



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

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THE FIRST FAMILIES.

NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WASHINGTON.

Jo. Kuhn, of Port Townsend, Gives Some Account of an Organization Intended to Perpetuate the Memories of Pioneer Days.

The order of Native Sons of Washington was organized for the mutual benefit of all its members and to unite those entitled to membership in one harmonious body by fraternal ties. It is a secret order only so far as it is necessary for the purposes of conducting its own affairs and the relations of its members with each other.

To the brave men and women, (our pioneer parents) of the far Northwest, this State and nation owe a greater debt of gratitude than can ever be paid them. Of the Pilgrims who crossed the Atlantic and landed on Plymouth Rock much praise has been sung, and their descendants, proud of their ancestry, annually celebrate Forefathers' Day, to their memory.

The pioneer men and women of 35 or 40 years ago, here on Puget Sound, were almost as one family from the Columbia to Victoria, but seem of late to be growing apart, and are fast passing away, and in a little while the last one of them will rest from his labor, and it remains with the Native Sons and Daughters to see that their life's work was not done in vain, and their memory and good deeds be not forgotten.

The order owes its existence to that feeling implanted in every human breast, loyalty to country love, and proud of their nativity. Theirs as a birthright is the grandest country on earth; new and fresh from the hand of the Great Creator; not an overpopulated, worn out region waiting a future, but a new country possessing unlimited resources, untouched and unsurpassed elsewhere.

The first camp of the Native Sons of Washington was organized with nine members, in March, 1893, and in September, 1894, the Grand Camp was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, and the work and ritual copyrighted. Alki Camp was organized in October, 1895, in Seattle.

The Grand Camp will hold its annual session at Port Townsend, January 9, 1899.

The order is growing rapidly, and should have many friends to rejoice in its prosperity. Every native born Washingtonian is eligible to membership, and all citizens should feel interested, for if they cannot individually become members of the order they can do so by proxy through their children, their best representatives. The organization is bound to become to a certain extent a patriotic order of the sons of the commonwealth, bound together by the fraternal ties love of home and country.

FACTS ABOUT THE ARMY

Items of Interest Carefully Culled and Condensed.

MEAN, WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS.

All About the Rank and File and the Regulations That Govern Them—How Men Are Examined For Enlistment—The Ballon and Its Use in War.

The regular army is made up of 42 regiments—10 of cavalry, 25 of infantry and 7 of artillery. Gun cotton, as the fastest and most effective explosive for the purpose, is the material used in signaling submarine mines.

It is a severe examination, physical and moral, that the candidate for enlistment in the regular army has to pass. In times of peace about one candidate in 25 is accepted.

It is a good card for a new recruit to begin his term of service with little to say. Officers and privates dislike soldiers who talk too much, particularly talking recruits.

A noncommissioned officer is required to perform no labor with his hands beyond keeping his kit clean.

The president is in chief of the army and navy. Major general, next to commander in chief (always the president), is the highest rank in the army. The title lieutenant general, which ended with General Sheridan, will perhaps be revived.

There are 100,000,000 men of fighting age in the United States. To enlist in the army the applicant must be between 21 and 30 years old, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, not less than 5 feet 4 inches tall, and between 128 and 160 pounds in weight.

Recruits measuring above 5 feet 10 inches in height or weighing above 165 pounds are not accepted in the cavalry service.

Fat men do not make as efficient soldiers as thin men. Married men and foreigners are not accepted as recruits in times of peace.

The pay of a private is \$13 a month. While many first battalions have been fought upon the sea, there are few great conflicts in history that have been ended by land forces.

On their caps infantrymen wear crossed rifles, artillerymen crossed cannons, cavalrymen crossed sabers, engineers a castle, signal corps men crossed flags.

The facings of the infantry uniforms are white, of the artillery red, of the cavalry yellow, of the signal corps orange and of the medical department green.

"Eyes of the army" is the term applied to the signal corps. The signal corps of the regular army consists of ten officers, including Chief Greely and 50 sergeants. Each company of regular soldiers must have at least four men proficient in signaling who may be detailed for the work at any time.

Troops who in recent years have fought Indians in the far west are usually experienced in heliographic service. This method of signaling, by flashing of mirrors, was much used in the later Apache campaign.

