J. R. Bull

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

The Commonwealth.

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

FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 8. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 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, DECEMBER 7, 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.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I reached Seattle after a pleasant voyage and immediately proceeded to my room at the corner of 9th and Stewart streets where any who desire to do so can find me on coming here. I find this to be a live business town, made so by the enterprising men who have chosen it as their abode. All branches of business seem to be thriving and none more so than that of Real Estate. The city is spreading out in all directions in the typical western fashion with lots of spare room between buildings.

Already the city covers five or six square miles of surface and is extending its arms still farther into the country.

The enterprising real estate man, impatient for a larger field has "crossed the Rubicon" of Seattle bay and lots are rapidly selling in West Seattle where, it is predicted, the future residence portion of the city is to be built. A ferry has already been started for the accommodation of purchasers.

The rush to this place is something phenominal and it is expected that the spring will see it greater still. Buildings or offices for business purposes are in great demand and can hardly be had at any reasonable rent, if at all. There are great complaint on this score. But as large tracts of land are held by persons who will neither sell nor build, the probability of an improvement in this direction is remote.

It is a common remark that "there are a number of old fossils here who ought to die." Undoubtedly if a liberal policy were adopted by those owning accessible lands its benefit would soon be seen. There is such a thing as "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

As a consequence of this "dog in the manger" policy, capital that would come here and employ labor goes begging while the city is full of idle men ready and anxious to work.

Last week a case of Habeas Corpus was argued before the court here, which shows to what base uses our courts are turned. A man was arrested for vagrancy and find $50. and 25 days in jail. Now a vagrant is a man who is habitually idle and without money, and as a consequence is generally shabbily dressed. A loafer is not a vagrant till his money is gone. To be a loafer with money in ones pocket is not a pruvishable offense, but to loaf without money is a crime. It will be seen that the real crime consists in being penniless. There is a barbarity about these tramp laws that makes one shudder. The Peruvians whom Pizzarro called heathens and slew and robbed by turns in the name of Christianity, had a law making idleness a prunishable offense; but there every man had his "tabu" of land whereon he could live and apply his labor. In this advanced and enlightened country we shut one half the people out from the land and then fine them for not working. The effect of these vagrancy laws is to excite the fear and increase the degradation of poverty, and thus intensify the competition between workingmen and eventually lower wages.

They are therefore, in the supposed interest of capitalists. At any rate they are a disgrace to our statute books and should be abolished.

Seattle is alive with single tax men who propose to form an organization soon. The *Standard* is sold from several news stands and, we learned, quite numerously. We met our old friend Van Doular with a *Standard* in his hand preaching the the gospel of the single tax in the "market place." Van has "seen the cat" and, like the true reformer, works, in season and out of season to enable others to see it. It is hard however to keep ones patience while talking with a man who can not recognize the equal right of all men to the earth on which and from which all must live. The justice of this proposition seems so plain. And when one has gone so far as to recognize that truth it seems so easy to see how single tax will restore the land without even dispossessing present owners, that one thinks every one ought to see it. And so they will if we possess our souls with patience and give them time to think.

F. S. LEWIS.

THE OUTLOOK.

Now that protection has won, a reign of extravagance will begin. The trusts and combines will be bolder than ever and within the next two or three years there will be a trust on about everything. The indications are that Blaine will get a Cabinet position, presumably Secretary of State, and he being "the power behind the throne" and one who believes that "trusts are strictly private affairs," legislation will be favorable to their formation.

Meantime it will be necessary to show the people at large that protection means prosperity, thus proving to the masses that the protected monopolists and the landlords are friends to labor, instead of it's enemies, and because of the protection, the laborer gets better wages than he would get under tariff reduction or free trade.

They can well afford to give a few years prosperity to the country for that end, knowing as they do that in one bad year they can call the money all in again, and a year or two of prosperity may lull the masses into fancied security, and stop the progress of the present agitation and education.

It is safe to say that times on Puget Sound will be booming in the spring. All the different towns will be built up considerably and receive large additions to their population. Already the immigration to the Sound is unprecedented, and by spring it will increase to a veritable flood. Manufactories will be built, and property will boom. The Territory will be admitted as a state, which will also help materially in putting us on the path to progress.

Clallam county can look for large accessions to her population and wealth. Her valuable timber and agricultural lands will be entered, and mills and manufactories be built within her confines. Port Angeles offers inducements to both seekers for homes and for business enterprises, and her growth should be phenominal, and will be, if a just and liberal policy is pursued toward the new comers. The hand of welcome should be extended both in the towns and in the country to new settlers, and all possible help rendered in the selection of their claims. A selfish policy will not build up a town or county, but will drive would-be settlers to other locations. A few dollars less on the price of lots, or acres of land should be a matter of small importance compared with the getting in of enterprises and settlers to build up the town and country,

DECLARED AGAINT TARIFF AGITATION.

New York, Nov. 19—The *Journal of Commerce*, in an elaborate and carefully considered editorial, today declares against continuance of Tariff agitation and urges the Democrats to join the Republicans in abolishing all internal revenue taxes.

The name of the above mentioned paper is enough to show that if it belongs to the Democratic party at all, it is to the Randall wing of that party to which it owes allegence.

Naturally enough then, it should cry a halt on the Tariff agitation, and urge the party to help the G. O. P. make whiskey and tobacco free for workingmen and keep the tariff taxes intact for the benefit of the monopolists.

The principles involved in free trade are too great, and have now too strong a hold on the party to admit of that issue being cast aside. Four years hence that party will not pursue the cowardly policy evinced in this last campaign, but will come out boldly and advocate Free Trade as a natural right, and as a simple matter of justice to the masses.

Meantime agitation and education will be the order of the day, and the farmers and laborers generally will be brought to see the protection folly in its true light.

President Cleveland's remarks in Washington, since the election, have the true ring, and show him to be a man of principle and courage. He said to a Democratic leader:

"I am told that without the tariff issue in the last campaign we should have carried the country. That may be true. But the time had come when the issue between the two parties had to be made and the Democrats made it. I don't regret it. It is better to be defeated battling for an honest principle than to win by a cowardly subterfuge. Some of my friends say that we ought to have gone before the country on the clean administration we have given the people. I differ from them. It needed a clean-cut, well-defined issue. We were defeated, it is true, but the principle of tariff reform will surely win in the end."

Henry George met with a fine reception in England. He will remain there but a few weeks and will speak in but a few of the larger cities. The times there are ripe for acceptance of the Single Tax. Already the landlords are beginning to see the handwritings on the wall, and a bill has been introduced in Parliament for the Government to buy the land But that move is too late, the people are awakening, and nothing short or placing all taxes on land values will satisfy them.

WASHINGTON'S WEALTH.

The Assessed Value of Taxable Property in This Territory.

The assessable valuation of taxable property in Washington Territory, as given by the official returns for 1888, is $84,641,548, an increase of $23,078,909 over 1887, and a gain of $65,748,626 in ten years.

Of the thirty-four counties in the Territory, thirty-one show an increase, two a decrease and one appears on the list for the first time. In the list of counties showing an increase Pierce stands first with a gain of $8,139,712, and San Juan last with $9684. Spokane takes second place with $3,270'874, Whitman third with $2,870,369, King fourth with $2,579,604, Walla Walla fifth with $1,562,785, and Adams claims the sixth with a gain of $535,434.

The countries showing a decrease are Stevens and Garfield, their loss being $235,371 and $132,742 respectively. The decrease in Stevens county is due to the creation of Okanogan county, which in the assessment of 1887 was part of Stevens. The aggregate valuation for both counties exceeds the 1887 valuation of Stevens $60,391, an amount which should really be credited to Stevens as an increase.

Okanogan, with an assessed valuation of $295,762, is the county appearing on the list for the first time.

The counties reporting the largest assessed valuation are: King, $15,613,795; Pierce, $14,621,842; Spokane, $7,212,509; Whitman, $7,084,745; Walla Walla, $6,754,940; Lincoln, $2,338,013; Clarke; $1,260,970; Columbia, $2,825,100.

The county reporting the least amount of taxable property is Skamania, with a valuation of $170,078.

