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

The Commonwealth.

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

FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 97 — PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 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 14, 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.

Henry George has been heard from across the sea, whither he has gone for a short rest and to give a word of comfort and cheer to those who are urging forward the "single tax" movement in Great Britain. He addressed a large meeting in London, at which he said, that what he hoped to accomplish was to secure to every child born into the world its rightful inheritance—an equal share in the earth.

It is putting it mild to say, that under the existing system four-fifths of all the children born into this civilized world are disinherited in advance of their birthright interest in the natural resources of the earth; and the children left without parental care must be buffeted about amidst the fierce struggle for existence, which is everywhere going on, the pitiful starvelings of an age of robbery.

To be born into this world carries with it the right to live; and the right to live implies an equal right with all other human beings to the means of living; and when the law sets up conditions which enable a part of humanity to monopolize the earth, and compel the other part to pay them for the privilege of living on and drawing their sustenance from it, the law sets justice at defiance.

Indeed our land laws are grounded on the same superstition as "The divine rights" of kings and the right (?) to traffic in human flesh, and, like them will fade away before the light of increasing intelligence.

The census of France has developed the alarming fact that the death rate in that country is slowly but surely catching up with the birth rate; this in spite of laws exempting fathers of three or more children from Military service, and other regulations supposed to favor, in an indirect way, the rearing of families. France, like all other European countries, though perhaps to a less extent than some of them, is cursed with land monopoly which denies to a large and increasing number of her people the right of access to the soil. So long as she continues in this direct manner to discourage the rearing of children, it will be useless to pass laws indirectly favoring it.

The futility of legislating against nature may be seen in the fact, that although France seeks thus to foster and encourage marriage, one child in every twelve is born out of wedlock. In spite of her protective tariff the working people there are constantly on the verge of revolt, and the difficulty of maintaining a family is greater than in England which has free trade.

Indications seem to point to a small Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, after all. Such a contingency is to be regretted for the reason before given, that the responsibility for the welfare of the country should rest either wholly on one party, or the other. It is the fashion to despise anything English but there is no question but the provisions of her constitution which give the whole control of government into the hands of the dominant party, are wise because of the readiness with which the will of the people may be determined and carried out. There also they have the Australian system of voting which, by preventing any possibility of bribery in any form, gives some assurance that the will of the people, rather than the money of corruptionists, has found expression at the polls which is not the case with us, in the large cities especially.

And now the good news comes to us, that a feature of the future Gladstonian policy will be, the taxation of *ground rents* which means the single tax in old England. Hurrah!!

F. S. LEWIS.

WORTHY OF CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

Notwithstanding that the star of Henry George's fame seems to be less brilliant at present than in the past, the single tax theory grows more popular as people come to understand its true import. The subject is worthy of careful consideration.—Colton, W. T. Eagle.

Indications are that Henry George's star is in the ascendency instead of being less brilliant. Still we are pleased to see that the *Eagle* has been looking up the single tax, and the more it is studied the more does one see the necessity of its adoption.

EVICTIONS IN IOWA.

The articles in another column entitled "American Evictions", and "Worse Than Ireland," will be read by our patrons with feelings of pity for the sufferers and indignation against the laws that permits such outrages to be perpetrated. It has always been supposed that only English laws for Ireland and Scotland, allowed people to be thrown out in the street without a moments notice. The idea that such things could be done in free America(?) was never thought of, and for any one to hint at such a thing would be for him to run the risk of social ostracism. Yet the same thing has happened time and again, but being only a few at a time, and our people being so eager in the pursuit of the Almighty Dollar, the cases passed comparatively unnoticed. It is only the number, in this instance that causes the facts in this case to be brought to life, and shows to the public the viciousness of the present land system. These people who had lived on the land from five to 30 years, who had happy homes and improved farms, turned out of and from them at a minutes notice, and driven off by the law enforced by Winchester rifles! It may be law but it is not justice, and the sooner such laws are wiped from the statute books of this country! Under the single tax system, the man Snell would never have claimed the land, and these people would not have been driven from their homes, to the sacrifice of that which their labor had created.

The Snell title to the land is on about a par with all other titles. Go back far enough and it will be found that any and all land was stolen from some one, the only difference being that in most titles the statute of Limitation has expired, and so the possessor cannot be ousted. Most of these farmers had purchased, as they supposed, a right to their land. Unfortunately for them, however, some 50 years previous, the government officials had given a "paper title," and when the land became valuable enough, by the honest labor of these, settlers, the holder of these titles claimed his(?) property.

Let us hope that the people of Iowa will read this lesson aright, and by centering all taxes on land values, do away with that system which allows legalized robbers and extortionists to take that which has been created by the labor of others, and until our laws are changed, let us stop harping at England for her treatment of the people under her rules.

OPPOSED TO DIVORCES.

Under the above heading the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* gives an account of the trial of a divorce case before our new Judge, Chief Justice Boyle, in the case of Nellie B. against James A. Geomine, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness, gambling, neglect and cruel treatment. Four witnesses besides plaintiff testified, all giving evidence in support of the allegations. The defendant was not present, and made no defense.

The plaintiff's attorney expected the Judge would grant the petition on the evidence, but he took the matter under advisement, and said:

"It may as well be understood by the bar hereafter, as now, that this court is opposed to divorces. Courts were not made to grant divorces at will. This court will be averse to granting divorces on the grounds of mere dissagreement and disability, and this court will show no disposition to grant divorces in ordinary cases."

In other words it must be something extraordinary. Drunkenness, cruelty, neglect etc., are perhaps only ordinary cases. Still as the Judge has taken the matter under advisement, he may grant the petition, so of this particular case we shall say no more at present.

On the question of divorce in general however it is surprising the ignorance that prevails. Men otherwise learned and who can talk intelligently on any other subject, show as little knowledge and thought on this, as a fourteen-year-old school boy.

We believe in marriage, but the bonds of matrimony should be connected with mutual love and affection, without which the married life is a living death. A man and a woman before marriage, see each other at their best—they are both on their good behavior as it were. Afterwards they learn each other's faults and frailities, but if the affection is real and the faults not too great, they love each other for the good qualities possessed, ignoring the bad. If however, they find they have made a mistake, it is better for them and better for society, that they be seperated, and in time each may find one, with whom he or she might be happy. Like produces like. The children of criminals are apt to follow in the footsteps of their progenitors; so the offsprings of unloving parents are likely to grow up cold, selfish, unlovable, and with perhaps other trials of character even worse than these.

E. B. MASTICK JR.

AN AMERICAN EVICTION.

Men, Women and Children Driven From Their Homes in Iowa at the Beginning of Winter—Heart Rending Scenes.

It is not necessary to go to Ireland to witness the barbarism of evictions," says the Fort Dodge, Iowa, correspondent of the New York *Times*, and then he proceeds to give a detailed account of the eviction of some settlers 30 miles south of Fort Dodge. The title to the lands on which they had settled is somewhat doubtful, as they are part of a grant to a navigation company which never did what it agreed to do in payment for them. Court decisions, acts of congress and acts of the Iowa legislature have helped to throw more doubt on the matter and the settlers thought safe to locate on the lands.

But recently there appeared a man who held the title by inheritance from another man who held it by purchase from another man who was one of the stockholders of the company that didn't do what it agreed to do. And this claimant has enforced his title in a summary manner. A United States marshal and posse of six men armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers and certain writs came down on the unhappy settlers last week and turned them out in the most approved Hibernian fashion. The settlers were small farmers who had occupied their places from five to thirty years. Furniture and household goods were dumped out of windows; farm machinery was confiscated for the rents; valuable property turned loose to wander off, and human beings, American citizens, driven from their own houses, with winter close at hand.

One of the farmers was Chance Pigman, who had bought his farm from a man named DeWitt, who in turn had paid $1,800 for it. This Pigman had a comfortable two-story house, a stable, grannary, corn crib and the appurtenances of a well kept farm. When the posse approached, Pigman said:

"Can't you move some one else and give us a day to get ready? I have got a little boy I've had to set up with two nights. He's croupy. I am afraid it will kill him to take him out in the cold."

He went to say that he had four children and one of them was a six weeks old baby. The marshal had already been in the house and looked into the condition of the family, with a view to the removal. He shook his head in reply to the farmer's urging. "We can't help it," he said; we have got to move you off the place."

"Well" said Pigman, who was a manly looking young fellow, "there ain't no use of kicking, I reckon." He began to climb down from his wagon, when his wife, a sprightly woman, but still pale from her recent illness, came out to where her husband and the officers were talking. "It don't seem like the law would uphold moving off people where they are so poorly," she said alluding to the condition of her little ones. "It seems like they ought to let a person know it." But getting no encouragement to talk further she went back into the house and commenced packing her dishes. Pigman was soon working as hard as anybody as at his own eviction, stopping once in a while to comment on his hard luck.

Finally the house was clear. Pigman and his wife held a consultation about where they could find shelter for the night. They finally thought of somebody who didn't live on the river land, and who might take them in at least for the night. The woman and the babies were loaded into the spring wagon, and away they went two miles and a half through the frosty evening air to find shelter.