War balloons are now fitted with telescopic cameras, by which photographs of a vast area of country can be obtained. The anchor cable contains telephone wires by which the men aloft may communicate with the commander on land.

The best of coffee is served to Uncle Sam's soldiers, and it is assumed that each man will drink a pint three times a day.

The regular infantry arm is the Krag-Jørgensen six shot repeating rifle. With it is used the sword bayonet.

Smokeless powder and 30 caliber bullets are used in the army magazine rifle. An advantage in the regulation sword bayonet is that when detached from the rifle it can be used as an ax, a knife or a machete.

The Missouri mule continues to be the draft and pack animal of the army. All army horses are bred and raised in the west. The government buys them unbroken, and each horse is trained by the cavalryman to whom it is assigned.

The weapons of a regular cavalryman are a carbine, revolver and saber. There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are commanded by white officers.

Tux trouble with a great many young men who want to see life is that they imagine none of it is worth seeing by daylight.

When the king loses he always comes within an ace of winning.

MINES AND TORPEDOES.

Submarine Agents For Attack at Sea and Defense in Harbors.

Torpedo warfare has been the American civil war. The early torpedoes were crude affairs and were used in comparatively few places, so that not many opportunities were afforded to test the possibilities of the new destructive agent in naval and harbor warfare.

Thirty-seven torpedo attacks have been made thus far in modern naval warfare. Their total results were 12 ships sunk and one ship damaged. Six assailant boats were lost.

The Whitehead torpedo is the only one that has been used in war, and is practically the only torpedo in use today. The United States was the last leading nation to adopt the Whitehead, the navy department delaying action with the hope that an American engineer would produce the Whitehead's equal.

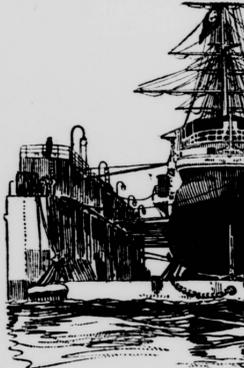
That the torpedo stands today as the most wonderful and terrible of modern engines of war is not to be doubted, but it has had no real test of its power. Naval officers all over Europe have looked forward eagerly to a war between the United States and Spain as an object lesson in torpedo warfare.

The three cylinders that compose the propelling engine within a Whitehead torpedo could be carried in one over-cast pocket, but they have a combined force of 30 horsepower.

South American wars since 1877 and the recent war between China and Japan have shown what could be done with torpedoes. Russia also successfully employed torpedoes in her war with Turkey in 1877.

A check to the torpedo boat is the torpedo boat destroyer. Of these vessels Spain has 16, England has more than 100, while all the other first class European powers have from 10 to 25 destroyers each. These craft are armed with rapid fire and machine guns, and also are equipped to send torpedoes against an enemy's ship.

The simplest form of an anchored



HAVANA'S FLOATING DOCK AND THE ALFONSO XII. (Under full steam Havana's great floating dock and will doubtless get it. The dock was built in England and towed to Cuba. The cut shows the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII in the dock.)

torpedo or mine is the contact mine, which consists of an iron case containing the explosive charge. If a ship hits one of the several projecting firing pins, a percussion cap is exploded, which explodes the mine.

Stationary torpedoes or buoyant mines are anchored near the bottom in deep water by a device which allows them to be electrically released at the proper time to rise to the surface beneath the hostile ship.

In the observation mine two wires lead to the shore. The coming of a vessel above the mine causes a bell to be rung or an electric light to be lighted on shore, which informs the operator that it is time to touch the button causing the mine to explode.

LEGALIZED WARFARE.

Agreements by Which Civilized Nations Diminish War's Horrors.

When it is called international law in respect of warfare is a compact among nations as to certain rules and forbearances that shall be observed in conducting hostilities should war arise between any of the parties to the agreement.

It is agreed among the great nations of Europe that in the event of war arising, arraying any one of these powers against another, there shall be no privateering on either side. This limits the capturing or destruction of the enemy's commerce to the operations of regularly commissioned warships.

At the beginning of the present war with Spain President McKinley proclaimed that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war and that neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

There are differences of opinion as to whether certain articles are contraband of war, and it is understood that they will be referred to the court.

