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

The Commonwealth.

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FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 6. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1888. $1.00 Per Annum.

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.

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

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 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.

TO WORKINGMEN.

The bill to admit Washington Territory to the Union is liable to be passed at an early day. In such an event the people of Washington will be called upon to elect members to a convention to adopt a constitution. It is of vital importance that none but progressive men be sent thereto, to the end that the fundamental law of our State may harmonize with the most advanced thought of the age. We therefore desire to call your attention to an important reform measure which should not be over-looked in drawing up the instrument, and a belief in which should be made the test of candidates claiming your support.

We refer to the method of holding elections. Without a free and honest ballot and a fair count, there is no hope of good government. The Australian system of voting should therefore be adopted. It has recently become the law of Massachusetts, was adopted by a vote of both houses of the legislature of New York State, and has become the municipal law of the city of Louisville. Ky. Governor Hill vetoed the bill in New York probably because it did away with bribery, trading and intimidation, without which his supremacy in New York politics would have been endangered, for under the Australian system "machine" politics could not exist. That system is in favor with all honest men who have examined its provisions and if adopted would secure to every voter the right to a secret ballot and thus forever do away with the espionage of bosses or the use of money at the polls.

The plan, briefly, is as follows:

All tickets are provided by the county or municipal officers and each one contains the names of all candidates with their office and the party they represent, and a sufficient supply is placed in the hands of the judges of election at each polling place. The voter on appearing at the polls must first establish his right to vote; he is then given a ballot and must proceed alone to a stall or closet provided for the purpose, wherein is a temporary desk, a pencil, and blank envelopes and designate the candidates he wishes to vote for by making an oblique cross after each name.

He then places the ticket in an envelope and hands it to the Judge, who places it in the ballot box in his presence. In case a voter is blind or illiterate the clerk of the election, who is first sworn to secrecy, goes with the voter and marks the ticket for him. But one person at a time is allowed in the enclosure where the stall is placed, and when he has voted he must immediately depart.

As to nominations the law should require them to be made and certified to the proper officers at least ten days before election and, in the case of candidates not representing a distinct political party—should require them to present a petition of a reasonable number of the voters of his county; all candidates being required to pay a reasonable fee.

The measure here outlined was first adopted in Australia (whence its name) and worked so well there that it was rapidly adopted by the entire British Empire. Its adoption in this country, having begun, will depend only upon its being brought to the intelligent notice of the people. Under such a law the use of money at the polls will be impossible for no one will be foolish enough to hazard it on the mere word of a man who has reached so low a moral plane as to sell his suffrage. Neither would it be longer impossible for the poor man or the man of moderate means to be elected to office for the names of every candidate being on the same ticket, poor or rich would stand, as they ought to stand, on equal terms before the people.

We particularly desire to call the attention of labor organizations to the importance of securing the enactment of this law in this Territory at an early day. Petitions should be circulated and the Legislature memorialized early in the session to the end that the measure may receive the proper consideration, for its adoption will purify our elections of all that is vile and obnoxious and secure to all the right to express their opinions through the ballot box free from intimidation from employers or bosses.

CHILDREN OF FATE.

We publish in this issue a letter from the overseer of a factory in Massachusetts which shows how cheerless is the fate of thousands of working women in our country who, in early life, are compelled to enter our factories to secure self-maintainance.

To that overseer (and the letter shows him to be far from a heartless one) these women have told their real feelings; we might almost say their secret thoughts. They have confessed that which all women might truly confess, viz: That what they really want is not merely a chance to earn a living and to provide a little for old age.

What they really want—and we honor them for having the courage to say it—is, an opportunity to live as nature intended they should live, the loved and honored wives of worthy men. While their earnings are scanty and their comforts few; though often threatened with hunger or cold, and in many cases brought to actual suffering for the commonest necessaries of life—yet, more than from all these, do they suffer from dearth of affection. The very independence which the more fortunate secure is a burden grevious to be borne!

None but the most unfeeling can think of these hundreds of thousands of lives, not merely wasted in a round of drudgery, but suffering as only women can suffer throughout their cheerless existence from perpetual heartache, compelled by a merciless fate never to enjoy the blessing of a home, made sacred by a husband's love nor press the fruit of her affection to a mothers breast.

What wonder is it that, every year, 100,000 American women join the army of the fallen, sacrifices upon the altar of avarice.

Must this grinding of the most that is good and true and beautiful out of the lives of so many of our women go on? God forbid! But it cannot be stopped at once because people will not think. The truth is, scour it as some may, that the family is the unit of society, and thus whatever in a social sense hurts man, must and does also hurt woman. The last census showed the astounding fact that 25 per cent. of the men of this county between the ages of 20 and 50 were unmarried, Nearly an equal number of women were getting a meagre living, many of them in avocations wholly unsuited to their sex. Because of the growing difficulty of maintaining family respectably, men are hindered from seeking wives, and the women thus unsought, in sheer self-defence, compete with the men who should be their husbands for a chance to earn a living. And so this merciless and degrading see-saw goes on, from year to year, withering the lives of both sexes and bids fair to continue and grow worse as time goes on unless the people will awake and try to do a little honest thinking.

The protection vouchsafed by the advocates of a high tariff has not seemed to benefit these women, neither is it the kind of protection they stand most in need of.

No patchwork legislation will ever bring permanent relief from the evils which infest society. With natural opportunities thrown open to all who desire to work, and labor thus made independent, home comforts will be brought within the reach of all industrious men and the forced celebacy which has become so prominent a feature of our social system will give way to a more righteous, because more natural, way of living.

The injustice from which these women suffer grows out of, and is but a necessary part of, the universal injustice of permitting the land, the property of all, and on which and from which, all must live, to be monopolized by some, while labor the creator of all wealth, has not where to set its foot. The way to justice lies through the "Single Tax."

CLALLAM COUNTY.

The article on Clallam County appears again this issue. So many orders came in for Eastern circulation, that the last issue was exhausted, and we are obliged to run it once more, to fill orders yet on hand. Though the space thus used might be filled with matter more acceptable to the citizens of this county, yet to the homeless thousands in our Eastern cities some if whom will see our paper this article will be readable, to say the least.

Thousands are there to-day who would come to this County could they but know the many advantages we possess, a climate unexcelled by any in the world, without cyclones or blizzards nor extremes af heat and cold, fertile soil that when cleared produces bountiful crops, and such things as droughts and floods entirely unknown; pure air, pure water and good land, what more could the farmer, or the seeker for home and health ask for.

And the business man and the manufacturer, this County can find openings for them also. We have raw materials—timber of different kinds in profusion, and water power with which to operate factories.

A sash and door factory, pail and tub, furniture, and a box factory, shingle mills and portable saw-mills are all needed and would pay, as the demand for such products is unlimited on this coast. Locations on and near good harbors handy to the markets of the Sound and Coast where vessels can safely come for the products not needed for home consumption. Good clays for pottery, tile and brick, building stone and grindstone grit, await the hand of labor and touch of capital to build up thriving industries. We raise cereals of all kinds, fruit, hay potatoes, wool and hides. Cattle, horses sheep, swine and fowls do well and have no diseases among them.

Small stores are needed in different districts in the County. Pork packing establishment will pay handsomely from the start.

We need immigration of all kinds and classes to build up our county. We do not need or want a boom, but a steady healthy growth. Will you help us to populate our County? If so write often from the various settlements informing us as to the needs of your vicinity and the amount of vacant agricultural land thereabouts. Keep us thoroughly posted and we will do our utmost in seeing that the information is scattered abroad. Write plain simple facts and do not exagerate, and those who come will then be satisfied and will cause others to come also.

THANKSGIVING.

We would call particular attention to the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Semple.

It contains matter not usually found in such documents, and shows that the Govenor has thoughts of, and feelings for, the homeless and the wanderer, and that he knows there are some who have but little to be thankful for on this earth. The going into "the highways and byways" and calling in "the lame, the halt and the blind" is somewhat out of fashion today. Still we hope the fortunate ones, those who have cause to be thankful, will try to make some of the disinherited of this earth happy, if but for an hour. A little "sunshine of kindness" will cause them not to entirely despise their fellowman, and though we doubt of the "bread" again returning, the reward will come, in the consciousness of having done good and kind actions, which is reward enough.