To make the total valuation of the territory ($84,641,548) the nineteen counties forming the western division of the territory—Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, San Juan, Skamania Snohomish, Thurston, Whatcom, and Wahkiakum—contribute $47,393,967, and the fifteen eastern counties—Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima—add the remaining $37,245,581, a difference of $10,146,486 in favor of the Western division.

Thirteen counties report assessed valuations of less than $1,000,000; ten report over $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000; six report over $2,000,000, but less than $3,000,000; one reports over $6,000,000 but less than $7,000,000: two over $7,000,000, but less than $8,000,000; one over $14,000,000, but less than $15,000,000: and one over $15,000,000, but less than $16,000,000.

The aggregate valuation of the thirteen counties reporting an assessable valuation of less than $1,000,000—Adams, Asotin, Clallam, Douglass, Franklin, Island, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, San Juan, Skamania, Stevens and Wahkiakum, six of the eastern and seven of the western division—is $6,554,408, a valuation of $200,532 less than Whitman Walla Walla Walla; $530,337 less than Whitman; 658,101 less than Pierce, and $8,462,387 less than King.—Tacoma News.

What the Trusts and Monopolies May Find.

"It occasionally transpires in the history of events that the champions of rights and justice go down in the clash of arms. The leaders of the onslaught on the strong-hold of the robber barons may perish in the fray, but the principles for which they contended, once set in motion, move on with constantly accelerated momentum. The Democratic party has been beaten in a national election, but the Democratic principles will prevail in the future legislation of this country. The trusts and monopolies that furnished the sinews of war insuring the Republican victory, may awaken some fine morning to find they are having the very club they helped put into the hands of that party employed in beating out their own brains.—Tacoma News.

The Workman in Protected Industries and the Tariff Robbed Farmer.

Returns from the manufacturing towns and cities of the country show a large aggregate of net gains by the democracy on the tariff reform issue. In Lowell, Lawrence, Fall river and Holyoke the democratic gains doubled the republican gains. In the woolen manufacturing town of North Andover, Hyde Park, Maynard, Worcester, Fitchburg and Pittsfield, Cleveland had more votes than in 1884, and his gains in Worcester alone exceeded the republican gains in all the others. As the Chicago *Tribune* puts it: "Curiously enough, the protected workmen voted to take a long step toward free trade, while the farmers, who are consumers not producers of tariff protected products, voted with increased strength for Harrison.—Tacoma News.

Poor Things.

It appears that they have oil kings in Russia also. The late dispatches announce that the Noble brothers, petroleum refiners at Baker, spent $2,500. and another oil king at the same place $2,000 in entertaining the czar on his way through that town not long ago since. Our American oil barons have as yet no czar to honor, poor things.—Texas South West.

AN OPEN LETTER.

From the Anti-Poverty Society of Toronto to the Members of the Ministerial Association.

REVEREND SIRS: In consequence of declining to receive a deputation from this society I am instructed to send the following letter:

Many of our members have long looked to you as their pastors and leaders in religious thought, and from the kindness which you individually manifest, they feel a little disappointed that a request, which seemed to them very reasonable, should have been declined. We cannot recall any instance in which Christ ever refused audience to those who came to him sincerely desiring the truth, but we have some remembrance that He had to rebuke His disciples for so doing. Since you decline to receive us in person, we trust you will pardon our intruding on you in another way and asking your consideration to some thoughts—thoughts of overwhelming importance respecting our social relations.

You are recognized by the majority of the community as the teachers of ethics—as the propounders of the gospel of justice. If any party is looked to as the teachers of questions of right and wrong, it is you. Therefore, we come to you in matters pertaining to honesty, to justice, to righteousness.

You teach that at the foundation of religion, and as an essential to religion, there must be honesty, there must be justice; that without honesty any pretension to religion must be but sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. We were exceedingly anxious to submit to you some questions respecting the meaning of honesty and justice. You can easily understand that your preaching of honesty, justice and righteousness must be vain until we can understand what these terms mean.

You lay a great deal of stress, very great emphasis, on the authorship of the earth. From the words of Revelation and from the adaptations of means to end you establish the doctrine that there is an infinite creator, that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The denial of this doctrine you denounce as blasphemy. But there is another and equally important question: For whom did He make the earth, to whom did He give it? Did He make it for a few men to hold as their exclusive possession, the rest of mankind to be tenants at will, not to own one foot of land and to be compelled to pay for all time for the mere privilege of getting access to the earth? Does the Psalmist speak truth when he says, "The earth hath he given to the sons of men?"

There are thousands of people in our cities who do not, and, according to our present arrangements, cannot, own a foot of land; by our laws they are dispossessed and their title to a share of the earth is practically denied. Our laws give over the possession of the face of the earth to one part of mankind to be their exclusive possession, thus denying that the earth was made for the whole race.

Your preaching emphasizes the doctrine of the Creator. Do you insist with equal emphasis on the second doctrine—that God made the earth for mankind, the whole of mankind, and not merely for a part?

Let a man profess disbelief in a creator, you exclude him from fellowship; you call him an infidel, an agnostic. You do not even allow it to be an open question To doubt it is sin. But is it not true that the denial of this second doctrine—that the earth was made for all—in no way disqualifies a man from the title of Christian? To disbelieve in a creator you say is sin. What then can we say of a disbeliever in his justice?

The first question, therefore, we wished to ask was one of prime importance, as it affects some of us in a terrible manner, depriving us of our share to the common bounties bestowed by the hand of a common father. If those to whom the exclusive possession of the earth has been given are the children of the eternal father what must we be who find ourselves born into a world with not a foot of land reserved for us?

Does not the denial of this equal right deny the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man?

We ask your attention to the extraordinary relationship this arrangement produces. Wherever society collects there comes a something called land value—not a commodity produced by toil, such as clothing, food or houses. It represents not that the so called owner of the land is producing wealth or rendering service. It comes always with the crowd. It is caused by the crowd, and in no way resembles a service done, or a commodity produced by an individual. Every increase of population increases this land value. Now, we again want to know in the name of honesty, justice and righteousness, should this value caused by the community belong to the community or to the individual? Our laws decree this value to the individual—the value caused by the community is appropriated by the individual. We would like very much to know if this be honest.

When one man makes a coat and another raises potatoes and they exchange, we see an act the justice of which is never questioned; but when a man appropriates a ground rental, a value caused by the community, what does he produce in exchange for the enormous surrender that the producer must make to him? According to our present laws he is under no obligation to produce so much as a shoelacket in exchange. We who toil must furnish supplies to him, and he need furnish nothing in return to us.

Is not this legalized parasitism, is it not legalized spoliation?

At first, with a scant population his power to appropriate is small, but with every increase of population we have to surrender more. The more we pay, the more we have to pay. With greater density of the community our obligation continually increases. The more we pay the deeper we sink in debt. The debt is increasing and continuous. To this law of impoverishment we must submit, and unless a change is effected we must leave to our offspring an everlasting burden of indebtedness.

Here is an arrangement by which one who produces not is allowed to appropriate our product. Are we intruding an improper question when we ask, Is this right, is this honest?

What is the prospect to which we can look?

With an increasing obligation to leave to our offspring; on a planet to which we have no statutory claim, having to toil as long as strength endures, to see our product surrendered to those who claim the earth, and thus see ourselves and our children inevitably doomed to impoverishment, were we asking too much when we asked an interview to inquire if this is right?

The holder of a land value as such sows not in spring and reaps not in harvest, he need organize no business; he toils not and yet Solomon in all his glory was arrayed no better than he. In his growing luxury we see the growing poverty, the grinding, hopeless toil of a large portion of the masses.

Does this harmonize with the divine law, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "Let love be without dissimulation; be kindly affectionate one to another, in honor preferring one another?"

We trust you will receive this in the kindly spirit in which it is intended; for to us these questions are of terrible import. *On your answer will depend very largely the faith of a multitude in the creed of the churches.*

In every workshop in this city your answer has been noted, and however mistaken may be the inference, it is felt that your conduct lacked sympathy with those whose struggles in life is hard enough.

The questions we wish to ask are now being discussed in every assembly of workmen in this province, and a compliance with our request would have been taken as a kindly act.

A kindly act is an eloquent sermon.

We have read that "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity enviieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, *thinketh no evil.*" It is reported that one of your members thought that in asking an interview we were seeking a little cheap notoriety. We trust the report is a mistake.

