The Land Belongs in Usufruct to the Living.---Jefferson.

The Commonwealth.

I am for a Protection which Leads to Ultimate Free Trade.---Garfield.

FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 7. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888. $1.00 Per Annum.

Duplicates of this clipping in prior and subsequent issues

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to the Interests of Clallam County and the Cause of Labor.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

PORT ANGELES, CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, U. S. A.

[Entered at the Post Office at Port Angeles as second-class mail matter.]

F. S. LEWIS, E. B. MASTICK, Jr. } Editors and Publishers.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

The Commonwealth is sent this week to a large number of persons in Clallam County and elsewhere, in the hope that they will appreciate our motives and whether they agree with our views or not, will give us, by subscribing, a chance at least to make ourselves understood. To those who live in Clallam County, we would say, that your interests are our interests and that nothing so aids in building up a county as a live and aggressive newspaper and, to that end, in helping us you are helping yourselves.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

It is reported that forty-six labor societies in Milan, Italy, have passed resolutions denouncing the objects of the alliance between Italy, Germany and Russia otherwise called the "Tripple Alliance" which has been the cause of the enormous sums being raised by European powers for war purposes. A memorial is to be forwarded to like societies in the principal European countries asking that similar action be taken by them, to the end that war may be averted. The object of the Alliance is said to be the seizure of a large amount of country east of the Adriatic Sea and its division among the powers concerned. What truth there is in this assumption is not known, but the preparations for war are unmistakable and the workingmens fear that a general war is imminent is not without foundation.

The action of these labor clubs has created a profound sensation throughout Europe. That workingmen should have the audacity to thus seek to interfere with the moves on the Chess board of European monarchs is such manifest proof of an awakening among them to the hidousness and unprofitableness, to them, of warfare may well cause crowned potentates to pause and think. War means to the poor of Europe all that is terrible without even the hope of reward. It may be fun for the monarchs but it is death to them. And it one of the signs of the times that so bold a stand has been taken by the workingmen in Italy.

During the last ten years, more rapidly than ever before, has gone on the organization of labor, not only in this country but throughout Europe. The result of this has been to harmonize and educate workingmen. And the more this goes on the more difficult will it be to breed war between nations. For, like these Milanese workmen, all have now come to see that whatever disputes may arise between Monarchs these do not concern workingmen.

But when war is proposed to gratify some sprig of nobility who has had a chip knocked off his shoulder, the outcome of which would be the killing of tens of thousands of workingmen and filling several countries with the wails of widows and orphans, workingmen come to have a most apparent and definite interest in the matter, and it is to be hoped that all the labor organizations of Europe will have the courage of these Italians to to refuse to support such an unholy slaughter of innocent men.

And if workingmen of all countries have a common interest in preserving that unity between nations which will preclude the possibility of armed warfare, why have they not an equal interest in putting a stop to the industrial war which finds expression in the various tariffs and restriction laws which interfere with that exchange of commodities which has been the greatest civilizer the world has known? The abolition of all tariff laws which now hamper trade would soon result in creating such an interdependency and commercial unity between the nations of the earth as to make war well nigh impossible.

SEATTLE NEEDS THE SINGLE TAX.

Seattle is having a season of unparalleled business prosperity. It is reaching out its arms in every direction in a rather awkward attempt to cover as much ground as possible. No sooner does the public get interested in a certain locality and determine to build it up, than those enterprising business men who make the bulk of their money by obstructing business put up the prices to such points that building is checked and enterprise compelled to take a new direction, only to find itself checkmated again and again.

The result of this is that miles of unnecessary streets and sidewalks must be built and hundreds of workingmen spend almost as much time on the road to and fro as they do at their work.

We have been reliably informed that hundreds of people have passed through here because they could not find buildings for their accommodation. And I know of one case in particular where thousands of dollars of capital is likely to go away for lack of a favorable location and building. When the people of Seattle come to see the beauties of the Single Tax they will be able to accomdate every man who desires to locate there. For it will then be unprofitable to hold land unimproved and the city will be built up compactly and the people will have better houses and more of them. Then no such eyesore as the water front now presents will be possible as there is sufficient good land vacant to accommodate three times the present population if were not kept out of use by people who will not use it themselves nor let any one else use it without first paying an enormous fine.

F. S. LEWIS.

SHALL WE ADOPT THE SINGLE TAX.

The selfish man sees nothing wrong with this world. He is doing fairly well himself, and in consequence everything around him wears a roseate hue. He cannot understand why complaints are made. True, he admits, there is suffering and want in the large cities, but the cause of it he believes cannot be laid to the present system, but to love of drink, or to general shiftlessness. The system does not hurt *him* therefore he cannot see how it can hurt anyone else. With such men, "custom, makes right," and they oppose all progress that flies in the face of the things that are.

There is another class however, and they are in the large majorty, who do not believe that "whatever is, is right," but they have not yet seen any method by which the wrongs of the present system can be righted. They know that the Almighty Dollar is the God really worshiped today; that by it and with it, life is worth living, that without its possession, "this life is but a fleeting show for man's illusion given." Many of them have had an up hill road, and they work and struggle to lay by a little for their old age, and for enough to give their children a better start in life than they themselves had. They can see the misery and destitution in the world, but "charity begins at home." They must first look out for themselves and their dear ones, and after their future is provided for, then, they think, they will try to help their fellow man. So they work on and accumulate what to them once, would have been a fotune, but in their changed condition, they have to raise the figures and so they keep on and on. Could they but see the wrongs as they are and the cause, before they had got fairly into the whirl pool of business activity, they might pause, and look for the remedy of these evils, and seeing the remedy know that if it were applied, this worry and struggle could end; that poverty would be abolished, and that their children would have equal opportunities with all, and need nothing to start with but their two hands, and a heart filled with love for their fellowmen.

It is to this latter class, we write, hoping thereby to cause them to think, and to study the subject from matter written by abler hands than ours.

The evils of today are manifold, but are mainly traceable to that one gigantic evil, monopolization of natural opportunities. Make the land, and every thing on it and under it, free, and remove all needless restrictions such as tariffs, duties and taxes on personal property, and poverty would disappear.

The use of the land belongs to the people and no man or class of men have any right to keep any portion of it from use, unless they pay the people for that privilege. That pay should be commensurate with the value given to it by the settlement and improvement in its neighborhood. This is the single tax, pure and simple the centering of all tax on land values, and this put into practice would cure the majority of the ills with which society is today afflicted, and an era of prosperity would be ushered in, the like of which the world has never yet seen.

It is unjust to tax one for values he has created. He has improved his vicinity by erecting a house, or helped commerce by building a ship; he has reclaimed a farm from marsh land, or cleared one in the wilderness, and for doing which he is fined. The more he improves the more the fines or taxes increase. It is an outrage to say the least; an outrage that should be abolished.

There is yet another spiecies of property the values of which is not created by man singly and alone. It is called the "unearned increment in land, and from *it* should all taxes for the support of the government be drawn.

Here in Port Angeles is a piece of land the government price of which was $200. Not one cent has been spent in improving it, yet today it will bring $1200.00. The owner has paid out in taxes less than $5.00, the interest on the purchase price say $5.00 more, making a total cost of $210.00, and a net profit of $990.00. Yet the owner has done nothing whatever, to earn this amount. The settlers coming to this place and the improvements being made, have given this tract its extra value, and if there is a *real* increased value, to those who made it should it belong.

That value is, however, speculative, and with the adoption of the Single Tax, those values will cease. The question will then be, not what a place is valued at, but what its *rental* value is, and on that value will taxes be levied.

A man will then hold only as much land as he has use for, and if he has title deeds for more, he will either sell the residue, or he will build houses and thereby make the land pay its expense. On his improvements he will not be taxed and that proportion of the rent received will be his.

The balance, the ground rent, will go to the State for its support, and for the furnishing of lights, water, transportation, etc. to the citizens of that State.

The acceptance of the single tax carries with it the abolition of all other taxes, including tariff duties and Internal Revenue taxes as well.

The tariff is a tax on all, and benefits but a few manufacturers. It restricts trade and turns it out of its natural channels.

The idea that it protects workmen is a fraud and a sham, and is but advanced to hide the true facts. A careful study of "Protection or Free Trade" or "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George, will convince the most skeptical that what is needed in this country is freedom, pure and unrestricted.

As regards the Revenue Taxes, they too should be abolished.

Men cannot be legislated good, and when the laws steps in and says one must do this or must not do that, the spirit of resistance breaks out in ones nature, and he shows his contempt for the law by doing that which is forbidden.

The law allows the distilling of liquor, and it is easily and cheaply made. Take off the tax on its manufacture and it will be so cheap that saloons cannot keep open. No one will pay a nickel for a drink when they can get a gallon for ten nickels. The liquor traffic with its attendant evils, will be broken for good and all, and it will be no longer a factor in politics. If one want liquor instead of tea and coffee he can have it in the house, and will use it less frequently than when tempted by the gilded saloon and the jolly companions he finds therein.

Then with the general acceptance of the Australian ballot system, our politics will be comparatively pure. Men will vote as they think, and for their own and our country's best interests.

This world will then be worth living in, as "liberty equality and fraternity" will be the watch words, and "peace on earth, good will to men" will obtain.

E. B. MASTICK JR.

Free trade is not squelched. The work to secure the triumph of free trade principles goes on. Several colleges in the East have been offered $500 each by the Cobden club of England if they would agree to propagate free trade doctrines. It was not intended that these propositions should be known to the public. but they do know nevertheless, and men of unquestioned veracity have disclosed them.—Port Townsend Argus.

We are glad that Bro. Weir is aware of the fact that "Free Trade" is not dead nor even sleeping.

The next four years will be used for educational purposes. Of course "it is not intended that this proposition should be known to the public," nevertheless, our joy in finding Bro. Weir awake causes us to give it away.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT.

A weekly journal devoted to the philosophy of Spiritualism.

See advertisement on fourth page in this issue.

A Few Questions For Protectionists.

