

CANADA'S COURSE.

The profits of the Hudson's Bay Company this year were more than double those of the preceding year. Land was in good demand and the price of furs was high. The C. P. R. has sold during the present year more than three times as much land as last year, at considerably higher figures. The newspapers of the twin cities of Minnesota—St. Paul and Minneapolis—appreciate the situation in Canada. They perceive our growing time has indeed come. So do some of the journals of Chicago, of Detroit and Buffalo and other border towns. A perfect chorus of benedictions is being directed at the government of the United States to take cognizance of these things—to act while there is yet a chance of securing more intimate relations with a country whose future is so promising and whose patronage might be turned to such good account by the business men of the enterprising cities near the frontier. Boston has for years striven to open the eyes of the politicians, with but trifling results. Now that the volume of the chorus has been considerably added to, it may be that the boss will bow his ear and appear to be greatly interested in the subject. That is as far as he will go. The people upon whom he depends for support are not particularly interested in political works of great magnitude. A few miles south of the border no interest is taken in the subject whatever. The great majority of the people are protectionists of the narrow type who can see no advantage whatever in foreign trade. They prefer to behold their own chosen land fenced around and preserved as they imagine for their own exclusive benefit. Thus monopoly is fostered and industrial "kings" was fat. Even if our neighbors were known to be reasonable, there has arisen in Canada a feeling of indifference, if not of absolute distrust, which would render the negotiation of a treaty a matter of great difficulty. This is the outcome of the proceedings of many years, in which our neighbors have labored hard to secure the long end of the stick. We have given up, and we are not particularly interested now in reciprocity movements which originate on the other side. It will be a long time before such an agitation arises in Canada. The country has "found itself." The national energies have at last been directed in the right course. Time will bring to us all we desire. We, of course, appreciate the attention that is bestowed upon us and we are gratified at the cordiality of the relationship that appears to have been established between the Mother Country and the republic. If a business proposition should be laid before us, promising advantages which would not be likely to be entirely one-sided, it would no doubt receive the earnest and deep consideration of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But if no attempt be made to improve upon the present relations between the United States and Canada there will be neither weeping nor wailing on this side of the line. We have entered upon our "growing time." A season "under glass" might be stimulating, but the removal of the glass would probably be disastrous. We have had experience, and we know our neighbors might do that at any time. Once upon a time we thrived under a stimulus we had power to remove, and it was removed for the simple reason that we did thrive under it. We have worked out our commercial and industrial independence, and we would be extremely foolish if by our own volition we surrendered a jot of what it has taken us more than twenty years to win. Our neighbors have our highest regard, but our course must ever be apart from theirs, the New York Sun and Prof. Goldwin Smith to the contrary notwithstanding.

A BOMBHELL.

A British lawyer, writing in the Nineteenth Century, has raised a point which is likely to have a disquieting effect in circles interested in the great steamship combine. Mr. Robertson points out that the plan of the Morgan syndicate was to organize a company under a charter from some American state (probably New Jersey), which company should acquire the shares of certain British and American steamship companies. The plan provided, for example, that the seven hundred and fifty shares of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) should be so acquired. These are all the shares of that company. The shares of various other British companies were to be similarly acquired, but the ships were to remain under the British flag. Mr. Robertson points out that, according to British law, they cannot remain under the British flag. The right of a British owner to sell his ship or his shares to a foreigner is not disputed, but the British law says that no ship shall be deemed British unless wholly owned by British subjects. It is immaterial where the ship is built or what is the nationality of her crew, but the ownership of a British vessel must be British. "If an unqualified person," says the Merchant Shipping Act, "acquires as owner, otherwise than by such transmission as heretofore provided for, an interest, either legal or beneficial, in a ship using a British flag and assuming the British character, that interest shall be subjected to forfeiture under this act." Transfers to foreigners without the intention to retain the British character are legal, but other transfers simply forfeit the registry. If Mr. Robertson is right in his contention, the question becomes impor-

tant what flag the British-built ships of the Morgan combine will carry. They cannot remain under the British flag, because they are not owned by Britons. They cannot come under the American flag, because they were not built in the United States. The ships are "bloomers" orphans of the deep, that's what they are, and Mr. Morgan has our sincere sympathy. He is not worrying much over this point, however. Probably he will raise a black flag over his entire fleet. It has been suggested that he is little better than a pirate.