Should it be true it proves at once that the statement of our letter was quite correct when it said that our aims were misunderstood and misrepresented by the clergy.

You sometimes read us sentiments of surpassing sublimity, and our hearts long for their realization.

"Render to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor. Owe no man anything; but to love one another, for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. For this—Thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness; thou shalt not covet; and if there be any other commandment it is briefly comprehended in this saying—thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. *Love worketh no ill to his neighbor*, therefore love is the fulfiling of the law."

Do not our present social arrangement set all these commands at naught? Do not they kill by dooming the toiler to a low brutish existence and kill the best part of his nature by making intellectual culture an impossible attainment? Do not they steal by depriving him of his share of the earth and its vast store of wealth given by God for a common heritage? Do not they bear false witness by denying the justice of God, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of humanity, by teaching that one man may earn his bread by the sweat of another man's brow? Do not they manifest the most unmitigated covetousness—a covetousness so terrible that it would be a wonder, an amazement, were it not so common; wealthy often far beyond the limits of enjoyment, and yet grasping more and more when that more means the crushing of some one already far too poor?

If the views herein expressed are erroneous, we shall be thankful for their correction; but if they are correct, or so far as you regard them correct, will you kindly express your approval and confirmation, and thus give us the moral aid and support which would result from your indorsement. Yours respectfully,

W. A. DOUGLASS, President.
S. T. WOOD, Secretary.

The Bright Side and the Dark Side.

I saw a number of children on their way to school the other day, chatting merrily with sunny smiles wreathing each one of their bright, happy faces, apparently no care nor sorrow burdening their young lives, seemingly as free and happy as the birds singing in the trees overhead and throwing a halo of sunshine on everything around them. I saw them again after school, returning home, with firm, elastic step, and as they sauntered leisurely along they showed no trace of fatigue or weariness from their day's studies. It was, indeed, a gratifying spectacle to see these children enjoying the blessed privilege of improving their young minds at those noble institutions of learning—the public schools. A short time afterward another picture was presented to my view, a picture much different from the preceding one, and it was with a feeling of sorrow and sadness that I noted the change. Here I saw children (boys and girls), frail, delicate creatures they were, emaciated and pale, hurrying to the factory, the workshop, and the tenement-house cigar dungeon to begin another day of toil. Their wan, attenuated features showed visible traces of close confinement. And as they hurried along, fearful lest they should not arrive at their veritible prisons on time, rebellion rose within me against the cruel fate that compelled these young creatures to year away their lives toiling through the long, weary hours of a whole day in the stifling atmosphere of a factory, when a school or some other place far worse. Instead of adorning a school-room, where they rightfully belong, acquiring that knowledge which entitles them to a position in the world, they are forced to squander the most valuable years of their young lives in the factory and the workshop, where their tender years are no barrier against the evil influences sometimes exerted over the young mind in those places. This is the picture which meets our gaze every day, which causes the champions against child-labor to buckle on their armor more securely, and do battle against the influences which are exerted to promote this evil, which is contrary to every sense of right and justice. Here is a monstrous wrong existing, which demands the attention of every true friend of humanity, which needs the co-operation of every intelligent workingman with others interested in the cause, in ferreting out and bringing to justice all violators of the law governing child-labor. Let us show our appreciation and respect for the noble system of education in this country, which guarantees to rich and poor alike equal benfits therefrom, by rigorously observing American laws and adhering closely to American principles.

M. S. M.—in Craftsman.

A STORY FOR WORKINGMEN.

CHAPTER I—SH-H-H!

Tribune's account of the republicans parade on Nov. 3.

The carpet men filled in the time with campaign cries and songs. Every man who had not a cane and flag when he reached the street was immediately supplied from the big storehouse of Joseph Wild, at No. 11. Every man wore on his coat lapel a miniature imitation of the big banner of the club, a piece of blue carpet with gold braid at the top. To the carpet was pinned a piece of white silk, with the words, "Carpet Trades Harrison and Morton." There was wild cheering all along Thomas street when 400 carpet workers came marching into the street, a solid body of voters, and all from Higgin's carpet works, at the foot of West Forty-third street. At the head of this splendid turnout was Superintendent Joseph Ferguson.

CHAPTER II—BOOM!!

New York Press, Nov. 9.

Boom! boom! business boom!
Listen to the rattle of the spindle and the loom!
Listen to the music when the wheels go round!
Freeing raw material from prisons in the ground,
Making each American wilderness to bloom.
Business, business, business boom.

CHAPTER III—AH H-H!!!

New York Herald, Nov. 9.

Notices were put up in Higgin's carpet factory, in West Forty-third street, last night that the force is to be reduced one-half on Saturday, throwing about 600 people out of work. The factory has been running with a two-thirds force since June, and next week it will necessarily be run by one-third of its original force. The notice has caused a good deal of consternation among the hands, as it is not known yet who will have to face winter without work.—Standard.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Vail will have an office in Morses building.

Dr. Lull's office is in the Tourists Hotel building.

We have had exceedingly high tides during the week.

The foundation and floor joists of the Congregational church are in.

The Schooners Mist and Lottie are in.

Deans and Becks houses on the hill are well under way.

M. Geraghty is in Port Townsend and is expected here during the week.

Eugene Walters returned to Seattle on the Dispatch Tuesday.

Mr. Decius brought up a canoe load of hay and potatoes from the Elwha, for Gray and Chiswood Tuesday.

A. Van Ness and wife came up from Lyle River on their way east. They remain over one boat here.

The Dispatch made the Monday trip this week, the Evangel being laid up for repairs.

The Meagher farm is soon to be platted

Capt. Raymond will commence the erection of a large dwelling on the hill shortly.

Capital stock of the new schooner has been raised to $4000 and all subscribed for.

J. M. Grant has leased the garden from the Colony for a nursery.

A. Asher got away with a steel trap up Custom House Valley, and a bold hunter is mourning in consequence.

B. G. Stephens & Son of Freshwater Cal, have been in town during the past week and leave here by Friday's steamer for home.

The Revenue Str. Wolcott came in Wednesday, leaving again for up Sound Thursday noon.

Dr. Vail reports that Mr. McLaughlin, who met with the accident last week, is getting along finely. The Doctor has hopes of saving all of the fingers on the injured hand.

Chris. Connolly, an old time resident of this place is in town. He has been in California for about 8 years, and expects to return there in about two weeks.

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.

A CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.—Mr. J. A. Burnisch, 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.

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 amd 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

NOTICE.

All interested in grading Front or First st. near West End are requested to meet at Morse's Hall, Tuesday evening Dec. 11, at 6 P. M.

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.

Wild Turkey.

Quite a flutter of excitement was caused at West End Monday last, by the report of a prominent real estate dealer having seen a wild turkey up Custom House creek. During the last three years this turkey has been reported from time to time, and old residents racked their brains to remember of a turkey straying off, just before the flood in 1863.

Tuesday a hunting party was inaugurated, but in the mean time an old residenter went off singly and alone and bagged the game.

It proved to be a sand hill crane (Boston turkey,) and the turkey of '63 is still missing.

Dr. Lull and N. R. Smith on a trip to the upper Elwha last week, saw quite a novel sight. In the center of the river above McDonald's was a large 10 prong bull elk standing head down stream. on the shore near by was a large cougar. The cougar would cry every few minutes, trying evidently to scare the elk out of the water A shot was fired at the elk, which caused the cougar to take to the brush. It followed them to their camp but towards morning left for parts unknown.

WEATHER REPORT.

Station, Port Angeles, W. T., for Week Ending Dec. 4th, 1888.

		Mean Temp.	Daily Precip.
Weds.	28	40.5	.06
Thurs.	29	40.0	.04
Frid.	30	43.0	.06
Sat.	1	39.0	.20
Sun.	2	43.0	.26
Mon.	3	46.0	.03
Tues.	4	45.0	.01

Precipitation for the week .66.
Max. Temp. 55.2, date 3rd, inst.
Min. Temp. 34.0, date 1st, inst.

Central School.

The Central school building will be quite an ornament to the town. It will be a two story structure 30x40 with wing on each side 12x20. The main building on each floor will be divided into two large rooms; the wing on one side will be used for a class room, one on each floor. On the other side, for entry, cloak rooms and stairway.