1. Is not trade the voluntary exchange of commodities?
2. Are not all voluntary exchanges of benefit to both parties?
3. If this is true, are not all exchanges between Americans and foreigners of benefit to Americans?
4. If we make coats, and exchange them for foreign hats, is it not true that the cheaper the foreigner works the more hats we will get for a coat, or to put it in another way, is it not true that the cheaper other people will work the higher will be our wages?
5. If other people would work for nothing and give us goods, would it not be a good thing for us?
6. If foreigners will work for nothing and American wages are one dollar per day, what rate of duty is necessary to protect our workingmen from the foreign goods?
7. Which would be best for us, that our imports should be larger than our exports or that our exports should be larger than our imports?
8. How does a tariff on foreign goods benefit an American manufacturer unless he has a monopoly?
9. How can a tariff on goods benefit an American workingman if it only raises his wages in proportion to the increased price of good?
10. How can a tariff on goods raise wages?
11. Does a tariff on goods raise or lower the price of goods?
12. If it lowers the price how can it protect?
13. If a tariff raises the price of goods, who gets the benefit, the employer or the workingman?
14. If the employer is protected (gets an extra price), will he divide his increased profits with his employees?
15. If high prices of goods means high wages, why don't the sugar trust increase wages when they advance the price of sugar?
16. When coal advances in price, do the wages of the miners also advance?
17. Is labor-saving machinery a good or a bad thing? The effect of machinery is to give us cheap goods. The effect of free trade would be to give us cheaper goods. Explain why one is good and the other bad.
18. The columns of this paper are open to any protectionist who has the courage to answer these questions.—Tax Reform Advocate.

In a Nut Shell.

[Standard.]

A card containing the following inscriptions has just been issued by the Single tax Cleveland campaign committee, and will be mailed to any address in the United States on receipt of a two cent stamp. On one side is this:

THE CAT.

On Sunday, November 6, 1887, Hon. James G. Maguire, justice of the superior court of San Francisco, addressed two great meetings at the Academy of Music and Steinway hall, New York, in behalf of the single tax, and in the course of his speech used an illustration that has made the cat the emblem of that movement. Judge Maguire said:

"Did you ever see what we call a concealed picture? It is one of those pictures of trees, animals, birds, grass and plants, which at first glance don't appear to amount to much. But, if you look at the bottom of the picture, you may see the words "Where is the Cat?" You examine the picture, but don't see any cat. By and by somebody comes along who has seen the picture before, or who has had the cat pointed out to him. He asks, "Don't you see that twig?" "Yes." "Don't you see that white strip between the twig and the trunk of the tree?" "Yes." "Well, that is one leg of the cat."

Still you don't see any cat, and you may be ready to swear that there is no cat there. Then he shows you the little dovetailed arrangement of grass and weeds down near the bottom, and tells you that is the claws of the cat. Still you don't see any cat. He next shows you a little branch which represents the eyes, but still you can't see the cat. Finally he points out another branch that represents the ear. Instantly you behold the cat, and if you do not see that picture again in twenty years, the very minute you glanced at it the first thing you see is the cat.

"So it is with a simple natural truth. So it is with the great truths that are involved in the single tax idea. People may look at the proposition, see nothing in it, and have parts and details explained to them, and still see nothing in it. But the very minute they take in the whole situation they become enthusiasts and point out the cat to everybody else. After a while they forget how hard it was for them to see the cat and actually think that a man who can't see it in an instant must be a fool because it is so clear to them."

Ever since this speech was delivered, when one single tax man wishes to indicate that another has come to fully understand all that is involved in the transfer of taxation to land values, he says that such a person "has seen the cat."

The reverse side of the card says:

THE SINGLE TAX.

Taxes on the products of labor tend to restrict production. Therefore no taxes should be imposed on improvements or commodities.

A tax on land values does not restrict production or lessen the reward of the users of land, but, by making it unprofitable to hold land out of use it opens natural opportunities for labor and stimulates production. Therefore all taxes should be levied on land values.

Every man is entitled to the full results of his own labor or enterprise in producing goods, erecting buildings, improving lands, etc., but that value which attaches to land by reason of the increased competition for its use that arises with the growth of population and public improvements belongs justly to the whole community. Therefore the public should take by taxation the full rental value of land.

Whenever ground rent is thus taken for the support of government, industry and enterprise will be relieved of taxation, and no inducements will remain for holding land without using it. Land speculation will cease and natural opportunities will be opened to labor. Workmen who cannot make fair bargains with employers will then be able to employ themselves; not that everybody will take to farming, but that with agricultural, mining and building lands axcessible to those willing to put them to use, there would be no lack of employment, and wages in all industries would rise to their natural level—the full earnings of labor. The labor problem is, How shall all men willing to work always find opportunity to produce wealth? The single tax, by opening natural opportunities, and at the same time relieving industry from burdens, solves the labor problem!

No man can intelligently advocate taking all taxes off the products of labor and their transfer to land values, and at the same time favor placing tariff taxes on goods. Therefore the single tax involves absolute free trade.

Our Country's Peril.

The following from the pen of J. G. Holland was published in the "Century" a few year ago. It will apply as well now, as then.

"Tis civilization, so you say.
And it cannot be changed for the weakness of men.
Take care, take care; 'tis a desperate way
To goad the wolf to the end of his den.
Take heed with your civilization, ye,
On pyramids built of quivering hearts;
There are stages, like Paris in '93,
When the commonest men pay most terrible parts.
Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill
The patient sense of natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will
Like the o'ean o'er Holland, is always in sight.
Not gold, but souls should be first in an age,
That bows its head to the Sacred Word;
Yet our laws are blind to the starving wage,
While guarding the owner's sweat-wrung hoard.
'It is not our fault,' say the rich ones, No;
'Tis the fault of a system, old and strong;
But men are the judges of systems; so
The cure will come if you will own the wrong.
It will come in peace if the Christ-word lead;
It will sweep in storm if be denied;
The rights to bring justice is always decreed;
And on every hand are the warnings cried,
Beware with your classes. Men are men,
And a cry in the night is a fearful teacher.
When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then
They need but a sword for a judge and a preacher."

The extremes of poverty and wealth, and a social system built upon these threaten today the very existence of our government. The wage-laborers of the country are trying to save the ship of state, the capitalistic class, ignorantly but none the less desperately, trying to sink it. That our ship of state is sadly in need of repairs all fair-minded men admit. Now the rotten planks can be taken out and replaced with new ones, and many an eye yet dance to see her banner in the sky. But the day of possible repair is hastening to an end; something must be done soon or the harpies of the shore will have entirely plucked our eagle of the sea. Let us save the ship of state while it is worth saving. Soon it will be too late, she will be worthless and we will have no choice but to

"Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail;
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightening and the gale."

Will it pay?

Lonfellow says:

"There is a poor blind Samson in our land,
Shorn of his strength and bound with bonds of steel,
Who may in some grim revel raise his hand,
And shake the pillars of our commonweal."

It is not safe to build your pyramid of civilization too large at the top, nor to base it upon crushed out human lives. There is a vast amount of industrial discontent in this world, and there are, believe me more cause between heaven and earth for this discontent, than is dreamed of by our millionaire senators. Dryden has said, "Virtue in distress and vice in triumph makes atheists of mankind," and when we see theives controlling legislation and buying courts, depend upon it, there will be men in that country whose reverence for laws so obtained, does not exceed their respect for the methods used in obtaining them.

'Tis bad statesmanship to have too many hungry in a country where over production is the great bane of commerce. "The seat of revolution is in the stomach," said Napoleon. Don't have too many proud men at a time compelled to take in washing to keep their families from starving, when the "overproduction of wheat" was so great that bulls were afraid to butt and bears afraid to bite, and the Western Millers' association met to "restrict the productions of flour to keep it from being a drug on the market." Don't do it, it is not safe.

As the prophet says: "A fool is wiser in his own conceit than seven men who can render a reason."

To the self conceited fools who claim their are none idle who desire to work, we commend the following from the report of the New York labor bureau where one of the prolific causes for this state of things is also shown up. Commissioner Peck says: "It would be an almost impossible task to arrive at the true number of unemployed in a large city like New York. It is only deemed advisable for the purpose of this report to show the falsity of the almost universal opinion that there is work for all, and to keep strongly in mind the fact that whatever is done must be done with this thought before us.

"The law of supply and demand regulates all that" is the answer that is flung in the faces of the workingpeople who complain of want of work or low wages.

An immediate effect, however, is the large number of young persons thrown on the labor market to shift for themselves and relieve their parents. The "strike for work" is shown in the "want" columns of the daily papers and the waiting rooms of the trades unions. The fact, indeed, is so notorious as to need no proof. But there can be no real or lasting progress in a community where the labor of men and women is displaced by the introduction of boys and girls. The desire to cheapen production by the employment of boys and girls goes beyond the possibility of even estimating, the great army of unemployed that pours like a torrent, year in and year out, into the large cities of our state, in a daily and well nigh hopeless search for work. It may seem contradictory, that while all this complaint of want of work is made, there should also be a great deal of striking and consequent loss of work. But it must be remembered that it is only by striking that they can enforce rules of restriction, and it has been found that strikes are year by year less frequent in those trades in which in the past striking was most prevalent. A glance at the strike table will show that few strikes have occurred in the old organizations, which have been able to enforce their rules in regard to apprentices and other trade matters. Several of the witnesses reported that they had no strikes for a dozen or more years, and they attributed this exemption from strife to organization and insistence upon the carrying out of union rules. If the evils which flow from want of employment and irregular employment were not so great, the measures taken by labor organizations would not be so extreme."

"What's the Matter With"—Everybody Else.

We all know "what's the matter with" Carnegie, Blaine, Harrison and all their ilk. "They're all right." But what's the matter with everybody else? The old distich answers truly:

Taxed on the blanket, taxed on the bed,
On the old man's shroud, and on the young babe's bib;
To fatten the bigot and pamper the knave,
We are taxed from the cradle plump into the grave.

Necessity for Extention of Surveys—Increase of Clerical Force in the General Land Office.