The results of the present Campaign have strengthened our convictions that the attempt to build up a distinct Labor party in this country is unwise. We believe that more rapid progress in reform can be made by an inteligent use of the balance of power now held by the labor vote. We want radical and progressive men in every legislative assembly in the land and by attending to the primaries and conventions it is possible to secure the nomination of such men on one or the other of the great party tickets, and in nearly every legislative or congressional district in the country there are enough inteligent and thoughtful men to elect them if they cast aside party prejudice and go together. It is not always wise to expose your strength or weakness by the "stand up and be counted" plan.

The COMMONWEALTH is indebted to the Committee of the Iron Moulders Union No. 158 of Seattle, for a ticket to their first Anniversary Ball to be held in the First Regiment Armory on Wednesday Evening, the 28th inst. The style of invitation accompanying the ticket was unique and is duly appreciated by this paper which will obey the summons by sending a representative.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the wage slavery system is yet to be written.

A Republican's Reasons for Supporting Cleveland.

Learning that Judge Frank T. Reid, for many years a stanch republican, and in 1884 the candidate of that party for governor against William B. Bate, and expressed his intention of voting for Cleveland and Thurman, a *Democrat* reporter called upon him yesterday, and asked an expression of his views.

In reply to the question, *Is it true that you intend to support Mr. Cleveland in the pending presidential campaign?* the judge answered in the affirmative.

Will you take the stump to explain your determination to renounce your allegiance to the republican party? inquired the scribe.

Whether I shall take the stump during this canvass will depend upon circumstances, replied Judge Reid. But if I do it will not be to renounce what you are pleased to term my allegiance to the republican party. I still believe in the creed of that party, with the single exception that I no longer believe in the doctrine of a protective tariff. And as that is the distinctive if not the sole issue in the present canvass, I think it my duty to vote against the party that maintains it, although on every other question I am in agreement with that party.

I am not a partisan, and have never been one. By partisan I mean one who supports his party at all times and on every issue, whether he thinks his party right or wrong. I have always done, and shall continue to do, my own thinking on all subjects, and shall try to prove true to the truth as God gives me to see it. I owe allegiance to no organization, except to such as represent ideas which I believe are sound and right. The appearance within the recent past of the many gigantic "trusts" in this country, or combinations of capital to control production to monopolize many of even the necessaries of life; the large number and formidable character of the labor strikes during the same period of time; and the great interest shown in contemporary literature on politico-social and economic questions, have caused me to study the questions of the tariff as I never did before. And the result is that I am convinced that a "protective" tariff inures only to the benefit of a comparatively few manufacturers, enables them to reap immense fortunes by the tribute it permits them to exact of consumers, and which they more and more use to corrupt legislatures and the people at the ballot box; and that it does not operate to secure to the laboring men of this country higher wages than are paid elsewhere.

The amount of the manufacturers's net profits has nothing whatever to do with the rate of wages he pays his laborers. It ought, in conscience and right; but it does not. The rate of wages is determined by the demand for labor. If the laboring men of this country are paid better wages than their brothers in England are, which I doubt, one explanation of it is due not to the fact of a protective tariff, but rather to the fact that—

No pent up Utica contracts our powers;
But the whole boundless continent is ours.

If there were the same density of population on our soil as in England, our workmen would have no occasion to felicitate themselves on getting better wages than are paid in England. And if to insure our laboring classes higher wages it is necessary to protect them against cheap foreign goods, does it not equally follow that they should be protected against the importation of cheap foreign labor? But without assigning other reasons, I will say that I think our protective tariff makes possible the gigantic combination of capital known as "trusts" and that these and similar monopolies threaten the masses with industrial slavery, and foreshadow the overthrow of free institutions.

In a general way, what is the theory of taxation which you now entertain?

I believe in a single tax on land values irrespective of improvements. The products of labor, unless it is unavoidable, ought not to be taxed; which is but another way of saying that labor ought to be as little burdened as possible. Men should rather be encouraged to obey God's command, and by their labor on the raw materials provided by Him for that purpose, make this earth fruitful and beautiful.

Don't tax a man for building a house. It is to the interest of the human family that the building of houses should be encouraged. The more houses the cheaper is the rent and the better the accomodation. Don't tax one who proposes to grow fruit and bring it to those in cities to eat. Don't tax a man for building an organ. We want music on the earth. Don't tax him for raising fine stock, or for anything that he creates by the sweat of his brow and brain.

But here is a species of property that, in justice, ought to bear all the burden, namely, land values—values created not by the man who now enjoys their benefit, nor by any one from whom he holds title, but created by the general public, whose agent and representative the government is. Here, for instance, we will say, is a vacant lot in the city of Nashville. We will say that it has been vacant since the creation of the earth. In other words, nothing that those who hold the legal title to it have done has made it worth its present value. Let us suppose it will sell on the market for $500 a foot. Who created this value? Why, the 75,000 or 80,000 people who, in progress of time, have come here and built a city around it. Or a man holds a thousand acres of land near the city, which can be sold for $500 an acre, without reference to anything he or those from whom he holds, has done to add to its value. We will say it is still the same wilderness it was when our fathers came here and broke the cane. Of course, nothing that he or they have done has created this value, but it is due solely to its contiguity to this market.

You can see that the adoption of this system in the levying and collection of taxes, while it would not add to, but would rather lighten, the burden now borne by those land owners who have built on or otherwise improved their land, would force the owners of vacant land to either build or cultivate or else part with it to those who would. It would destroy that worst and most dangerous species of gambling—speculation in real estate. If a man withholds a piece of land from the uses and purposes for which the Creator created it; if he says this land shall be withdrawn from the general stock, shall be as if it was never created, shall not contribute its proportional share toward the support of the human family; very well and good, let him do so, but let him pay an equivalent for the wrong and injury he thereby does.

I think God created this planet and stored it with seemingly inexhaustible riches as a store houses of raw materials for his children here to work up into forms of usefulness and beauty; and I think that labor ought to be permitted the freest opportunity possible to get at that raw material.

Speculation in land ought to be prohibited. It prevents poor people from having homes near their work. No greater blessing could descend upon the race than to rescue our women and children from the life they are living in the alleys and slums of our cities and towns, and to put it in their power, or the power of their bread winners, to have homes, to have land, and trees, and green grass, and pure air, and singing birds, a garden, fowls, etc., etc., around them. In a little while we would have a different race of men and women. Henry George never said a truer word than when he said, "The Huns and Vandals that threaten our present civilization are now being born and bred in the slums of our great cities."

Monopolization of land ought to be prohibited. It creates landlordism, the deadliest enemy to the well being of the people. The same causes will produce the same effects, and it is only a question of time when the same pitiable condition of things will prevail here as exists in Ireland, unless meanwhile something is done to prevent it.

Tax land values and you thereby effectually prohibit speculation in land. You prohibit the monopolization of land. You put the burden of supporting government on a species of property created by the public. You encourage labor by taking the burden off its shoulders. You lighten the burden of those land owners who have built on their land, and have improved and cultivated it. You put the burden on vacant, unused land, whose owners keep it out of the general use, and refuse to permit it to answer the purpose of its Creator, that is, to contribute to the support of the human family.

A prominent physician of this city a few days ago informed me that the late Dempsey Weaver, a few years before his death, advocated the removal of all taxes from personal property and their imposition on land, assigning among other reasons, the ascertained impossibility of collecting taxes from personal property with anything like justice and equality. The dishonest man succeeds easily in hiding from the eyes of the assessor that species of propery, and so transfers the load to the shoulders of those unwilling to perjure themselves by a false return. That tax is a premium for perjury.

My recollection also is that this system of taxation—a single tax on land—was many years ago advocated by Mr. Enoch Ensley in a series of letters addressed to David A. Wells, in which he advanced the argument that land owners could well afford to assume the whole burden of of taxation for the reason that the removal of that burden entirely from every species of personal property will invite and cause capital to come here and become invested in all manner of enterprises.

I think if the devil had had the devising of a system of taxation whereby the masses—the real laboring men—could be cheated and swindled of all their earnings, he would have invented the present system—that is, the present tariff system—whereby monopolisss are protected in fleecing the masses; and he would have approved the system of taxing a man, as under our state laws, for the "privilege" of obeying the divine command, and by his labor creating forms of beauty and usefulness.

Do you consider Mr. Cleveland a free trader!

No. But of course a revenue tariff is one step in the direction of free trade. If free trade is ever reached it will force the government to adopt direct taxation (the only honest taxation), and that, of course, will force on public attention the question of what property ought to be made to bear that burden. And when that comes about I don't think it will be long before it will be generally recognized that the single tax on land values, irrespective of improvements will be the source from which government revenue should be obtained.