The sun had been down some time, and Pigman's figure looked dim as he stalked away through the brush to watch over his household goods scattered along the roadside. As he was disappearing in the twilight he turned and in a choking voice said, "I don't blame you boys, but it looks bad for a good man to be set out this way in a big free country like this.

Half a century or so ago an association of New York men undertook, by dredging, straightening and clearing away obstructions, to make the Des Moines river navigable to Fort Dodge in Iowa. For this they were to receive certain large tracts of land, at that time without value, on either side of the river. They did not succeed in making the river navigable, but all the same they got, not the land—there was no object in talking the land just then, for it was of on use to anybody—but certain official bits of paper, certifying that they might come and take the land whenever they felt like it.

One of those New Yorkers was Mr. Roswell D. Burrows. He had no use for any land in Iowa, especially when nobody would pay him anything for the privilege of using it. But he kept his piece of paper just the same; and then Iowa had advanced in wealth and population sufficiently to make it certain that the right to keep people off the Des Moines river lands would some day be worth something, he sold the paper to a certain Snell, of Illinois, who in turn, then or latter, sold or gave the paper to his son Richard Snell.

After a time, men who wanted to use land to grow things on began to locate themselves on the land described in Mr. Burrows's paper. Some got, or thought they got, or expected to get, pre-emption titles from the general government. Others bought, or went through the preliminary forms of buying from the Iowa school commissioners. Others, perhaps, simply took possession of the land because they wanted it, and nobody else was using it. In one way or another, all of the land described in Mr. Burrows's paper, was brought into productive use.

But a few years ago Mr. Richard Snell awoke to a perception of the fact that it would be a profitable operation to take possession of the houses and barns and cultivated fields of these Des Moines river agriculturalists. So he commenced legal proceedings and pushed them to a successful conclusion in the supreme court of the United States. And last week he sent a force of men armed with warrants and Winchester rifles, who thrust the farmers into the high road, and levied on their furniture and stock for the expenses of doing it. It was quite like dear old Ireland.

Some of the newspapers in Iowa and elsewhere have spoken harshly of Mr. Snell for his action in this matter. It is difficult to see why. Mr. Snell has only claimed as his own that which the law has decided to be his own. He has done nothing more than has been done a hundred times before in every state of the Union. In fact, he has, in essence, done nothing more than is done right here in New York every time the title to a building lot is transferred. But he has incidently brought into strong relief the horrible injustice of the system that allows men to hold natural opportunities as private property and to appropriate that increase in their value which comes from the growth of population and the making of public improvements. And for this we owe him thanks, not censure.—Standard.

WORSE THAN IRELAND.

Already over forty families have been moved by a United States Marshal and his "heavily armed" posse from the shelter of homes reared by their own hands to the roadside exposed to the biting blasts that at this time of year blow over the Iowa prairies. The Chicago *News* has sent a special correspondent to the scene and in his published accounts the hardships and miseries of the evicted farmers and their wives and children are graphically depicted. No notice to quit had been served upon the victims, nor were they given opportunity to look for a place to which to move their furniture or find shelter for their little ones. The officers of the law—men mercenary to order—were peremptory to take immediate possession, to allow no time for parley—and they lived up to the letter. The family of a man named Kortright was turned out of the house and home that had been theirs for more than twenty years, after night-fall.

Spain Hever, who was more prosperous than his neighbors and had a fine home and well built and commodious barns, sheds, corn cribs, etc., wanted to purchase the property from the new owner Snell, but was not allowed to do so because he at one time treated Snell rather coldly. Snell upon being remonstrated with for his heartless action in working such hardships upon those people who had innocently bought their lands and gone on and improved them without questioning the perfectness of the title, is reported as saying:

"I know it looks hard, but these people have no legal rights upon the lands. They are simply there depending on the good nature of the owners. Some of them were deceived by those people who lived there before them and who sold out their claims. Some have simply squatted on the lands expecting to be set off, but holding off year after year and getting one crop after another. We have been paying all the taxes for years. There must be an end to this condition of things some time, and why not now? Some people say this is the wrong time of the year to make the evictions. I have thought of all that. About six weeks ago I seriously considered the advisability of beginning them, but the farmers were just gathering their crops. There would have been an outcry if we had evicted at that time. People would have said we were beating these poor people out of their whole summer's work, although they had had the use of our land without paying taxes or rent. We might have waited until spring, but would that have been any better? There would have been the hardship of driving them off just as they were putting in their crops and throwing them out for a whole season. No, I don't see how a better time could have been chosen. The nights are chilly, but we are having splendid weather. *It looks as if God were on our side.* If this good weather continues ten or fifteen days we will have all of the evictions accomplished. If bad weather comes on—snow or rain—we will stop."

God may be on the side of the Snells and others who are robbing their victims of the fruits of their years of toil, but we doubt it.—Milwaukee Labor Review.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

From a Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Howell Henderson, July, 22th, 1887.

Q.—Why should land only pay the cost of administering government?

A.—Because the value of land, irrespective of improvements made upon it, is not a value created by the individual, but a value arising from the growth of the community, which therefore justly belongs to the whole people and not to individuals. Because the value of land can be taken by taxation without fining industry or punishing thrift or in any wise lessening the incentive to produce wealth. Because taking land values in this way for public uses would make it unprofitable to speculate in land, and prevent men from taking land for which they had no use and holding it idle in the hope of profiting by its advance in value. In short, by taking for public uses those values which attach to land by reason of the growth of the community, and making all members of the community equal sharers in the fund created by the growth of the community, we would leave to labor and capital all that they produce, and by preventing speculation would open land to those who want to use it, thus giving labor abundant opportunities for employment.

Q.—Is there any denial of the right of tenure and its transmission to others by inheritance or dequest?

A.—There is none. We do not propose taking land from any one, and holders of land would have as secure a right of possession as they have now, subject to the payment of a tax upon the value of the land, as at present. The only difference would be that the tax upon the value of land, where it had a value, would be increased, and the taxes upon buildings, improvements and personal property, abolished. Everyone would be as free to bequeath, give, or sell his right of possession as he is now.

Q.—Why should not buildings, furniture, machinery, etc., be taxed?

A.—Because they are products of individual labor, and should be left in their entirety to those who produced them. Whatever any man produces is his, and this valid title to exclusive ownership passes from the producer to whoever he gives or sells it, and hence to tax a man upon his buildings, furniture, machinery, etc., is to infringe upon the sacred right of property. Because the more buildings, more furniture, more machinery, etc., in any country, the richer that country will be. It is therefore against good public policy, by taxing these things, to lessen their production.

Q.—Would the revenue derived from land taxation alone be adequate to defray all the expenses of government, including education, eleemosynary institutions, highways, parks, etc.?

A.—The value of land, and consequently the revenue that can be derived from it, grows with the progress of society; it is nothing where there is only one settler, and is largest where there is the greatest population and the most wealth. In New York city the income obtainable from a tax on land values alone would be probably two or three times as much as the amount now raised by taxation. In the country at large it would at least suffice for all the expenses of our various governments. The cheapness of collection of this tax would very much reduce our governmental expenses and simplify the governmental machinery, and it would also lessen governmental expenses indirectly, by opening avenues for labor, and producing such good times that the expenses we are now at for the maintenance of paupers, criminals, courts, etc., would be largely reduced, and really, I think, almost abolished, while the impetus which would be given to production would so increase wealth, and consequent value of land, that this fund would constantly and rapidly increase, giving us a vast surplus, which we could use for higher purposes.

Q.—As the farmer now complains that he can barely make a livelihood, would any burdens be placed upon him by taxing land values greater than he now bears?

A.—The burden which the farmer now bears would be enormously reduced. Taxing land values irrespective of improvements would tend to shift the burden from the farming districts to the high land values of the great cities, mining districts, etc., and the farmer would get rid of the indirect taxes that now fall so heavily on him.

Q.—Suppose a man should sell his farm for $50,000 and loan the money out, would it be right to exempt him from his share in the expenses of society?

A.—What we ought to tax is what a man has now, irrespective of what he had last year or the year before. Land values should be taxed because land is a gift of God to the whole people, not the production of any one of them, and because the value which attaches to land irrespective of improvements is produced by the growth of the community, not by what the individual does. Money and other forms of wealth of which it is the representative should not be taxed, because they are the results of individual exertion. Or, to base the answer on expediency, which, however, I believe will always be found to coincide with justice, money cannot be taxed with fairness, as its possessors can readily conceal it, and an attempt to tax it is merely to produce evasion and fraud. Land lies out of doors; its value can be clearly ascertained, and its taxation does not produce evasion and corruption. If we succeeded in taxing money the effect would be to drive it away; we can tax land values all we please and there will not be an inch the less land.

Q.—The tendency now is to the centralization of population in towns and cities. Would the exempting of manufactories and industrial arts from taxation, raising the price of labor and putting the cost of government on land, not have the tendency to withdraw money from agricultural pursuits?