A feature of Commissioner Stockslager's report which will be commended by the people of the land States in which public surveys are incomplete, is the recommendation for increased appropriations for surveying public lands, and his remarks in this connection tending to prove that good work can not be done for the prices—$7 to $9 per mile—now allowed for surveying.

The act of March 3, 1887, directs that railroad grants shall be adjusted without delay, and much fault has been found with the land office for an apparent lack of energy in this direction. It seems that Congress, in its wisdom or lack thereof, or through the carelessness of men having the matter in charge, does not know that it is utterly impossible to adjust the largest grants, for the reason that millions of acres of lands lying within the granted and indemnity limits are unsurveyed, and no appropriation has been made to meet the expense of the surveys absolutely indispensible to the adjustment of the grants. By reason of the failure to survey the lands in these grants the companies are permitted to hold the lands, without taxation, and reap the benefits of the increase in value, while the people along the lines are compelled to carry the entire burden of the local governments. This is outrageous discrimination in favor of the corporation, discouraging to the would-be settler, and detrimental to the growth of communities and improvement of the country, practically defeating the objects for which the grants were made. It is to be hoped that the very sensible suggestions of the Commissioner on the subject of surveys will be seconded by the Secretary of the Interior and acted upon by Congress at the next session.

The adjournment of Congress on Saturday without having passed either the general land bill or the bill forfeiting railroad grants fulfills the predictions made in the first of this series of letters, to which reference has once or twice been made since. It is to be hoped that the next sesssion of Congress will be more productive of resultsin this respect. The presidential election will then have become a thing of the past, and legislation for the good of the country without regard to effect upon political organizations or the prospects of candidates for office, may be enacted.

The suggestion of the Commissioner that the force of his office should be increased should be seconded heartily by all persons interested in land matters. The fact that 238,156 final entries of various classes are pending before the land office, and that with its present force the office can dispose of only about 75,000 cases per annum, is sufficient argument to prove the need of increased force and a strong effort shoud be made by the people of the land States and Territories to impress upon the minds of their representatives in Congress the importance of their interests, and necessity for more prompt adjudication of land cases

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVIITIES.

E. G. Morse is building a feed stable at West End.

Jno. F. Raney, and other Crescent Bay folks were in town Tuesday.

Miss Hammond has rented her new house on the hill, to the Herriott and Lewis families.

B. B. Cosser has purchased the old team, wagon and harness from the P. S. Colony.

Mr. H. Oliver formerly of Stanwood and now residing at Ellensburg, has been paying us a visit.

D. P. Quinn, L. Levy, H. Oliver and Jno. Monroe left on the Evangel for up Sound ports, last Tuesday.

Five new settlers have taken places in Tp 30 5 west since the bridge has been built across Morse's Creek.

A bridge across the lower Elwah and a mule bridge on upper river, will open up places for 100 settlers.

Services will be held in the West End Hall, Thursday, at 11 a. m. Mr. H. G. C. Gordon will officiate.

The Port Angeles Shingle Manufacturing Co. shipped 100 M shingles to Port Townsend per Evangel Tuesday. This company's shingles are gaining the reputation of being the best in the market.

Subscribers seeing an X on the margin of their paper, will know by such mark that their subscription expires with the number they see the same upon. We thank them for their patronage and would solicit a renewal of the same.

Babcock and Kelly have purchased Ritchie's water lot on Front near Lincoln st. They have opened a Blacksmith and Wagon repairing shop, and make a speciality of horse shoeing. Being good workmen, they will be a welcome addition to our town and county.

If the Colony would put in a few loads of gravel from the Shoe Shop to Colony office, it would be appreciated by all the residents of the town, and help the looks of the East End materially. We hope to be able to mention that improvement in our next issue.

Eighteen months ago there were but 9 buildings in the town, all but 3 of those being at the West End. At present there are as follows: West End 40, East End 38, on the Hill 27 completed, 3 in course of erection, and lumber on the ground for 4 more.

A CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.—Mr. J. A. Barnitch, of Colburg, Montgomery Co., [illegible] out how he can cure any case of Diarrhoea. Two of his children had the disease; for about six weeks he tried four different Patent Medicines without benefit, but he finally got hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he says completely cured them, and is confident it will cure any case when the plainly printed directions are followed. Sold by E. E. Fisher.

As will be seen by a notice in another column, school will commence one week from next Monday. Rev. Mr. Howells has been engaged as teacher for three months.

Ague cannot be permanently cured until the system has been thoroughly cleansed of all morbid matter. Quinine and other febrifuges, will check it temporarily but it is sure to return unless the system has been cleansed. For this purpose there is nothing better than St. Patrick's Pills. They not only physic, but thoroughly cleanse the entire system and will, in most cases, prevent ague and like malarial diseases if used as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by E. E. Fisher.

The contract for building the new school house will be let to-morrow at 6 p. m. New plans and specifications have been adopted by the Board which will bring the cost of constructing the building within the limit voted upon and adopted at the special election held Monday Nov. 19th last.

A traveling man, stopping at the Lee House, Campbellsburg, Ind., on learning that a lady in the village was suffering terribly with cramp colic, gave the landlady a bottle of medicine, which he had with him and requested her to take it to the sick woman. The medicine relieved her promptly and she believes saved her life; it was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, the promptest and most reliable medicine in use for Bowel Complaints. Sold by E. E. Fisher

The social reading circle met on Wednesday, at half past two, at Mrs. Raymonds. The reading was fine and the selections interesting. Our new comers Mrs. Raymond and Mrs Brewster put their hearts and souls into the conversation that followed and all spent an enjoyable afternoon. Mrs. McLennan and Mrs. Brewster will read at next meeting.

The dance Wednesday night was well attended and all present entered into the enjoyment of the evening, forgetful of the outside world and its trials and tribulations. The Cornet Band discoursed sweet strains of music, and the caller called as never before.

Clarence McLaughlin met with a painful accident at the Dry Creek Shingle Mill, Wednesday, the result of which will be a loss of the index finger and possibly the thumb on his left hand. He was sawing shingles and his glove caught and drew his hand on to the saw. Drs. Lull and Vail were called and dressed his wound.

The following speaks for itself: We the undersigned residents of Port Angeles and vicinity, agree to give amounts opposite our respective names to open up a wagon road on Front St. grade along the bluff.

D. W. Morse	2.	W. W. Gray	2.
James Meagher	2.	W. Carns	2.
B. B. Meagher	2.	H. Fisher	2.
Babcock & Kelly	2.	F. McGill	2.
W. J. Dyke	2.	J. B. Cosser	2.
C. W. Vail	2.	H. B. Vail	2.
L. T. Haynes	2.	C. S. Stakemiller	2.
T. J. Gilmore	2.	Gray & Chitwood	6.
E. E. Fisher	2.	E. G. Morse	3.
D. P. Quinn	2.	W. L. Church	2.
Joel Pugh	2.	A. Goldwater	2.
A. J. Andresen	2.	T. Malony	2.
W. Harrictt	2.	G. W. Vail	2.
P. W. Gallup	2.	Paul Land	2.
J. R. Clark	4.	C. M. Armbrust	2.

Total so far subscribed 67 days labor.

The signers should give notice of a meeting and hire or appoint some one to take the matter in hand. Others on the hill will also donate time, and should be seen. It would have been easier cheaper and better to have opened, First St. past the School lots to the corner of Congregational Church lot. Perhaps enough labor will be given to do both. Don't let the matter drop at this, but carry out the good work while all are in the humor and before bad weather sets in.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.** Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething** is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

At New Dungeness W. T. Nov. 27th, Edward Van Trobel of Seattle, to Lizzie Davis of New Dungeness.

The wedding took place at the residence of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs Hall Davis, and the young couple left on the Evangel for up sound the same day. The COMMONWEALTH sends hearty congratulations, and wishes them happiness and prosperity.

School Commences Dec. 10th.

The winter term of Port Angeles District school will commence on Monday December 10th, 1888, and will be held in Morse's Hall West End, until further notice.

Rev. Mr. Howells is engaged as teacher for the term.

THOS. MALONY, Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We invite communications from every part of the Country and especially from points in Washington Territory. Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and briefly and to the point.

The publishers are not responsible for articles under this heading, but will print no communication unaccompanied by the real name of the writer.

The Single Tax.

Although the Single Tax reform, compared to other radical reforms, has progressed with wonderful rapidity, especially during the last presidential campaign, there are still many intelligent people who have not given it any serious attention and some who think it worthy only of ridicule.

The proposal of such a great change in the management of public affairs as the removal of all taxes from the products of labor seems to many so preposterous, that they will not think of arguing the question and some are pleased to denounce as cranks those who are now earnestly and enthusiastically devoting their time and attention to the subject.

The Single Tax theory is so simple that it can be comprehended with less study than is required to understand the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. People with less than common sense can understand it if they will use what sense they have, and it requires no long study or great learning. Students young or old, who have had a little industrial education can understand that they have an inalienable right to the products of their own labor or to as much money as will represent its value. Also an inalienable right to sell those products wherever and to whomsoever they please without the interference of a third party who must be paid for such interference.

It is an insult to our common sense to deny these self evident truths and the ridicule falls naturally on those "blind leaders of the blind" who refuse to discuss the subject.

The kind of protection that should be demanded is, protection against this outrage.

The government "of the people by the people and for the people" means nothing to those who do not feel their responsibility in its formation or support. It is a common fault of the people that they grumble about the government of their own making, without knowing what they are talking about or the causes of the wrongs of which they complain, and the remedies they so freely propose do not fit the case. Women sometimes fall into the habit just from imitation, but they will not be apt to expose their ignorance in bar rooms and like place of political instruction and the influence of their ignorance will thus be restricted. It is a great pity that foolish and ignorant assertions are often more acceptable than sound arguments to men whose votes rule the nation.