TRACY THE DESPERADO.

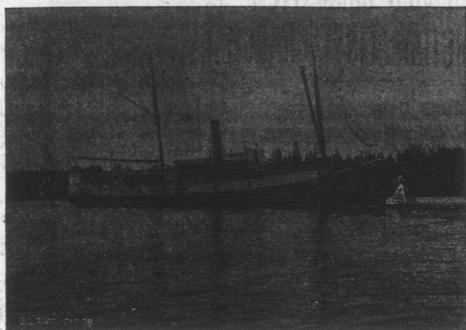
The United States enjoys the unenviable distinction of producing more "men of blood" than any other civilized nation in the world. The best people and the great newspapers of the republic admit and deplore the evil eminence which their land has attained in this respect. They have discussed and analyzed the situation and have arrived at conclusions in regard to the same which seem reasonable, but they are unable to make any suggestions for the amelioration of the evil. Young America grows up with a gun in his hands, but that is no reason why he should develop into a desperado. The "tough element" from all lands under the sun finds freedom under the Stars and Stripes, but it is seldom a foreigner who terrorizes the populace and slaughters the police. There must be reasons other than these favorable to the development of men of the stamp of Tracy, who with his rifle is practically holding the states of Oregon and Washington at bay. We have had to deal with men of nearly the same moral calibre in Canada, yet here they never "run amuck," breathing murder and slaughter as they go. Is it not possible that the difference in the methods of justice and of the police in the two countries has something to do with the difference in the results attained? A fugitive from justice in Canada knows that he need fear no violence from the officers of the law. We do not take the trail with guns in our hands, and it is not a question between the officer and the criminal which can first bring his gun into action. The criminal knows he will be taken quietly to his trial and that he will receive absolute justice. The police of British Columbia have time and again taken desperadoes who on the slightest excuse would have punctured them with rifle bullets. They have gone up to criminals who held rifles in their hands and whom aim seldom failed. They have done this without showing a weapon of any kind. It takes nerve to perform acts of that kind, but only men possessed of iron nerve are fit to be policemen. If in this country it were a question of going upon the warpath whenever a crime is committed it would also be a matter of life and death between the officer and the man he is after. The more shooting a criminal does the more desperate he becomes. He knows that his doom is sealed in any event, and he determines to kill as many of his adversaries as possible before the final bullet finds its billet in his body. It appears reasonable to assume, therefore, that it is not because of any difference in human nature on the other side that men of the disposition of Tracy are developed. He is a product of the police system, and he will have his successors as long as the present method remains in vogue.

THE ONTARIO MUDDLE.

Public Interest in the political situation in Ontario is increasing. Mr. Ross is now reported to have a majority of but one. The fight in the courts will be as keen as that which lately took place at the polls. Almost every judge who has been called upon to decide disputed points as to the validity of ballots has taken a different view of cases which appeared on the surface to bear a very striking resemblance to each other. We think the decision of one of the higher courts, delivered some years ago, that the obvious intention of the voter should alone be regarded, was about as sensible a ruling as could have been rendered. It met with universal approval at the time, but of course the approbation of the laity does not constitute a precedent of weight. Under that ruling any kind of a mark opposite the name of a candidate would be taken as an indication that he was the choice of the voter. In the Lennox case some ballots with a single stroke opposite the name of the Liberal candidate were thrown out by Judge McLennan and the Conservatives declared to have a majority. This judge virtually holds that a man who does not know enough to make his mark is not entitled to a voice in the affairs of the province. No doubt the decision will be appealed against and a more authoritative pronouncement secured. In the meantime Lennox has already been blessed with two different representatives, who are to be left on the ragged edge of uncertainty until the Bench in its wisdom and calm deliberation has had an opportunity to consider the case. After a decree has been issued the victorious party will probably be proceeded against for bribery and corruption. And so the excitement will be kept up to the limit. It may be a couple of years before it is definitely decided which party is entitled to rule in Ontario. In the meantime the Ross government will remain in power.