Is Davitt Wrong?

Our contemporary, the *Monetary Times*, takes Davitt, the Irish Home Ruler, to task because he believes that God made Ireland for Irishmen, and not for the exclusive possession of the landlords. It asserts also that the revolution that would give to all Irishmen equal right and equitable access to the soil and other natural opportunities of that country cannot be accomplished by legislative methods, but only by resort to arms, unless the landlords are compensated.

What does the present method of land owning in Ireland involve? Simply this that the landlords are endowed with the power to live by the toil of their fellows. One part must do all the work, they must surrender the bulk of that produce to a race of idle spendthrifts.

Is the Editor of the *Monetary Times* prepared to defend this? Let him point to the Divine Law that decrees toil to one and idleness to the other; that decrees that one man may live by the sweat of another man's brow; that when the farmer has sown his seed, guarded it from crows, devised means to save it from the grub, the weevil, the Hessian fly, the cut worm, the potato bug, then he finds a grub—a parasite—that beats all these in their pestiferous spoliation; for he must hand over the major part of his savings to a do-nothing, idle customer. This is what the *Monetary Times* defends. What kind of a Bible does it study, or religion does it preach? We have had many versions and a great many perversions of Scripture, but we have never seen anything to beat that, since the time when preachers found in the Bible the Divine Right of lewed, cut-throat despots called kings, or the Divine Right of "the sum of all villainies," human slavery.

Let us paraphrase the *Monetary Times* (per) version of the Bible and see how it reads:

In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth, and He made man, And when man multiplied and become fruitful on the earth then he gave the earth to be the exclusive possession of the landlords, to belong to them and their heirs forever. And the landlords were to be a peculiar people; they had hands, but not to work; and backs, but not to carry. They have mouths, but their mouths are to eat—not by the sweat of their own toil; for lo! do not they own the earth. The cattle on the thousand hills are to belong to them, and the minerals in the bowels of the earth; lo! they are theirs also. And for the rest of mankind let it be written, Ye shall be strangers and foreigners on the face of the earth which I have made, not one part of land shall you possess, you or your heirs forever. Hewers of wood and drawers of water shall ye be even to the third and fourth generation. By the sweat of your brow shall ye eat your bread, and when your sons and daughters have gleaned the fields, when they have builded the houses and woven the finest of fabrics, then shall they possess not these things, but they shall lay them at the feet of the owners of the earth; for lo! have not I given the earth for their heritage and the uttermost parts of the earth for their possession. And is not this good, or do your hearts rise up in disobedience and rebellion against this my law; then shall the landlords bring against you their strong fighting men and drive you as chaff before the wind from the face of the earth,

We submit to our contemporary, is not this a fair representation of the version of Scripture it teaches.—Toronto Labor Reformer.

COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office—Recommendation that the Pre-emption and Timber-Culture Laws should be Repealed—Reasons Why.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is in the hands of the printer and will be given to the public in a few days.

Like several of his predecessors in office, Mr. Stockslager recommends legislation for the prevention of frauds in relation to the acquirement of title to public lands, and expresses, in no uncertain language, the opinion that the pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and homestead laws so far as relates to the commutation clause, should be repealed or greatly modified, and that the public domain, should be devoted exclusively to the use and benefit of persons who in good faith desire the same for actual homes.

An enormous array of testimony is introduced tending to show that the laws above mentioned admit of the prepetration of frauds, are detrimental to the settlement of the country, and operate to defeat the best interests of the government which demand that the lands shall be actually occupied by *bone fide* citizens and settlers owing their homes.

The repeal of the pre-emption, desert land and commutation clause of the homestead laws is advocated because they afford opportunities by which unscrupulous speculators, with the aid of conscienceless confederates used as dummy settlers, are enabled to acquire title to vast areas of land to be held for sale at advanced prices or to be leased to families who by reason of their greed are prevented from securing homes of their own. They tend to the erection in this country of a landlord and tenant system similar to those of some European countries, inconsistent with the principles of our government, and to build up a landed aristocracy.

The Timber-culture law is denounced, not because title to land is frequently secured under the same, but because it operates to reserve the lands from settlement for a period of years without any equivalent to the government, and with but little cost to the timber-culture entryman. The entry of 160 acres costs but a small sum as fee and commissions. Nothing is required of the entrymen for one year, then he must break five acres of land—at a trifling cost. During the next year he must cultivate the five acres already broken and break another five acres. The next year he is required to plant the second five acres to timber.

Thus, at a trifling expense, the party may for four years exercise complete control of a quarter section of land without violating or evading the law, and sell a relinquishment of his entry for a good round sum, the increase in value rendering the privilege of entering the land very valuable.

The registers and receivers of nearly all of the district land offices, in letters to the Commissioner, concur in the opinion that the majority of public land frauds are prepetrated under the laws named.

It is almost certain that the Commissioner's report, with its convincing testimony, will secure at the next session of Congress, if not at this, a repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture, and at least a modification of the desert land laws.

The Omaha *World* has closed it novel debate on the tariff question. For three months it gave two colums, side by side, to a discussion between a revenue reformer and a protectionist. Each side was presented ably, and at its conclusion the *World* has come out for revenue reform

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH

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W. T.

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ngel on Tuesday, among other
took 63 M shingles from the Port
ss Shingle Manufacturing Co. to
an up Sound order.

The Editors of this paper left for the upper Sound country on last Tuesday's boat. Dr. Lewis will engage in the practice of his profession in Seattle, but will continue his contributions to this paper.

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.

Quite a number of strangers came on Mondays boat. One gentleman saw Port Angeles favorably mentioned in an Eastern paper and so came to investigate. He is pleased with the place so far, and intends to examine the country hereabouts, as to its grazing and farming resources before his return.

A Cure for Diarrhoea.—Mr. J. A. Arnisch, of Colburg, Montgomery Co., Ia., has found 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.

The meeting of the Reading Society at Mrs. Raymonds Wednesday afternoon, was an enjoyable one, giving to the numerous attendants pleasant memories and happy anticipations. The readers at the next meeting will be Mrs. Foss and Mrs. Brewster. The time for meeting will be hereafter at half past two in order to give time for conversation before the reading, which will commence at three o'clock.

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.

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.

Personal Mention.

C. W. Thompson was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Willard Brumfield left Thursday last for Tatoosh.

Chancey Brockway was in town Tuesday.

Frank Hall, Henry Smith and C. Beker have returned for a few weeks vacation.

Mrs. A. Pugh left on the Evangel to visit relatives in Port Townsend.

J. F. Long of Elwah went to Townsend Friday last where he will remain for a month or two.

J. W. Weir of Dungeness left for home on Tuesday's boat. He expects to move to this place within a few months.

Rev. Mr. Howells has gone to Cheney Spokane County this Territory, and will be absent about two weeks. His family will return with him.

Dr. Lull's family are expected to arrive by Thursdays boat. They will live in town this winter and the Doctor will probably open an office at the West End.

W. W. Beck will go to Dungeness next week having received orders from there for three bored wells.

Levi Cays of Port Townsend was in town last Friday. Mr. Cays was a resident of Dungeness, until last Summer when he removed with his family to the former place.

Mr. Harlow returned from Townsend Monday, where he has been working at brick laying and plastering. He expects to remain at home this winter.

Jno. Monroe formerly of Hall & Monroe, Pysche, is at the Central Hotel. He is now logging on Port Discovery bay in ...pany with Mr. R. Delanty, another of ...ld Clallam Country settlers.

...apt. Wm. Delanty, an old time resi... this County, but for the last 10 ...urchaser for Port Discovery ...n. He was quite surprised ...rt Angeles, and believes the coming year will show still more marked improvement.

Signal Office Changes.

Willard Brumfield of the Signal Office has been ordered to take charge of Tatoosh office. Mr. Beahan will remain at Tatoosh as Assistant. Mr. J. H. Young formerly of Spokane Falls is now in charge of the Angeles office. He arrived last week with his family. They are well pleased with the change, and think they will be satisfied to make Port Angeles their home.

NOTICE.

The second Grand Ball to be given in the Port Angeles Opera House. Wednesday evening, November 28th by the Port Angeles Cornet Band.

Cordial invitation to all. Admission, Gents 25 cents. Ladies free.