The contract let to the Puget Sound Colony calls for the erection of building without belfry, and the completion of one school room and one class room on first floor, within four months, their bid being the lowest, viz $1750. The other bids were as follows; viz:

Jno. Cook $1910. without, 1950. with belfry, C. M. Armbrust $1850. without, 1950 with belfry.

Would it not be a good idea to subscribe a little toward adding the belfry School board had to keep within the limit, and so could not contract for any extra embelishments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

Crescent Bay, W. T. Nov. 25th, 1888.

GENTLEMEN—Please send me ten or fifteen COMMONWEALTHS of November 16th. I will send them to Eastern friends. I like your description of this country very much. I think every citizen of this County should subscribe for your valuble paper. Send bill and I will remit amount. Lyle River people are prospering nicely.

With best wishes.

H. C. MILLER.

Thanksgiving Service At Port Angeles.

After the usual preliminary exercises, Mrs. Gordon read and commented approvingly of the Governor's very humane proclamation, and gave a short account of the origin of the festival and said she had many times seen the long printed Thanksgiving proclamation of the Governor of the State unrolled and read from the pulpit of the church in mass on the Sabbath proceeding Thanksgiving and it always closed with the words, very impressively pronounced by the preacher with upturned eyes, God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts and now having read our Governor's proclamation let us say together, God save the commonwealth of Wasbington Territory.

Mr. Gordon said he would read, and include as part of his discourse the XXXIV chapter of Ezekiel. The Pulpit preached throughout the year to the workshop, now therefore let the workshop have one say in the matter of leading the people to "pastures green." Human nature is the same in all ages, and history repeats itself. These words then are as true to-day as when Ezekiel spoke: "And the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, son of man, prophesy against the shepherds of Israel (against the clergymen and religionists of the present day) prophesy and say unto them. Thus saith the Lord God unto the shepherd: Woe be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! Should not the shephered feed the flocks? Ye eat the fat and ye clothe you with the wool; ye kill them that are fed; but ye feed not the flock. The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick; neither have ye bound up that which was broken; neither have ye brought again that which was driven away; neither have ye sought that which was lost, but with force and cruelty have ye ruled them." As religionists have Bibles they will read the remainder of the chapter, we hope.

We have very many things to be thankful for, but this sad state of affairs we must deplore. The workshop asks for bread, and the "bread of life" as well. And now let me read you what they are given, when we call religionists attention to this very grave matter, from a leading shepherd on this coast. "I have carefully read the article written by you and I do not at all pretend to understand what you are driving at. I do not think that anything of that kind is essential to salvation. I am relying wholly and only upon the atoning blood of Jesus Christ for my salvation. I believe God's holy word and am trying to live in accordance therewith. I have no time to enter into any controversy whatever in regard to these things, and I have very little patience with the thousand and one new fangled doctrines that are being promulgated from time to time." But thank God, about this very same article, one, not a professing Christain says: "You are undoubtedly standing upon a foundation of truth, which, however, the world is far from ready to accept—to cultivate the spirit which will ultimately overpower superstition is a great step towards the result of establishing the Universal Republic, the reign of righteousness, peace, good will and general wealth. Again, at this very hour last year, we heard these words from a Port Townsend pulpit: "And worse than all, we have a colony of these enemies of law and of the most sacred human rights, within thirty-five miles of our city." Oh! Blind leader of the blind, can you not see that the real enemies of our young republic are you men who have sat down on it's safety-valve. "Congress shall make no law abridging the speech or the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." We associate daily with members of this Colony, and can assure the public that they have no more sympathy with Anarchy than they have with consumption, cholera, fever or any other disease. In our ignorance of the law of healthy spirited natural life, we have given our—what was once glorious constitution—congestion of the healthy shutting off labor from its free course of activities in the bounties of nature—land, mines, &c., becoming but a nation of gamblers, speculators, stock gamblers and usurers; flattered from the pulpit on our greatness and wealth, while at the same time the life-blood of our nation, the great laboring masses, is in a mad fever, and chafing under the strong hand of the law that legislates for the rich and robs the poor. "Seemeth it a small thing unto you to have eaten up the good pasture, but you must tread down with your feet the residue of your pastures, and to have drunk the deep waters, but you must foul the residue with your feet."

"O! Ye shepherds hear the word of the Lord. Behold I am against the shepherds, and I will require my flock at their hand, and cause them to cease feeding the flock; neither shall the shepherds feed themselves any more." Oh! Shepherds lay and clerical let us tell you how to cure the terrible disease you *et al.* have given our once glorious young nation. Will ye preach this from the pulpit. No. Then the blood of all the men who fall in the uprise of labor—labor is and must be king—be on your heads. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, article XVI. The right of landless citizens of the United States to vacant land shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, county or citizen.

Mr. Gordon thanked the Lord that that there was a shepherd coming to locate amongst them who had eyes to see these things, if his association with the church did not prevent his seeing the true light and darken his counsel.

"FREE LAND."

A Narrow Vale.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold
And barren peaks of two eternities.
We strive in vain to look beyond the heights.
We cry aloud: the only answer
Is the echo of our wailing cry.
From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead
There comes no word: but in the night of death
Hope sees a star, and listening one can hear
The rustle of a wing.
These myths were born of hopes, and fears and tears,
And smiles; and they were touched and colored
By all there is of joy and grief between
The rosy dawn of birth and death's sad night.
They clothed even the stars with passion,
And gave to gods the faults and frailties
Of the sons of men. In them the winds
And waves were music, and all the lakes and Streams, springs, mountains, woods, and perfumed dells
Were haunted by a thousand fairy forms.

Robert G. Ingersoll in Current Literature.

How the Miners are 'Protected.'

"The coal operators along the Monongahela will not reduce wages, but will shut down and throw 6,000 miners out of employment for an indefinite period, until prices improve. Thousand of persons will be suffering for want of fuel in the cold weather now coming upon them, while these sources of supply lie unworked and idle miners are trying to keep the wolf from the door. There is bad politicel economy in this"—S. F. Bulletin.

Evictions In Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—During the evictions on the Draperstown estate, a bedridden woman, age ninety-two years, was removed from her home and had to be carried to an adjoining house. A woman who was delirious and her four children, one a baby three months old, were also ejected. A fierce gale was blowing. Fifty policemen at the prevented interference.

The only reason given for the dismissal of Quincy Brooks as Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, is that he is incompetent.

H. F. Beecher, special agent of the Treasury at Port Townsend, has been relieved at his own request from further duty in Washington Territory and ordered to San Francisco.

WON'T ALWAYS DO.

A Negro Table Showing That Persecution Is Sometimes Dangerous.

A conversation at the gin-house had turned upon the disposition of some men to persecute people who happened to fall under their advantage, when Jasper Nickelson, an old negro, remarked:

"Pussycution is sometimes sorter danjus. One time dar wuz er ole bull-fraug hoppin' 'long through de woods. He wuz er happy fraug, an' tuck de worl' putty much ez he found it. All at once er sparrer-hawk flew down an' lit on de fraug's back. 'Look yere,' says de fraug, 'whut you doin', nohow?'

"'I want you ter tote me erwhile,' says the hawk.

"'Oh, you oughtenter want me ter do dat, caze you ken fly 'way up in de a'r, 'way up erbove de trees, while I kain't do nuthin' but hop on de ground.'

"'Yas, I knows all dat, Mr. Fraug, but you has ter tote me erwhile, jest de same. De question ain't whut you air able ter do. De question is whut I wants you ter do. Hop on, now, ur I'll bury my claws in you.'

"'Oh, please doan do dat, Mr. Hawk.'

"Den de hawk he stuck his claws down under de fraug's skin, an' de fraug he 'plained might'ly, but, huh, he ain't keern er tall fur de skin on de fraug's back ain't got no feelin' in it nohow.

"'Oh, please, good Mr. Hawk, doan stick yo' claws in no furder!' cried de fraug.

"Den de hawk he stuck his claws in furder an' laughed. De fraug he kep' er jumpin' erlong, winkin' at hisse'f ever once in ewhile. But airter while he come ter er big pond. 'Hol' on!' says de hawk. 'Hol' on, I tell you! I's stuck my crooked claws so fur down under yo' tough skin dat I kain't git 'em out. Oh, hol' on, Mr. Fraug; oh, sweet Mr. Fraug, hol' on!' But de fraug winked at hisse'f, an', 'chug,' he jumped in de water. He stayed under de water till de ole hawk wuz dun drowned, an' den he come out, shuck him off, winked at hisse'f an' hopped off in de woods. Oh, no," the old negro added, "it won't allus do to pussycute er pusson jes' caze it 'pear like he ain't got no way o' 'fendin' hisse'f."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

OVERTHROWING A GIANT.