As another indication of the propensity of judges to insist upon technical compliance with the rules of the political game regardless of the apparent right of the voter to express his views upon the ques-

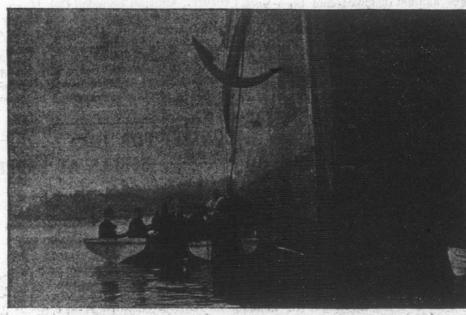
THE ACCIDENT TO THE DIRIGO.



The Steamer Aground on Satellite Reef, Nanaimo Harbor.

The above cut shows the Dirigo beached in shallow water opposite Haslam's mill, Nanaimo. Diver McIlroy, of Victoria, is preparing to descend to ascertain the extent of the vessel's injuries, and is first consulting with Mr. Bullen, of Victoria, manager of the Esquimalt Marine Railway, where the vessel is now being repaired. Mr. Bullen is bending over in front of the diver. Chief Engineer Lent, of the Alaska Steamship Company, to whom the Dirigo belongs, is sitting at the stern of the boat containing Mr. Bullen. The full-bearded man with the stiff hair in the other boat is Manager Peabody, of the same company, while Capt. McGregor, of the Dilgo, wearing a peaked cap, is seated near him.

For both of the accompanying photographs the Times is indebted to H. Gough, son of the city clerk of Nanaimo, the pictures being snaps from his kodak.



A Consultation With the Diver.

tions of the day, another judge threw out a bunch of ballots which were marked correctly by the voters, but were initialled incorrectly by the deputy-returning officer. The official put his letters on the wrong side of the paper. Another was so unfortunate as to be the possessor of three names. He had fallen into the loose habit of dropping one of them, and he carried this with him into the booth, for which carelessness a large number of his neighbors have been disfranchised. We submit some of these Ontario judges are inclined to run to technical extremes. If they keep up their present gaiety the result of an election will depend upon the insertion or the omission of a hyphen in the name of a returning officer. Little things like these are bringing the courts into contempt. We cannot see why a judge should become in course of time so completely hampered by his environment as to be unable to look beyond the technical into the realms of the rational. It would be better to extend the long vacation and allow the bench to get out into the world for a while than run risks of their lordships falling into a rut from which extraction might be difficult.

Another peculiarity in the situation in Ontario is the position of the prohibitionists. A Methodist layman in a letter to the press says his reverend brethren are very largely to blame for the chaos which now prevails. He claims they incited the prohibitionists to vote against Ross, who promised a plebiscite, and for Whitney, who expressed his antagonism to the cause of prohibition. This layman also points out that whereas those reverend gentlemen prior to the election claimed the proposed plebiscite was a delusion and a sham, now they are urging all friends of temperance to turn out, to bring out their friends and cast a large vote. This the layman foresees is doing harm to the temperance cause and is causing a disunion which will be harmful to the church. He does not say plainly that he regards his reverend mentors as hypocrites and mischief-makers, but he indicates very clearly that that is his opinion. On the whole, the situation in Ontario is a very interesting one. But there can be little doubt that when matters are finally adjusted Ross's majority will be found sufficient for all purposes.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Our readers are aware of the fact that the Times has not fallen into the habit, so common in newspaper circles on this continent, of periodically emitting prolonged blasts of news and its value as an "advertising medium." We have invariably followed the more excellent course, the rule laid down by good taste, of permitting our patrons to form their own opinions in such matters. And we have not been without our reward. We have striven to gather all the news that is fit to print and place it before our readers while it is yet fresh and interesting. Keeping this object constantly in view, all the latest improvements in printing machinery have been added to up-to-date methods in news gathering for the purpose of satisfying the desires of a constituency which is very exacting in its demands, because