L. H. Smith, President.

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 diarrhœa, 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 at E. E. Fisher's.

Death of C. E. P. Wood.

News came by telegraph last evening of the death, in Oakland, Cal., of Mr. Chas. E. P. Wood, who was for many years part owner and resident manager of the Port Discovery saw mill. Mr. Wood has lived in California for several years past. He leaves a family.—P. T. Argus Nov. 13th.

The old residents of this county will be pained to hear the above, and join with us in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Wood had charge of Port Discovery Mills during the infancy of this County, and extended a helping hand to many of our earliest settlers. The Company ran a large logging camp at New Dungeness, and for years purchased all the hay, grain and potatoes raised in the County. Work was given to settlers, and credit for a "grub stake" could always be had for the asking. Mr. Wood of Port Discovery and the late Mr. Panney, former owner of Port Ludlow Mills, were men, loved and respected by the farmers and mill-men of Puget Sound. Neither were free of faults, but both possessed large, kind hearts and anyone in trouble going to them, received a helping hand.

Their names and good deeds will be remembered on Puget Sound for many years to come.

Town Improvements.

It is time for the people of Port Angeles to wake up, and do some work, not alone for the credit of the place, but for their own health, comfort and security as well.

At the West End the old Creek bed should be filled up at once. It looks bad, and the sea weed is washed up by the incoming tide and decays, making it unhealthy, unpleasant and an eye sore.

The West End wharf should be extended over the new fill on Front st., this should be done at once so that teams can get on the wharf.

A road should be graded up the hill from West End. Teams can not now get to West End except by the beach and before long the slides will make that road impassable. The gulch road is the only now leading up the hill. Part of the old road from West End has been fenced in, and it is imperatively necessary for some thing to be done. The opening of Front st would be too expensive, but First st. could be easily and cheaply graded. What say the residents of the, hill and West Enders? We are ready to do our share.

The road from Dungeness to Morses Creek is about completed. The road from East End to the Morses Creek bridge is in a bad condition, especially the hill on this side of that creek. Some volunteer work should be done there.

The East Enders have done considerable on that road. Contributions from West End are now in order.

These are all things that should be done, and the sooner the better. It is important to the business men of the place and in fact to all who wish to see their town go ahead. Nothing drives away would be settlers so much, as to see lack of energy and enterprise in residents.

Any and all of these needed improvements will each take but a few days labor. The Commonwealth will practice as well as preach, and will help to do this work. Will some enterprising citizen please take the matter in hand?

Two hundred and nine million, three hundred and forty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-three acres of land have been granted by republican administrations to railroad corporations in the last twenty years. The lands granted would make three states the size of Kansas, and at a low estimate would be worth $1,674,000,000.

More than 83,000,000 acres of the public domain have been restored to the possession of the Government by the present Democratic administration.—Alabama Mirror.

The truth is that Carnegie and his kind, deliberately refuse to supply the "home market" with steel rails except at extortionate prices. It is these robber prices that they desire to have protected, not the wages of their men, for whom they care much less than for their horses.—Boston Globe.

Paris, Oct. 22.—At a meeting at Lyons to-day DeLesseps declared that the Panama canal would be opened for tariffin July, 1890. He said he wished to correct the report that the opening would be delayed until 1891.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We invite communications from every part of the County 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.

Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 3rd, 1888.

Last year I read a copy of your paper from Port Angeles and have laid it away thinking I would try to find who could be in your country that knew me, and also that I would like to know more about your Commonwealth, and what chances there are there for the many single women who are wasting their lives away in the east working in the mill, merely existing not living. I have in my mind now many bright, smart girls, who have come from their homes in the country to the city, and have worked in the mills one, two and three years and it has become a drudge—a prison life to them. One came to me last week whose health was failing from the close confinement of the mill, to know if there was not some place in the west where she could earn an honorable living, and have more pure air, more liberty, and a better prospect of future happiness, than her present situation. I could not tell her where to go. In looking over my desk to-day I found your paper and was led to write this letter. What chance for girls from 18 to 35 years of age, and even women of 50 years. Have you any association to help them there and assist them to places there. If you could inspire them with confidence in the persons who would aid them, I could flood your country with the girls and women who are all discouraged and dissatisfied with the life they lead. They say what chance is there to better our condition. We do not meet with the other sex and form acquantances that might lead to marry, and have homes of our own as we all long for, there are so many more girls than men, and these young men do not incline to marry they spend too much on themselves and have too many good times. Can you people help these girls, poor girls, sick girls, disheartened girls, who only need change of air to be full of life and activity.

Yours Truly, S. H. Baker,
Overseer in Mill.

No; however much the Colony might wish to, it is not in shape to help the needy and deserving poor, nor need the laboring masses of the East look for much help from Co operative Colonies. They could at best, help but a few; the masses generally must look for some other cure for the evils that afflict them. Some women could find work at personal service in Washington Territory but, to many women, life as a factory slave is preferable to that of a household drudge. The real cause of the social unrest, noticable throughout the land, is the system of today, that makes money its God; that teaches each to look out for his own precious self, and take no heed of the misfortunes, or the condition of his fellowmen. This Nineteenth Century civilization, with its class legislation, giving to the "classes" years of idleness and pleasure, and binding the masses to lives of toil and want. Will it ever end? Yes, some day! We have hoped soon to see the dawning of the better day, but when we see labor stroking the hand that smites it, putting back in power the party that binds it to servitude, we have felt that the end was not yet, and the glimmer of hope has almost departed.

The people must be educated to see things as they are, then will they see the remedy also.

The "Single Tax" is the shortest and safest way to make the people free. By adopting it, and doing way with every other form of taxation both direct and indirect, the spirit of speculation will be broken, money will lose the value it has today, labor saving machinery will be a blessing instead of a curse, and labor, the creator of all wealth, will get that which it creates.

Then and not till then will brotherly love prevail, and happiness come to the weary and down-trodden, to the factory girl, and the household drudge. Then and not till then will woman take the place that belongs to her, the equal of man in every respects, and the right to seek happiness in her own way, free and untrameled.

There was this idea in the Republican party, inherited from the old Whig and Federal days: It believes in a strong centralization of power in the national government. But the Democratic party believes in the reserved rights of the people and the State, in the personal liberty of the people. I say there is not one line of the constitution that authorizes Congress to lay a protective tax in the interest of one class at the cost of another. No court has ever decided that there was. In Wisconsin Judge Cooley in his book on law and Judge Miller, in the famous Topeka case, settled this question that to lay your hand on one man to help another, to benefit one at the expense of another is robbery in the guise of taxation.—S. S. Cox.

A poor woman in New York was arraigned before Judge Duffy last week charged with the larceny of $4 worth of cloth for trousers. "I did it when I hadn't a cent in the house," said the woman. "My children were crying for food. I put it in pawn, but I will get it out as soon as I can get the money." The judge turned to the complainant and said: "Do not press the charge against the woman; she was tempted. You would do the same in her place." But the complainant, who was also a woman, demanded either the cloth or the money first before withdrawing the charge. An ex-alderman who was present paid her the $4, and the poor woman went away.—Milwaukee Labor Review.

A Remarkable Country.

Clallam County, Washington Territory.

CONTAINING NEARLY 3000 SQUARE MILES.

Possessed of a Great Variety of Climate

ENDOWED BY NATURE WITH THE MOST BOUNTIFUL RESOURCES FOR THE WEALTH AND COMFORT OF MANKIND.

What it's most Wonderful Resources are:
What it's climate is,
How it produces,
How to gain a home,
Wages paid to laborers,
How to get there,
Together with Many Other Items of Interest to Intended Emigrants.

Geographical and Local Position.

Clallam County, Washington is the most northwestern county in the Territory, having on its northern boundary the strait of Juan de Fuca, and on its western the Pacific Ocean. The 48th parallel of north latitude extends through nearly the central part, thus showing that although it is far north it is 100 miles or more farther south than Paris, France, and its climate is very similar to that of southern England. The entire northern side of the county is only fifteen or sixteen miles from the southern end of Vancouver's Island.

Extent of Territory.

As only a small part of the county has been surveyed, it would be impossible to state the exact number of acres or even square miles it contains, but it certainly falls but little short of 3000 square miles, being in length from east to west about 80 miles and in breadth an average of about 25 miles.

It is therefore about one and one-half times as large as the State of Rhode Island; nearly as large as Delaware; half as large as Connecticut, and one-fourth as large as Massachusetts.

