

tion of the plan of linking several small wagons, instead of using one large wagon as heretofore, in one train, and hauling all of these together with horses as in the past, to the coal landings.

The next improvement was the fitting of flanges to the wheels and doing away with flanges on the rail. We have in these improvements the embryo railroad and train.

The first iron track railroad established by authority of Parliament was, except some few by canal companies for delivering the products of some nearby coal properties, the Surry Railway authorized in 1801. Cast-iron rails were, in 1808, displaced by the better and more durable and practical wrought iron rail.

It will be seen and understood from this sketch of the beginning and slow development that the railroad, which was operated upon for nearly two centuries with horse power, created a demand for other greater and more rapid motive power. This demand was confined to the colliers of England. Additional motive power was the great and almost universal question agitating the minds of the interested ones of this community. Every improvement it seemed possible to make in the railroads or tramways had already been made. It appeared to them that nothing more could be accomplished in that direction. The improvements made had increased the traction capacity of the railroads from a single wagon to a train of wagons. If anything more was to be accomplished it must be in the direction of increased motive power.

From whence was this power to come? How was it to be obtained? Who could successfully grasp and solve the problem? This was the situation confronting them. It was the incentive for strenuous effort. It was the golden opportunity to become a benefactor of mankind. It would place the name of the successful person high on the scroll of fame and bring him wealth and influence. Every known prospect was searched. Every avenue of hope scanned, every clue of a possibility scrutinized for a discovery of a motive power applicable to the required purpose. Only one course of such a power appeared available and practical. This source was found to be in the known force of steam. That steam confined developed some force had been known for more than two thousand years. What was the capacity of this force? could it when confined be utilized and applied as a motive power? Some believed it could, others had no faith.

Fortunately there were some men who dared to devote their time and talents in an effort to find a solution of this problem. Such is always the case when great requirements are making demands. Some one among the people, some one in the multitude, rises, who, for some unknown reason, has the right kind of training, the right kind of experience, to fit him for the emergency. He will certainly at some time, though perhaps not always at the moment he is wanted by some, but at the propitious moment, at the right time, come forward and present the thing wanted.

It may be crude, complicated, but it has correct elementary principles, the basis of the completed thing. Other men take it up make improvements as experience indicates; simplify it as they become more familiar with its complications; make it practical for the uses intended, and adapt it to the conditions and varying circumstances of the situation; and then finally it reaches the highest possible limit of perfection and capacity.

So it was in this case, a number of men seeing the necessity and hearing the demand and knowing the incentive, began and carried on all the investigations the knowledge they acquired permitted. Many visionary theories were, no doubt, advanced and rejected as impractical. Many experiments were, without doubt, made that proved to be time and material wasted, and were abandoned. Even when success seemed to be an accomplished fact the vital and essential particular still eluded their efforts and the success was only partial.

We can see those study and persistent

Englishmen, often disappointed but still plodding on, pursuing their investigations, making their experiments amidst discouragements and failures, and finally inventing and building the first apparatus capable of developing sufficient power to propel itself and draw a few wagons of light weight and small loads upon two iron tracks with a speed a little greater than the average horses can travel upon the common highway.

It had taken them a little more than forty years to accomplish this result. It was to them a great consummation. Beside all other accomplishments the world had known, it was a giant achievement. Steam was confined, directed and made to do man's bidding. They called this apparatus a locomotive engine; certainly an appropriate name.

It was a day for rejoicing; an epoch in the world's progress. The difficulties, the discouragements and the disappointments, the failures, the expenses and losses were all swallowed up in the one great achievement; a locomotive engine driven by the force of steam, drawing its train of wagons loaded with the products of coal to its short destination, had been built, installed and put in commission.

We call it a toy, to them it was a giant. We smile at their simplicity; to them it was a great achievement. Ah, my friends, when we laugh at their crude results, let us not forget that those crude results were necessary and essential, without which the world's present progress would still be lingering in the past. No one can estimate the value of this toy, this to us simple achievement, or the influence it has had on modern progress and civilization.

(To be continued.)

#### CLE ELUM CATCHES

Henry Thornton and Mrs. M. Brown are on the sick list.

Miss Julius Johnson has as her guest, Miss E. George of Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Taylor gave a dinner in honor of Miss George, the house guest of Mrs. Johnson. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Peonix have moved to Cle Elum, where he has secured work in the Milwaukee.

Those of Cle Elum attending the funeral of Ed Whitkes were: Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, E. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Taylor and W. M. Bagley.

R. H. Taylor is suffering from a severe case of grouch and, when asked the cause of his trouble, said, "this is the first winter in all my life I did not have my friend, John Barleycorn, with me."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thornton made a business trip to the county seat last week.

Robert Johnson is all smiles these days.

Job work in the latest and newest styles turned out in this office.

Public Benefit Rally will be held at the First A. M. E. church, Tuesday, February 26th, under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to raise funds for the families of the unfortunate colored soldiers of Fort Houston, Texas.

If you possess a drop of red blood in your veins, come out and give your bit. Splendid speakers will be on hand and a musical program will be rendered. The ladies of the church will serve refreshments after the completion of the program.

S. H. STONE,  
President,

ALICE S. PRESTO,  
Secretary.

A conjurer was once performing at a fair, and, taking a countryman from his audience, commenced to illustrate to him the "transmutation of metals." He borrowed a nickel from the man and, after making a few passes, desired him to hold out his hand for a moment and apparently placed the nickel in it, telling him to close his hand. Passing his wand over the countryman's hand, he then asked him to open it, and, "You see," said the magician, "I have changed your nickel into a \$5 piece. Now," said the wizard, "I'll change it back again. Give me the \$5." "Nay, nay, yer warnt," said the yokel, pocketing the money. "You'll nay change it into a nickel again; I'll 'old un tight enough," and walked off with the conjurer's \$5.

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WASHINGTON

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington for King County.  
Hattie Tanner, Plaintiff, vs. James Tanner, Defendant.—No. .... Summons by Publication.  
The State of Washington to the said James Tanner, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 12th day of January, 1918, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is to obtain a decree of divorce from the defendant by the plaintiff on the ground of desertion.

ANDREW R. BLACK,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address, 316 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.  
Jan. 12—Feb. 23, 1918.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington for King County.  
Thomas Harris, Plaintiff, vs. Nellie Harris, Defendant.—No. .... Summons by Publication.  
The State of Washington to the said Nellie Harris, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 12th day of January, 1918, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is to obtain a decree of divorce from the defendant by the plaintiff on the ground of desertion.

ANDREW R. BLACK,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address, 316 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.  
Jan. 12—Feb. 23, 1918.

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