An Anecdote of the Boyhood Days of Germany's Great Chancellor.

In the winter of 1824 a boy was playing in the garden of an old country house in Northeastern Germany. On the pedestal of a statue broken by the French soldiers when they swept over Prussia and Poland eighteen years before he had piled the snow into the rude likeness of an enormous man, which he was pelting lustily with stones and snowballs.

Though not yet ten years old, he was unusually tall for his age, and very strong and active. His features were plain, and even heavy, but there was a nameless something in the expression of his firm lips and large bright eyes in which a close observer would have seen the promise of great things to come.

Shot after shot hit the great white figure, but though the giant tottered, he did not fall. Then a sudden and startling change came over the boy's face. His teeth clinched, his eyes flashed fire, and his whole face seemed to harden as the unconquerable spirit that was one day to shake all Europe boiled up within him. Seizing a heavy stone, he hurled it with all his might at the monster, which trembled, lurched forward, and broke into a thousand pieces.

"Hello, Otto, what art thou doing now?" cried an old servant of the household, coming round the corner at that instant, with a broad grin of amusement on his weather-beaten visage, scarred by the French sabers which he had faced by Blucher's side at Ligny and Waterloo.

"I am *Germany overthrowing France,*" replied the lad, with a glow of stern triumph on his boyish face which quite transfigured it for the moment.

"Good!" cried the veteran, as a flush of excitement overspread his ruddy face. "Mayhap I shall yet live to see thee do it in earnest some day."

And so he did; for, not many years later, little Otto had become Prince Bismarck.—*David Ker, in Harper's Young People.*

The Father and His Sons.

A father whose three sons were renowned for their piety, virtue, truthfulness and brotherly love was one day boasting to an old man of his pride, when the latter said:

"You have not yet tempted them."

"How?"

"Your property has not been divided."

"Oh, as to that, we shall soon see."

He called in his boys and said that he proposed to divide his estate into three equal shares, and he knew that all would be pleased.

"But as I am the eldest I should have more than a third!" exclaimed the first.

"And as I cared for you in sickness my share should be increased!" exclaimed the second.

"And I'll raise a row if I have got to share up with these two chumps!" shouted the third, and in the riot which ensued the old man was knocked out by a foul.

MORAL—Nothing tries character like someone else's money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Sardou's chirography is more undecipherable than the late Horace Greeley's.

Read the new advertisements.

BABY'S GRIEVANCES.

I object to being spoken to by people with whom I am not acquainted. Why don't they wait for an introduction?

I object to being the only child in the family. It's awfully lonesome not to have any brothers or sisters. I wish I had been born when it was fashionable to have large families.

I object to being called Tom, just because my papa was called Tom when he was a boy. Because his papa gave him a name he didn't like was no reason for giving me a name I detest. I should think a boy ought to be allowed to choose his own name.

I object to wearing dresses and having my hair curled. Half the folks think I'm a girl.

I object to being bossed by a woman. A man ought to be his own master. I'm just sick of petticoat government.

I object to being taught baby talk. What good does it do me? After I have become proficient in it I have to go to work and unlearn it and learn grown folks' language. Why don't they teach me that in the first place?

I object to having folks bore me with their silly stories which I have heard so many times that they are veritable chestnuts.

I object to having people humbug me all the time. They tell me what I should do and what I should not do. I notice they are not given to taking their own medicine. What dunces they are not to know that I learn more from what I see than from what they tell me.

There's lots of other things to which I object, but this will do for a starter. —*Boston Transcript.*

MARRIAGE A BUSINESS.

According to Jenny June Matrimony as a Pastime Has Been Given Up.

Marriage seems to have been given up as an amusement—a recourse against ennui. It has become a business, as much so as in Paris—vastly more so than in London. There are only three classes of men that now marry—or contemplate matrimony. One is the very poor workingman, for whom a wife furnishes the cheapest form of service. Another is the rich bachelor or widower, who has exhausted single blessedness, and wants a home, a home in which he can entertain; and a third, the struggling, but ambitious young man, who knows how much a solid social footing and "connections" help a man and influence the bearing of other people toward him, and wants a wife as a stepping stone to fortune. If there is "stuff" in the young man—if he is not a piece of pure, incarnate selfishness—there is usually little objection to "helping" him by bestowing upon him a wife, her family, her fortune or expectations. But the popular party is the rich bachelor, or the rich widower, who has outlived his illusions, who does not expect too much, who has a fine house ready made, money enough to enable him to gratify his inclinations, and a place of honor which the fortunate chosen one has only to walk in and occupy. What a pity there are not rich bachelors and widowers enough to go round.

In the mean time it is becoming a serious question, what will become of the armies of unmarried girls? The stage and story writing or penny a lining, can not solve the problem for them all; and only a very small percentage can, after all, get to Europe, which is the panacea for young American disappointment and buried hopes. A few resort to æsthetic wit, a few to æsthetic literature and a few, whose necessities are more pressing, to "business"—the lighter departments of which they will in time monopolize here—as women have done for years in Paris and the large English cities. A book was written lately with the title, "Divorce Abolished;" one upon marriages abolished would seem to have been more apropos.—*Jenny June.*

A Dialogue With a Climax.

Scene, newly-married pair on bench in park. Old gentleman supposed to be asleep.

She—My darling!
He—My dove!
She—My doggie!
He—My pussy!
She—My duck!
He—My pretty birdie!
She—My goosie!
He—My kitten!
She—My chickee!
He—My lambkin!

Old gentleman (interrupting brutally)—Can't you call each other Noah's arks and have done with it?—*Idea.*

—Old Jefferson Cattop, upon his first visit to the city, went with a friend to a restaurant. While they were sitting at a table, a young fellow, carrying a lawn tennis racquet, came into the room. Old Jefferson, after regarding the instrument for a few moments, turned to his friend and said: "John, dinged ef I'd drink any milk in this town." "Why not?" "Why not? (pointing.) Jest look at the strainers they use. Blamed ef you couldn't shove a catbird through 'em."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—The summer cottage and winter house are possessions of innumerable Americans; to these have been lately added the between-the-seasons house. A New York millionaire has recently bought some land for the purpose of establishing a resort which he can enjoy during the stormy months of March and April.

—A mother who does not want her boy to run off to sea should use her spanker sparingly and be economical with her smacks.—*Occan.*

GIRLS, DON'T FLIRT.

It's a Bad Habit Which Usually Ends in Misery and Woe.

There is never any telling what will come of a chance acquaintanceship. In rare instances they have turned out well, but as a rule they have been exceedingly unfortunate, bringing misery and shame where pleasure and happiness might have reigned continually. Young ladies and girls of tender age are in the habit of picking up acquaintances on the streets, at parties and picnics. These often prove quite agreeable; so much so, indeed, that they are kept up on the quiet. They must be kept quiet because they dare not take a stranger to their homes unless they can give some account of him and of his character. Clandestine meetings are the result. These are bad, very bad in their very nature, because they tend to destroy respect for home discipline, as well as to develop a disregard for parents. The young lady who indulges in meetings of this kind can not help telling downright falsehoods. Besides, she must be continually striving to deceive her parents and mislead her friends. She must also deceive herself, because her conscience will accuse her of disobedience and unfaithfulness. To quiet this persistent accuser she must invent excuses of various kinds and accept them as satisfactory to herself, when she knows they are not. The vicinity of a hotel is a favorite place for flirting and picking up acquaintances. The festive drummer is there in all his glory, and always waiting to be picked up. He is easy to pick up, but not so easy to shake. Almost any young lady knows just what sort of a fellow the average drummer is, yet they are ever willing to make up with him. They are aware that he has a girl at every one of his stopping places and probably a wife at home. Yet they flirt with him, talk with him and walk with him. This is great fun for him and very pleasant for her, at least for the time. But what are the results? Young gentlemen of respectability and worth note her conduct and let her severely alone. They do not care to attach themselves to one who is not above flirting and associating with strangers of whom she knows nothing only what she sees. Every young lady may mark it down as a fact that if she flirts and associates with "pick-ups," she will soon have no others for associates. No matter how unjust it may be, there will always be the suspicion that those who are not above making acquaintances in this way are not as pure in heart and mind as they ought to be. It would be unjust to say that no pure-minded girls flirt. They do, and many of them lose their purity by so doing. Others, although not so unfortunate, subject themselves to suspicions which every poor woman should be above. Do not flirt. It is not essential to your happiness nor to your health. You will be better, morally and socially, by not doing it.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Conditions Under Which No Blame Can Be Attached to Train-Men.