General Characteristics.

The entire county is almost completely covered with a dense growth of large trees, mainly red and yellow fir. After these in the order named come hemlock, cedar, white fir, and spruce. Besides these in swampy places there are the deciduous trees common on this coast such as maple and alder. Near the Strait and for several miles back toward the Olympic mountains the land is level or rises with a gentle slope. This sloping or undulating land covers about two-thirds of the county, beyond which the land is more or less steep and rugged, but the greater part of which, after the timber is cut off will be suitable for cultivation and all will make excellent pasture land. There is a very little land in the extreme southern side of the county that at present is considered valueless though much of it will in time be applied to some useful purpose.

The farming is all done on the level land near the coast, but even here there is but little cleared land and sawlogs are being cut on the very shore of the Strait.

There are no streams in the county that are at all important in regard to navigation, but there are over a dozen mountain streams or torrents rather of from 15 to 25 miles in length flowing into the Strait and several more which empty into the ocean. All of these are separated by ranges of hills or ridges of high land. It will be readily seen from this that the county has a most extraordinary water system. The small creeks have ample fall to furnish unlimited water power for many factories; while the largest streams together with the bay afford a convenient means of getting out sawlogs. No boats can ever ply on these streams except flat boats such as farmers are now running in order to carry out their produce to markets.

What has been said in regard to the lay of the land, the timber and streams furnish an index to its climatic characteristics. Along the Sound, within the immediate influence of the sea breezes the temperature is cool and uniform, being about 60 degrees in summer and 35 degrees in winter. One mile or more inland from the Strait or ocean the summers are considerably warmer, the mercury ranging from 70 to 90 and sometimes in favored localities reaching one hundred degrees. In the winter it seldom freezes much and usually snow lies on the ground not more than two weeks in the valleys. The mountains on the south side of the county are eternally snow capped and some bear glaciers hundreds of feet in thickness. Thus one may descend in a few hours from the snow clad hills to the low land where snow seldom falls. There is scarcely any quality of climate that is desirable, but what can be found on the heights, rolling hills, in the valleys of different altitudes or on the coast.

There is no considerable amount of bottom land along any of the streams, but all of the northern and more level portion of the county is a black sandy loam, though here and there may be found some clay. In some places along the Strait most excellent clay for making brick has been discovered and at Port Angeles there is a vast quantity of clay in the hills suitable for making fire brick. Indeed there is every prospect at present that at no very distant day a pottery will be established near the town for the purpose of working up this clay into crockery, drain, tile and fire brick.

Harbors, Commerce and Communication.

The Bay of Port Angeles is the principal *entrepot* for the commerce of the county, this being the safest harbor on the entire Strait. This bay is almost circular, being three miles long by two and one half in width and having a tidal area of almost seven square miles with about eight miles of coast line, all of which may be reached by the largest ships even at low tide without having wharves extending far out into the water. It is almost entirely land-locked and ships are safe in the severest storms, when great damages are sustained in all the other harbors on the entire Sound.

It holds a commanding position in the commerce of the great North-West, being in the zone of the return trade wind and opening toward the north-east, and is the first and only good harbor for ships either coming in or going out of Puget Sound. It is also the terminus of two projected railways, and is surrounded by resources but partially developed, which for variety and wealth are well nigh inexhaustible.

Sixteen miles east of this place is the town and bay of New Dungeness, at present the site of the County Seat, but last June it was decided by a large majority of the voters of the county to change this to Port Angeles. However this will not be accomplished for some months, on account of legal technicalities.

At Neah Bay in the northwest part of the county there is an open harbor capable of accomodating the largest vessel that floats.

Nothing definitely can be stated as to the county's export values, as there are no statistics to which to refer. The most important commodity of course at present is logs and lumber and from the older settlements a considerable quantity of dairy and farm products are constantly sent away.

At all hours of the day and night vessels to and from all parts of the world pass along the entire northern boundary of the county though usually without entering the harbors except in case of bad weather.

All points along the Strait have mail communications with the rest of the world by means of steamers twice a week, and there is another small steamer and sail vessels which make weekly trips over the same route.

According to the census reports for last year the entire white population did not reach quite nine-hundred, with no negroes at all, and only ten Chinese. During the past year the Chinese have decreased in number and the rapid influx of white immigration will carry the figures up to somewhere between one and two thousand.

Property, Taxable and Untaxable.

In the statement of property in the county it should be remembered that the greater part of the land is not yet surveyed and open to settlement. This is true also of not only the land back of the settlements, but also in and near the town of Port Angeles the government has several reserves. Last year the total number of acres assessed was only 69,914. Total value of real estate, $151,178. Total value of improvements on real estate, $75,069. Total value of all personal property assessed $77,233. Total value of all taxable property assessed for the year $303,480. Total rate of tax levy for all purposes, seventeen and one half mills on one dollar. For this year the corresponding statistics have not yet been ascertained, with the exception that the tax for all purposes is about the same as last year—viz. seventeen and 7-10 mills. It is probable that the amount and value of taxable property has almost doubled in the past twelve months. The total of the tax levy for this year will produce a revenue for all purposes of.....$8,785.08.

This will be divided among the different funds as follows:

Territorial	$1,240.83.
County general fund	3,970.66.
School	1,985.33.
Road	1,489.00.
Military	99.26.

Timber and Lumbering.

First under this head comes the red and yellow fir so much used in ship building. So little has the county been explored that it would be impossible to state definitely and accurately the number of feet, or even the number of acres of these valuable woods, but there are various large bodies of this timber that are estimated to make 15,000,000 feet to the quarter section and nearly the entire county is covered with what in other countries would be considered a dense growth of mammoth trees. Near Port Angeles there is a grove of brown cedar known to botanists under the name of Pacific giant arbor vitæ, covering about 2,000 acres and estimated to yield over 100,000,000 feet of lumber. One half of this is owned by the P. S. C. C. Co. It is probable that the reserve of building timber in this one county will aggregate nearly one third as much as the entire timber reserve in Michigan, Minnisota and Wisconsin put together.

In the past it has been the custom to raft logs away to mills on the sound, but within the past year mills have been built convenient to timber, and much of the material will be worked up at home. Other mills will soon be built in the newer country now being settled and the output of lumber manufacture is rapidly increasing, affording increased employment for labor. Hemlock is abundant, but thus far it is but little used. In a few places bark has been collected to a limited extent for tanneries. A commencement has been made in the working of cottonwood into bucket staves and paper pulp.

Ship Building.

The ship building interest is an important one, although there are no regular ship yards within the county, there is an ever increasing demand for one. Even now small vessels are being built wherever they are needed, as has been the custom in the past and the time is not far off that yards at Port Angeles will be supplied with marine railways and equipped with all the modern appliances of marine science and capable of taking out vessels of the largest class plying our waters, which will prove a source of great convenience to our ship owners both in time and the matter of economy, and a source of profitable investment to stockholders. At this time a steamer is under course of construction at Port Angeles while others have been projected.

There is a lavish abundance of the very best character of ship timber within easy reach of the bay, and this industry offers one of the most promising openings to master ship-builders. It may be confidently asserted that the advantages for enlarging this interest are unexcelled any where in the wide world.

Agriculture and Fruit Growing.

The soil on the bottom lands and on the level land next the coast is black, that on the bottoms is of a sedimentary composition, and somewhat argillaceous, while that on the hills rules more of a sandy loam. The soil on the rolling land farther in the interior is composed of disintegrated rock, mixed with organic matter and decayed vegetation. In all those parts of the county where white people have lived for any length of time and have cleared fields these lands always produce from forty to one hundred bushel of oats to the acre; nearly the same of barley, and incredible as it may seem from forty to one hundred bushels of wheat, and seven to ten tons of potatoesto the acre.

All of the land back from the coast a quarter of a mile or more, so as to be a little protected from the ocean breeze, produces the finest fruits that go into market. The coolness of the nights at all times during the summer months will always prevent corn, melons and tomatoes from ripening well but they make a vigorous growth notwithstanding. This same peculiarity of climate frequently causes grapes to mildew, but other fruits of the temperate zone grow luxuriantly. This is remarkably true of small fruits.

In regard to hops, the Model Commonwealth of August 10th., says:

The hop crop is one in which the people of this Territory and more especially the part of it west of the Cascades is particularly interested, and in which we take a just pride, for the hops from this region, for the past two years have sold for two and a half cents per pound more than the hops from any other place.