the journalistic standard has been set very high in this far western part of the fairest portion of His Majesty's dominions. In no other part of the English-speaking world is the expense of publishing a newspaper so heavy in proportion to the extent of the community from which it derives its patronage as in British Columbia.

In Victoria an evening paper has also hitherto been handicapped in that its subscription list has been to a great extent confined to the city and the immediately surrounding suburbs. The nature of the mail service has prevented the circulation of the newspaper among outside subscribers while it was yet a newspaper. It is particularly pleasant, therefore, for the Times to be able to point out that Victoria is moving with the rest of the world and that it is carrying the mail service with it on the march. Owing to the close connection now being made via Sidney with the infant mining communities at Crofton, Mount Sicker and other points which promise in a short time to be second in importance to none in British Columbia, as well as with Chemainus and Nanaimo, the disabilities under which we have hitherto labored have been to a large extent removed. A new and important field has been opened not only to the Times, but to the business men of Victoria. We propose to rise to the occasion by issuing two editions a day, the first at two o'clock in the afternoon, containing practically all the news of the day, to meet the demands which have been created by the birth of new communities and the communication which has been established with them through the enterprise of the Victoria Terminal Railway Company. We are warranted in saying the early edition of the Times will contain practically all the news of the day, because the difference in the time between the great news centres of Europe and America gives an afternoon paper a great advantage over its morning contemporaries, in the West especially.

But, apart from that, there are influences at work in these latter days which are forcing the evening paper everywhere into the front rank both as a news disseminator and as a means of attracting custom to the merchant. The eight-hour day is becoming almost universal for the workman. He has ample time now to peruse his daily paper before he sallies forth with his family for an evening stroll or for a couple of hours' recreation. Not only so; the hours devoted to business are being shortened in all lines of human activity. The evening paper has become a necessity. The world is advancing in intelligence. The telegraph has brought it into close communion. All men, in the English-speaking world at all events, are brethren, and each takes the liveliest interest in the affairs of his neighbor. If he doesn't, if he fails to keep in touch with all the improvements of modern times, to take cognizance of the latest methods of doing business, he is bound to drop out of the great procession in a short time.

We believe the opening of the new route to which we have referred is but the first short step of a great stride that will shortly follow. We believe the import-

ance of the district which has so suddenly sprung into activity will not be fully appreciated until the smelters now in course of construction have been in operation for a time and the mines now being developed have been fully proved. We hope the merchants of Victoria are not waiting until the tide of business begins to run strongly before launching forth upon the current. Their rivals in other places are numerous, powerful and aggressive and the struggle for supremacy will be desperate. But the advantages are all with us, and we have no doubt that all other things being equal, the sympathies of the new communities will determine the issue in favor of Victorians.

Apologies of the foregoing, the following from the San Francisco Bulletin is not without point:

"The most extraordinary phenomenon in the newspaper business during the past seven years has been the development of the evening paper. In New York, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Washington and other cities the evening paper has completely outstripped its matutinal competitor, both in circulation and in the amount of advertising printed. In San Francisco more display advertisers buy space in the Bulletin than buy it in either the Call, the Chronicle or the Examiner.

