



"Hew to the Line. Let the Chips Fall Where they May."

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SECRET OF THE ARK.
IT WAS REALLY CONSTRUCTED JUST LIKE A LEYDEN JAR.

The fire that came out of it was Electrical—Edison's Sons Were Electrocuting—Edison and Tesla, Had They Lived at That Time, Could Not Have Surpassed Aaron.

C. B. Warrand in Savannah News.

There is nothing new on the face of the earth, and there is no doubt that electricity was well known to the Israelites and probably to the Phoenicians. The first record of electrical phenomena is as old as the Ten Commandments. Moses, when he received the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written the second time, built a box out of fir—not the common cedar or any other native woods, but firwood, which had to be imported by Phoenician merchants from the southern part of Europe. Was this choice accidental? Was the choice of the firwood, or was it the choice of the best known nonconductor among the great number of various timbers? Moses had the fir box lined inside and outside with beaten gold, which converted the ark of the covenant into a very expensive but very perfect Leyden jar, or storage battery for electricity. As gold is by 50 per cent. a better conductor of electricity than copper, was the choice of gold again on account of its value, or was it an inspiration or revelation? So much is certain—that if Edison or Tesla had lived in those days they could not have improved on the choice of material, and the result was a powerful Leyden jar.

How was this Leyden jar charged, was the next problem. A fire of material rich in carbon was kept burning on top of the ark of the covenant, and during daytime a tall column of smoke guided the 12 tribes of Israel through their wanderings, and at night a tall flame was equally well seen by them. Now carbon is a good conductor of electricity, and the particles of carbon floating in the smoke would conduct sufficient electricity to highly charge the Leyden jar. At least the current of electricity would be ample strong, so that if a hand were held toward the ark of the covenant, sparks would result. That this was done by Moses at different times is a matter of record, and that he could always depend that his faithful Levites would obey his instructions to the letter and have the jar always charged.

After Moses' death his brother Aaron took the matter in hand and greatly improved the electrical power of the strange battery. He had the ark of the covenant placed in the temple and had it surrounded by poles 50 ells high, or 150 feet. These poles were covered with beaten gold, and gold chains were hung from the poles to the ark of the covenant, which made a very expensive but very complete and powerful electrical connection. In a country where electrical storms are as frequent and as powerful as in Palestine at an elevation of 600 feet and a reach of 150 feet of the best conductor an abundant supply of Franklin's electricity would necessarily always be on hand.

It is very likely that Aaron got nothing of ampere, ohms or volts; otherwise his two sons never would have monkeyed with this powerful apparatus, and they would not have been killed by fire breaking out of the ark of the covenant and killing them without any wounds or burns appearing on their bodies.

Any coroner's jury of to-day, if it were to sit on an inquest over the body of Aaron's sons, would at once bring a verdict of death by a discharge of electricity.

Aaron knew this power, and to make it effective all he had to do to deal death from his apparatus was to remove the costly camel's hair carpets, which are almost perfect nonconductors of electricity, and make the circuit stand on terra firma. Death would result instantly by fire breaking out and leave no wounds or burns to account for his death. That several members of revolting tribes of Israelites were thus electrocuted is also a matter of record in the Bible.

Solomon in building his temple advanced one step further. He found that copper would do as well as gold. He had the temple covered with copper, and copper water pipes led into the cisterns inside the temple.

On the temple, or rather on its roof, a number of gilt spars were placed in vertical positions, ostensibly to scare off the birds and to keep them from defiling the temple, but these spars were several cords high, or from 16 to 24 feet. Such a height would hardly be necessary for scarecrows, but it was ample to load the roof, water pipes, etc., with a powerful current of electricity.

Franklin, the electric chair in the State of New York and the discovery of the Leyden jar itself in Leyden, Germany, are all back numbers. History only repeats itself, whether recorded or not.

The Washington dispatch that Spokane's proposed military post will not affect the one at Walla Walla is not credited in the latter place. "Such Wilsonian sophistry," says the statesman, "will not down. We must work just the same to keep one post."