For the investigation of the Single Tax theory it is not necessary to know the history of taxation from the time that Joseph and Mary took their long walk to be enrolled with the whole world, up to the time of the great Blaine victory. Nor even the history of taxes and tariffs of the different countries of our own time. It would be too long a lesson—we might die in the effort to master it—but it *is* essential to have a correct knowledge of moral principles and of our own natural rights. These better than the examples of history will prepare the way and make straight the path of duty that leads to the establishment of true protection by just laws.

If our government protects more than it robs, we owe it for the protection minus the robbery. There may be a question about that, yet there is no question, (at least there should be none) but that each one of us, owes something to society, and if it has given any addition to the value of our real property or to what we use as our own, then we should give back the value it has created, and no more, and we should choose honest agents to collect the exact amount from each. When this is done we shall have a government that will truly protect.

A peaceful revolution is coming as fast as the enlightenment of the people can bring it. At the present rate of progress most of us may hope to live to see the dawning of that better day.

The simple truth is, the moral law requires that we should be protected in what is so absolutely our own, as the products of our own labor, therefore no part of them should be taken by taxation.

The government cannot impose upon us Commercial restrictions without doing a moral wrong and violating the principle of natural rights. It cannot rob Peter to pay Paul, and be just. Hence we want no tariffs, neither for revenue nor protection, and no taxation of personal property.

The only just tax is, a tax on the increased value of land, irespective of improvements. The present titles need not be disturbed by this mode of taxation, but any one witholding land from use will have to pay for that priviledge. It will ultimately destroy all monopolization of, and speculation in land, as eventually the whole values created by the people will be collected for the use of the people.

Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine Horace Greely and other distinguished men in former days saw clearly the injustice of land monopoly, and the equal right of all to its use, but it remained for the great lovers of justice of our day to find the remedy, *The Single Tax*, which proposes only a peaceful revolution, by the enlightenment of the people on this one simple but sublime subject.

The Single Tax takes from each only what each receives from the people in value, which is to be used for the common benefit of all.

But the great obstructive thought of many, though all and every argument is, what they deem the injustice of allowing the capitalists, as such, to be untaxed.

The capital in a man's keeping is his own, or it is not. If it is rightfully his own no one has any moral right to take it from him or to take any part of it by taxation. If he has obtained it legally but not honestly, the law that allowed him to get it, should be repealed then he can sin no more. If it is wrong to own capital, communism is right.

Taxation is partial communism enforced.

MARCIA HAMMOND.

GOOD BOOKS

BY HENRY GEORGE

Progress and Poverty- paper - - - - $ .35
Protection and Free Trade—paper - - - .35
Social Problems—paper - - - - - .35
Social Problems—cloth - - - - 1.00

For sale at this office or sent by mail on receipt of price.

ALSO

"THE STANDARD"

HENRY GEORGE paper; Price $2.50 per year furnished with the COMMONWEALTH for $3.00.

Henry George is the foremost political economist of the age. His writings should be read by every one who cares to think rightly upon this great question.

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Of Points of Interest in Port Angeles and vicinity, supplied at $5 per dozen.

Address:

The Model Commonwealth,

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PIPER'S BAKERY,

FRONT STREET.

Finest Milk Bread

DELIVERED. AND

CONFECTIONERY.

Near Masonic Hall, Seattle, W. T.

DESTROYING WEEDS.

How to Kill Vegetation That Springs Up in Drives and Walks.

Boiling hot brine sprinkled over grass and weeds will kill every green thing. The brine need not be strong, especially when the vegetation is young and tender. Hot brine, even when it is not strong, will kill tender leaves and roots, when it would injure plants only a little if applied cold. A large watering potful of hot, weak brine will be sufficient to sprinkle a long walk, drive or gutter when the grass is young and tender. Of course the larger and older the vegetation may be, the more brine will be required. If the hot brine is sprinkled on the grass near the middle of the day, when the sun shines in its full effulgence, and when every leaf and stem is free from rain or dew drops, the brine will be more effectual than if applied when every thing is wet.

If one has too much gravel walk, drives and gutters to be sprinkled with hot brine, let fine salt be sowed wherever grass or weeds appear; salt will subserve the same purpose as hot brine; yet it will not operate so quickly. Let the salt be sowed immediately after a shower, when the leaves and ground are wet. If sowed prior to a shower most of it may be washed away by the little streams that will carry away all the saline elements before they have been dissolved. Salt will not injure the trees and roots until it has been thoroughly dissolved.

Brick gutters or gutters made of cobble stone or flat stones, or Belgian gutters, can all be kept entirely free from all annual weeds or perennial grass of any species by the timely application of a little salt. Even that irrepressible quack or couch grass that will sometimes spring up in the joints of flag walks (or blue stone walks), almost defying every effort towards extermination, will quickly disappear after a few applications of hot brine. A few cents' worth of salt applied at the proper time will save many hours of laborous hoeing and pulling weeds by hand. In some localities poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) gives many persons an immense amount of trouble. Cut the vines close to the ground at any season of the year, and sprinkle the young sprouts with hot brine two or three times, and this pernicious vine will never poison any one again.—*Sereno E. Todd, in Country Gentleman.*

FORTY-TWO YEARS.

The Touching Story of a Poor Russian Couple's Protracted Courtship.

A correspondent of an English paper, writing from Moscow, tells the story of two Russian peasants who have waited forty-two years to be married. They met when the man was twenty and the woman seventeen, but, being serfs and miserably poor, set themselves to work and save, to earn money enough to wed. Even after serfdom was abolished, so slow was their progress that, after those forty-two years, they only won between them a small wooden house and three hundred roubles. With this fortune they think it safe to marry. How many Americans would persevere for nearly half a century in laying penny to penny before venturing on marriage?

A clergyman who has married hundreds of couples among the fashionable circles of our seaboard cities, said lately: "The criticism may seem uncharitable, but it is matter of sober fact that in half of the marriages which come under my observation there was reason to suppose that the motive of either bride or bridegroom was to better her or his worldly condition."

The reason of this is, not that the young American is less capable of deep, unselfish feeling than the young men of other nations, but that he has learned to attach more importance than they do to the luxuries and display of life. He has not the money to provide as comfortable or splendid a home for his wife as his father has given him, hence he looks out for a "girl with money," who will and can provide it for herself.

The number of divorces and unhappy marriages in our cities has increased of late years to such an alarming degree, that the different Christian churches have endeavored to discover and to remove the cause.

It is simply a part of the vast poisonous outgrowth from the love of luxury and show, which has struck its roots so deep into our domestic and social life. Every man or woman, every boy or girl who tries to bring life back to its simple, healthy conditions will help to tear up a root of this Upas growth.—*Youth's Companion.*

—"You seem to have quite a sum in your bank, Bobby," remarked the visitor. "Yes," said Bobby, "ma gives me ten cents a week for coming to the table with clean hands and face." "Ten cents is a good deal of money for a little boy to earn every week." "Yes, ma'am, but I have to do a large amount of work for it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There are queer ways of estimating courage. For instance, the following item is going the rounds inspired, no doubt, by some sour old bachelor: "Sir James Brind, of the British army, who died recently at the age of eighty, was a man of remarkable courage. He was married five times."

—Things one would rather have left unsaid: Mrs. Jones—"Don't trouble to see me to the door, Mrs. Smith." Mrs. Smith—"No trouble; quite a pleasure, I assure you."—*Boston Journal.*

—The negroes of Georgia are said to own more than twelve million dollars worth of property.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Viscount Cranbrook, lord president of the English Council, prides himself on never having through his long life read a novel.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes is a doctor of medicine, and has made more money out of the practice of that profession than he has by the sale of his numerous and popular books.

—The popular writer for the juvenile magazines whom the little folks love as "Margaret Sidney," is known outside of literature as Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, wife of the Boston publisher.

—Mrs. Margaret J. Sangster, the poet and reader for the Harpers, is a woman above medium height, gentle-mannered, smooth-browed, unruffled, very pleasant to look upon. You would call her at first glance well-balanced, and repeat the phrase when you knew her better.

—Edmund Yates says of the late Prof. Richard A. Proctor: "As a lecturer he was unsurpassed. His fugitive articles, conversations, and letters have familiarized outsiders with the deepest thoughts of experts. A potent force and a stimulating factor is extinguished."

—Mr. Whittier has recently said to a friend that there were drawbacks to his enjoyment of the scenes he so happily described in "Snowbound." They recall to him his sufferings from cold, the snow beating through the crevices of his father's house and falling on his head. His lack of robust health he attributes to the privations of those days.

—One of the bright women of this country is Miss Cora Benneson, of Quincy, Ill. She was graduated with high honors at the University of Michigan, and afterward received the degree of LL. B. *cum laude* from the same institution. She has been around the world, most of the way alone, and has spent some time roughing it in the Rocky Mountains. She now holds a fellowship in Byrn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.

—The well-known poem, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," was composed by Rose Hartwick, of Litchfield, Mich., at the age of sixteen. After arranging and altering several times she finally threw it aside as unsatisfactory. Three years afterwards, being ill and pressed for "copy" by the Detroit *Commercial Advertiser*, she sent the cast-off "Curfew," with an apology for its inferiority. It immediately became famous, greatly to her surprise, but not one cent to her pecuniary advantage.

—At the age of thirteen Bryant had become somewhat famous as a poet, and when between the ages of fourteen and fifteen he wrote the well-known "Embargo," he was recognized as something extraordinary, and people were fain to doubt its authorship. Aided by the beauty of the scenery surrounding his home, his poetical genius grew rapidly, and soon the Berkshire hills were immortalized in "Thanatopsis," "as rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun." This poem, written when the poet was but nineteen, was, like the "Embargo," seemingly so far beyond his years, that it was sometimes credited to the poet's father, Dr. Bryant.

HUMOROUS.

—Instantaneous photography has been perfected until it is now possible to take a messenger boy in his flight.—*Puck.*

—Excitable Old Gent—"Waiter, here's a roach in my soup." Waiter—"That's nothing. The gentleman at the next table found three in his."