A.—The improper distribution of our population, which is now too much crowded in the cities and too widely separated in the country, results from speculation in land. People are crowded in the cities because of the high prices charged for vacant land. People are separated in the country because every man aims not at getting hold of what land he can use, but at grabbing all the land he can get. To put taxation on land values would, by destroying speculative values, give to our city population the opportunity to scatter and bring our agricultural population closer together, thus giving to the people now crowded together in the cities the advantages of more room, seperate houses, gardens, etc., and to the people in the country the advantages of a closer neighborhood with the enjoyment of churches, schools, libraries and much more social intercourse than they now have.

Q.—Would the landholder be equally benefited with the capitalist and the wage earner?

A.—The land owner, pure and simple would be relatively injured, and finally would be eliminated, for under the system which we propose none would have any object in holding land unless he wanted to use it: but the land owners in the United States are all, to some extent, either capitalists or laborers, or both. They would gain as capitalists and laborers, and still more as citizens, much more than they would lose as land owners.

Q.—Would your views if realized injure, any class other than the monopolists whom every just man now regards as tyrants, oppressing by their exacting avarice?

A.—They would not. And this reform would really be for the benefit, as individuals, of those very monopolists, for although we may not see it on the petty scale of individual transactions, it is, I believe, the eternal law of God, that no one can, in the long run, profit by injustice. The very rich are to my mind as clearly sufferers by the present unjust distribution of wealth as the very poor, although in another way; and in a state of society in which no one could get what he did not fairly earn, and every one would have opportunity to fairly earn a good living, the increase of wealth, the improvement of morals and the growth of intelligence would be so great that the change would prove of enormous benefit to every one, even those who are now our greatest monopolists.

Q.—Should the government assume control of the railroads, telegraphs, etc., would transportation be cheapened to the minimum cost, as now in the postal service?

A.—I believe it would be; and I believe we would find it profitable to run many of our railroads, those in cities and towns especially, just as elevators are run in large buildings, free of charge to those using them, defraying the expenses from the added value they gave to land, just as the owner of one of those large buildings defrays the expenses of his elevator by the added value it gives to his rooms. And it must be remembered that the simplification of government that would result from doing away with the present system of taxation would enable much more attention to be given to this department of public affairs, while the abolition of poverty and of the fear of it. Would tend to do away with that overpowering greed which now produces so much corruption in our public service.—The Land and Labor Library.

Striking the Keynote.

The Minneapolis Evening *Star* prints in its editorial columns the following form of a petition, with a suggestion that readers should sign and return it to the *Star* office:

"Whereas, It is unjust that one man should be taxed more for making land useful and employing labor on it than another is taxed for holding land idle and keeping labor off it;

"Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Minnesota, petition your honorable body to submit to the people of this State at their next regular election such amendments to the constitution as will permit the exemption of personal property and improvements on land from all taxation."

The remarks with which the *Star* accompanies this petition will bear reprinting:

"To levy a tax upon buildings and improvements is virtually to place a fine upon enterprise and industry. The man who holds vacant property in a growing locality escapes any adequate degree of taxation, does nothing to promote the welfare of the community, and profits from the industry and enterprise of his neighbors who make improvements and give employment to labor. Under the present system of taxation the drone is rewarded and the active, energetic worker is fined by having his taxes increased. Under such a system of taxation as is advocated in the above petition there would be a direct inducement for men to improve their land rather than to permit it to lie idle, or to lease it at reasonable figures to those who would improve it. Capitalists could see their way clear to put their money into buildings without incurring an additional tax that comes near eating up all the profits, and land monopolists could no longer afford to stand across the path of legitimate development by holding on to unimproved property in the heart of a great city. In the country farmers could in like manner invest their surplus accumulations in houses and barns and drainage and other improvements without incurring the onslaught of the assessor to raise his valuation.

"The coming legislature will be asked to submit the above amendment to the popular vote by a list of petitioners so numerous that we don't believe they can resist the appeal."

It is seldom that we have seen the practical advantages of the simgle tax on land values stated with more simplicity and clearness than in these few sentences. The man must be indeed blindled by prejudice or self-interest who can read this terse argument and still fail to see how frightfully our present barbarous system of taxation oppresses and discourages industry; and how completely the proposed change would remedy the evil. The Minneapolis *Evening Star* is doing a good work indeed. While other journals have been talking as though the issue of the late election had settled economic questions for another generation, it has made haste to strike the keynote of the greater campaign just opening, and it strikes it with the touch of a master.—Standard.

Rhode Island has abolished the property qualification for voting by an amendment to the Constitution.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

you. One dollar for another year. Subscription for another year. We shall be glad to have you continue.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Capt. R. Glover purchased two lots in the government townsite Saturday.

Mr. McLennan went on the Dispatch Saturday to Lyle River.

Mrs. Hickox who has been very ill with pneumonia, is rapidly recovering.

Thos. Malony went to Tacoma on last Wednesday's boat on business connected with the Colony.

We are very glad to note that Clarence McLaughlin's hand is healing as rapidly as can be expected. He will loose only his little finger.

Colonists are at work upon a scow to be used for a pile-driver. This has been badly needed and is a move in the right direction.

Henry McGuire is preparing to and will plat 80 acres of his property back of the Meagher farm, into five acre tracts.

The East End Hotel has again changed hands, Mr. Bull having retired and the Colony again taking charge under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Allen.

Capt. Geo. H. White came in with Str. Biz Saturday. He will rebuild, shortly on his farm, in place of building destroyed by fire some weeks since.

A. Regoni late of Quillayute, has purchased two lots in Block 29 and will clear them up and build during the present month.

When you desire a pleasant physic, try St. Patrick's Pills. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

Mr Fred Liese has the frame up for a new residence on the hill.

We wonder if it was the intention of the Cumberland Coal Co for their coal hogsheads to be used as hen coops?

Mr L. P. Crawford, who has been absent for several months has returned again, and says there is no place like Port Angeles.

The Colony recently purchased the standing timber on the land owned by F. Chambers on suburban lot 37, and this week it is being logged off. Some of the finest lumber yet made is expected from some of the timber of this valley.

Mr. L. Williams, formerly of Port Angeles, but laterly engaged in the jewelry business in Seattle, had the misfortune to be burned out last week. We are unable to ascertain the amount of his loss.

The immense sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been produced to a great extent, by people, who have been cured by it telling their friends and neighbors of its good qualities and urging them to try it. The most severe cold will soon yield to its soothing effects. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

Capt. England surprised us the other day by remarking that the schooner was sufficiently advanced for her machinery. The latter was telegraphed for at once and in a short time will be with us, as Mr. J. A. Sanford, of Jackson, Mich., who furnishes all the machinery, has every arrangement made for rapid shipment.

Many persons contract severe colds during the early winter months and permit them to hang on persistently all winter; weakening the lungs and paving the way for catarrh, chronic bronchites, or consumption. No one can afford to neglect a cold. A single bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure the most severe cold, and costs but 50 c's. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

At a meeting of citizens held at the West End Tuesday evening. Frank McGill was elected to superintend opening Front street. P. W. Gallup, A. H. Nottage, Wm. Gray and A. Ware were appointed as a committee to work in conjunction with Mr. McGill. As a large number of colonists have volunteered their services in opening this street, the work will be commenced at once and go forward rapidly.

The many friends of Mr. V. Voldo will be pained to learn that that gentleman while walking over the railroad plalform at Summit station, Cala. had the misfortune to fall through, breaking his right arm and receiving other injuries. He will immediately institute proceedings for the recovery of $20,000 damages from the railroad company.

The Dispatch made the trip again, in place of Evangel, and was about 2½ hours behind time. She is expected back from Neah Bay about 10 a. m. Saturday and will leave Townsend the same evening for her usual Saturday trip. If the company owned one more steamer, it would be hard to tell which one would come.

Warren Hoag, Horace Mason, and B. T Smith, counted among our most enterprising ranchers are each building houses on their ranches. Considering that these houses are built of boards and not logs, it is plain that advancement is the order of things now-a-days.

Among the passengers on the Dispatch Saturday for this place we noticed Mrs. Lull, M. Giraghty, L. P. Crawford, E. E. Fisher and Robt. Shields, besides a number of strangers; for Quillayute, Merril Winfier and Sons; for Pyscht, H. J. Carr; and for Crescent Bay, Chas. Oberg. The steamer brought a large lot of freight for both the East and West End.

M. Giraghty has a stump puller on the way from Chicago.

On last Tuesday evening a reception was tendered to the Rev. A. Howells and wife at Morse's hall, West End. Mr. Paul Land welcomed them to Port Angeles. Mr. Howells thanked the people for their kindness, after which songs were sung and stories related. Among the features of the evening was a fine supper, which was discussed with great pleasure, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was passed.

The dry cold weather of the early winter months is productive of a great deal of croup among children. Mothers should be on the lookout for it, and be prepared to arrest it as soon as the first symptoms appear. True croup never comes without a warning; a day or two before the attack the child will become hoarse, and that symptom is soon followed by a peculiar, rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as this hoarseness or cough appears, all danger and anxiety may be avoided; it has never failed, even in the most severe cases. There is no danger in giving the Remedy for it contains no injurious substance. For sale by E. E. Fisher.

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.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, will please make payment before Dec. 31, 1888.

D. W. Morse.

NOTICE.