Eggs and Egg-Eating.
 After all that has been said of the real worth of green cut bone for chicks and poultry, I want to add my testimony in favor of its use. I shall only try to give some of the established facts obtained by experience. Fresh bone, meat and gristle when fed to your poultry will often double the number of eggs. Fresh bone will increase the vigor of the whole flock, they will also make the eggs more fertile. It has been proven by some of the foremost poultrymen that fresh bones cut and given to poultry will stop egg-eating, because it satisfies the craving of the flock for blood and fresh lean meat, both of which are supplied by fresh bone. One average analysis of these bones showed by weight thirteen ounces of lean meat, gristle and fat in every pound of bone obtained that morning at one of the markets. This meat, cartilage, etc., when cut up in small pieces and fed in a raw state to hens gives them fresh, rich animal food. Another reason for their use is, that the bones are easily obtained and are very cheap, and when cut by a good machine you will find no other food that your flock likes as well. You can convince any one doubting this last statement by placing all your different kinds of food along with this cut bone and meat, and opening the doors of the pens. One trial will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The raw bone and meat is devoured at once, although one ounce per hen for each day may be considered sufficient many give their flocks more than this, and no disastrous results follow. We firmly believe no one having properly used green bone food has or intends to discontinue its use. This may partially explain the fact that there are a larger number of poultry yards through the country than formerly. This improvement in feeding makes the poultry business more lucrative. Would it not be well for all those interested in poultry raising to give close attention to the most important methods of feeding their flocks, and in this way make a complete success of the business.

NEW YEAR MASQUERADES.
 Like Many Other Customs They are Reminders of Paganism.

The custom of masquerading on New Year dates back to pagan times, long before the commencement of the Christian era. The practice embraced two principles, homage and indulgence, and also included the making of friendly calls and the presentation of gifts, and in spite of all opposition this form of celebrating New Year has, with some modifications, continued to the present day.

In the fifth century the church began an energetic crusade against this "pagan practice." St. Maximus, of Turin, raised his voice against "the superstitious folly of the 1st of January, when Christians put on habits of intemperance and seek to forestall their friends with early calls in the morning, bringing them petty presents as New Year gifts, in the hope of receiving something in return more valuable." St. Peter Chrysologus, bishop of Ravenna, also denounced the custom, and to the excuse offered that it was only sport, not sacrilegious, replied: "No one can with safety play with the serpent. Who can amuse himself with impiety or joke with sacrifice? Men dress themselves up like women, and they put on their robes. They transform themselves into beasts and monsters. A man employs in this disguise all his ambition, as if he were sorry he were a man."

In the year 566, during the reign of King Carlbert, of Paris, the council of Tours recommended the abolition of all pagan superstitions in the land, and among the practices so denounced was "that of men disguising themselves as deer and other animals, and running about the country in various grotesques and committing all sorts of follies." But in spite of all the anathemas hurled against the custom the Christians could not be turned away from the ancient extravagances that marked the calendars of January.

Two Recent Inventions.
 Ladies' earrings are the subject of two novel recent inventions, one of which is of practical value not only to the fair wearers of jewelry, but to those who enjoy the privilege of replacing the earrings which are lost. Instead of a simple catch on the ear wire, there is a ring at the end of a little tube sliding up and down in a little tube at the back of the ear. This ring encircles the end of the ear wire, on which there is a very little knob, and is held firmly by a spring catch on the rod. It is absolutely impossible for the catch to be accidentally sprung or "come loose of itself," and the dainty golden rod, standing upright behind the ear, as it must, at the same time effectually prevents the carrying from tipping itself up and dangling in an ungraceful position. The security it affords is, however, the main thing, and is even greater than that afforded by a plate behind the ear screwed on the shank of the setting.

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The bow is first seen depicted on Egyptian monuments about 200 B. C.

Its form then did not differ greatly from that in use among boys at the present day. It was used in European warfare as late as 1640.

Portland Holiday Exposition.

TO THE EDITOR:

The managements of the Portland Universal Exposition has been assumed by a committee of Portland business men, composed of Van B. DeLashmutt, General Manager, G. E. Sturgis, Julius Lang, J. F. O'Shea and E. W. McConnell, and henceforth the fair will be strictly a Portland and Pacific Northwest enterprise. A great many changes will be made in policy and methods of management, and in many respects the fair will be made more attractive to visitors from outside the city. The new management regrets that the fair has not received the cordial support of the press, and so far as that is caused by any want of courtesy on the part of the management that has retired, it will be rectified. The courtesies hitherto offered the editors only will be extended to the managements, and take this first opportunity to invite you to come and take in our show from collar to garter, free of charge. You will find it a good one. Make yourselves at home while here, and when you do come bring your wives and your babies and your wives' babies and help us and our wives and our wives' babies to swell the daily throng.