It is quite the fashion to charge that all railway accidents are either the result of carelessness or incompetency on the part of railway employes or of criminal parsimony on the part of railway corporations. When a train is derailed or falls through a bridge the universal demand is that somebody shall be punished for having caused the tragedy through a sin of omission or commission.

While in the most cases the popular belief on this subject is probably correct, there are notable exceptions to this rule. The late accident of the Erie railway, near Shohola, was doubtless one of these exceptions. A rock, loosened by heavy rains, had slid down the mountain's side on the east-bound tracks. A freight train encountered the rock in the darkness and the locomotive was thrown on the west-bound track. Before a flag could be sent out or a signal of any kind made, the west-bound Chicago express dashed into the derailed locomotive, and with its load of human and other freight was precipitated down the steep declivity. No human precautions short of the erection of a barrier high enough and strong enough to have resisted and stemmed a sliding mountain would have availed to prevent it.

The fact that an occasional accident of this kind occurs, should lead to proper discrimination in matter of fault-finding with railway employes and corporations on this subject. Both should be held to strict accountability for all preventable accidents. But the fact still remains that accidents will sometimes occur to fast-moving trains that no human foresight avails to prevent. Indiscriminate denunciation in such cases is entirely out of place and does more harm than good.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Electrified—"How dare you? Release me or I'll scream." "Pardon me, fair maiden. I did but try to show you how they are going to execute criminals by electricity. I have done wrong. Farewell. I sail for the Philopœna Island this afternoon at three." "Stay, I did not understand. The sensation is not altogether disagreeable to me. Electrify me some more."—*Drake's Magazine.*

—It is a singular fact that when a pedestrian hastens to cross the street in order to get ahead of an approaching vehicle, the driver whips up his horse, and makes perilous what would otherwise be easy. Who can explain the phenomenon?—*Journal of Fabrics.*

See our Port Angeles Ads.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

THOUSANDS FOR A STRIKE.

A Pittance for Co-operation.

The following clipped from the annual report of the Treasurer of the General Assembly, K. of L., tells its own story. It ever has been thus. It is a grand theme for discussion and to theorize upon, but when the time comes when faith is approved by acts, the capital required to successfully establish co-operation is is very slow accumulating. But as we said, we will let the clipping tell its own story:

In 1884, under a law governing the co-operative board, the president of that body called in all co-operative funds in the possession of the assemblies with the object of investing the same in any co-operative enterprise approved by them. In answer to that call only $1,033.97 was received, where thousands had been expected, and the same not being deemed sufficient to embark in any co-operative movement was deposited as the law directed in bank in trust. It is not likely that the fund will ever increase, and believing that many of the members who purchased the certificates which the above amount represents would like the return of their shares, I therefore recommend that the said co-operative fund be returned to the proper parties upon receipt of their certificates.

An Important Contract Awarded the Colony.

On Saturday last the sealed bids for building the new school house for this school district, were opened and the Colony being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract. This is the first important outside work ever undertaken by this company. It is true that the work is taken at a price $100 lower than any other bidder placed upon it, but as it is the province of this company to aim to distribute its net earnings equitably among all engaged in the work the profits, if any, are also equitably distributed, and instead of one or two of some contracting firm realizing a "big thing" and pocketing the surplus themselves, the workers themselves get all there is to be gotten, and certainly should be content with so fair a portion. This is a step in the direction this company should have taken long ago—taking outside work. It is in a better position to do building on a large scale than any other company on the Sound, and as our boat is rapidly approaching completion, the time when we shall be in an independent position so far as manufacturing lumber and transporting it is concerned, is rapidly approaching.

If the Colony does well with the work it has contracted to do at home proves that it can do work in as good a manner as any other contractor, and can furnish as good a material for the building it erects, no reason exists why it should not extend its field of operations and erect buildings in other cities.

But this is only one reason why a very fine building should be erected. The plans and specifications call for a beautiful building—one that will be well adapted to all the purposes for which it is intended as well as an ornament to our townsite. The colony is one of the largest property owners in the County. Every legitimate method adopted to increase the value of its property should be applied. The building of an ordinary school house in any community adds vastly more to all the property in its vicinity than its cost, and the building of an extraordinary house, as ours will be, will go much farther in adding values to all the property in the district. Let us by all means prove that co-operative methods in erecting public buildings excels the competitive in every particular, and in putting each separate piece in its proper place, do so far the purpose of being rated "No. 1" in the final inspection.

Minors Hereafter to Become Interested in the Property of this Company.

At the meeting of the Board on Dec 1st last, a very important measure was adopted by a unanimous vote. Heretofore minors have been given employment in many places, but as they were simply given "so much per day," generally they cared very little for anything but the extent of their credit which could be drawn upon. Hereafter it is proposed that they shall be given a property interest in the company for a portion of the services they render it. The measure adopted by the Board provides: "That hereafter all minors engaged in the service of this company shall be given employment with the distinct understanding that one-fourth of their earnings shall be appropriated for shares in the capital stock of the company, for which certificates for such shares shall from time to time be issued."

This is a good measure and should have been in operation long ago. If a similar measure had been adopted at the beginning, it would have worked much good not only for the young people but for the Colony as well.

But "grown up" folks should voluntarily put in practice what is now expected of the young people—capitalize one-fourth of their earnings—at least until each one engaged in building up this institution has a property interest to the extent of one thousand dollars in it. Let this be the aim of all and the day when very much of this company's property will be better taken care of than it is at present, will not be far distant. There is much in "owning property" but more in taking proper care of it. The day is now upon us when most is to be gained by "building up" rather than by "tearing down."

As will be seen by a standing notice in another column, the prices of city lots will be advanced, after Jan. 1st, 1889, twenty-five per cent. above present prices. This will apply to all who select lots from and after that date and desire a full warranty deed for such lots. As lots are now rated at $50 for each "colony lot," after that date they will be listed at $62.50, making the cost of each full city lot, which it should be remembered, is twice as large as a "colony lot," one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

From and after Jan. 1st, 1889, 30 days after selection will be given each selector to make full payment for the lots purchased. Heretofore the colony has been very lenient in this regard. Quite a number have selected lots in choice places promising to make full payment "in a few days" for them. The few days have become many days and payment in full has not yet been made in several cases. If all that have been selected are not settled for in full by that date, the right to such selection will have been forfeited. This may seem quite corporation like "to those who have looked upon the colony as a grand philanthropic concern with all soul and no business methods, but to the man who means business and expects it practiced in the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony it will be deemed a move in the right direction.

The unselected lots are a portion of the assets of this company and should be as carefully guarded as any other portion of its property.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

GREETING—You are hereby notified that on and after January 1st, A. D., 1889 the prices now fixed upon unselected lots will be advanced twenty-five per cent. Colony lots now costing $50 each will on and after that date cost $62.50, and no warranty deed will be issued for a less amount for a single lot, or a proportionate amount for more than one lot. Thirty days after selection will be given to make payment in full for the lot or lots selected. A failure to make such payment in full, will work a forfeiture of such selection.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the P. S. C. C.

THOS. MALONY, Sec'y.

Congratulations to Port Angeles.

We clip the following from the Cheney *Sentinel*, and believe that they will be found fully as represented.

"Rev. Anthony H. Howell, who has been spending some weeks in the Puget Sound country, returned Friday morning for a short visit among his many friends here, after which he will again return to Port Angeles, where he has received and accepted a call to become paster of the Congregational church and society. He reports himself as being much pleased with the Sound country and its propects. Mr. Howell has made many warm friends during his minstry in this city, who deeply regret his going from us. We congratulate the church and people of Port Angeles on having secured for a pastor a man eminently qualified for the work—a large hearted liberal minded Christian gentleman. In Mrs. Howell the people will find one entirely worthy of their regard and esteem, and in every way a fitting helpmate of a pastor. There will always be a warm place for her here in the hearts of the people—and little Jacob is a jewel."