The culture of this vine, which was in its infancy ten years ago is steadily progressing year after year and its area is widening. The vines are universally free from pests of all kinds and the yield is ordinarily large. There has been a steady average increase of this crop for the past ten years, and the crop of last year brought the people of this section a million and a quarter in clean cash, and we are even now beginning to have a considerable influence on the hop market of the world.

During the past two or three years several farmers in the neighborhood of Port Angeles have planted out a few hop vines with the view of determining how well a crop would succeed here, and in every case the vines have grown so luxuriantly and produced so abundantly that they are all sorry now that they did not at first venture to plant a big crop. The prospect is, from talk in agricultural circles that next year efforts will be made to regain the time already lost.

There is no other crop so remunerative, so certain and permanent as hops.

There are so few weeds and these few flourish so poorly that it may be truthfully said that fern is the only real enemy, in the way of a weed that any farm crop has.

So far as vegetables are concerned it may be truthfully said that they literally "run wild" and there is no place in which beets turnip and other roots tubers do so well. Cabbage attains such perfection that nearly all dealers in garden seeds sent to Puget Sound for their cabbage seed. The climate, quality of the soil and lay of the land between the Strait of Fuca and the Olympic range of mountains are thought by experts to be able to make, when the country is fully developed, as desirable a place for homes as almost any place on the Pacific coast.

Stock Raising.

This has been a very successful and remunerative business ever since the county was first opened to settlement. It is equally well adapted to sheep, horses and cattle, but the latter monopolize this branch of industry, though ranchmen who have been long dwelling here are raising some good horses. The area devoted to this business is not likely to decrease, for while the plow is encroaching upon it year by year, so also will it receive accession from the timber lands, which, when stripped of timber and all cleared and seeded to grass, becomes first class grazing land.

Although there are within the county a few dairies of considerable capacity, stock breeding is in its infancy. There are no means of obtaining any definite statement of stock, since there is not under the Territorial laws a requirement that statistics of stock be returned by any officer.

Mines and Mineral.

The most important mines known to exist within the boundaries of the county

Continued on 4th. page.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

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.

A favorite saying at one period of our nation's history way "The way to resume is to resume," and there was a good deal in the proposition. So it is with Co-operation. "The way to co-operate is to co-operate"—now, not in the sweet by-and-by.

The majority of workers on the ground are in favor of putting the proposition in practice. Some few not caring to be divorced from the so-much-per day-plan still insist on examining the personal ledger for the amount of their weekly credits, not caring to even look at the total earnings column—a thing all should be anxious to increase in every legitimate way.

We have received a number of letters lately abounding with praise to those who have so nobly stood at the helm while this great ship has been passing the rocky shoals. The writers pluck would have counted for more if each letter had contained a ten dollar bill and the statement, "Issue one share of stock for the amount enclosed." Two hundred such remittances would purchase a 40 horse power engine for the shingle mill and set it in motion in the timber—where it should be. But now is a good time to begin this good work. Sitting down and waiting never "turned up" much.

E B. Mastick Jr. offers ten shares of Colony stock as a subscription to the $20,000 fund. Who will remit cash for these?

F. B. Margart offers one month's services towards the $20,000 fund, provided at least five others do likewise. Are there not at least five who are anxious enough to see this fund taken up to the extent of $250.

Business is business. Practice is more to be relied upon than theory. We have had an abundance of the latter, now let us have work and lots of it.

We cannot afford to be idle now; our incomes depend upon the amount of our earnings. We will get five dollars per day if we earn it. Let us do the best we can towards earning it.

Lots cannot be selected and held "until I can earn the balance," as one of our friends puts it. No deed can be delivered until payment in full is made, nor can a selection be made until a full payment is made—nor shall this be expected. If it is desired that the Colony should be a "philanthropic associatiion," the capital required for such a concern should be provided before business on that line is opened in full blast.

There are 154 lots yet for sale in the First addition. These are the only lots on the market sold om the installment plan. Ten of these lots should be sold at once, so that men could be put at the work of getting out ties for the railroad.

THOMAS MALONY.

The New Homestead Law--Glad Tidings For Homeless Thousands.

A new land bill of great importance to persons who have heretofore exhausted their rights under the homestead and pre-emption laws has passed the Senate and with important amendments has been and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill as passed by the Senate permits all persons who have filed under pre-emption or homestead law, but who for any reason have failed to acquire title to lands, to again file under the homestead law and acquire title to not more than one quarter section of public land.

The first amendment added by the House of Representatives authorizes registers and receivers to grant leaves of absences to those who have made entries and who "by reason of drought, whole or partial destruction of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty," are unable to "secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon them," such absence not to exceed one year at any one time, though the period of such absence shall not be counted as residence upon the land in making proof and perfecting title.

The second amendment provides that persons who have made homestead entries for less than one quarter section may make additional entry for land contiguous to the original homestead not exceeding, with the land in such original entry, 160 acres, or if the entrymen elect they may relinquish the original entries and make new ones the same as though they had never made entries, except that no fees or commissions shall be exacted from the entrymen for such additional or new entries. The residence which has been made upon the original entry will count as residence upon the additional or new entry in making final proof, and where satisfactory final proof has already been made on the original entry no proof on the additional or new entry will be required, but patent may issue.

This will be glorious news to thousands of persons anxious to acquire homes but debarred from doing so under existing laws. There is little doubt that the bill will pass the Senate as amended.

Copies of the bill can be had by addressing members of Congress.

The Chinese and The Public Domain.

The Chinese questien is just at present the all-absorbing topic of public and political discussion, and a bill prohibiting the immigration into this country of Chinese persons has been passed by Congress, and is now before the President who will probably sign it now that official information of the rejection by the Chinese government of the treaty recently proposed, has been received.

Quite a flutter of excitement was created a few days ago by the announcement in the public prints that Assistant Commissioner Anderson, of the General Land Office, had rendered a decision to the effect that a Chinaman who in 1887 declared his intention to become a citzen of the United States could legally initiate a homestead entry.

It is quite certain, however, that whatever may have been the foundation upon which the rumor was based, and whatever may have been the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner upon the subject at the time of the publication, no such decision was promulgated, and that officer is now firmly of the opinion that unless a Chinaman can conclusively show that he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to the amendment of the Naturalization Laws in 1875, he can never become qualified to make an entry of public lands under any of the laws where citizeaship is a pre-repuisite.

It appears that the district land officers in one of the Territories permitted three Chinamen, who had filed their declarations of citizenship in 1883, to make a mineral land entry, and the case came before the Assistant Commissioner for consideration. His judgement was emphatically recorded against the legality of such an entry, and an order of cancellation was made at once; no holding for cancellation with privilege of appeal, was made, but the entry was canceled outright, with out a word in the decision about the right of appeal, on the ground that only citizens of the United States, and those who had legally declared their intentions to become such, can make entry for mineral lands, and that as the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of 1875 excluded Mongolians from the privilege of becoming citizens, the entry was illegal and utterly void.

Very few Chinamen have ever become citizens of the United States. I am informed that out of the thousands that have come here only sixteen were ever naturalized. If this be true, and no change occurs in our naturalization laws, the public domain will not be absorbed to any great extent by Chinamen unless those sixteen prove unusually prolific in offspring.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By authority of the established custom of this country, I hereby designate the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving day for the year 1888.

I recommend that on that day the people of Washington Territory do assemble in their places of worship, in their school houses and society halls, in their loggers' camps and miners' cabins, on their ships, and by the fireside of the rich and poor, in city and country, and there give thanks to Almighty God for his infinite goodness to us and to all men.

If any homeless ones be seen standing by the wayside on that day, I trust that those who are more fortunate will care for them, that they may see the silver lining of the clouds and feel the sunshine of kindness, for a moment, and so not despair of human nature. Such bread will return, in blessed form, to those who cast it upon the waters.

Done at Olympia this 12th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the Governor: EUGENE SEMPLE,
N. H. OWINGS, *Governor.*
Secretary of the Territory.

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. 8265 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 menticned 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.

A friend asks us what, in our opinion, is the great cause of ever increasing crime, as proven by court records. The reply is easy. The almost universal cause of crime, eclipsing every and all things else, is poverty. Behind such poverty we must arraign and condemn all causes of said poverty, prominent among which are the denial of nature's opportunities to earn a living, the extortions of usury, the monopoly of land for speculative purposes and the grasping cupidity of railway managers, and as less important we may mention the whisky curse, the tobacco habit, etc.—Hampton, Va., American Liberty.

