back up that of the trade already sent in.

The Priest incumbent of St. Mark's church announces that on St. Mark's Day, the 25th inst., there will be a high celebration of the Holy Eucharist in his church at 11 a.m. at which the Rev. J. B. Hewitson will be celebrant, the Rev. J. B. Haslam deacon, the Rev. W. H. Haslam sub-deacon. The Rev. J. B. Haslam has been invited to preach. Several gentlemen, including Mr. Aspland, have signified their intention of assisting in the musical portion of the service, which will be Adam's Mass in F (an Anglican setting). The members of the C. C. U. have been invited to attend in a body. There will be a social evening at 8 p.m., at which the Lord Bishop of Diocese has kindly promised to preach. Most of the city clergy are expected to be present.

A FAREWELL social was held last night in honor of A. Chisholm, Presbyterian missionary in this city, at the Spring Ridge hall. The building was crowded by the friends and admirers of this popular young minister. J. G. Brown occupied the chair. Refreshments were served and a choice programme rendered. An address was presented to Mr. Chisholm by the friends of the mission and Sunday school. He has made himself many friends during his stay of about five months, and his Scotch stories will be much talked of at entertainments in the future. Mr. Chisholm goes to Manitoba College, Winnipeg, to finish his studies for the ministry, and it is expected that efforts will be made by the people of the city missions to get him back as their pastor when his course is completed.

Dr. MILNE's bill to amend the Creditors' trust deeds act, 1890, now before the legislature, provides, in brief, that every assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be good and valid if its construction and effect shall accord with its expressed purpose, and shall not set aside on any ground except actual fraud. Such an assignment shall take precedence over all judgments, and all attachments not completely satisfied by payment. A meeting of creditors is to be called within ten days of the assignment. A creditor having claims over \$50 and not exceeding \$200 is entitled to one vote; not exceeding \$500, two votes; \$1,000, three votes, and every additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof one vote. The assignee is to receive such remuneration as shall be voted by the creditors or fixed by a judge of the Supreme Court.

A VERY interesting, and to outsiders, amusing case came up in the Police court yesterday, when Mrs. Jones, who describes herself as a palmist, was charged under section 386 of the criminal code, first with pretending to discover by occult sciences stolen goods, and in the second place with pretending to discover by occult sciences stolen goods. Mrs. Jones, who with her daughter, lives in the Douglas block, and in connection with "palmistry," is supposed to carry on the ordinary business of a fortune teller, was visited by Constable Conlin on Friday, when he paid \$3 for having his hand written out for and advice which would help him to discover a supposedly missing watch. This document, which was read in court, gives the constable a very flattering character. He was born on December 27, in the sign of capricorn, and his powers into the execution of his mental life, it appears, is inclined to be a thinker. He is, it appears, also somewhat of a philosopher—yet inclined to appear, and to not too quickly for his own good. Then he aspires to the common herd, and he can plan better than he can execute. With all these wonderful qualities it is not surprising that "he" considers of a prophetic himself. Many other things are set forth in the "fortune," with the very good advice at the end, "avoid law suits," and to employ a blonde detective to hunt for his watch. Mr. Powell, who appeared for the defence, said that the so-called "fortune" described in the paper was not fortune telling, in that it did not pretend to foretell future events, and the magistrate asked the same question, and the witness said "I can give evidence to show there was fortune telling. The charge of 'pretending to discover' the watch 'by occult science' will be heard to-day."

THE recent judgment of the Supreme court of British Columbia in the matter of the C.P.R. assessments for purposes of provincial taxation, is the subject of a parliamentary paper laid on the table yesterday. It contains a summary of the judgments in extensive of Justice Giesbrecht, Lusk and Drake, who with the Chief Justice composed the full court by which the case was heard. The real estate of the railway in this province was assessed at \$2,293,176, and the company contended that this should be reduced to \$2,257,531. The assessors said that real estate shall be assessed at its cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, and the court allowed the appeal for the unexpected reason that the assessment had not been made upon the principle stated—the line in this province having, it was maintained, no cash value by itself; and the assessment was set aside altogether as having been illegally made. The judgment of Mr. Justice Walker, printed in full at the time, fully explained this point, with which the other two judgments—which occur in effect with his—also deal in an interesting manner. Mr. Justice Drake thus refers to the mode of assessment: "I can well understand the difficulty that surrounds this question. This line is part of a transcontinental system, but for the purpose of assessment it can only be valued as confined to the limits of the province, and I imagine no two persons would arrive at any approximation in figures as to its saleable value. The principle laid down for railway works is a general principle adopted for other descriptions of property, and is spoken of with approval by some eminent judges as the proper mode of estimating the value of property for assessment, but in a new country where the land is subject to such great fluctuations in value from year to year, it is an open question whether it is the best way of arriving at the assessable value."