A Bad Antidote.

The country that finds itself half ruined by landlordism, and to brace itself up adopts a high protective system, is like the Irishman who was found by his employer rolling on the ground in great pain. 'For heaven't sake, what is the matter?" said his employer. "Well, sorr, I swallowed a potato bug; and although, sorr, I took some parrns green widin five minutes after to kill the baste, still he's just raisin' the devil inside o' me, sorr."—N. Y. Standard.

MARITAL INFELICITY.

A Humorous Discussion of the Complications of Married Existence.

The subject of matrimony takes up a great deal of space in the journals and magazines of the present day. It also appears from the columns of the daily papers that matrimonial felicity is on the wane. Matrimony, acrimony and then alimony seem to follow each other in natural consequence. This is getting to be so well understood that marriages are becoming less and less frequent every year, while the divorce-mills are kept grinding day and night.

With some married couples the honeymoon is exceedingly brief. Before it is half over the disappointed husband feels inclined to cowhide the minister who married him.

The alleged causes for the husband's dissatisfaction are various. With one it is a failure to persuade his wife to try the early-closing movement on her mouth.

A Western man retires to his cyclone cellar when the house-cleaning season sets in and stays there until it is over. Other husbands charge that wives are too extravagant; and this is probably the cause of more domestic infelicity than all the other offenses put together. Some husbands complain because their wives don't cook, while others lament because their wives do cook.

The dissatisfied wives allege that after marriage they notice a falling off in affection and consideration due them from their husbands. The young man who rides fifteen miles in a snow-storm to see his girl frequently refuses after matrimony to get up and give the baby a dose of paregoric.

Then, again, husbands come home late from lodge meetings and have to be pushed up-stairs. There are other husbands who are stingy. A Texas woman avers that she would rather have the nightmare six straight nights in the week than tell her husband that the flour barrel is empty.

Then, again, there are cynical men who never marry. They maintain that marriage is merely a female despotism, tempered with puddings; that the voyage on the ocean of life would be very nice with a wife if they had any assurance that the ocean would be the Pacific. A unique reason for remaining single was that given by a New York club man. He said he would rather live an old bachelor than to marry and take the risk of raising a boy who might play on the accordion; while another selfish old scoundrel said that he could not see the good of giving half of his victuals to a woman to spoil the other half by trying to cook them.

Of course, these matrimonial complications only occur in civilized countries. In Thibet, for instance, Mormonism is reversed. There half a dozen men are married to one woman, and when all the husbands are seen racing through the streets, that means she has intimated that she needs a new bonnet.

However, returning to the subject of domestic infelicity in our own country, although cynical old bachelors may turn up their noses, if men were as good, as true and as faithful as women are, the country would be a paradise, comparatively speaking. — *Alex. E. Sweet, in Texas Siftings.*

Danger in Water Filters.

The old charcoal and gravel filters which once had the entire confidence of families and physicians as entirely efficacious in purifying drinking water, have been recently found to be not only of dubious character, but even in some cases to aggravate the danger which they were expected to allay. The investigation of the Rhode Island Medical Society seems to show conclusively that the meshes and interstices of the filtering matter become clogged with the deleterious organisms of the water, and that these increase in number when the filter is not in use, standing in the warm air of the kitchen. In one examination by this society unfiltered water containing thirty-six colonies of organic growth increased to ten thousand after filtration. The danger of the filter seems to lie in the impossibility of cleansing it. A simple way of purifying the water is to boil it freely for ten minutes. Then pour it into a broad earthen dish in the open air, where it can cool away from any chance of contamination. The water thus prepared may be kept in a stone jar in a cool cellar for four or five hours at a time, and when cooled with pure ice is a good substitute for spring water where spring water can not be obtained, and it is probably as harmless as this gift of bounteous nature can be rendered in the restrictive environments of a large city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Renewing Acquaintanceship.

Uncle Rastus—'Scuse me, sah, but am dis not Mistah Johnsing, whom I met larst night?

Mr. Johnsing—Da same, sah; an' dis am Mistah Rastus Whitewash of I mistakes not. How is yo' feelin', sah, arter de effecks ob de ebenin'?

Uncle Rastus—Poo'ly, sah, poo'ly. Wud yo' jine me in er drink?

Mr. Johnsing—Wif pleasure, Mistah Whitewash. Ob co'se I don' b'lieve in bein' promiscus, but oben chicken-coop acquaintances sometimes turns out to be wery pleasant, sah.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"Look here!" she exclaimed. "This is terrible. You charge me twenty-five cents for that card of buttons, and back East I could get them for ten cents." "Yes, ma'am, but just think of the elegant climate you get throwed in with every card of buttons."—*Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.*

Advertise in the COMMONWEALTH.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—A woman dentist in Philadelphia is reported to have a practice of $11,000 a year.

—Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Dean of Jersey, Mrs. Langtry's father, showed the value to be £5.

—Moody, the evangelist, is fifty-one, and his mother is still living at an extremely advanced age. They reside at Northfield, Mass.

—One of the most loving couples in England is Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. They have similar tastes and in all matters they have worked together as one.

—The wife of a Buffalo physician has recently been adjudged insane because of a strange mania for fans. She was accustomed, when out shopping, to purchase every fan she saw, regardless of cost, and accumulated a magnificent collection.

—The richest man in all Iowa is said to be Edwin Manning, who lives in the town of Keosauqua, near Keokuk. He has many millions, and his interests include all sorts of enterprises between the two great rivers and the Missouri and Minnesota lines.

—The female editor of a temperance paper at Effingham, Ill., publishes every month a list of the men seen drunk in the streets of the town. A citizen whose name appeared in the list denied that he was drunk and sued the woman, who was fined five dollars by a justice. She appealed.

—Thomas R. Butler, who recently died in England in his ninety-first year, before the time of railroads conducted the bullion wagons between Dover and London. His books show that over twenty millions of specie had been under his care. The last consignment of which he had charge was two and a half tons of silver en route from London to the East Indies.

—Admiral Porter, of the navy, is seventy-seven years of age and bids fair to live for many years to come. The secret of his wonderful preservation is that he has lived plainly. He seldom drinks tea or coffee, but is a moderate smoker. "Never get wet" is a rule for preserving the health that he has strictly adhered to all his life. Even during his service in the war, it is said, he never got wet no matter how hard it rained.

—A correspondent, writing from the Indian Territory, says that the widow of General Sheridan has Cherokee blood in her veins. According to this writer her father, General Rucker, then Lieutenant Rucker, while stationed at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, married a Miss Coody, whose mother was a daughter of a sister of the Cherokee chief, John Ross, who ruled over the Nation for a period of forty years. The establishment of this Cherocee right by blood, which is required of all Cherokees who have severed their connection with the Nation beyond a year, would entitle Mrs. Sheridan to one eighteen-thousandth undivided share in 14,000,000 acres of land, and a like share in $3,000,000 of funds held in trust by the United States, on which an annual interest of $140,000 is paid to the Cherokees.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—A little girl who had often been amused by her father's watch laid her hand on his breast and suddenly look-up said: "Oh, mamma, papa goes tick, tick, too."

—Little Bess—"Fred, I'm to write a composition on dogs. Tell me something about dogs." Fred—"Well, fleas are always about dogs."—*Rhinebeck Gazette.*

—The meanest pun ever made in the world was when Colonel Plumfull asked Baggsby what made him so horse, and he said that he had caught colt.—*Georgia Cracker.*

—Estelle—"What does 'Kismet' mean?" Hugh—"It is Turkish and means 'kiss me.' The 't' is a typographical error." (They commune in Turkish.)—*Time.*

—"Can some little boy tell me what animals lie in weight for their food?" said the teacher, and little Johnny Binks piped out: "Please, teacher, the coal dealers."—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Prof. Baldpate (at the Philosophical Club, continuing the argument)—"Now, take away the women, and what would follow?" Female Voice—"The men, of course."—*Town Topics.*

—"Harry, you ought not to throw away nice bread like that; you may want it some day." "Well, mother, should I stand any better chance of getting it then if I ate it now?"—*Exchange.*

—"Can you tell me," asked a pundit, "why a conundrum that nobody can guess is like the ghost?" "Shall I tell you now or next month?" "Now, if you please." "Well, sir, sooner or later, everybody must give it up."