At the East End Opera House, Monday evening, Dec. 31st, 1888. Among the Brakers. A drama in two acts, to conclude with a dance. Supper at the Hotel.

Admission 25 cents.

Dance Saturday evening, Dec. 15. Free.

L. H. Smith, Manager.

WEATHER REPORT.

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

		Mean Temp.	Daily Precip.
Weds.	5	44.4	.10
Thurs.	6	39.0	.00
Frid.	7	40.0	.18
Sat.	8	45.3	.11
Sun.	9	45.0	.39
Mon.	10	40.0	.13
Tues.	11	39.5	.20

Precipitation for the week 1.11.
Max. Temp. 45.3 date 8th, inst.
Min. Temp. 39.0, date 6th, inst.

Christmas.

Last Tuesday a large number of ladies were observed coming and going from the schoolroom at the East End and upon inquiry it was found that extensive preparations are going forward for a musical and literary entertainment to be given at the Opera House on Christmas eve. The program under the direction of Miss Dora Hall, will be interesting, as the entire entertainment will be rendered by the children of Port Angeles. It was also ascertained that the committee is laboring diligently to give a large tree which will be loaded from top to bottom, as fine an appearance as possible, and much is expected. After the distribution of presents, the hall will be cleared and the young people given a chance to "trip the light fantastic toe" to their heart's content. All are cordially invited to attend. Admission free; children half price.

VENIER VOLDO HURT.

The Great Reformer Falls Through a Railway Platform.

Truckee Dec. 8—Major Venier Voldo, the poet and politician, known as the "Little Giant of the Pacific," fell through the platform at Summit station this morning, breaking his right arm and receiving serious internal injuries. He is engaged in negotiating valuable agricultural patents in Nevada and Utah, and announces that he will at once sue the railroad company for $20,000 damages.

The Bohemian.

In "society" "Bohemian" is a term of mild reproach bestowed on persons of unconventional habits. But a "Bohemian," in the real sense of the word, is a person, man or woman, who does not go into "society"; who is happy-go-lucky, unconventional, now "flush," now "short" of money; who, having money, spends it freely, enjoying it, and having no hopes for it in the future; who makes the best of everything, and takes life as it comes. Your true Bohemian is a philosopher, and in spite of his unconventionality, he is at least as apt to be respectable as a leader in conventional society. N.Y. Sun.

The Survival of the Unfittest.

Between thirty and forty crofter families have been selected by the Government Commission to be emigrated to Manitoba. All have been approved by the representatives of the Canadian Government, who consider that they are very strong families, containing, as they do a large proportion of adults, and it is arranged that the party shall start for Canada in March next. It is a queer sort of patriotism which selects the best and strongest for removal from the country and leaves the weak to the tender mercy of a rapacious landlord class. —London Democrat.

ANDREW JACKSON.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST ON THE ISSUES OF TO-DAY.

Prophetic Warning in his Farewell Address of the Evils That Must Follow Unnecessary and Unjust Taxation—The Democracy of Jackson Finds its Counterpart in That of Grover Cleveland.

How many people know what constitutes Democracy of the true Jacksonian stamp? We have several great newspapers that say there is a radical difference between it and the Democracy of Grover Cleveland. But they have never told us what the rugged old champion of popular rights believed in. Here is what he said in his "Farewell Address" in 1840, on his retirement from public life, and it has the true ring of a modern trustsm asher.

"There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it that it might perform the important duties imposed upon it and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of people as do the smaller sums demanded from them directly by the tax-gatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed upon articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imports is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may, indeed, happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the government to reduce them, for no circumstance can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution; nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the government,

Plain as these principles appear, you will find that there is a constant effort to induce the general government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. *Many powerful corporations are continually at work to procure heavy duties upon commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service; and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence.*

They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties leaning most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagent schemes of internal improvement were got up in various quarters to squander the money and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements.

The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor, and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters.

Do not allow yourselves, my fellow citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the Constitution, and assuming powers which have not been granted. *It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin.* The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people—from the farmer, the merchant and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading politicians who have friends to favor and political partisans to gratify? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it, and who have most need of it, and who are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is, to confine the general government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and, if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened."

A year ago August Anderson sued Nelson Bennett for $20,000 for injuries sustained while blasting in the Cascade tunnel. The injury was of a nature to totally blind Anderson. The case was tried before Judge Shattuck. The jury gave plaintiff $10,000. The case was carried to the supreme court, and that court affirmed the judgment. Anderson will get the money in a few days.—Call.

Mrs. Peterby—Why did you bow so politely to that common-looking man? Judge Peterby—He has got a brother who lives in Indianapolis and who knows Harrison personally.—Texas Siftings.

TO ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

I see you, Maister Bawsy-brown,
Through yonder lattice creepin
You come for cream and to gae me dream,
But you dinna find me sleepin'.
The moonbeam that upon the floor
Wi' crickets been a-jinkin';
Now steals away fra' her bonnie play—
Wi' a rosier bile, I'm thinkin'.

I saw you, Maister Bawsy-brown,
When the bluebells went a-ringin'
For the merrie fays o' the banks an' braes
And I kenned your bonnie singin',
The gowans gave you honey sweets,
And the posies on the heather
Dript draughts o' dew for the faery crew
That danct and sang together.

But posie bloom an' simmer dew
And ither sweets o' faery
Cud na gae down wi' Bawsy-brown,
Sae nigh to Maggie's dairy!
My pantry shelves, sae clean and white,
Are set wi' cream and cheeses—
Gae, gin you will, an' take your fill
Of whatsoever pleases.

Then wave your wand aboon my een
Until I close a-wearie,
And the night be past sae sweet and fast
Wi' dreamings o' my dearie.
But pinch the wench in yonder room,
For sho's na good nor bonnie—
Her sleeves be dust and her pans be rust,
And she winkit at my Johnnie!

—Eugene Field in America.

Beauty of Baltimore Girls.

The beauty of Baltimore girls is due to the purity of their stock, and to the conditions of life in their pleasant old city. They lead comfortable lives, with a plenty of recreation and excellent food. As a class they are remarkably independent, and are fond of the open air. They ride well, walk a great deal, play lawn tennis from spring until late autumn, and dance clear through the programme. As a consequence they are well developed, have good color, good forms and good muscles. There are fewer great beauties in Baltimore than there used to be, but the crop of girls who are pretty and bright shows no diminution, and the year's debutantes of the coming season will more than sustain the fame of their sex.—Baltimore Cor. Detroit Free Press.

The Editor's "Blue Pencil."

Editors commonly use a blue pencil in editing copy, because the marks it makes are clear and easily distinguishable. The easiest mark to make with a blue pencil is a double X, cutting out from the manuscript a superfluous paragraph or page. For this reason the blue pencil has come to mean something that writers dread. Further than this the color of the lead in the pencils editors use has no significance whatever. Some writers seem to have an idea that editors have a series of peculiar symbols, used in marking manuscripts, which are generally understood by other editors, and which prejudice their judgment. Those who are posted know that this belief is altogether without foundation.—"W. H. H." in the Writer.

An Excellent Remedy.

They were returning from the theatre.

"I am troubled with a slight sore throat, Miss Clara," he said, "and I think it would be wise if I should button my coat tightly around my neck."

"I would, indeed, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl with some [illegible] this season of the year a sore throat is apt to develop into something serious Are you doing anything for it?"

"Not so far," he replied. "I hardly know what to do,."

"I have often heard papa say," shyly suggested the girl, "that raw oysters have a very soothing and beneficial effect upon such a trouble."—New York Sun.

Passengers' Baggage in England.

In the matter of handling passengers' baggage on railways there has been marked improvement in England since the writer's last visit, three years ago. If you are in London and about to proceed to your steamer at Liverpool, the London and Northwestern will give you a check for your trunk at their station in Euston square, forward it to Liverpool, place it on board the steamer, and if you don't require the trunk in the stateroom you need never give it a thought until your arrival in New York.—Home Journal.

Results of Mouth Breathing.

Many disease germs enter through an open mouth. The mouth was not made for breathing, but for eating and speaking. The nose was made for breathing, and the air, passing through the long, moist nasal passages, is purified, and leaves behind dust, disease germs and various impurities, while the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs But when the mouth is left open, dust, dirt and disease rush down into the lungs and, fastening there, develop and destroy the whole system.—Boston Budget.

The Late Emperor's Diary.

The Berlin Borsen Zeitung vouches for this statement: "In 1873 the Crown Prince Frederick William caused twelve copies to be taken by a copperplate process of the diary which he kept during the Franco-German war. Of these copies he presented one each to persons who particularly enjoyed his confidence, the plate being afterward destroyed. The recipients were requested to take special care that the diary was on no account published until fifty years after the death of its author."—Foreign Letter.

A Change of Base.

"Dimple, have you been at the preserves?"

"No, mamma," was the faint answer.

"But they are all over your face, child!"

"Den, mamma, I doss ze perserves 'ave been at me," replied the little miss promptly.—Detroit Free Press.

The German Army Drill.

Under the simplified drill of the German army the battalions will in future learn but three formations, the double column, the deep column (four companies following each other in company columns) and the broad column. The company column is the basis of all formations and movements in war.—New York Sun.