In all modern wars, even when such savage forces as Spain and Turkey are engaged, the Red Cross flag has been respected by combatants on both sides.

No pillaging is now allowed in war, but an army may take whatever it needs for its use in passing through a country—food for men and horses, wagons and animals for transportation, arms, munitions and supplies of all kinds.

In the present war Spain claims a right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but has intimated that she will simply place under naval control the merchant ships that are to serve as auxiliaries in this conflict.

About all that a married man goes through that a single man misses, is the experience of being the center figure in a family group photograph.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Senator Chandler Explains the True Meaning as Applied to the Philippines.

Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, in an interview with a Washington correspondent of the Tribune, had this to say about the scope and meaning of the "open door" tariff policy, which may be put in operation temporarily in the Philippines:

"There seems to be a general misunderstanding of the proposed 'open door' policy of the administration. The phrase in its present application is somewhat misleading. I have heard it contended that if we inaugurate this policy foreign nations, who are in closer proximity to the Philippines than the United States, will have a great advantage over us in the matter of trade.

"Now, as a matter of fact, this policy will not continue for any great length of time. The President has no authority to prescribe permanent tariff laws for the Philippines; that is a congressional function and must be exercised exclusively by Congress when the islands have reached their normal peace conditions. The President, in the execution of his duties, has only the right to demand that Spain evacuate the islands and turn them over to the United States. Then he sets up a military government until such time as Congress may act. It rests with Congress to establish a permanent scheme of commercial relations and tariff administration.

"After Spain has left the islands the military branch of the government takes charge. Then comes the 'open door' policy. The tariff rates are prescribed by the military government which shall apply not only to the European nations, but to the United States as well. No nation on earth is given an advantage. The object is solely to raise enough revenue to pay off the \$20,000,000 to Spain. That money will come from revenue derived from Germany, England, France America and, in fact, from every nation.

"It can be seen therefore that foreign nations, on account of their convenient situation to the Philippines, will have no material advantage over the United States. We want to raise the \$20,000,000 to pay to Spain and instead of being to our disadvantage it will be to our benefit if these nations can increase their trade to the Philippines for the time being, thus increasing the customs receipts.

"The 'open door' policy will prevail only so long as it is necessary to raise the \$20,000,000 which it is agreed to pay Spain. After this money is raised then it will be time for Congress to act. It will enact such tariff legislation as it deems proper. If it is decided to annex the islands, then customs duties will be prescribed which will not give any foreign nation an advantage over us in the matter of trade. We will have free and unrestricted intercourse with the islands, while foreign nations will be obliged to pay duties on the products that they import. Hence it can be seen that the 'open door' policy is only a temporary measure and, instead of being to our advantage, will rebound to our benefit.

"If Congress decides to grant the Philippines their independence then they will probably be obliged to pay us the \$20,000,000, which we are to give to Spain. I find the main opposition to the annexation of the Philippines comes from people who have all along been opposed to the independence of Cuba. They are disappointed in the fact that Cuba has been freed and on a line with their view on this subject are opposed to the annexation of the Philippines by the United States. The cry of 'imperialism' is a misplaced one and is not only misunderstood but entirely unwarranted."

A Small Boy's Scheme.

A small boy who is not familiar with rural ways was taken by his fond mamma for a brief stay in the country, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On a farm in a neighboring county he waxed fat and sunburnt, and picked up a wondrous store of astonishing experience.

One day the farmer smilingly said to his mother:

"Just ask your boy what he hid two eggs in the stable for."

So, at the very first opportunity, the mother said to the 6-year-old:

"My dear, what did you do with those eggs you took from the hen-house?"

"Oh, mamma," replied the boy, "I didn't want you to know about it."

"Why it's all right," said mamma. "I only want to know what my boy did with them."

"I hid them in the stable," said the little fellow.

"And what for?"

"Cause it's my scheme."

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Fast No. 1, Daily—Leave Olympia 6:30 p. m. Arrive Tenino 2:00 p. m.

West No. 2, Daily—Leave Tenino 8:30 p. m. Arrive Olympia 2:30 p. m.

Tenino No. 1 and 2 connect at Tenino with Northern Pac. Trains No. 5 and 6 daily.

Trains No. 3 and 4 connect at Tenino with Northern Pac. Trains No. 1 and 2 daily only.

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