—Bicarbonate of soda pays three-fourths of one cent a pound, which will not make much difference, except for those who are compelled to bicarbonate in large quantities.—*Texas Siftings.*

—When a Cincinnati husband was asked in court if he dragged his wife out of bed by the hair he said he couldn't really remember, as that was a very busy morning with him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Next to having her young man come to see her Thursday evening, a girl likes best to stand on the sidewalk and look at the engagement rings shown in a first-class jeweler's window.—*Somerville Journal.*

—"Longevity! I should say longevity did run in the family," said Mrs. Spriggins. "Why, John was six foot two, Bill was six foot four, and George, he had more longevity than any man I ever see. He was six foot seven if he was a foot."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A gentleman of this city in moderate circumstances was recently solicited to sign a bail bond with another party. When questioned by the magistrate he was asked if he was a real estate owner. He responded that he was, and without further questioning was accepted. As the gentleman associated with him on the bond reached the street he remarked, "H--, I didn't know you owned a foot of real estate. Pray, where is it situated?" "In the Mount Hope Cemetery. I have a lot there twenty feet by ten," replied the other.—*Boston Budget.*

—The high-school girl's brother Jim told her a new conundrum yesterday. It was this: "What is the difference between shooting a man and killing a hog?" The answer was: "One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other killing with intent to salt." When she met Amy she propounded the conundrum to her, but Amy gave it up. "Well, I'll tell you," said Mildred. "One is assaulting with intent to deprive of life, and the other is killing with intent to preserve in brine." And Amy failed to see the point.—*Oil City Derrick.*

See our Port Angeles Ads.

A CANINE TIME-PIECE.

The Hours of the Day Told by a Remarkably Intelligent Dog.

On the banks of St. Mary's river, in the sequestered Ohio village of the same name, lives James Litho, the fortunate owner of a remarkable dog. The animal is named Fritz, because of the German propensity of its master. He is a beautiful specimen, being a sort of amalgamation between the German poodle and water-spaniel species.

The dog has had a varied career, with the brightness and the blight common to dog life, but it will suffice merely to state the distinguishing feature of his make-up. Fritz's superiority lies in his power to clearly comprehend the divisions of time in vogue among civilized nations. He seems to be a first-class time-piece in disguise, and if any thing an improvement on the stem winder.

When asked for the time Fritz always replies in his peculiar fashion so correctly that it is quite incomprehensible. The hours are designated by sharp barks; the half-hour by a vocalism between a bark and a whine, and a quarter-hour by a pure whine. He seems to take no notice of any thing less than the quarter-hour. His head toward the east signifies a. m., and toward the setting sun p. m. It will be seen that the interpretation is very simple and the key to this canine clock is not being continually lost. For fear that the accusation will be made that Fritz has been taught this as a trick, it should be stated that this is not the case. Mr. Litho and his family are at a loss to explain just when and how their favorite acquired his art, but they are agreed that he is a self-made dog in this respect. His master is a jeweler, and it is but fair to presume that Fritz's every-day surroundings have been favorable to his natural bent.

Some of the unsophisticated of the neighborhood explain the freak in a very ordinary manner. They say the dog has howled so much at the town clock when striking, with his head drooped toward the ground, that he finally acquired the habit of telling the hour of the day by looking at his shadow. The premises, the mode of reasoning and the conclusion of the above theory is scarcely of that profound nature which would be acceptable to the mental philosopher, and this, together with the fact that Fritz seems to tell the time correctly in cloudy weather, will probably prevent the explanation from gaining a wide-spread credence.

Perhaps the strangest feat about this remarkable dog is the application of his powers in doing an alarm clock act. Owing to the fact that Mr. Litho's son is in the railway mail service it has been necessary for him to rise at all times of the night. So thoroughly has Fritz conquered this branch of the business that the convenience of an alarm clock has long since been dispensed with in the family.

The gong feature of Fritz is also easily managed. A wring of his tail just before going to bed informs him that he is to do the alarm clock operation and the hour is indicated by the number of twists imparted to his caudal appendage. A quick jerk of the tail backward is the half hour set. Fritz always attempts to awake the one who does the winding process by a series of barks graduated like those turned by a fire alarm. He seldom makes mistakes, but when he does it is generally found that some one has accidentally tinkered with his delicate machinery. Another useful trait about Fritz is his persistence in arousing the young ladies of the family for breakfast.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

SHATTERED BLISS.

A Morning Parting Which Made Coy Cupid Melancholy.

The moon had smiled upon the earth, and sunk beneath the hills. The clock had told the hours that cluster round dark midnight's mystic spell, and silence was about the dreaming earth.

Augustus and sweet Mary still were held by the spell exerted by the other. Unheeding time, destroyer of our hopes or of our fears, creator of our joys and of our woes, they sat and thought of nothing. For them the clock, the earth, the stars, the universe stood still. The oscillating hammock neath a double burden had creaked in harmony to words of love. The rocking chair, the shady sylvan walk, the old front gate, the wooden stoop, had all been auditors to secrets that were so insignificant and yet so sacred.

They were sitting in the parlor. At length amid the subtle silence (cupid's strongest spell) the door-knob rattled and the hinges creaked.

These words came through the silence like a thunder crash:

"Mary Ann, ask the young gentleman whether he would rather have tea or coffee for breakfast."

That was all.

And Augustus went swiftly and silently out into the night.—*Merchant Traveler.*

He Stood to Reason.

"Judge," said the Montana lawyer, as he leaned back in his chair and threw one foot up on the table, "I object to the witness answering that question, and I'm ready to argue the point. It stands to reason—"

"So will you, young man," roared the judge, "if you've got any speech to make. Get up on your feet or I'll clap you in the calaboose for contempt of court quicker'n you can accept an invitation to drink."

And the young lawyer stood to reason.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Read the new advertisements.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MAY 10, 1887.)

OFFICERS:

Herman Culver, - - - - - President
Robt. Shields, - - - - Vice President
Thos. Malony, - - - - - Secretary
Geo. F. Haines, - - - - - - Treasurer

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Herman Culver, Robt. Shields, Geo. F. Haines, L. D. Stewart, Henry Westphal, John C. Coolidge — Chairman and General Manager. Thos. Malony, Fred R. Thompson. J. W. Stewart, Winfield Dean, Adolph Anderson.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE—Address general correspondence to Thos. Malony, Secretary, Port Angeles, W. T.

REMITTANCES—Remit money, with an accurate statement showing to whom and on what account it is to be credited, by draft, express, or registered mail, to George F. Haines, Treasurer, Port Angeles, W. T.

ACCOUNTS—Duplicate statements of remittances to the Treasurer, and all communications concerning accounts, should be sent to Thos. Malony, Port Angeles, W. T.

On Oct. 19th, 1888, this paper was leased by the present management from the Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony. A certain amount of space is reserved for their use in each issue. We are not responsible for any matter appearing over the signature of the Secretary of said Colony; nor is the Colony Company responsible for matter appearing elsewhere in said paper.

LEWIS & MASTICK, Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

The Secretary's Corner will be a permanent institution hereafter. We will gladly reply to any inquiry sent us. Make them short and to the point. Remember there are from 500 to 1500 who have their eyes upon these pages each week and each one may want to be heard.

To Correspondents.

Write as often as you feel inclined, but be sure to have your inquiries in short sentences. If you desire your letters published, write upon one side of the sheet only. We will reply to any inquiry whether connected with the Colony or not. If a personal letter is wanted, inclose stamps to cover postage.

In order that our members may become familliar with the present regulations of the Colony, we reprint a portion of the article published two weeks ago. Our mails are now increasing again. It is impossible for us to reply by letter to the many inquiries we are receiving, hence this means is taken of informing all.

The Colony lots have all been placed at the general average of $50 each.

Those who subscribed for lots in the $20 series, if full warranty deeds free from specified conditions are desired, are required to pay the Company the difference between the old and new price or $30 on each lot.

Those subscribing in the $40 series will accordingly, be required to pay $10 difference on each lot.

Those subscribing in the $80 and $140 series will receive the excess above $50 in full paid shares of the capital stock of the Colony.

Full payment of original subscriptions are required in every case. Until a rule is passed to the contrary, the Secretary must adhere to the above rules. If he departs from them in any particular he himself is held responsible.

A membership now requires a subscription of $1000 toward the capital stock of the company, payable in installments as follows:

$100 at time of joining and at least $50 per annum thereafter until the whole amount due is paid. This may be either paid in money or services for the Company. The new member may take one lot or a number of lots or none at all, or he may take a good one under a 40 year's lease, as he pleases. He may work for the Company or not, no compulsory measures are exercised in such cases—or, for that matter, in any case. Perfect freedom in religion, politics, and all things pertaining to individual liberty is allowed.

Eleven Trustees are elected annually on the first Monday in October. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer are elected by the Trustees from their own body.

The Company's assets, above all liabilities except that of capital stock, are, in round numbers, $100,000.

The school district of Port Angeles now bears the expense of the public education. Within the next year, the Districts school facilities will be first class in every particular.

The Company operates a saw mill, with a plainer, lath and shingle mill and so far has done its own logging.

Its property consists of one mile and a quarter of the water front of the Bay of Port Angeles. City lots, farming, timber and other lands or, in detail, as follows:

Total number of city lots 387, total number of acres 1259. Total value of lands, lots and improvements $141.650. In the estimates the vacant lots lying within the blocks which have been set apart for colonists to select their lots from, have not been taken into account. There are at least 100 lots in excess of the number of lots required to redeem all the lot obligations of the company.

The total number of shares of the capital stock issued and held by stockholders is about 5,500, representing $55,000 of capital.

The invoice of personal property amounts to $9,000.

Besides the saw mill and logging camp the company owns and operates blacksmith, tin and shoe shops, in each of which are experienced workmen.

The things most needed are:

A complete sash and door mill; a brick and tile mill; a portable engine to run a shingle mill in the timber; and sufficient capital to fully equip the railroad with rails, engine and cars $35,000 will furnish them all and give permanent employment, at good incomes, to two hundred men.

THOS. MALONY.

HEALTHFUL BREAD.