The admission to the fair is 25 cents and this gives free range to visitors except into the special shows of the midway, all of which charge 10 cents each, except the \$100,000 cyclorama of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which is 50 cents. These special shows are all well worth the price charged, and among them are some of the best attractions of the midway pleasure of the world's fair.

The difficulty of the old management with the labor unions has been settled, and the superb Portland

Military Band is now delighting visitors with its splendid music. The band concert alone is worth the price of admission.

Special excursions will be run from all the cities along the railroad lines, ample notice of which will be given. On Friday an excursion will be run from Eastern Oregon, and the fare will be but one-quarter the regular rate, just 1 cent per mile. This is Eastern Oregon day, and the people of that section of the State should avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the city and the fair.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT,
 General Manager.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.
A New Year Resolve to Do Better is a Step in the Right Direction.

It is true, very possibly, that only one in a million of these resolutions ever amounts to anything permanent. A month, a week, a day, may see the end of them, and the old sin or decadent habit may be in the ascendant again, sometimes, alas! reinforced and stronger than before, strong almost to the point of indifference as to its destruction on the part of him "breaking his oath and resolution like a twist of rotten silk."

What is the use? The question rises in the mind of the owner of the broken resolution; it can't be helped; the breaker was made to break; it runs in the blood; he was given the nature that experiences temptation; he was not given the strength to overcome temptation; you cannot change the spots in the leopard; that is he; if you want to change him, you don't want him; ancestry is stronger than a desire to do otherwise; it's of no use. And thus the trick, the custom, the wholly undesirable habit, is left to run its race.

Yet that is but one possibility, and when this stage of indifference has not been reached how well it is only to have made the resolution, whether one is successful in keeping it or not! Just as hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue, so the mere making of the resolution implies the knowledge of wrong, and of a right determination to discard the wrong as readily one step toward embracing the right—is, in fact, embracing it—is, while being the resolve, also the carrying out of the resolve, however little way. The resolve is the outcome of the best part of one's nature; the not keeping it is one's weakness only.

An Ancient Custom.

Philadelphia Record.

It seems that in the olden time it was customary to give gloves as presents on New Year's day. As they were very expensive, quite a sum of money, called glove money, was given instead. Sometimes parents and official persons were presented with gloves by those who wished to conciliate or find favor with them. There is an anecdote about Sir Thomas Moore, who, having decided to cease favorably for a lady client, day after day on New Year's day a pair of gloves containing forty gold coins called angels. He could not refuse the gloves, but sent back the coins with this note: "Miss—Since you were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining I utterly refuse it."

Know—Hopes.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Street car conductors are very often inclined to be too independent. One of these classes received a well merited lesson several days ago. A tall, broad shouldered fellow wished to alight, but failed to catch the conductor's eye until the crossing was almost reached. When the conductor did notice his signals, he growled out a surely "You're too late; wait for the next crossing." Without a word the big fellow jumped to the rear platform, jammed down the brake with a jerk and pulled the trolley from the wire, bringing the car to a stop with unpleasant suddenness. Then as he leisurely stepped off he pleasantly remarked to the discomfited conductor, "You stop the next time an old railroad man tells you so."

Two successful flying machines have been perfected—one by Hiram Maxim and the other by Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, assisted by Dr. Carl Burns. Their successful experiments have shown the entire feasibility of building a machine which can carry its own power with it, and successfully sail through the air. The era of aerial navigation appears to be close at hand.

SOUNDINGS made by Engineer George W. Plummer for the city of Tacoma seem to effectually dispose of the story of the bottom dropping out of the sound and causing the recent landslides at the wharves. Mr. Plummer accounts for the slide by defective engineering, and states that the made land was upon an insecure foundation, largely covered with sandstone from an old mill.

This contract for the construction of the Pasco canal, which will cover about 3,000 acres, will be let in a few days. This land will be opposite a valuable section. A new pumping plant will supply the water from Strump Rapids.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.
 Ring out the merry Christmas chime, Proclaim the message far and near, Peace and good will in every clime, To rich and poor sweet Christmas cheer.

Loudly proclaim o'er land and sea, What love did give for men did give, The setting of the captive free, The nobler brotherhood of man.