FRANK, April 3.—Abbe Rebours, parish priest of the Church of the Madeleine, died of pneumonia to-day. His system had been greatly shaken by the anarchist outrage when they exploded a bomb at the entrance of the church on March 15. He has been offered bishoprics several times, and had always refused the honors.

## GREEN, WORLOCK &amp; CO.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 2.

Another Meeting of Creditors Who Wish a Voice in the Winding Up.

Suggested Committee of Investigation—The Assignees to Be Waited Upon.

In response to a public notice issued by a number of creditors of Green, Worlock & Co., who are dissatisfied with the action taken at the meeting called by the assignees, held last week, a meeting was held in Pioneer hall yesterday afternoon, each person passing the doorkeeper having to show his credentials before being admitted. According to the list taken, about \$200,000 was represented.

H. A. Munn being chosen to preside, and Dennis Murphy secretary, the chairman opened the proceedings by explaining that the end sought to be attained was that some action be taken to enable the creditors to see that the estate is wound up as economically as possible. The minutes of Saturday's meeting, held under the same auspices, having been adopted, Mr. Peter asked if any resolution passed at the meeting called by the assignees could be used, for he understood that one idea of the present meeting was to change the action taken then.

Geo. Jay considered this question very pertinent, while S. Perry Mills held there was no evidence at the first meeting to show that all who voted were creditors of the firm, and that the legality of that meeting was certainly open to question.

A general discussion followed as to the powers of the different meetings, and finally P. Hickey moved, seconded by S. Perry Mills: "That a committee of investigation, numbering the members of the assignees, be appointed, whose duties among others shall be: To obtain a correct list of all creditors and the amounts due to them, and all debtors and amounts due by them, whose names appear on the books of the bank on March 1, 1894; a detailed statement of all real estate standing either in the name of the firm or in the names of the individual members of Green, Worlock & Co., either in fee simple or lease, in trust or mortgage or as collateral security for loans; also to ascertain the nature of all securities held by the bank for individual overdrafts; also to ascertain the specific nature of all securities held by the C. C. Corporation, Victoria and by Wells, Fargo & Co., for their claims; scrip, debentures, bonds or other property embraced in the item 'stocks' as per statement on March 2, 1894, and to report at a future meeting of creditors."

In reply to Mr. Blackett, Mr. Mills explained that the proposed committee would have no power at present, but the assignees were reasonable gentlemen and it was fair to suppose they would meet the committee reasonably. An examining committee was a good thing, for certainly at the first meeting dissatisfaction had existed in regard to what had then been done. As to the assignees' position he quoted from Snell, p. 166, to show that the court could remove when the interests of the beneficiaries or creditors seemed to require it.

Mr. Blackett thought it would be well for the assignees to call another meeting. He had high legal authority for it, that after the assignees had made their report it was quite within the powers of the creditors to then say who should be their assignees.

R. L. Dwyer, from a conversation he had had with one of the assignees, was quite sure that they would be willing to meet the creditors fairly. He moved an amendment: "That the assignees be requested to call a meeting of the creditors to further consult them as to whether some of the creditors would be appointed to represent the creditors in winding up of the affairs of the bank of Green, Worlock & Co., and Messrs. Stakepore, McClellan, Smith, and Kinman, Peter and Munn be a committee to wait upon the assignees for the purpose of carrying out the object of this resolution."

Mr. Peter in seconding the amendment contended moderation and to avoid playing "huttle-doo" and shuttlecock among the lawyers. (Laughter.) No doubt the assignees would meet them in a sensible manner.

Levi W. Myers took exception to the present assignees, holding that as they were the nominees of Mr. Worlock, this virtually meant placing the winding up of the bank in the hands of the management that broke it. There was inside information that had not yet been made public. He claimed that 40 per cent would not be realized, and said he had heard a financial authority say that it would not pay to buy at 25 per cent. If the present assignees would not hear what the creditors had to say the matter would.

Noble Shakespeare objected to the main resolution giving the committee power to take legal proceedings, and he believed against the assignees, but he believed it quite enough to pay for assignees and all expenses besides. The sum allowed them at the first meeting he considered proper.

The amendment being put was carried, and after contributions to defray expenses of the meeting had been collected, a resolution was carried to the effect that none of the circulars in regard to payment of assignees be signed until the result of the meeting of the committee appointed and the assignees be ascertained. The meeting then adjourned.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Date. Vessel. Destination. Tons.

3—St. Maid of Oregon... Port Townsend 2,428

3—Ship Washburn... Wilmington 2,428

3—St. Wanders... Port Townsend 2,332

7—St. San King... San Francisco 2,332

7—St. San Lion... Port Townsend 2,332

7—St. Carr... Port Townsend 2,332

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