LABOR EDITORS.

In his good bye address to his readers upon the suspension of the Chicago *Labor Enquirer*, J. R. Buchanan has the following to say to "Labor Editors:"

"Your lot is a hard one, comrades, and you will never be decently supported or your work appreciated; but you will go on fighting for truth, while the mob cries, "Crucify him!" until you are starved out, and when you fall because you can stand no longer, some other enthusiast will take up the cry for more light on the dark places. My heart aches for you, my old fellow torch bearers, and, while I am forced out of your ranks, I do not intend to forget you, but hope to be able, in some manner, to aid you in the years to come."—Canadian Labor Reformer.

Tom L. Johnson of the twenty-first Ohio district was defeated by a small majority. The Standard Oil Co. is reported to have spent $30,000.00 for the nomination of Burton and thousands more in buying up the floating vote. Mr. Johnson refused to purchase that vote, and the night before election, wrote to the Standard that on that account he would be defeated but hoped to run close. Had the Australian system of voting been in vogue, Mr. Johnson would have been elected and "Single Tax" would have have had an able representative in Congress.

If unnecessary taxation has nothing to do with the formation of trusts to monopolize the necessities of life and put up their price, why is it that the men who compose these trusts are all bitterly oppose to removing unnecessary taxation by tariff reform?—Alta-Californian.

LANDS—MINES

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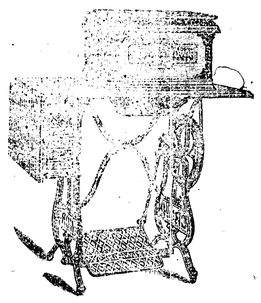

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Office of Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Company.

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.

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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.

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PORT ANGELES W. T.

EAST END BAKE
Fresh Bread
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Continued from 2nd page.

are the coal mines thirty miles west of Port Angeles.

A good quality of coal was mined there some twenty years ago, and one ship load was sent to San Francisco, but through a "fault" the vein was lost, and work was suspended. Since then nothing has been done there. That there are important coal fields in the county is rendered certain by the fact that there is coal nearly all around it as well as by the geological formation. The presence of petroleum is evinced by the exudation of the crude material in so many places. Several parties of men are now exploring the more rugged portion of the county for several purposes, and some of these are intending to prosecute their work all winter. As to gold the following, recently published, tells the whole story.

The only miners or prospector who ever found what they were looking for were the gold hunters. This happened so long ago and there was so little said about it that some people have been living for weeks and even months amid the gold and the first intimation they will have of it will be when they read this article. In truth, there was at one time such a wild thirst for gold and such assurances of finding it that several parties [illegible] many days in the sea[illegible] and dirt along [illegible] several miles of Por[illegible] *every case they found* [illegible] paying quantities. Two [illegible] worked several weeks a few [illegible] south east of town and cleaned up a little gold every evening, but they never got enough at night to pay one of them for a days work.

Indeed, it has been said that the day's work for the two usually panned out about one dollar. About the same time several men made a cradle and carried it up the creek about four miles south of town and there it remains yet. This company also found a considerable amount of placer gold, but after several days of faithful work they abandoned the field and sought newer and greener pastures.

SCHOOLS.

There are at present only twelve school districts in the county, and during this, the dry season there are seven in which school is taught. As a general thing the schools are small, and under the new law pupils are to be between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The law of the territory requires at least a three months term of school in each district and three months attendance are compulsory upon children on pain of fine of parents or guardian.

Arrangements are now being made to build a large school house and establish a graded school at the town of Port Angeles, in the county.

WATER.

Not least among the things to be considered among the advantages of a new country is pure water. In this respect Clallam County is the peer of the most favored places. Aside from the pure cold water to be found in the ground by digging, the entire county being flanked on the south by a range of eternally snow capped mountains which pour down streams of ice water into the strait that are the delight and admiration of all beholders. Several of these steams have water enough and fall enough to afford power for large mills or factories.

Possibly the wonderfully good health of the inhabitants is to a great extent due to the purity of the water or at least that coupled with the salubrity of the climate.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW HOMES.

The opportunities for acquiring new homes is one of paramount importance and closely connected with that of wage employment. The facts exist here, as now they exist in other places, that to find government land it is necessary to go back beyond the thick settlements, and be content to hew out a home on the outskirts of civilization and wait patiently till, by degrees, it becomes the center of a thriving community. Or, better still, for a small money consideration it is possible to buy out the claim of some one living on entered government land. Up to the present time only a strip twelve miles wide has been surveyed and opened to settlement, and naturally the best portions of this has been already taken by the first comers, but beyond this there are hundreds of opportunities for entering upon good land—land that will make comfortable and profitable homes for those who have the head, the heart, the muscle and the courage to go into isolated districts. For those who require the surroundings of settled communities, to do the frontier and pioneer work in Clallam County is no more inviting than in other places. But for those who know how to depend upon themselves there are many desirable places for homes on the hundreds of thousands of acres of unclaimed land of the county that is suitable for almost any character of productive industry.

The different descriptions of land rate all the way from the price charged by the government to $125 per acre for cleared land adjoining towns.

SPORTING.

There is probably no place in the United States in which large game of all kinds abounds more than in the timbered re[illegible] of Washington Territory. This is [illegible] case in the newer and sparsly [illegible] In western, southern and [illegible] Clallam County elk, [illegible] great variety of [illegible] Ducks are plen[illegible] the Strait [illegible] upon the center of the sporting region keep constantly on hand dogs and guns to let to tourists at reasonable rates.

Fly fishing for trout is good in every stream even to the smallest brooks, and on Puget Sound, in autumn, salmon weighing from five to forty pounds are taken with trolling tackle. Those who are fond of climbing mountains can find ample occupation, and with gun and rod can easily subsist; and the Olympic range of mountains with its glaciers and other natural wonders is a land of mystery awaiting exploration. For some unexplainable reason neither the Indians nor the American trappers have penetrated the dark, forbiding canyons of these mountains; and much is therefore left to the imagination.

TOURISTS.

A great many tourists from the Eastern States visit the Territory during the warm season, but it is quite lately that a few of the more energetic and romantic have by devious ways reached this northwest corner of the United States. The scenery along the streams and in the hilly woods is considered very fine. In places just beyond the south line of the county the mountains are silvered at intervals by peaks projecting above the line of perpetual snow all of them having glaciers on their northern sides. There is also an assemblage of very rugged peaks presenting an unbroken snow line for more than 100 miles.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Prosecuting officers, courts and all concerned in the administration of justice and the enforcement of the criminal laws in this county have been efficient in the highest degree, yet during the past year it will be seen that crimes of violence which are popularly supposed to be prevalent in the wild west are fewer here even when compared with the population, than in older settle places when it is saidd that we have not a single assault with deadly weapon by either white people or Indians and not even a case of plain assault and battery.

A table of the criminal statistics for Clallam County for the year would read: Number of indictments, none; number of convictions, none; number of acquitals, none; number of dismissals, none.

Since the P. S. C. C. settled in the townsite of Port Angeles there has not been here either a criminal lawsuit or a fight, the people seeming to be all peaceable lawabiding and supposed to attend to their own business.

LAND LAWS.

Intended emigrants frequently write to ask if the land laws here are the same as in the States, to which it may be said that all lands for sale or other disposal by the Government are subject to the land laws of the United States, only and are divided into land districts in each of which is a land office, the one of this district being located at Seattle.

Agricultural lands are disposed of to actual settlers only, under the homstead, pre-emption and timber laws. Timber lands can be purchased without residence or improvement for $2.50 an acre. Under each of these laws only 160 can be obtained, but persons may file under each and all of these laws and thus obtain 480 acres.

LABOR AND WAGES.

There is a good demand for labor now and this has been the case the whole year through for a quarter of a century about the Sound and there can be no doubt that this demand will continue for at least several years to come which call for the incoming of strong, able-bodied men. Able-bodied because the nature of the work in the mill and logging woods require that class.. Wages paid at present are rather less than former years and are as follows:

Mill hands—common hands in the yard, per month, $30 to $50; helpers inside the mill, $30 to $45; sawyers, and filers, $60 to $80; engineers and machinists about $60 to $80.