A Recipe Recommended by a Lady Professor of Domestic Economy.

Bread recipes seem to be the order of the day, for I notice frequent calls for them. The recipe which I give does not produce any better bread than that made by the old method, but it is a much easier way, and the result is equally good. The bread is begun and finished within five hours. I was taught by the professor of domestic economy in one of our universities. She recommended it as especially healthful.

Vienna Bread.—Take two cakes of compressed yeast to each one quart of liquid—hot water and cold milk, half and half. Temperature of the liquid, 75 degrees. Pour this into the mixing bowl. Crumble the yeast cakes in a cup and dissolve by adding from the mixing bowl a small quantity of the liquid. Then add it to the liquid in the bowl, also stir in two level teaspoonfuls of salt, then stir in the flour until it is too stiff to mix with the spoon. Flour the molding board, molding the dough until it works up clean from the board without sticking, and without additional flour. Grease the mixing bowl with melted butter, place the sponge in it and rub the top with melted butter also. This will prevent a particle of crust forming while the dough is rising. Cover with a towel, and in winter time place over that a square of flannel coming down well over the sides of the bowl to protect it from sudden draughts. Keep the temperature of the room at 75 degrees. Let the sponge rise three hours, when it will be doubled in size. If it has been previously molded stiff enough it will not require any more flour when shaped into loaves.

Cut the sponge into four equal parts and mold just enough to shape the loaves, place in bread pans greased with butter and rub the top of each loaf with melted butter. They will double in size in one hour's rising. Bake from thirty-five to forty minutes. The temperature of the oven is right when flour will brown on the bottom in two minutes. On taking the bread from the oven, brush the loaves with sweet milk and place in the fresh air to cool. Do not cover the bread up while doing so. There are scientific reasons for doing this, but I will not try to explain just at present. The recipe calls for a large quantity of yeast, I am aware, but less will not do the work properly. The cakes are two cents each in most localities. This makes four good-sized loaves.—*Cor. St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CHICAGO JOURNALISM.

An Eastern Tribute to Western Pluck Brains and Enterprise.

Chicago journalism, like the city itself, is one of the wonders of the times. The New York newspaper editors and publishers claim for themselves the first place among the press of the United States, but it is not a claim that is acceded to by Chicago journalists. There is a certain dignity which may perhaps carry influence that only belongs to age, a stability that only the lapse of years can bring.

Chicago newspapers can have little of this. But they have every thing else that the great newspapers of New York have—capital, editorial talent, reportorial enterprise and competent business management, and an unequaled field both for the collection of news and the extension of their circulation, and some of these qualities in an intensified and greatly developed degree. As newspapers, that is, as gatherers of the details of the world's daily history, and its presentation with fulness and skill they have no equals on the continent.

The enterprise of the Chicago newspapers stops at no expense, staggers at no difficulties. Its special telegraph wires are like the spokes of a wheel, reaching especially all important points of the Northwest. The citizen of Chicago, as he opens his morning paper, has the satisfaction of knowing that no important event that has happened anywhere in the known world the day before has been missed from its news columns.

Editorially, the Chicago newspapers are in no respect inferior to the best published elsewhere in the United States. There is, it is true, running through a majority of the articles, an indescribable quality due to the influence of a community where, according to the local slang, "every thing goes and goes like thunder," a disposition to carry a point by the use of the bludgeon instead of the more artistic flourish of the rapier; but, like most Western writers, Chicago editors go to the point aimed at by very direct lines, and when it is reached no reader has any difficulty in finding out what it is. —*Z. L. White, in Harper's Magazine.*

Minor and Major Morals.

A keen writer in a Boston journal insists that women are lacking in the schedule of minor morals, as men are in major morals. The point is probably well taken. Men are more addicted to drunkenness, sensuality and profanity; women to such forms of selfish indulgence as refusing to remove high hats in public assemblies, neglecting to recognize the courtesy of men in yielding their seats in cars, and wearing dead birds for personal decoration. The offense is equal on both sides; but the lack of consideration for other people's sentiments and feelings is the chief social crime. A cigarette-smoker in public is a male nuisance of the feminine order. The comfort of the many in the streets or in places of amusement ought never to be sacrificed to the vanity or self-will of the few.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

COMMONWEALTH for job printing.

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND.

Sad Sights in the Highlands Seen by an Observing Lady Writer.

But the cottages which to the eyes of our road straggled down to a rocky stream below had no redeeming whitewash, no vines about their doors. The turf around them was worn away. Some were chimneyless; on others the thatch, where weeds did not hold it together, had broken through, leaving great holes in the roof. On a bench tilted up against the walls of the lowest of these cottages sat an old gray-haired man in Tam o' Shanter, his head bent low, his clasped hands falling between his knees. It was a picturesque place, and we camped out a while under an old cart near the road side. Perhaps it would have been wise if, like Mr. Hamerton, we could have seen only the picturesqueness of the Highland clachan, only the color and sublimity of the huts, only the fine women that live within them. But how could we sit there and not see that the picturesqueness was that of misery, that whatever color and sublimity there might be — and to the sublimity I must confess we were blind —were but outward signs of poverty and squalor, and that the huts sheltered not only strong young women, but feeble old men like that pathetic figure with the clasped hands and bent head? We have seen the old age of the poor when we thought it but a peaceful rest after the work of years. In English almshouses we have found it in our hearts to envy the old men and women their homes. But here despair and sadness seemed the portion of old age. I do not know why it was, but as we watched that gray haired man, though there was a space of blue sky just above him, and the day was warm and the air sweet, it was of the winter he made us think, of the time soon to come when the cold winds would roar through the pass, and snow would lie on the hills, and he would shiver alone in the chimneyless cottage with its one tiny window. A few miles away, men in a fortnight throw away on their fishing more than these people can make in years. Scotch landlords rent their wild uncultivated acres for fabulous sums, while villages like this grow desolate. If when you are in the Highlands you would still see them as they are in the romance of Scott or in the sickly sentiment of Landseer, or as a mere pleasure ground for tourists and sportsmen, you must get the people out of your mind, just as the laird gets them off his estate. Go everywhere, by stage and steam-boat, and when you come to a clachan or to a lonely cottage, shut your eyes and pass on. Else you must realize as we did—and more strongly as we went further—that this land, which holiday-makers have come to look upon as their own, is the saddest on God's earth. * * *

After Kilchrenan the road crossed the moorland, Ben-Cruachan towering far to our right. We came to another wretched village down by Lôch Etive. Here again in the sunshine was an old man. He was walking slowly and feebly up and down, and there was a look in his face as if hope had long gone from him. In England scarce a town or village is without its charities. But in the Highlands, while deer and grouse are protected by law, men are chased from their homes, the aged and infirm are left to shift for themselves. I think the misery of these villages is made to seem but the greater because of the large house which so often stands close by.—*Mrs. Pennell, in Harper's Magazine.*

BABY'S GRIEVANCES.

Some of the Trials and Tribulations of Little Tommy Cute.

Tommy Cute, aged one, having suffered as long he can stand it, writes to us in order that his grievances, being known to the public, may immediately be cured.

I object, he says, in the first place, to being forced to adopt Farmer Jones' brindle cow for a foster mother.

I object, also, to the existence of a like relationship between myself and the condensed milk factory or the corn starch mill.

I object to having my stomach stuffed as a remedy for a mosquito bite on my little toe or a nasty pin in my back.

I object to personating a churn. I prefer to take my butter after the churning process is completed.

I object to being kissed by all the women, old and young, who come near me. I prefer to wait a few years, or at least until I shall be old enough to make my own selections.

I object to having people ask about my age. It is an impertinence. Besides, grown people sometimes remember, and of ages they are especially apt in keeping a record.

I object to having to go hungry until company is served. For my part I don't see what people want company for. Company is a nuisance. Mamma and papa have said so hundreds of times in my hearing.

I object to being obliged to go about with my neck and arms bare. When it is hot the flies and mosquities bother me awfully, and when the air is chilly I feel as though I were freezing to death.

I object, when I go out to ride in my perambulator, to having myself left alone in the sun while my maid sports with that long-legged chap with the yellow mustache and ready-made clothing.

I object to being sent to bed when I am not sleepy, and to having a nasty rubber tube stuck into my mouth every time I turn over in the night.

I object to having strangers make faces at me. They give me an awful start sometimes when they think they are amusing me.

Advertise in the COMMOWEALTH.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—French economy is very evident in the marketing of fowls. Not only half birds can be purchased, but legs, wings and breasts are offered separately. The carcass is used for soup, and even the blood is sold.

—The golden youth of the day can buy himself a nightshirt of China silk either white or delicately tinted for the modest sum of twenty-five dollars, or if he can content himself with linen or lawn the garment may come as low as seven to eight dollars.

—Mother Hubbard, it has been decided, had a saintly origin. She is identified with St. Hubert, the patron of dogs and the chase, who is represented in a long robe, a veritable Mother Hubbard gown, and who had successfully appealed to the imagination of the story teller.

—The oldest woman's club in the United States is the Women's Physiological Institute of Boston. Forty-one years ago it was organized with the purpose of promoting the more perfect health of women. There is one surviving charter member, a Mrs. Hobbs, and she is eighty years old.

—Illustrations of the longest existence of American families seem to be in order. Among others who boast of a long pedigree, the owner of the Farnsworth house in Dedham, Mass., should not be forgotten. Seven generations of the same family have been born and bred in the old mansion—a record not often equaled in this country.

—According to *Notes and Queries* the longest word in the English language in actual use is "disproportionableness," with twenty-one letters, closely followed by "incomprehensibleness." One of the longest of medical terms is "methylbenzoinethoxyethyltetrahydropyridinecarboxylate," which is the chemical term for cocaine.

—American women will be interested to know that in Burmah etiquette imperatively forbids both men and women to betray in any way the fact that they possess feet and that it has thus become the invariable rule for all gilded Burmese to so dovetail and fold up their lower extremities as to present a singularly fore-shortened appearance when they sit down to converse.