No Choice.

Traveled Dame—Oh, I can rest as well when traveling as when at home. Do you like to sleep on the rail?

Mr De Winks (proud father of a first baby)—No, I don't like to, but I have to. —Philadelphia Record.

Various Japanese towns are building water works, the Tokio works having proved so successful.

Every man feels himself stronger in his relations with others if he is surrounded with consideration, esteem, respect.

The oldest known manuscript is part of the "Iliad," found in Upper Egypt.

Advertise in the Commoweatth.

DISCARDED FINERY.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CAST OFF CLOTHING OF RICH LADIES.

Discoveries Made by an Inquisitive Reporter—Garments Found in Second Hand Clothing Stores of the Better Class—The Poor Relations Not Forgotten.

"What do the fashionable and wealthy women of New York do with their discarded garments?" This question is suggested by one of our thoughtful readers. He says: "To be in the swim these ladies must have cords and cords of clothes to cast off, entirely too many for a supply of their poor relations. Do they sell them? Do they invite the old clo' men to their houses? They cannot give 'em to their servants. What do they do with 'em?"

Looking this subject up, a reporter learned that the ladies of New York have various ways of disposing of their discarded garments, and instead of being at all embarrassed to do so, they could dispose of many more. It is certain that none of them is thrown into the street. That many of them are sold is obvious from the fact that in second hand clothing stores of the better class there are always to be found rich garments that have been but little worn. There is quite as much difference between second hand stores as there is between stores where only new goods are sold. There are plenty of second hand stores where only goods of first quality are sold; where very nice silks, satins, lace, upholstery and bric-a-brac can always be found, and where the prices are kept quite above the reach of ordinary people, although far below first hand prices for such goods. It need not be inferred that all these goods are bought directly from first owners. In many cases they are bought of second owners, who have received them as gifts from the first owners, who discard everything the moment that it goes out of fashion.

DISLIKE THE BOTHER.

Yet there are rich ladies who sell everything of this kind, not so much for the money as for the convenience of it. They do not like the bother of doling out gifts. Of course, they do not call in the ordinary old clo' man. They would not for the world exchange a word with the contentious junkmen who are so anxious to exchange crockery for old garments. They deal with quiet, nice people, who make a business of going to dwelling houses by appointment to appraise and purchase such goods. The advertisements of these "upper class" dealers may always be found in the newspapers. The fact that the business is profitable is apparent from the fact that such advertisements do constantly appear, and such garments may always be found in second hand stores.

One very capacious outlet for such goods is found in the aid societies of the various churches and the rapacious demands of ladies' fairs. Much rich clothing gets cut up to make crazy quilts, pin cushions and the million knickknacks that go to fill a ladies' fair. The underclothing is easily seized by the benevolent ladies for distribution among the poor, to whom rich outer garments would be an incongruity.

Some rich ladies do not scruple to use up all their old silk or satin dresses as lining for new garments. These silk and satin linings are not only elegant and stylish, but they are very comfortable and convenient. They are lighter than ordinary linings.

But the poor relations are not forgotten. There are many of them in New York. Most of the rich families have come up from poverty by a long course of hard work and active business. Very few have been able to bring up all their relations with them. The poor relations have daughters who must be made presentable when they visit the rich houses, and they are not only not ashamed to accept gifts of clothing, but are very glad to get it. There are also many poor women in New York who have once been rich, whose husbands or fathers have failed in business or died with embarrassed estates, and who rely upon old associates among the rich for suitable clothing to keep up a respectable appearance.

ACTRESS' COSTUMES.

As to the leading actresses who have large and expensive wardrobes, they do not need to give away or sell much clothing. The exigencies of their profession require large quantities of material to provide costumes for various parts, and their good dresses are made over and over again and reappear in various forms, are interchanged, mixed and mingled so that the original shape is unrecognizable. There is no end to the uses that expert costumers can make of good material, which, whether the property of the rich or the professional, need never go a-begging. Much of the discarded clothing of rich ladies does find its way to the stage costumer, and reappears in the court trains, the ball room robes, and other wonders of the toilet that grace the fair forms of walking ladies, and astound the unthinking female in the audience at the lavish expenditure which the manager has made.

Much of the best material of the discarded dresses of rich ladies finds its way to the dye house, and there assumes some more marketable or fashionable color, or gets done in black, which is equally the taste of the grave and gay, the lively and severe. And thus in many ways the old dresses of rich ladies are conserved and contribute their mite to illustrate that triumph of civilization that is approaching when nothing goes to waste. The refuse of the gas house is made into the most gorgeous aniline dyes, and applied to faded rich materials, to again reappear in those delightful forms that ever fascinate the gaze of man and absorb so much of the time and thoughts of women. Thus over the old is transformed into the new in the alembic of time and through the genius and invention of man and woman. —New York Sun.

Improvement of the Race.

A writer in Nineteenth Century, taking the cue of the new impulse to discuss human culture, makes some suggestions under the heading "Homiculture." He believes a good deal could be done by directing public attention to the laws that underlie improvement of stock. He also urges that before a marriage permit is allowed parties should be compelled to submit to a medical examination, to show that they are not laboring under hereditary diseases. Beyond this he would have the absolute prohibition of habitual criminals from propagating their kind. These suggestions have been to some degree urged before by Dugdale, but they are timely. No question is of more importance than the improvement of humanity. We have traced our ills to heredity. Our remedies must correspond. Probably all suggestions at present will be crude and premature; but it is nonsense to suppose an evil exists without a possible cure.—Globe-Democrat.

Read H. N. Copp's new advertisement.

SCRAPS AND CLIPPINGS.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE "REFERENCE DEPARTMENT" OF A LIBRARY.

The Rev. John Todd's "Index Rerum," Its Uses and Outgrowth—Valuable Collection of Scraps Made by a War Correspondent. Suggestions.

Every person who uses the Brooklyn library to any extent is cognizant of the fact that its "Reference Department" is a prominent feature of that institution. It is now proposed to supplement the reference library by the addition of a collection of carefully kept scrap books, and already a portion of this collection is ready for the public's use. The attention of a reporter was called to this addition to the library's usefulness not long since, and he called upon Acting Librarian Bardwell to obtain some further information in regard to it. Mr. Bardwell is quite an enthusiast on the subject of keeping scraps, and in questioned upon it thus expressed views:

"The Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass," he said, "some years ago published an 'Index Rerum; or, Index of Subjects intended as a manual to aid the Student and Professional Man in preparing himself for Usefulness.' This work, which passed through over twenty editions, was a blank book with an alphabet printed at the head of the pages and directions illustrating its utility and method of use, which consisted in jotting down important facts or striking passages met with in books, or in noting under the appropriate subject in the index the volume and page where the extract could be found when wanted. William Wirt says: 'There is not a fact within the whole circle of human observation, nor even a fugitive anecdote that you read in a newspaper or hear in conversation, that will not come in play some time or other; and occasions will arise when they will, involuntarily, present their dim shadows in the train of your thinking and reasoning, as belonging to that train, and you will regret that you cannot recall them more distinctly.'

"Dr. Todd's index was for the purpose of noting where an article might be found, and served to some extent the same purpose as the numerous books of quotations and extracts that have been published in recent years.

"The department of scrap books now in process of development at the Brooklyn library bids fair to be an index rerum on a very extensive scale. It is a collection of clippings and extracts from newspapers, commenced many years ago by Mr. Wilcox (H. K. W.), a war correspondent, who commenced clipping and filing away extracts for his own personal use. These, as time passed on and the collection became larger, he divided into subjects and kept in boxes labeled according to the contents of each box. At his death he left his collection, the accumulation of more than twenty years, to the Brooklyn library, where it is now being carefully collated and arranged under a classification similar to that of the library catalogue. The clippings are being pasted on sheets of manilla paper, which are arranged by single sheets (not bound together, as this would preclude the incorporation of any further material in its proper place under its subject heading, as additions are made from time to time). These sheets are kept in boxes that are labeled on the back so as to indicate the subject and the subdivision of subject contained in each box.

"The arrangement of the material thus kept being strictly by subjects and their various ramifications, and the whole being formed into one alphabet, no index is required to guide the searcher for information. All that is necessary is to look at the labels until the subject needed is reached in the line. Then take down the box that contains what is wanted and use it. As time passes and the library collection is developed it is expected it will be found of especial value to literary people as containing much valuable material which will be made easily available by its arrangement under subjects, bringing together items of information that would otherwise be so scattered as to be practically lost unless collected under some such plan as this."

"What do you think, Mr. Bardwell, of the value of a scrap collection in general?"

"As to the value of material thus collected a variety of opinions may exist, but so far as possible the source from which the information was obtained is mentioned, as well as the date of publication. The question suggests itself whether every literary person may not find it advantageous to keep a collection of scrap books. Items that appear from day to day may prove exceedingly valuable in the future, and the only time to secure these is while the eye is upon them, as almost any one who has tried to locate a paragraph he thinks he saw at an indefinite time, a few months or even a few days ago, can testify. If one has hunted through a file of papers for an extract he can appreciate the difficulty and will probably wish he had saved the scrap.