Surround of grief to those that mourn, Root to the weary, heaven to win, A fuller life beyond death's bourne, To such as seek to enter in.

Peal forth with no uncertain tone, That live leave none beneath the sun, And they alone are blessed that own Their duty to their fellow man.

Proclaim as loudly as ye can, The tidings glad of old and young, Peace upon earth, good will to man, First by the angel choruses sung.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.
 A General Banking Business Transacted

Special attention paid to Collecting, Telegraphic transfers of money.

Capital, \$100,000
 Surplus, 35,000

DIRECTORS:
 T. M. Reed, John J. Finney
 A. H. Chambers, A. A. Phillips, W. M. Ladd,
 Geo. D. Shannon,
 Olympia, March 11, 1894

DAILY TRAIN CARD.
 OLYMPIA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE ROUTE

S. WILEY NAVIGATION CO.'S
STEAMER MULTNOMAH.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
6:30 A. M. Olympia	6:30 P. M. Tacoma
10:30 A. M. Tacoma	12:30 P. M. Seattle
1:30 P. M. Tacoma	3:30 P. M. Seattle
5:30 P. M. Tacoma	7:30 P. M. Seattle

Connecting with boats for Shelton and Kamahole.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
7:30 A. M. Seattle	7:30 P. M. Tacoma
12:30 P. M. Tacoma	12:30 P. M. Seattle
5:30 P. M. Tacoma	5:30 P. M. Seattle

Connecting with boats for Shelton and Kamahole.

LANDINGS: City Dock, Seattle, Commercial Dock, Tacoma, Perrett's Dock, Olympia.

Fare between Seattle and Tacoma, 50 cents.

Business Cards.

Capital National Bank,
 OF OLYMPIA, WASH.

Capital, \$100,000
 Surplus, \$45,000

President, C. J. LORR
 Vice President, N. OWING
 Cashier, W. J. FOSTER

DIRECTORS:
 F. H. Brown, Louis Bettman, Robt. Frost,
 N. H. Owens, G. C. White, Geo. A. Barber,
 C. J. Lorr

Transacts a general banking business. Foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Telegraphic transfers made on all principal cities. Collections a specialty.
 Jan. 1, 1894

FOR SALE!

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TEAM MULES,
 Harness, Wagons,
 Plows, Seeders,
 Fanning Mill,
 Harrows,
 And all kinds Tools and Implements.

Also Cows, Heifers, Jersey Dull and Hogs, or will exchange for Hay or Grain. Apply to

Oliver & Co.,
 Corner Main and Sixth Streets.

PATRONIZE THE
ACME DRUG STORE
 EMPORIUM FOR
 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
 Patent and Proprietary Medicines,
 Druggists' Sundries and Stationery.

THE MOTTO OF THIS HOUSE.
"ATTENTION AND INTEGRITY!"
 Assures you Satisfaction.

Special preparations have been made for compounding prescriptions.
 MARR & ROSS, Proprietors.

FRED W. CARLYON,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

All kinds of repairing done and warranted. All articles bought engraved upon.

Eyes Tested Free of Charge.

WANTED! A REPRESENTATIVE for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for both old and young.

Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so every one purchases.

For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$100. Another \$150. A lady has just cleared \$120 for her first week's work. Write for particulars, and if you can begin at once send \$1 for outfit. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county.

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 Chicago.

D. S. B. HENRY,
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR

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 Olympia, April 18, 1894.

J. C. RATHBUN,
 Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace

120 Fourth St., Between Main and Washington.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE.
 March 1, 1894.

THE BIVOUAC
 MONTESANO, WASH.

Jas. A. Kelly, Pro.

The best of wines, liquors and cigars constantly on hand.

Collections Made
 NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCING.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE and LOANS.
 C. H. CARPENTER & CO.,
 61 Main Street.

A Moving Mountain.
 Goldswain's Geographical Magazine.

A traveling mountain is found at the Cascades of the Columbia. It is a triple peaked mass of dark brown basalt, six or eight miles in length where it fronts the river, and rises to the height of almost 2,000 feet above the water. That it is in motion is the last thought that would be likely to suggest itself to the mind of any one passing it, yet it is a well established fact that this entire mountain is moving slowly but steadily down to the river, as if it had a deliberate purpose some time in the future to dam the Columbia and form a great lake from the Cascades to the Dalles. In its forward and downward movement the forest along the base of the ridge has become submerged in the river. Large tree stumps can be seen standing dead in the water on this shore.