"The reason of the rise of the evening paper is not far to seek. Nearly every fact that happens in the world happens before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and an evening paper in San Francisco, where the standard time is three hours earlier than that of the Atlantic seaboard, and five or six hours earlier than that of London, can cover the day's news of the world up to a late hour in the afternoon. "Twenty years ago, when news-gathering, typesetting and printing were slow processes, the evening papers amounted to little, because they could publish the news of only a part of the morning. That was the period when the morning paper flourished. But the telephone, long telegraph tolls, the linotype, the invention of stereotyping and the modern rapid press, which prints 24,000 eight-page papers an hour, have wrought a revolution in the newspaper business. Telephone and telegraph wires connect the office of an evening newspaper with every news centre, local, Eastern or foreign. Buckingham Palace, London, is as close to the Bulletin, for newspaper purposes, as is the city hall of San Francisco. The death of the King of England or a news story at the Central Receiving Hospital in this city would be communicated to the Bulletin with about equal promptitude and in about the same number of moments. Fifteen minutes after the happening of a startling event in almost any inhabited corner of the earth the Bulletin can have an extra edition on the streets, telling all about it. Fourteen or sixteen hours later the morning papers would print the news which would have grown stale over night. "Is it any wonder that the evening paper is going forward while the morning paper is going backward?"

PURBULE CRITICISM.

The petty, sneaky politician must get in his ill-natured stab. No power on earth can prevent him from slipping in his poisoned weapon wherever in his spite and malice he fancies he sees an opening. It is stated that Messrs. Fielding and Tarte refused the honor of Knighthood, also that Sir Wilfrid Laurier could have had a baronetcy if he remained in Canadian politics, or a peerage if he chose to enter the House of Lords, but refused further honors out of fear of antagonizing French-Canadian sentiment. There is little doubt that Messrs. Fielding and Tarte might have been knighted if they had coveted that honor. Probably there are few men in Canadian public life who could have resisted the temptation to add Imperial honors to those already bestowed on them by the Canadian people. But public men who accept Imperial titles at the same time take upon themselves obligations which bear heavily upon all but those possessed of large private fortunes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not an opulent man in a pecuniary sense, and it is not at all probable that either Mr. Fielding or Mr. Tarte has heaped up great stores of worldly wealth. Apart altogether, therefore, from a feeling which is known to be prevalent in the ranks of both the great political parties in Canada, the titles are a sort of exorcism on the body politic of this democratic continent, there were good reasons for the Premier declining higher honors which he has not the means to adequately maintain, and for the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Works deciding to remain in the ranks of the commonality.

As to the sneering reference to Sir Wilfrid's alleged dread of offending French-Canadian sentiment, it is worthy of Toryism of the malignant type which can find no real weakness in the political position of the Premier. The Liberal government has sent thousands of men from Canada to assist in the defence of the Empire, it has spent millions of dollars for the same purpose, while one of the most prominent of Laurier's predecessors declared emphatically that "not going to such a cause" would ever be devoted to such a cause. The public may form its own opinion as to which party was afraid to do the right and its duty for "fear of offending French-Canadian sentiment." The sneaking utterances we have quoted originated, of course, in the offices of the "truly loyal" Tory journals in the East which exhibited the greatest contempt at one time for British connection when such connection threatened to stand in the way of the great party attaining power. The Colonialist is merely an echo of its powerful contemporaries.

Now that the question has been raised, it is perhaps just as well that the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier towards Im-

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ga., writes the Pe-ru-na Medicine Company as follows:

"Gentlemen—After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Pe-ru-na. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Pe-ru-na. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Pe-ru-na made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Pe-ru-na is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.—CLEM G. MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Pe-ru-na as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions.—Wm. T. Zenor.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 136 Reid street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes:

"I have been sick over two years with nervous prostration and general debility, and heart trouble. Have had four doctors; all said that I could not get well. I had not walked a step in nine months, suffering with partial paralysis and palpitation of the heart, every other day, and had become so reduced in flesh as to be a mere skeleton weighing only 85 pounds. "Up to this date I have taken Pe-ru-na for seven months. It has saved my life as I can safely testify. I have not felt so well in five years, having walked over one mile without ill result, and have also gained thirty pounds since commencing to take Pe-ru-na. In fact, I cannot praise it too highly.—Mrs. Amanda Morrill.