"One can make a collection of his specialty or can make a general collection of any material he thinks would be useful in the future. He can include his own productions under their own subject headings, or he can include them all in one volume marked 'Personal.' A literary man should bear in mind that he may one day become famous, in which case a collection of all the fugitive pieces he has ever had in print might prove valuable as well as interesting. While there is no limit to the subjects on which one may collect scraps, every one must be his own judge as to how large his collection should be, and what range of subjects he will require, but, in any case, a thorough arrangement of the material by subjects will obviate any necessity of an index. If thoroughly classified in this way, the collection will be its own index, and there is no other way, so far as can be seen at present, that would be so effective. There are other libraries beside the Brooklyn that have some scrap collections. Some college libraries have collections covering the history of their institution from the start."

Climbing Mount St. Elias.

Mount St. Elias promises to be the future mountain climbing center of this country. A traveler who has returned from there, after failing to ascend to the summit, reports that his party, after surmounting great difficulties, reached a height of 11,500 feet, and were then compelled to abandon the enterprise. The ascent was covered with ice mounds, strewn with bowlders. The party were at one time knee deep in snow, and at another were wading through icy waters fed by glaciers. He believes the mountain cannot be ascended without the assistance of trained Swiss mountaineers. The packers with the party could not climb.—Chicago Herald.

Read Dr. Vail's new advertisement.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

The New Rule.

The time was when no measure could be put in force in this Colony without first having it proclaimed with a great flourish of trumpets and theorized upon up to the point of exhaustion. The time now has come when every measure is looked upon from the point of "the best for all," and not from the point of "the best for the best," and "the powers at the helm" decide who were the members that were the fittest. Every member of the present Board have, in season and out of season, opposed the "stated wage" plan, and time and again have insisted that there was no show for the principle of co-operation to be successfully established so long as that was the key by which the earnings of each member, for some measure of true co-operation to come from a sentiment so wide-spread and deeply rooted, and the present plan adopted on the 8th of November last and approved by the great body of workers themselves, with but few exceptions, is the natural our-growth of that sentiment.

It was well-known that it would not satisfy all. No measure can possibly be suggested by man that would satisfy, in every particular, any small or large body of men. So long as man exists, some latent selfishness, the concentrated accumulations of ages of generations, trained with the single idea of looking our for self, and self alone, will crop out in spite of promises made, and the strength of a public opinion directly interested in "the good of all." But the more the present plan is investigated the more it is liked.

The proposition to bestow so much power upon the foreman was lustily opposed by a few. These few were also opposed to anything and everything that tended toward the "leveling of incomes." They admitted that our incomes should not exceed our earnings, but saw no way out of the difficulty except a "cut in wages." When it was suggested that when occasion required the carpenter to assist the logger, and even though he could not accomplish as much, from lack of experience in that branch or industry, yet he should be entitled to an equal proportion of the joint earnings, time of service and exertion of energy being equal, it was answered that "the world did not do business in that way."

Of course it does not, and the very reason that it did not was the cause of the workmen's clamor for even and exact justice being measured to them in the products of their toil.

The "New Rule" as it is commonly called, provides that the exact time of service in hours may be scaled up 25 per cent., or down to any point the foreman is inclined to make it. This is the power some few anticipated would be misused. It was thought prejudice and not merit would be the controlling factor. But a certain remedy is always at hand, and may be applied by the person aggrieved—he can call his co-workers to meet with him and "sit in judgment upon the case." If he merits a different scaling, he certainly will receive it from their hands. If the foreman's scaling was correct, it is likely that they will not hesitate to so decide. So far no complaint has been entered, and it is presumed that none will be; for it is well-known that every foreman now in charge of the different divisions is a fair-minded man, and not in the least inclined to be governed by prejudice. The loggers have long been famous for their belief in the principle of equality—the exact number of hours of service is marked in each case, without regard to expertness. In the mill the scale has been nearly the same—only two advanced 25 per cent. and two reduced 12½ per cent.; all others being given the exact number of hours of service. One commendable feature of the plan is beginning to be almost universally realized, and that is, that the more there is saved, the more there will be earned, consequently the greater our incomes. It is noticed, also, that there is a greater desire "to put in hours" than formerly, and to make every hour produce something of value. More interest in the general policy of the company is taken now than for some time in the past. The desire now is to get "a trade," and produce something to supply it. It is to be expected that the first three months, being the winter months, will not be a fair standard for the whole of the year. But to a great extent our hopes for the success of this enterprise are becoming more fixed under this plan than was possible under the old one of a stated wage, no matter what the earnings were, and where "all for self" was the governing force.

We acknowledge the receipt of letters from E. D. McKenley, W. H. Galbraith, W. J. Mahony, Geo. H. Gale, Mrs. M. Moser, Mrs. Nellie Wood, T. C. Edwards, W. T. Thompson, Jacob R. Heck, and a few others, who expect replies immediately. Owing to the absence of the Sec'y., on business at Tacoma and Seattle, there will be a delay of one week.

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.

Hang up the Baby's Stocking.

Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget
The dear little dimpled darling,
She never saw Christmas yet;
But I've told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understands it,
She looks so funny and wise.

Dear! what a tiny stocking!
It doesn't take much to hold
Such little pink toes as baby's
Away from the frost and cold
But you never do, at all;
Why Santa wouldn't be looking
For anything half so small.

I know what we'll do for baby,
I've thought of the very best plan;
I'll borrow a stocking from grandma,
The longest that ever I can;
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother,
Right here in the corner, so,
And write a letter to Santa Claus,
And fasten it on to the toe.

Write: "This is the baby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here.
You never have seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year;
But she's just the blessedest baby!
And, now, before you go,
Just cram her stocking with goodies,
From the top, clear down to the toe.

An Enterprising Crow.

Farmer Crowder had finished planting his corn, but his heart was heavy. He knew the crows were whetting their bills to pull up the corn as soon as it appeared above the surface.

"I tell you how to get away with the crows," said Neighbor Stokes.

"How?"

"Get you a gallon of mean whiskey and soak some corn in it till it gets full of the stuff and then scatter it broadcast in the field. The black rascals will eat it and get drunk, and then you can catch 'em and pull their heads off. That beats pizen' or shootin'."

In a few days Farmer Crowder met his friend Stokes.

"Well, how's craps?" queried Stokes.

"My corn's bodaciously ruint," replied Crowder, dolefully. "I tried that 'ere scheme o' your'n, and it's a humbug. I soaked the corn and scattered it one day, and next mornin' I went down to the new groun' to see how it'd worked."

"Found 'em drunk, eh?"

"Found nothin'. I hearn a devil of a fuss down nigh the branch, and went to see what it was; thar was a dad-blasted old crow what had gathered up all the whisky corn an' had it on a stump, an' he was retailin' it out to the others, given' 'em one grain o' that sort fur three grains o' my planted corn; and dinged ef they hadn't clawed up that field by sections."

"Our Country."

The English syndicates own 7,500,000 acres of land in Texas. Another owns 1,300,000. Sir E. J. Reid, the famous English naval constructer, has 2,000,000 acres in Florida. Two London firms own 3,050,000 acres. An English company has 700,000 acres in Mississippi, and another company has 750,000 acres. Individuals and companies of other nationalities are also large holders.

A Prophetic Warning.

Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing a close. It has cost a vast amount of blood and treasure. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been, indeed, a trying hour for the Rebublic. But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruptions in high places will follow; and the money power of the country will endeaver to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.—Abraham Lincoln.

Anecdote of "Old Hutch."

One evening, after a day of unusual excitement on the old board, [illegible] sat by a window in the Corn Exchange Bank. The room was quiet, for [illegible] was over, except that of the bookkeepers. One of the old gentleman's friends came in. He was in a happy mood. He didn't see Mr. Hutchinson when he entered. The friend is an excellent tenor and fond of letting the world know it. As he bustled about the room he pitched his fine voice to that sweetest American air

Way down on the Suwanee ribber.

The bookkeepers stopped their work and listened and looked. The singer, who was engaged in something else, did not notice that he had an audience until he turned about. Mr. Hutchinson had arisen from his chair and came to the end of a high desk. He was resting his chin in one hand and listening to the old song. The gentleman who had thus entertained him unawares said: "Hello; I didn't see you."

Mr. Hutchinson replied: "Don't let me interrupt you. Keep right on."

"That's all there is to that."

"Sing it again," said the old man.

"No; I'll sing you 'The Old Kentucky Home.'" And he did. When he had finished Mr. Hutchinson was still standing at the desk. "What do you think of that?" asked the tenor.

"I like the other," was the reply. "Sing me that again."

"Way Down on the Suwanee Ribber" was sung again in the room where awhile before there was a commercial tourney of the fiercest sort. The melody of the plantation soothed the man who had been the most active participant in the day's business. When it had been sung again and the tick of the clock on the wall sounded clear and sharp in the silence of the room, Mr. Hutchinson said:

"I'd give all I am worth if I could sing like you. I like them old songs. Why don't everybody sing them?"

In less time than a minute he was on the street, pushing along in the darkness, bound somewhere. He never sits or stands anywhere very long.—Chicago Times.