The railway engineers and brakemen find that the line of railway which skirts the foot of the mountain is being continually forced out of place. At certain points the permanent way and rails have been pushed eight or ten feet out of line in a few years. Geologists attribute this strange phenomenon to the fact that the basalt, which constitutes the bulk of the mountain, rests on a substratum of conglomerate or of soft sandstone, which the deep, swift current of the mighty river is constantly wearing away; but that this softer sub-rock is itself yielding at great depth to the enormous weight of the harder mineral above.

A Scottish Custom.

"Dipping" is another practice followed on New Year's day, but it has nothing to do with snuff. A Bible is opened haphazard, and the first verse that catches your eyes tells your fate for the ensuing year. In Scotland friends are entertained on the last night of the year, and as the clock strikes midnight every one exchanges kisses—men and all.

In some parts of England a band plays rollicking music in the main street for an hour before midnight, and as soon as the New Year arrives loyal tunes and merry airs are substituted, and a procession is formed and the citizens march through the town. Another old custom is to open the doors and windows at midnight to welcome the New Year. In Ireland boys run about on New Year's day with little twisted wisps of straw, which they hand you as an omen of prosperity, and expect an acknowledgment in return.

How Germans Celebrate.

The Germans begin to celebrate the first day of the new year on the last day of the old. The 31st of December, the day dedicated in the calendar of the church to St. Sylvester, pope and martyr, is with the vast majority of the people of northern Germany the great festive day, or rather festive evening, of the winter. Masquerades, private and public balls, and other festive gatherings are the order of the night. No private house, no restaurant or drinking place is without a huge Sylvester bowl of steaming punch, which has to be replenished again and again for the toasts drunk to health and welfare of everybody and everything in the coming year.

On the day itself—on the 1st of January—the majority of the male

population of northern Germany suffer from headache in consequence of toasting too freely their friends and acquaintances during the previous night. Calls are made on the day among relatives and intimate friends only, except that in the ponderous bureaucratic system of Germany every government officer is expected to call on somebody above him in rank. How it managed that all these State employees receive calls of their superiors, and in their turn make calls on their superiors is a mystery to outsiders.

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TO THE EDITOR:

The managements of the Portland Universal Exposition has been assumed by a committee of Portland business men, composed of Van B. DeLashmutt, General Manager, G. E. Sturgis, Julius Lang, J. F. O'Shea and E. W. McConnell, and henceforth the fair will be strictly a Portland and Pacific Northwest enterprise. A great many changes will be made in policy and methods of management, and in many respects the fair will be made more attractive to visitors from outside the city. The new management regrets that the fair has not received the cordial support of the press, and so far as that is caused by any want of courtesy on the part of the management that has retired, it will be rectified. The courtesies hitherto offered the editors only will be extended to the managements, and take this first opportunity to invite you to come and take in our show from collar to garter, free of charge. You will find it a good one. Make yourselves at home while here, and when you do come bring your wives and your babies and your wives' babies and help us and our wives and our wives' babies to swell the daily throng.

The admission to the fair is 25 cents and this gives free range to visitors except into the special shows of the midway, all of which charge 10 cents each, except the \$100,000 cyclorama of the battle of Missionary Ridge, which is 50 cents. These special shows are all well worth the price charged, and among them are some of the best attractions of the midway pleasure of the world's fair.

The difficulty of the old management with the labor unions has been settled, and the superb Portland

Military Band is now delighting visitors with its splendid music. The band concert alone is worth the price of admission.

Special excursions will be run from all the cities along the railroad lines, ample notice of which will be given. On Friday an excursion will be run from Eastern Oregon, and the fare will be but one-quarter the regular rate, just 1 cent per mile. This is Eastern Oregon day, and the people of that section of the State should avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the city and the fair.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT,
 General Manager.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.
A New Year Resolve to Do Better is a Step in the Right Direction.

It is true, very possibly, that only one in a million of these resolutions ever amounts to anything permanent. A month, a week, a day, may see the end of them, and the old sin or decadent habit may be in the ascendant again, sometimes, alas! reinforced and stronger than before, strong almost to the point of indifference as to its destruction on the part of him "breaking his oath and resolution like a twist of rotten silk."