Pe-ru-na never fails to prevent systemic catarrh or nervous prostration if taken in time. Pe-ru-na is the most prompt and permanent cure for all cases of nervous prostration caused by systemic catarrh known to the medical profession. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Harman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GRACIOUS REPLY.

To the Telegram of Sympathy With the King Sent by Lieut.-Governor.

The Lieut.-Governor has received the following reply to the telegram he dispatched on behalf of the government and people of British Columbia expressing sympathy with the King:

Ottawa, July 2. Lieutenant-Governor, Victoria: Administration has received following message from Secretary of State for the Colonies: "Her Majesty the Queen, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family very grateful for loyal sympathy of government and people of British Columbia on illness of His Majesty the King." (Signed) MAUDE.

A HEROIC LIFE.

WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO THE GOOD OF HER FELLOW-MEN SHE TOILED.

The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont.—Spent Many Years in a Service of Sainly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy—Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.

Bloomfield, Ont., July 4.—(Special)—Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard. Obedient and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends and this simple peace-loving Society never had a more humble or more worthy member. It is her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian Northwest that she loves most to speak of, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people. But she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unfailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobor people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy she knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady Missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsement.

CRIMES OF ESCAPE

TRACY KILLS TWO MEN IN

And Wounds Several That He Shot Merril

Seattle, Wash., July

—escaped Oregon convict has added another mug long list, and has again As a result of this two miles south of Sheriff Raymond, of Shies dead at an undetermined city; Deputy Sheriff and succeeded in making a wound at the hotel Carl Anderson, a new bullet grazing his arm. A party of deputies from this city, on Tracy was seen going Seattle and Internatio the State University cceeded to Madison park to Kirklund, and from Bothell. They left B o'clock, proceeding d track in the direction ing in every direction desperado.

About two miles fr came upon a small c proceeded to search. bers of the posse we and climbing on the r to see what it containe fire from within. On hole in Anderson's co pierced Raymond's co side, killing him instan from Tracy's fatal rifle Deputy Williams, mak on his right hand. A effect in the left sid, making an ugly, possi The men of the part wounded returned the fi and succeeded in silen from under his cover.

As soon as the fr secured the buggy in w to the scene and in it, drove rapidly to H upon the receipt of sheriff's office, arrang track to send a second to the scene of the man At 11 p. m. Tracy a mont, a suburb of Seattl drew a policeman and w man. When Tracy ap mont, he was recognized a member of the posse preparing to take up a night with a gun. He draw a gun on him, Tra on him, sending a bullet men and killing him. Th on Fremont avenue, Jus Woodland Park, Boule, to the Frank drug st had expired shortly aft It is reported another ma yet been identified, was

Trip to Seat Tracy landed at Mead and a half miles north suburb of Seattle—on W held up a gun on a man on board and forced him from the neighbor to the vicinity of Seattle, he hoped to hold up a secure his revolver. The voyage to Seattle county was marked by episodes. Tracy wanted near McNeil island, so take a shot at any of happened to be on the wanted to kill the captain from near the entrance harbor because the tug heading toward the launced to kill Munro, one c crew, if a rescue cutt Murray was the last man lamed and Tracy was might have spread the boarding.

Tracy claimed to his panions on the voyage that partner-Merrill because of ences with him. Something in one of the papers at and he threatened to kill latter charged him to a fine and then turn round, according to Tracy's story, walked eight paces he su around and shot Merrill back. The story, however, ceive much credence in pol is believed that Merrill is dead is somewhere in the Shelton, where his sister take

Thurston county is in kee rest of his adventures, ren who accompanied him are inclined to believe that they were seeking for notoriety, a jolly companion on the launch, joking young Clark hair. His prevailing trait says Capt. Clark, are perha and "gall." Tracy appeared at the Capital City Oyster Comp Point, near Olympia, yester about 5 o'clock. He enter of Horatio Alling. Beside took William Adams was at the time. He informed was and ordered them to breakfast. As they were Frank Scott and John M players of the company, ent then became alarmed and men stay at one end of the he took his breakfast.

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