The Man Who Has Money.

The keeping of money is a harder job than the earning of it. The old adage may not always be true, that any fool can make money, but only a wise man can save it. Those who save money frequently cannot keep it, for their very thrift frequently becomes blind. There is perhaps no fact so quickly known as an individual's possession of more money than he requires for his living. Men who save are frequently vain of their success at thrift, and let out the fact that they are further ahead of the world than somebody else says or supposes. In a little while, especially in our metropolitan society, so called, the man who has this money is mysteriously waited upon. A bright minded man is pursued. He is entreated to come out a little more into the world and enjoy himself, and not let his exceptional wit and ability be hid under a bushel. His own wife will acquaint him with the fact that there is a great deal of money in some stock, mine, mortgage or scheme; the nearest side of the man and made his wife believe that her husband can suddenly become three times as well off as he is if he would only take a sure chance, as if any chance can be sure. Individuals of his family will brighten up and say: "Well, Jones, if I had your money I would not let it lay out at 5 per cent. I know a thing or two myself."—"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Hoodlum of London Slums.

The children even of the slums and cellars are fat and rosy. But the bloom doesn't last long. The class of which I am speaking is not long lived. They decay prematurely. The hoodlum of the London slum is often at 20 peaked in visage, sallow as to complexion and undersized. He loves his cellar or garret, his obscure "court" or by street. He is a natural outcome of London's teeming low life, as fungi is an outcome and belonging of the cave. He doesn't want anything cleaner or lighter, and when taken in hand out of benevolence and transplanted to more airy and less dingy apartments, has been known to smoke the white walls, the sooner to make them resemble those of his old home.

Like all fungus growths, he lacks stamina, strength and endurance. He is a vicious beast in a crowd, and in gangs of half a dozen has a fashion of charging through a mass of men and women in single file, a sort of co-operative battering ram and augur combined, and as he bores his way along he works his elbows in a peculiar fashion, digging into the sides of those near him, and even at times breaking ribs. This is a device to aid pocket picking. If on any public occasion you are in a carriage, waiting in the locked mass of vehicles for the royal procession to pass, this creature at night will thrust his visage, pipe and all, into the carriage door, and comment audibly on the appearance of the ladies with you. London street "chaff" is at first surprising and unendurable to an American, but the upper class on such occasions mind it no more than they would a sparrow's chirp, and sometimes it is a subject for repetition and after dinner table talk, when it has been so plentifully fired at them as they drove to and from the Derby.—Prentice Mulford in New York Star.

What Might Have Been.

Speaking of the Princess of Wales, Le Figaro, of Paris, remarks: Her friends say that often as night falls, in the large hall of Sandringham, she remains for hours watching the coals reddening in the immense fireplace; she does not see what passes around her; she listens to nothing that is said to her, neither the calling of the Princess Maud, nor the jokes of Prince Albert. "Her highness sleeps," say her attendants. They deceive themselves. Her highness meditates on the little Alexandra, who believed herself destined to marry a petty German prince, very domestic, very faithful, and who would have died very happy after having had many children.—Foreign Letter.

An Unfortunate Meeting.

"May I call on you occasionally, Miss De Lancey?" said Bjones after the dance. "We seem already as old friends. Have I not seen you somewhere before?"

"Yes," was the cutting reply, "you saw me hanging on to the car strap one day last week while you were sitting down."—New York Evening Sun.

Both Agreed.

Crosshead—If you're going to light that cigar I guess I'll get on the windward side of you.

Litetop—Don't like cigar smoking, eh? Well, I thought every one liked to smoke a good cigar; I'm sure I do.

Crosshead—So do I.—Yankee Blade.

Read Redding and Co's. Ad.

THE YEARS AND I.

We clasped our hands, the blithe young years
and I,
We saw the luring world before us lie,
We laughed aloud, nor dreamed of tear and sigh,
We blessed our fate, the tide of hope ran high
When we clasped hands—the blithe young years
and I.

We saw Love flit before us on the way,
And shine with light that far outshone the day.
We heard his call, we hastened to obey,
We sought him eagerly lest he'd delay
To show the site where his sweet city lay,
The blithe young years and I.

We clasped our hands, the gray bent years and I,
We saw the darkened world behind us lie,
We wept aloud, we shook with sob and sigh,
We cursed our fate, the tide of grief ran high
When we clasped hands—the gray bent years
and I.

We saw Death flit before us on the way
And cast a shade that did obscure the day;
We heard his call, we trembled to obey,
We shrank from him as fain we would delay
To find the site where his dread city lay,
The gray bent years and I.

—Susie M. Best in Home Journal.

The Hammock and the Swing.

A writer in The Chicago News gives the result of an experiment, showing that the instinct of children has in it, not only a love for recreation of a choice sort, but a sanitary common sense. A number of swings were suspended at a summer home for children; and near by were slung two dozen hammocks. The latter were almost always full, but the swings rarely were in use. The hammock is the most natural invention to give perfect rest and ease to the whole body, with a delicious sense of motion and activity. Every home should have several hammocks swung under trees, for the use of both adults and children. It will tend greatly to relieve the strain of every day toil, and so sweeten the intercourse of its members.—Globe-Democrat.

French Inspection of Butter.

Among the recent decrees made in France is one relating to the inspection of butter for the repression of fraudulent dealings. By this special persons are authorized to take samples of butter in any place, whether the butter is exposed for sale, stored in a warehouse or in transit by land or water. Each sample taken is to be subject to a special examination. Pure butter, mixed butter, margarine, oleomargarine and grease intended for consumption, in transit, must be contained in closed packages, and the origin and nature of the merchandise must be conspicuously specified thereon.—Chicago Herald.

Death in Court Plaster.

"Isinglass court plaster" is a material most plenteously pregnant for evil. It furnishes an ideal atmosphere and pabulum for bacteria, and has sent many an unfortunate to the ground. It is questionable if [illegible] true erysipelas are its most usual companions; its most frequent victim being the accomodating and officious person (or his friends) who carries it about his person for emergencies, and who dispenses it with a "lick and a stick."—Dr. A. R. Jenkins in The Annals of Surgery.

By Rail in England.

When traveling by rail in England you are not only looked after by the officials with great care (for you are under a "parental government"), but by law you are not allowed to be careless; in fact, it is a criminal act to injure yourself, even by accident. In many cases you are locked in the coaches so that you cannot leave the train while it is in motion, but if the door should be unlocked, and you jump out before the proper time, or if you attempt to board a train after it has started, you are arrested and liable to a heavy fine.—Home Journal.

Efficiency of French Detectives.

The French detective force is organized on the plan of the survival of the highest efficiency, and no clearer recognition of this fact can be found than is shown in the circumstance that whereas French forgers, highwaymen, burglars and homicides who are able to reach the city of London in security usually enjoy immunity from arrest while they remain there, hardly a case is known of a professional criminal from England who ever sought or obtained refuge in Paris.—New York Sun.

Nova Scotia's "Fairy Rocks."

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has sent an expedition to Nova Scotia and secured fac-similes of "the "fairy rocks," on which are curious hieroglyphic characters, evidently very old, which may throw some light on the history of the early discoveries of America. The markings are cut in upon a rock of highly polished slate, and the intaglio is about a sixteenth of an inch deep.—Boston Budget.

An Entirely New Court.

The whole court at Berlin is now entirely composed of new people. The friends of the late emperor have disappeared and the emperor and empress are surrounded by people entirely of their own choosing and sympathies. Those who know say it is impossible to imagine anything more complete than the effacement of every trace of the late emperor and empress' influence.—New York Sun.

The Author's Hardest Task.

Probably the most difficult task in the construction of a story is the management of conversations, so that the individuality of the dramatis personæ may not be hopelessly mixed. The author must keep each character definitely before his mind's eye, so that he may see it as distinctly as he would an intimate friend embodied in the flesh.—Virginia G. Ellard in The Writer.

He Obeyed Orders.

"Call for Ah Song," said an Australian judge to the Hibernian court crier, in a Chinese law suit. "Gentlemen," shouted the crier to the spectators, "would one of yez favor his honor with a song?"—New York Tribune.

Longest Through Service

The longest through car service of any railroad line in the world is said to be on the Southern Pacific road, between New Orleans and San Francisco, 2,495 miles.

In 1400 there was scarcely a book in Rome but missals.

Read the new advertisements.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

To Secure Some of the Best

BARGAINS

In Port Angeles Real Estate that you will have during the term of your natural life. Every day that you put the matter off you are making a mistake.

Improve Your Chance

to own Your own Home.

Call on or Address

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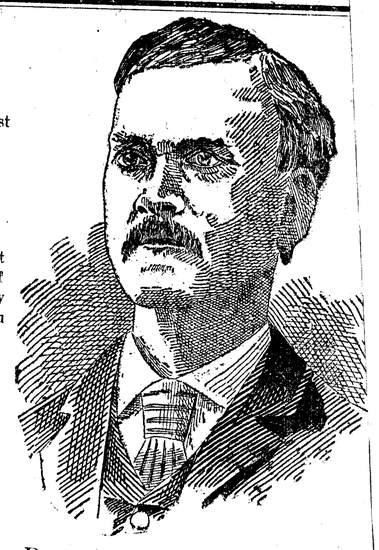


GORDON AND GORDON

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND

Manufacturers of Gordon's Celebrated Wheat All—"Angel's Food."