—Four hundred men are required to take the great City of New York across the Atlantic and attend to the wants of her passengers. The engine department claims the attention of 185 of these workers, including twenty-six assistant engineers, thirty firemen and fifty-four coal passers. In the sailing department there are sixty men and in the passenger department 150 men.

—A man recently died in Washington Territory and left a will, in which his father is made heir to a watch and chain, his mother to a house and lot, and his dog, Fitznoodle Kilpatrick, came in for a bequest of $2,000. Trustees were named to hold this sum for the beneficiary, and to furnish him with provisions, to consist of all the delicacies of the season, besides chewing gum, liquors and cigars.

—An Albany boy having been bitten by a dog, the neighbors wanted to put court plaster over the wound and saturate it with vinegar. An aged colored woman recommended as a sure preventive of hydrophobia that the boy should back three times around an electric light pole with his eyes closed and then bite a piece out of the left ear of the first dog that he spied on opening his eyes. The injured boy went home with a light heart and no fear of hydrophobia.

—An anecdote in the *Woman's World* shows the attitude in Germany toward woman's part in public interests. At a call made by an English couple upon a German of eminence and his wife, talk arose upon the public question of the hour. The Englishman, perceiving that the German lady was being left out of the discussion, asked: "And what is your opinion, madam?" Before she could reply her German lord made short work of it: "Leave the room, meine Leibe; these matters can be of no interest to you,"

—Dr. Hay, an English chemist with a leaning toward ghastliness, has invented a substitute for cremation. He would pound and pulverize the corpse in a mortar, breaking the bones to little bits. The resulting mass he would put through a prodigious sausage machine and make it into mincemeat. Dried by means of steam heat at a temperature of 250 degrees, the mass would attain a commercial value as a fertilizer. Should this method fail to suit, he suggests either the boiling of the body and the conversion of the resulting oil into a lubricant or for soap, or else the placing of the body into a gas retort and converting it into illuminating gas, water, ammonia, tar, animal charcoal, sulphate of ammonia, aniline colors and carbolic acid.

Sparks and Flashes.

The mosquito is a hum-bug.

A Bay View chiropodist has dubbed himself "William, the corn-curer."

If tried the girls will invariably be found wanting—ice-cream.

Not often may a lawyer's charges be mentioned as bordering on the fee-nominal.

Mischievous youth may as well stand from under when choleric old age evinces a desire to raise cane.

"Ah, yes, all must take thought for the morrow," mused a shabbily dressed maker of bad puns, as with bundle under his arm, he awaited his turn at "my uncle's." "There's the woman at the counter, for instance; she's pawn'd-'er-ring."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Read Redding and Co's. Ad.

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BARGAINS

IN PORT ANGELES REAL ESTATE

That You Will Have During The Term of Your Natural Life.

Every Day That You Put The Matter Off You Are Making a Mistake.

IMPROVE YOUR CHANGE to Own Your Own Home.

Call on or address, D. P. QUINN.

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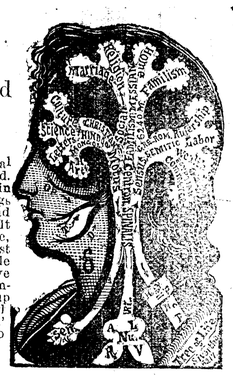
THIS INTEGRAL FOOD

retains the precious Nitrates, Phosphates, Carbonates, Mineral Salts, Iron, etc. for the Entire Wheat is granulated or grated. It Secures Vigor of Muscle, Strength of Bone, Clearness of Brain and Tone of Nerve. It is founded on the Laws and Teachings Advanced Science. "New York doctors are prescribing bread made out of entire Wheat, with most satisfactory results." "It is eating excess of Starch food that causes Bright's disease, paralsis, etc."—N. Y. Star. "The outside part of wheat is most nutritious, and when rejected the bread is no longer capable of sustaining life longer."—D. Carlton. Our discoveries have proved that each kind of food has a special influence in stimulating and furnishing materials of growth to a special group of faculties. Thus Wheat affects the social faculties. Throughout past ages it has been a "tree of knowledge of good and evil.' The lower branches produce fruit which is evil, if it is no used in connection with that of the higher branches.

Front Street near Laurel, Port Angeles, W. T.



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Choice Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes.

Front Street, Port Angeles.

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Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.

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MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc.

Made to Order.

Good work and low prices a Specialty, Call and examine my stock. Particular attention given to outside orders.

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Cor. Front and Lincoln Sts.

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ROBT. SHIELDS, Prop.

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MY MOTTO

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Give me a Call at the East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates Particular Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.

E. G. MORSE, Prop.

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

TOURISTS HOTEL.

Having lately rented and refitted the above Hotel, I am prepared to receive Boarders and Lodgers by the day, week or month at low rates.

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

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WELLS!!! WELLS!!!

The Undersigned, having lately received from the East a Complete Well-Boring Outfit, is now prepared to bore wells, obtaining the best of water at a less cost than it can be obtained by digging. Country Orders Promptly Attended to. Charges Reasonable. Call on or Address: W. W. BECK, Port Angeles.

Settlers Attention!!!

If you want a good claim near Port Angeles, call on or address:

W. E. SMITH, Surveyor

PORT ANGELES W. T.

EAST END BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.

Port Angeles, W. T.

COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

Publication of Final Proof Notices—Duties of District Land Officers in Respect thereto—Publishers' Fees.

The only law requiring the publication of notice of intention to make final proof is the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 472), and applies exclusively to homestead and pre-emption entries.

Departmental regulations have been promulgated requiring such publication in desert-land and timber-culture entries. I believe that there is no direct statutory authority for the institution of such regulation in respect to such entries, but that it is claimed that the authority is found in the general provisions of law relating to the making of regulations necessary to carrying into effect the laws governing disposals of public lands.

Under the law requiring the publication of notice in pre-emption and homestead cases provision is made that the "register shall publish a notice," etc., and in the regulations relating to said law it is provided that "the filing of such notice must be accompanied by a deposit of sufficient money to pay the cost of publishing the notice to be given by the register. In such cases there can be no question but that the register is legally responsible to the publisher for the amount of publication fee. As the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of the newspaper is necessary to show that the law has been complied with, publishers may usually enforce payment of their charges by refusing to furnish such affidavit until payment has been made for advertising. Occasionally, however, register's fail to require the deposit mentioned, and order the advertising as usual; then the entryman fails to make proof—abandon's his claim perhaps—and the register declines to pay the publisher. In such case a judgment could no doubt be secured against the officer in the proper court of the locality. In fact I am of opinion that a register of a land office, is, like other people, amenable to the laws, and liable for the amounts of contracts entered into by him, and when he orders advertising, without specially stating that in making such order he is merely acting as the agent of another, the giving by him and execution by the publisher of such order constitutes a contract under which payment of the usual advertising charge may be enforced by legal process provided, of course, that the register has property subject to execution.

Certain publications are required by law in other classes of entry. Under the Stone and Timber Act, applicable to Oregon, California, Nevada, and Washington Territory, publication is required in advance of entry. Under this law the district land officers have nothing to do with the publication of notice, further than to furnish a copy of the same to applicant to be published at his own expense in the newspaper published nearest the location of the land. Of course, register's may, as a matter of accommodation to the applicant, forward the notice to the publisher, but he is not required to do so by the statute, and such action by him without disclosing the fact that he is merely acting as the agent of the entryman, would render him legally liable for the amount of the publication fees. The publishers can protect themselves in these cases, where the applicants are in good faith, by demanding their advertising fees before furnishing the evidence of publication, whether the order be given by the register or by the applicant.

The remarks relative to the legal liability of registers in the matters mentioned, are based on general business principles, and will be modified, of course, by the usages of the localities in which cases arise. If publishers have been accepting orders for publication in Timber and Stone Entries from register's and looking to applicants for compensation, and it has been long understood that in giving such orders the officer has acted as agent for applicants, of course, the officer would not be liable for the amount of publisher's fees.

This letter is called out by complaints and inquiries recently received from publishers, indicating that the questions herein discussed are imperfectly understood by many publishers.

Now that election is over, let the farmers who want taxes reduced demand the early abolition of the entire Internal Revenue system.

[Mr. Copps should have added—"and tariff and personal property taxes, concentrating all tax on land values alone."—Ed.]

The new Additional Homestead Bill That Did Not Become a Law.

Some few weeks ago I gave a synopsis of a bill pending before Congress containing important and beneficent provisions and predicted that it would pass both houses. Well, the prediction proved correct, but the bill failed to become a law because it was not reached by the President for signature before the adjournment of Congress. I have no doubt that the matter will receive early attention when Congress reconvenes in December; that the bill will be re-enacted, and receive the signature of the President. In order that the people may be familiar with all of its provisions, I put it entire in this letter to the exclusion of matter, deeming it of the utmost importance:

"An act to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make another entry, and for other purposes

"*Be it enacted etc.*. That any person who has not heretofore perfected title to a tract of land which he has made filing upon under the pre-emption law, or entry of under the homestead law may make a homestead entry of not exceeding one- quarter section of public land subject to such entry, such previous filing or entry to the contrary notwithstanding; but this right shall not apply to persons whose perfect title to lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws already initiated

"Sec. 2. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the register and receiver of any public land office under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that any settler upon the public domain under existing law, is unable by reason of drouth, whole or partial destruction of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself herself or those dependent upon him or her upon the lands settled upon, then such register and receiver may grant to such settler a leave of absence from the claim upon which he or she has filed for a period not exceeding one year at any one time, and such settler so granted leave of absence shall forfeit no rights by reason of such absence: *Provided*, That the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law.

"Sec. 3. That the price of all sections and parts of sections of the public lands, within the limits of the portions of the several grants of lands to aid in the construction of railroads, which have been heretofore and which may hereafter be forfeited, which were by the act making such grants or have since been increased to the double minimum price and, also, of all lands within the limits of any such railroad grant, and not embraced in the grant lying adjacent to and coterminous with the portion of the line of any such railroad which shall not be completed at the date of this act, is hereby fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

"Sec. 4. That from and after the passage of this act, any homestead settler who has entered less than one-quarter section of land may enter other and additional land lying contiguos to the original entry, which shall not, with the land first entered and occupied, exceed in the aggregate, one hundred and sixty acres without proff of residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry; and if final proof of settlement and cultivation has been made for the original entry, when the additonal entry is made, then the patent shall issue without further proof.