In the woods, $30 to $75; teamsters, $50 to $60; shipyard hands,—carpenters, $3 to $3.25 per day; common laborers in the yand, $1.50 to $2.

Farm hands--good farm hands, boarded and lodged, $30 to $40 per month. On dairy ranches a little more is paid for milkers.

NO CHINESE.

In the matter of Chinese competition, a question of such paramount importance all over the coast, not alone to the wage worker but to many of the trades and business enterprises, Clallam county is blessed above all other in the Territory. To those who have experienced the misery of having this degrading and debasing element in their midst, and realize the futility of redress at the hands of the United States courts, which has been so often demonstrated, this simple fact of itself is no small recommendation when seeking a home as far removed from vicious example as possible.

HEALTH.

There are here no such things as local diseases, but in the wet season this is not the most desirable place for persons affected with maladies of the throat and lungs. In the dry season the nights are so exceedingly cool and refreshing that it a common remark that one can sleep here more than almost anywhere else. The appetite, too, is believed to be keener than in most other regions. At any rate, it is certain the health of the inhabitants is noticebly good. It is said that the Western climate inclines men to drowsiness and inactivity. However that may be it is very certain that the West contains many very energetic people.

THE FLORA.

Lovers of flowers will here find an inviting field for the mild climate makes western Washington indeed "flowerland." Nearly all flowers that can be grown north of the thirty-fifth parallel can be grown here. Roses do so well that a climbing rose will soon cover a house if permitted to grow unpruned. All kinds of flowery bulbs do well; even the gladiolus can be left out during the winter, and hyacinths grow so well that were their cultivation made a specialty, the thousands of dollars annually sent to Holland might find a better article here.

The wild flowers are remarkably pretty and abundant but always small.

CHURCHES.

There are no church edifices witnin the county and few organized churches, but occasionally services are held in school houses or private dwelling houses by traveling clergymen. Two societies will before long make efforts to erect buildings having already secured town lots. While the people generally are benevolent and upright there is a general apathy in regard to religion.

MINOR ITEMS FAVORABLE AND OTHERWISE.

The people are unanimously in favor of admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, that they are entitled to home-rule to a place in the Union and a star on the flag. To liberal appropriations for surveys of public lands, to amendment of the Chinese restriction act to make it more effective.

One of the greatest hindrances to the settlement of the county is the delay in the survey of the land by the Government. The grievance in some places is so great that the settlers demand it as a right. Some refrain from selecting homes on unsurveyed land and finding no other that suits them make no selection at all.

The greatest objection to be found with the country, lies in the fact that the summers are a little too cool.

As to the winter rains, it must be understood that though it rains long, it does not in the aggregate rain more than in most parts of the temperate zone.

Lightning and thunder are very rare and are much talked about when they do occur, and cyclones are entirely unknown.

THE CHINOOK WIND.

Under this head the Governor of the Territory says:

The Chinook wind, is so called by the Indians, because it came to them from the direction of the country of the Chinooks. This is a balmy wind, coming from the great Japanese current of the Pacific Ocean. In the summer it is a cool wind, and tempers the heat of summer so that nowhere in Washington Territory do people fall down with sunstrokes. In the winter it is a warm, moist wind, and is sometimes slightly odoriferous, as it spice-laden from the tropics. It is so gentle upon ordinary occasions that its presence could not be noted by its motion, and it is almost miraculous in its effects. Snow and ice disappear before it with rapidity, and it seems to be able to blow for long distances between walls of colder air without parting with its heat. Sometimes it constitutes an upper current, in which case the remarkable spectacle is witnessed of snow melting from the mountain tops while thermometers in the valleys register below the freezing point. At other times it is the surface current and follows the valleys and gorges as a flood might follow them. It seems to bear healing upon its wings, like Sandalphon, the Angel of Prayer, and it is not difficult to conceive that the Indians would wish to personify it in order to fix upon it their devotions.

FOOD FISHES OF THE SOUND.

J. G. Swan, of Port Townsend, an authority on this subject says:

"The whole of the tide waters of Puget Sound, as well as the fresh waters running into the various bays and inlets, and the waters surrounding the islands of the San Juan Archipelago from Cape Flattery, at the entrance of Fuca Strait, to Olympia, the extreme head of the Sound abound with food fishes, mollusks, and edible marine algæ, eaten by the natives, but of which the civilized public knows only a little.

"Salmon. — This fish is exceedingly plentiful in all the waters of the northwest coast. It is not, however, like the true salmon of the East.

"Halibut.—The common halibut of the Atlantic coast, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, is an Artic species which seems to be identical with the variety found in the North Atlantic, but differs in not being as fat. The fins also, which in the Eastern States are considered as luxuries, and are salted and taken by vessels for sea stores, are mere skin and cartilage. This valuable fish abounds along the whole coast from north of the Columbia River to the Arctic Ocean, and is taken in large quantities by the Indians along the shores of British Columbia to Alaska. The principal fishery in Washington Territory for halibut is at Cape Flattery, where the Makah Indians annually take enough, not only for their own tribal winter supplies, but have a lucrative traffic with other tribes in dried halibut. As soon as we can have a colony of Eastern fishermen who understand handling this fish and preparing it for market, either fresh or canned or smoked, or even simply dried or sliced, as it is now prepared by the Indians, they will find a ready market through all the interior towns and the East.

"Whales abound off Cape Flattery, and numbers are killed annually by the Makah Indians, who are expert whalemen and boldly proceed to sea in their canoes, each holding eight men, and attack the whales with harpoons and lances. Thirteen whales have been killed in a single season by these Indians. The species is a kind known as the California Gray which is called by the natives *Chipapook*. The blubber is cut off in strips, which are boiled in water, the oil skimmed off and saved, and the blubber dried in smoke like bacon, for winter food. When freshly made, it is sweet and palatable. The oil is used for food to trade with other Indians and to barter for dogfish oil, three gallons of which are given for ono of whale oil.

"Seals.—Fur seals are taken off Cape Flattery and form an important and lucrative element of the trade with the Makahs. The Government of the United States has wisely encouraged the Makah Indians in self-support by permitting them to own and command vessels. Five schooners have already been purchased and commanded by the Makahs, who have proved themselves worthy of encouragement. They transact their business at the custom-house with a feeling of pride that they are considered capable to emulate the ways of white men, and the officers of the custom-house have kindly explained to them the requirements that they may not infringe the laws. One of these schooners, the *Lottie*, owned by Capt. James Claplamoo, a full-blooded Makah, has just returned from a successful sealing voyage to Behring Sea. It had a white man as sailing master, but all the rest on board were Indians. Some of the young men, who have been educated at the school of the agency, will learn navigation, and will be able to go to sea without white men to assist.

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PIANOS,
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WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

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DENTIST,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

CLOCK

WATCH AND JEWELRY

repairing well and carefully done by J. STEADMAN,

East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

Steamer Evangel.

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.

JAS. MORGAN, Master.

VICTORIA

is 100 mile nearer to you than any port at which you can get

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Also Self Inking Dating RUBBER STAMPS. The undersigned has complete Factories for the above work in any quantity, and solicits orders from Clallam County, and Port Angeles in particular, agreeing to do any work intrusted to his care in the best manner, and at a rate that will repay the sender, and sufficiently low to cover duty.

R. T. WILLIAMS,

P. O. Box 485 VICTORIA, B. C.

East End Hotel,

J. R. BULL, Manager.

A few Rods from the Colony Dock,

at which passengers may land. Rooms large and commodious. Rates very reasonable.

PORT ANGELES, W. T.

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A good supply of Shingles and Laths always on hand. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address:

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Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

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 that 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 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 Roney 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.

HOMESTEAD CONSOLIDATED NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. September 26, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of intention to make final proof on their respective claims before the Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, December 26th, 1888, viz: John C. Davis, Hd. E No. 8234 for the S ½ of SW ¼ sec. 1 and N ½ of NW ¼ sec. 12, Tp. 30 N R 7 W.

Charles Peters Pre. D. S. No. 11486 for the N ½ of SE ¼ and N ½ of SW ¼ sec. 2, Tp. 30 N R 7 W. Witnesses.—B. B. Meagher, P. A. Meagher, Hartley Goodwin and John F. Church all of Port Angeles, W. T.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

fp 10 12th, '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 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 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, H. 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 Reg, ister 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, Junuary 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 OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., Noqember, 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 ¼ 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 Pysht, Clallam Co., W. T., Hamilton J. Carr, of Pysht, 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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