THIS INTEGRAL FOOD

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

PORT ANGELES SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

[illegible] CARDS

L. T. HAYNES, Manager.

—E. E. FISHER—

Prescription Druggist.

DEALER IN

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS & OILS,
BRUSHES,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
PERFUMERIES,
STATIONARY
TOILET ARTICLES,

Choice Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes.

Front Street, Port Angeles.

DAVIS W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Hardware,
AND OTHER
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.
Port Angeles, W. T.

A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc.

Made to Order.

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

Address, A. GOLDWATER.

Cor. Front and Lincoln Sts.
Port Angeles

EAST END STORE.

ROBT. SHIELDS, Prop.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

MY MOTTO

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

CENTRAL HOTEL.

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

E. G. MORSE, Prop.

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

TOURISTS HOTEL.

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

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

Cor. Laurel and Front Sts. adjoining Wharf. Port Angeles W. T.

WELLS!!! WELLS!!!

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

Settlers Attention!!!

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

W. E. SMITH, Surveyor
PORT ANGELES W. T.

EAST END BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.

Port Angeles, W. T.

THE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN.

Food Furnished at Cost for the Working People of Switzerland.

During my recent vacation I had an opportunity of visiting one of the "Cuisines Populaires" that are coming to be a peculiar feature of some industrial centers in Switzerland. In 1877, while a socialistic congress was in session at Chaux-le-Fonds, near Neuchatel, one of the speakers said: "All the arguments in the world will not have as much effect on the working man as a good plate of hot soup." These seed were sown on good ground, for a month later the first popular kitchen was opened, and similar institutions are now to be found in other parts of Switzerland. The aim of these kitchens is to supply working people with good wholesome food at cost price. They are not charitable institions in any sense of the word, nor do they depend on contributions from the rich, nor on subsidies from the state, in order to keep them going. They are joint stock concerns, but in order to interest the largest number of persons possible in their success the value of the shares is fixed at a minimum sum.

The one I visited has a capital of 10,000 francs, 7,000 francs of which has been paid in, and the shares are held by very nearly 7,000 persons. It owns the building it occupies, which, though by no means palatial, is amply sufficient for the purpose. On the ground floor there are two dining rooms, large enough to accommodate from 600 to 650 persons, a smaller one for women, a waiting room and an office. The establishment is run on a strictly cash basis, but instead of paying with money customers settle by means of checks, which can be purchased in any quantities, and it is not unusual for workmen to purchase these checks in sufficient quantities to last them a month. The kitchens are all located in the basement, where is also the "cantine," a branch of the institution about which I shall say more presently. The bill of fare and the prices are the same in all the dining rooms. Three meals are served up in close succession, and as no one is allowed to remain at table after he has finished his repast the institution is able to feed about 1,800 people daily.

Between meal hours food can be had by any who want it, but no wine is ever served except when accompanied with food. The prices charged are as follows: Soup, one quart, 3 cents; half quart, 2 cents; meat, boiled or roast, one-fifth of a pound if the latter, a trifle more if the former, 5 cents; a ration of vegetables, 2 cents; wine, 2 cents a glass, 3 cents per half pint or 12 cents for a litre; a ration of bread, 1 cent. So you see a person can have a square meal, composed of bread, meat, vegetables and a glass of wine (and I may add that this latter article is of a good quality and sold pure), for 12 cents. The institution not only supplies its customers with meals, but also sells them cooked food to carry away with them. This branch of the bureau is conducted in the cantine, where prices for bread and two portions of meat are less than in the dining rooms, [illegible] cents.

Cuisines populaires also furnish the public schools of the town with soup gratuitously and with bread at cost price. The managing committee are supplied with a certain number of checks that they can give away as they please, and all the food left over at the end of each day is distributed to the poor. The cuisine is managed by a board of directors who form three committees, charged respectively with looking after the wine, food and furniture. The employes are few in number: a stewardess, who receives a salary of 1,300 francs a year; a female cashier and cook, each of whom is paid 65 francs a month, and some girls to wait on table, who are paid 25 francs monthly. In addition to their wages all the employes are fed of course, and those who are only employed a few hours each day can gain the rest of their time in factories.—Henry Haynie in New Orleans Picayune.

Fighting Grasshoppers in Algiers.

Various devices are resorted to. Two such are most in favor, the "melnafas" and the "appareils cypriotes." The former consists of cotton or woolen cloth of a very rough surface, which is spread over the ground. The locusts are caught in the coating, are shaken together and are turned in deep ditches or stamped to death. The "appareils cypriotes" are sheets of muslin about 200 feet long and 3 feet wide, stretched over frames and placed upright along the path of the invaders. It is the habit of the locust not to turn in its progress, but to endeavor to surmount every obstacle in its way. It will try to climb the cloth, which is beaten by sticks. The insects fall to the ground, are swept together and destroyed. The artillery also fires heavy charges of blank cartridges into the swarms, the cavalry is employed to stamp the insects into the ground, and the native troops are not furnished with rations of meat in order to stimulate their appetite for the great national dish, stewed locusts, broiled locusts and locust raw.

The Virtues of the Mule.

The mule is very rarely sick—not near so often sick as is the horse. Its hoofs are much sounder. It is not so apt to be injured, not being so easily frightened. It will do the same amount of work on two-thirds the amount of food required by the horse. It will eat coarser food. When properly bred and handled it is full as trustworthy and industrious as the horse, and more docile than the horse. The docility and patience of the ass is proverbial. The mule endures exposure better than the horse. It will endure heat better, and I have never been able to perceive that it did not endure cold as well, though the notion that it cannot is general. But there is no good reason why it should not endure the weather of the northern states. While the mule is most used in warm climates, it is also used in regions where the temperature is full as low as in our northern states, and there lasts longer than do our horses.—Country Gentleman.

A Terrible Downfall.

Mrs. Highprice—Oh, my daughter, we are ruined—ruined!

Evelina Highprice (gasping for breath)—O mother, dear, tell me, tell me what has come upon us!

Mrs. Highprice (solemnly)—Daughter, our old coachman's beautiful lavender p-nt-l-o-ns are too large for the lovely little dove we have just engaged.—Yankee Blade.

A Special Inducement.

Agent—I'd like to insure your life.

Respectable Old Party—I don't want my life insured.

"But we offer special inducements. Every policy is paid on death."

"Well, all the companies do that."

"Yes, but we pay up even if you are hanged. How's that for a special inducement?"—Texas Siftings.

Read Wm. Ritchie's new advertisement.

Henry George Invited to Visit the Australian Colonies.

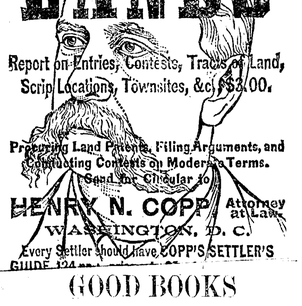
Mr. Henry George has been invited by the Land Nationalisation Leagues of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, to visit and lecture through these colonies. In reply, he wrote:—"The most important national campaign is coming off here, and the seed which we single tax men have been sowing is now coming up in all directions. While we have withdrawn from the political field, the movement of thought is going on faster than ever. . . I am not certain whether I can come to Australia in December or January, in fact the chances are against it, but I certainly could not come before then." A few members of the Lithgow League have already offered to guarantee a fund to defray the whole cost of Mr. George's trip to Australia and back, and a six months' tour through the colonies.—Londen Democrat.

Give Nature a Chance.

Never, since the world began, have there been so many prescriptions for poverty, and yet never was poverty greater than now. If it is true that a patient's prospects of recovery are in inverse proportion to the number of doctors attending him, our hopes of true social reform must be very feeble. How would it be, if we were to send all the social physicians to the devil and to give nature a chance for once? The return to nature: that is, land restoration.—Deutsch Land.

Mr. Ignatius Singer, founder and editor of *Our Commonwealth*, and one of the recognized leaders of the Land Restoration movement in South Australia, is now on a few months' visit to England, and may, we venture to hope, be heard at some of our meetings during the next few months. He gives the most encouraging reports of the progress now being made by our South Australian friends.—London Democrat.

LANDS



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

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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. 8265 for the lots 3 and 4 and S. ½ NW 1-4 Sec. 4 Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Raney, Peter Johanson, Geo. D. Raney and August Peterson all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above 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. 9373 for the SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 W ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John P. Church, Walter M. Burch, Ben Chambers and Chas. Tillman all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, 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 McDongall, 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 OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., November 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 Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Probate Court at New Dungeness, W. T., on Monday, Jan. 28, 1889, viz: Samuel G. Moise, Hd. E. No. 4192 for the SW 1-4 sec. 8, Tp 30 N R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alfred Lee, Nicholas Shomer, Thomas Hume all of Port Angeles, W. T. and Chas. Agnew of Dungeness, 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.

12 14 8 to 1 18 9.

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Physician and Surgeon,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

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