—Father—"Boy, I've a good notion to pay you that whipping I owe you." Son—"Now, look here, pop, you never pay any body else in town what you owe them, and I don't see why you should make an exception in my case."—*Golden Days.*

—Pa—"What would you like to be when you grow up, Johnny?" Johnny—"I think I'll be a soldier." "You might get killed." "Who by?" "By the enemy, of course." "Well, then, I guess I had better be the enemy."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"Dear me!" exclaimed Stiggins, "that new surgeon gave Squantum's boy a new lip from the child's own cheek. What a painful operation it must have been!" "I've had a pair of lips taken from my cheek more than once," replied Mrs. Stiggins, "and it wasn't a painful operation at all."

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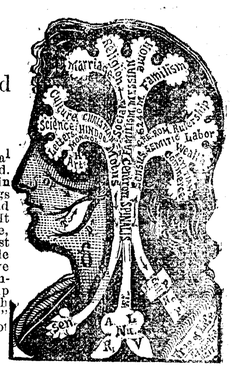
retains the precious Nitrates, Phosphates, Carbonates, Mineral Salts, Iron, etc. for the Entire Wheat is granulated or grated. It Secures Vigor of Muscle, Strength of Bone, Clearness of Brain and Tone of Nerve. It is founded on the Laws and Teachings Advanced Science. "New York doctors are prescribing bread made out of entire Wheat, with most satisfactory results." "It is eating excess of Starch food that causes Bright's disease, paralsis, etc."—N. Y. Star. "The outside part of wheat is most nutritious, and when rejected the bread is no longer capable of sustaining life longer."—D. Carlton. Our discoveries have proved that each kind of food has a special influence in stimulating and furnishing materials of growth to a special group of facilities. Thus Wheat affects the social faculties. Through past ages it has been a "tree of knowledge of good and evil." The lower branches produce fruit which is evil, if it is not used in connection with that of the higher branches.

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



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

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

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

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W. E. SMITH, Surveyor
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EAST END BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.

Port Angeles, W. T.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—In the diocese of London, with a population of 3,000,000, there were 21,834 baptisms the last year.

—In the Austral Islands, in administering the Lord's Supper, the missionaries use bread-fruit, steamed and cut up into cubes, and for the wine, fresh orange juice.

—There are forty-three summer assemblies modeled after the original one at Chautauqua, N. Y. Of these assemblies forty-one are located in twenty-one different States, one in Canada, and one in England. All follow the Chautauqua outline of study.

—Ohio and Michigan are better provided with public-school libraries than any other States. The former has 191 and the latter 154 volumes for every 100 pupils in average attendance. In the Southern States no public-school libraries of any consequence are reported.

—Tobacco is to be shut out at the Chambersburg (Pa.) Academy. No boy will be admitted who uses it in any way. Boarding and day pupils will be treated alike. The ground taken is that tobacco produces baneful effects on the minds and health of the students.

—Small Western colleges often have difficulties in their career. One college in Indiana has had various trials. Its entire faculty has been arrested and convicted of malicious trespass; some of its faculty have indulged in libel cases, and now its furniture has been seized by local creditors.

—The new Catholic university at Washington has $700,000 in funds, with $100,000 more subscribed; 656 acres of property paid for; the divinity building—$175,000—ready to be paid for as the contracts call for payment; chapel and library provided for by a donor, and eight divinity chairs endowed in perpetuity.

—The growing cosmopolitanism of Boston University is strikingly shown in the fact that its seven hundred and seventy-five matriculants last year came from nineteen foreign and from thirty American States and Territories. Among them were bearers of university degrees from no less than seventy-one American and foreign universities, colleges and professional schools. The instruction was given by one hundred and twenty professors and lecturers.

—A little box came into a missionary collection inscribed with the singular words: "'Tis But." It was from a lady who had never felt that she could do much for missions. But she had been accustomed to buy a good many things for herself which she did not absolutely need, saying: "'Tis but a dollar," or "'Tis but a trifle." This year she determined, when so tempted, to put her "'tis buts" into the missionary box; and it surprised her to find that they amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars.

AMERICAN CROWDS.

They Are Patient, Jocular and Courteous, and Never Insulting.

There is a vast difference in crowds. In London a gathering of thirty or forty thousand people is little better than a mob. English crowds are selfish, and sometimes savage and brutal. No human item in the sum total seems to care a jot for anybody's accommodation but his own. Gross profanity and foul ribaldry are the staples of the many-headed monster's conversation.

It is not so in this country. Our human swarms are courteous, patient, jocular. They buzz, but they don't sting. They are even gallant and chivalrous. A case in point occurs to us. One evening a large concourse was assembled in the City Hall Park to see fire-works. In the midst of the dense throng was a woman with a baby in her arms. When the immense assemblage began to break up the woman was carried off her feet, and she and her charge were in imminent peril of being crushed down and trampled to death. At this juncture some fifteen or twenty "roughs" in her immediate vicinity, moved by a common impulse, set their backs against the pressure that threatened her with destruction, and actually succeeded in clearing a space of four or five feet square, in the center of which they kept her until the multitude surged out of the park into Broadway, and mother and child were safe. We have seen many other equally creditable instances of the chiwalry of New York crowds, and so, we presume, have many of our readers.

In the year 1840, the era of log cabins, hard cider and political minstrelsy, mass conventions, from ten thousand to sixty thousand strong, were frequently held. On one occasion, over fifty thousand of the stawlwart yeomanry of the Empire State met in convention on a common near Syracuse. They were addressed by several distinguished speakers. During the proceedings, such a storm as is rarely seen in these latitudes suddenly burst from the heavens. The rain came rushing downward in solid sheets. It was a deluge. But not a man left his place. The orator who was speaking at the time continued his remarks as calmly as if the sun had been shining.

Any other than an American crowd would have been dispersed by such a storm. An army has been beaten back by a tempest not a whit more violent. But American grit and jollity made light of it.

The good humor, the patience, the politeness of our great aggregations of humanity, are due to the fact that they are made up of intelligent beings—men who respect themselves and each other—sovereigns who feel that the character of the Nation for decency and dignity is in their individual keeping.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

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Near Masonic Hall, Seattle, W. T.

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

NOVEMBER 5TH, 1888.

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

Record of last meeting approved.

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 9th.

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

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

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

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

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

All bills of the late General Election were ordered paid.

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

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

Bid of Norman R. Smith for grading and puncheoning the Angeles Dungeness road for the sum of $250, being the only bid for said work was accepted.

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

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

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

Board adjourned.

W. K. CLARK, Clerk.

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Greenhouse and Nursery stock of all kinds for sale.

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

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

Address:
Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,
Port Angeles, W. T.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. M. GRANT, Sec'y.,
THOS. MALONY, Treas.
Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Co
Port Angeles. W. T.

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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, 1889. viz; Winfield S. Miller Hd. E. No. 3255 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 Johnson, Geo. D. Raney and August Peterson all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Geo. W. Albright of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3256, for the purchase of lots 2, 3 and 4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 30 N. R. No. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone 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 States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Robert Wilson of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3255, for the purchase of the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Sec. 22 and lot 1 of Sec. 21, in Township No. 30 N. R. 8 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 1 day of February, 1889. He names as witnesses: Winfield S. Miller, F. J. Hart, Fred Raney and Charles Oberg all of Clallam County, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1 day of February, 1889.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.
11 2 88 to 1 11 89.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1888, viz: Charles A. Morse Hd. E. No. 3273 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 2 88 to 12 14 88.

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 Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1888, viz: George Talbot Pre D. S. No. 1216: 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 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. 1216: 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 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 Friday, Dec. 17th, 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. Pend and Francis Hinckley all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.
11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.
11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND 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 1-4 of NW 1-4 and SW 1-4 of NE 1-4 of Section No 2, in Township No. 31 N Range No 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 22nd day of March, 1889. He names as witnesses: Jacob Schaefer, of Pysght, Clallam Co., W. T., Hamilton J. Carr, of Pysght, 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, 1889.

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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