"Sec. 5 That every person entitled, under the provisions of the homestead laws, to enter a homestead, who has heretofore complied with, or who shall hereafter comply with the conditions of of said laws, and who shall have made his final proof thereunder, for a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, and received the receiver's final receipt therefore shall be entitled under said laws to enter, by legal subdivisions of the public lands of the United States subject to homestead entry so much additional land as added to the quantity previously so entered by him shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That in no case patent issue until the person making such additional homestead entry shall have actualy and in conformity with the homestead laws resided upon and cultivated the land entered therein and otherwise complied with such laws."

Should my opinion as herein expressed be verified, many homeless people will have occasion to rejoice in the opportunity to secure homes.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam County. November term, 1888:

NOVEMBER 5TH. 1888.

Regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam Co., W. T. begun Nov. 5, 1888, at 10 a. m. Present a full board.

Record of last meeting approved.

Work done by Geo. Lotzgasell on Dungeness cemetery accepted and warrant ordered to be issued for am't. due on said work.

Application of Sam'l. Fernie to have east line of County located, laid over.

Action of County School Superintendent in creating a new school district comprising that part of school dist. No. 2 of Clallam Co., W. T., contained in sections 4, 5, 6. 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, and all that part of sections 3 and 10 lying west of Elwha River in township thirty. north range 7 west. Also all that part of township thirty one north range seven west, on the west side of the Elwha River being all that part of school district No. 2 lying on the west side of the Elwha River approved—and ordered that said described lands constitute and be known as School Dist. No. 13.

Action of School Supt. in creating a new school district comprising sections 8, 9, 10, 15, 22, 23 and W ½ of Sec. 24 and 25 in Twp. 30 N R 4 west, being a part of School Dist. No. one approved and ordered that said described sections constitute and be known as School Dist. No. 14.

Bills to amount of $226 ordered paid from county fund.

Nov. 9th.

Ordered that the bond of the County Treasurer for the term beginning March 4th, 1888 be in the sum of $10,000.

Board ordered that all children in the county of Indian parents be excluded from the apportionment lists of the school districts and that hereafter no such children shall draw any money from the county Treasury.

Bill of Smith Troy School Supt. for $169 ordered paid.

Ordered that Notice be given that on the first day of the February term 1889 the matter of renting the School Lands will be brought up. Any one person cannot rent a larger amount of land than 40 acres, nor for a longer term than 3 years, or until the Territory becomes a state.

Any person desiring to rent any piece of school land must select a legal subdivision, providing in case of parties now on such lands, they may rent so as to include their improvements. Where two or more wish to rent the same piece of unimproved land, the highest bidder gets it.

All bills of the late General Election were ordered paid.

Bid of Henry Freeland for filling in the county road around the head of Sequim Bay for $750 accepted.

Petitions of E. Potter and eleven others for a view and survey of a county road beginning at a point one-fourth of a mile west of the SE corner of Sec. 2 in twp. 30 N R 4 west, and running thence along the west side of Dungeness River by the most practicable route, to the SE corner of SW 1-4 of Sec. 35 in Twp. 30 N R 4 W running through sections 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35 in said Twp. granted and Sam'l Woodcock and Geo. Alexander appointed viewers of said road.

Bid of Norman R. Smith for grading and puncheoning the Angeles Dungeness road for the sum of $350, being the only bid for said work was accepted.

Bills to am't. of $138.50 ordered paid out of County fund.

N. R. Smith appointed to examine and view the Elwha River for a good site for a bridge. Said bridge to be located so as to accommodate the most people of that section. He may select two men, and conjointly they shall render a report to the Auditor with recommendations and specifications as so style and size of bridge height, etc.

The Auditor shall thereupon call for sealed bids to be opened by commissioners the first day of the February meeting of the board.

Board adjourned.

W. K. CLARK, Clerk.

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In Port Angeles, the Finest Located Townsite on Puget Sound.

We Have on Sale a Number of the Finest Lots in the

BUSINESS and RESIDENCE Portions

of the Townsite.

ALSO OUTSIDE LANDS

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

For Bed Rock Prices

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Choicest Wines,

Liquors and

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Front Street, Port Angeles.

BLACKSMITHING

of all kinds done to order.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty

Call, or Send your Orders to

P. S. C. C. Shop,

East End, Port Angeles.

HENRY GLASS, Manager.

P. S. C. C. TIN SHOP,

L. H. SMITH, Manager.

Tin Ware of all kinds made to Order. Good Work and low Prices. Orders Solicited.

East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

BOOTS AND SHOES

are now made to order at the

Colony Boot and Shoe Shop,

East End, Port Angeles.

Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable.

JULIUS E. KRUGER, Manager.

COLONY NURSERIES

Greenhouse and Nursery stock of all kinds for sale.

Script or wage credits taken as readily as cash.

Address:

J. M. GRANT, Manager.

For Small Maps of

PORT ANGELES

Townsite and Bay,

Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

NOW ON THE MARKET

Puget Sound Co-operative Colonys

FIRST ADDITION

To PORT ANGELES,

Comprising 161 lots immediately adjoining the original townsite.

Price from $40 to $75 per lot, payable in full at time of purchase or in installments as follows:

$25 to accompany application for each lot, one-half of balance in 60 days and the remainder in 120 days, without interest if paid when due, if not so paid then to draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date of purchase.

This is a splendid opportunity for those of limited means to secure homes

Address:

Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,

Port Angeles, W. T.

Office of Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Company.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., July 25, '88.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the *Port Angeles and West Shore Railway Company* will be received by the undersigned until further notice. The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars each and may be paid for as follows:

In full at time of subscription, or in installments of five per cent of the total subscribed, on a call by the Trustees, the calls to be at least 60 days apart.

Thus a share may be paid for in installments of five dollars per month.

Forward all applications to the Secretary. All funds to the Treasurer.

J. M. GRANT, Sec'y.,

THOS. MALONY, Treas.

Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Co Port Angeles. W. T.

N. D. HILL & SONS,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

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Nitrous oxide gas, ether or chloroform administered for painless extraction of teeth.

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Will leave Port Townsend, carrying U. S. mails, every Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M., for Dungeness, Port Angeles Cresent Bay, Pyscht and Neah Bay, returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Leaves Port Townsend for Dungeness, Port Angeles and return, every Saturday.

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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., November 20th, 1888

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, 1889. viz: Winfield S. Miller Hd. E. No. 8255 for the lots 3 and 4 and S. ½ NW 1-4 Sec. 4 Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Raney, Peter Johanson, Geo. D. Raney and August Peterson all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., August 22nd, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Geo. W. Albright of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3256, for the purchase of lots 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 30 N. R. No. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 1 day of February, 1889. He names as witnesses: Chas. Oberg, Fred Raney, F. J. Hart and Winfield S. Miller all of Clallam County, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1 day of February, 1889.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 2 88 to 1 11 89.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., August 22nd. 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Robert Wilson of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3255, for the purchase of the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Sec. 22 and lot 1 of Sec. 21, in Township No. 30 N. R. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 1 day of February, 1889. He names as witnesses: Winfield S. Miller, F. J. Hart, Fred Raney and Charles Oberg all of Clallam County, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1 day of February, 1889.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 2 88 to 1 11 89.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., October 30th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1888. viz: Charles A. Morse Hd. E. No. 9373 for the SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 W ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, Walter M. Burch, Ben Chambers and Chas. Tillman all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., October 30th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1888, viz: George Talbot Pre D. S. No. 12103 for the lot 2 and S ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 6 Tp. 31 N R 12 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. Colby, F. A. Brockway, R. J. Carr and Chauncey Brockway all of Pysht, Clallam County, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., October 29th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Friday-Dec. 22, 1888, viz: Frank McGill Pre. D. S. No. 11241 for the SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 15 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Maguire, John F. Church Geo. Fend and Francis Hinckley all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., November 1st, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, January 2, 1889, viz: John F. Raney, Pre. D. S. No. 12254 for the SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 29, N ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 31 N. R. 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. S. Miller, Al. Miller, Chas. Williams, August Peterson all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICH AT SEATTLE, W. T., Nogember, 13th, 1888

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, January 9th, 1889, viz: Clara J. Robertson, wife of Chas. M. Robertson, (dec'd) Hd E No 7594 for the lot 8 and SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec 23 and lot 8 and E ½ SE ¼ Sec 22 Tp 28 N R 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. D. Pullin, of Quillayute, W. T., John Carnes, of Quillayute, W. T., Charles Hammond, of La Push, W. T., Edward S. Butler, of La Push, W. T., Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 23 88 to 12 28 88.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE SEATTLE, W. T., September, 22nd, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," David Montross. of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3351, for the purchase of the lot 3 SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 and SW 1-4 of NE 1-4 of Section No 2, in Township No. 31 N Range No 12 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 22nd day of March, 1889. He names as witnesses: Jacob Schaefer, of Pyscht, Clallam Co., W. T., Hamilton J. Carr, of Pyscht, Clallam Co., W. T., Colen McDougall, of Shelton, Mason Co., W. T., Peter Young, of Seattle, King Co., W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of March, 1899.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 23 88 to 1 25 89.

NOTICE.

Proposals for Constructing School Building.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the School Board of District No. 7, (Port Angeles District), for constructing the school building for said District in accordance with the plans and specifications now in the office of the Clerk of said District. The time for receiving the bids for the above will close at six o'clock p. m. December 1st, A. D. 1888. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Board.

Dated Nov. 22, A. D. 1888.

STEPHEN LAND, J. M. GRANT, ROBT. SHIELDS, Directors of Dist. No. 7, Clallam County, W. T.

THOS. MALONY, School Clerk.

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