What is the use? The question rises in the mind of the owner of the broken resolution; it can't be helped; the breaker was made to break; it runs in the blood; he was given the nature that experiences temptation; he was not given the strength to overcome temptation; you cannot change the spots in the leopard; that is he; if you want to change him, you don't want him; ancestry is stronger than a desire to do otherwise; it's of no use. And thus the trick, the custom, the wholly undesirable habit, is left to run its race.

Yet that is but one possibility, and when this stage of indifference has not been reached how well it is only to have made the resolution, whether one is successful in keeping it or not! Just as hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue, so the mere making of the resolution implies the knowledge of wrong, and of a right determination to discard the wrong as readily one step toward embracing the right—is, in fact, embracing it—is, while being the resolve, also the carrying out of the resolve, however little way. The resolve is the outcome of the best part of one's nature; the not keeping it is one's weakness only.

An Ancient Custom.

Philadelphia Record.

It seems that in the olden time it was customary to give gloves as presents on New Year's day. As they were very expensive, quite a sum of money, called glove money, was given instead. Sometimes parents and official persons were presented with gloves by those who wished to conciliate or find favor with them. There is an anecdote about Sir Thomas Moore, who, having decided to cease favorably for a lady client, day after day on New Year's day a pair of gloves containing forty gold coins called angels. He could not refuse the gloves, but sent back the coins with this note: "Miss—Since you were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining I utterly refuse it."

Know—Hopes.

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Street car conductors are very often inclined to be too independent. One of these classes received a well merited lesson several days ago. A tall, broad shouldered fellow wished to alight, but failed to catch the conductor's eye until the crossing was almost reached. When the conductor did notice his signals, he growled out a surely "You're too late; wait for the next crossing." Without a word the big fellow jumped to the rear platform, jammed down the brake with a jerk and pulled the trolley from the wire, bringing the car to a stop with unpleasant suddenness. Then as he leisurely stepped off he pleasantly remarked to the discomfited conductor, "You stop the next time an old railroad man tells you so."

Two successful flying machines have been perfected—one by Hiram Maxim and the other by Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, assisted by Dr. Carl Burns. Their successful experiments have shown the entire feasibility of building a machine which can carry its own power with it, and successfully sail through the air. The era of aerial navigation appears to be close at hand.

SOUNDINGS made by Engineer George W. Plummer for the city of Tacoma seem to effectually dispose of the story of the bottom dropping out of the sound and causing the recent landslides at the wharves. Mr. Plummer accounts for the slide by defective engineering, and states that the made land was upon an insecure foundation, largely covered with sandstone from an old mill.

This contract for the construction of the Pasco canal, which will cover about 3,000 acres, will be let in a few days. This land will be opposite a valuable section. A new pumping plant will supply the water from Strump Rapids.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.
 Ring out the merry Christmas chime, Proclaim the message far and near, Peace and good will in every clime, To rich and poor sweet Christmas cheer.

Loudly proclaim o'er land and sea, What love did give for men did give, The setting of the captive free, The nobler brotherhood of man.

Surround of grief to those that mourn, Root to the weary, heaven to win, A fuller life beyond death's bourne, To such as seek to enter in.

Peal forth with no uncertain tone, That live leave none beneath the sun, And they alone are blessed that own Their duty to their fellow man.

Proclaim as loudly as ye can, The tidings glad of old and young, Peace upon earth, good will to man, First by the angel choruses sung.

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 Geo. D. Shannon,
 Olympia, March 11, 1894

DAILY TRAIN CARD.
 OLYMPIA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE ROUTE

S. WILEY NAVIGATION CO.'S
STEAMER MULTNOMAH.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
6:30 A. M. Olympia	6:30 P. M. Tacoma
10:30 A. M. Tacoma	12:30 P. M. Seattle
1:30 P. M. Tacoma	3:30 P. M. Seattle
5:30 P. M. Tacoma	7:30 P. M. Seattle

Connecting with boats for Shelton and Kamahole.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
7:30 A. M. Seattle	7:30 P. M. Tacoma
12:30 P. M. Tacoma	12:30 P. M. Seattle
5:30 P. M. Tacoma	5:30 P. M. Seattle

Connecting with boats for Shelton and Kamahole.

LANDINGS: City Dock, Seattle, Commercial Dock, Tacoma, Perrett's Dock, Olympia.

Fare between Seattle and Tacoma, 50 cents.

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 And all kinds Tools and Implements.

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