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. 10. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 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 21, 1888.

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

A RAILROAD TRUST.

The scheme of combining all like manufacturing industries under one management having worked so well for the owners in enabling them to throttle all competition and levy tribute to the extent of their own sweet will upon a long suffering public by raising prices, transportation companies have now caught the fever and we are to have a Railroad Trust. All the roads west of Chicago and east of the Rocky Mountains propose to avoid the interstate commerce law by uniting under one management. If terms agreeable to all the roads can be made there is no doubt of the success of the scheme and the people unfortunate enough to live in the Territory of the tyrant combine, can bid farewell to all hopes of cheap transportation while the monster lives.

"A burned child dreads the fire" and "Experience teaches a dear school but fools will learn in no other," are old but exceedingly apt proverbs. And since it does no more good to point out the dangers which threaten our liberties than it did for Noah to preach of the flood we, who hope for the redemption of our country from the grasp of monopoly, should welcome the railroad trust. It is a blessing in disguise! To be sure it will effectually rob produce, and consume alike wherever it reaches out its thieving tentacles but what the people lose in the way of home comforts, forclosed mortgages etc. they will gain in experience; and if the experience is bitter enough to stir them up to the necessity of making a determined effort to rid themselves and their children after them, of the incubus of railroad domination by substituting government ownership, it will not have been in vain.

There is a way to rid the people of railway monopoly and there is only *one* way. It is by combining all the roads in the United States into one gigantic trust with the *government* as *trustee*.

Let three per cent bonds be issued to be called "Transportation Bonds," in such a quantity as to purchase all the railroads telegraph and telephone plants in the country; have appraisers appointed to value the plant and let the present owners be given such bonds in exchange for the bonds and stock they now hold. The government can then take control retaining the present operating force until more satisfactory organization can be effected, running the system on a similar plan to the present postal system.

Some objections will be raised to this plan but nome as we believe that will stand scrutiny. Let us examine some of them.

The first objection will be that it will enormously increase the number of those engaged in the public service and thus be a dangerous lever in the hands of an appointive power.

This difficulty could easily be avoided if provision was made for regular enlistment in the service and that no removals should be made except for gross inefficiency or dishonesty and then only upon a proper hearing and investigation.

But no president would dare supplant skilled and experienced R. R. men with raw and unskilled ones for political reasons for such an act, resulting as it necessarily would in destruction of the lives and property of citizens would not be endured by any people.

Another difficulty which the unthoughtful will see in the way will be the great increase in the bonded debt. A sufficient answer to this objection will be found in the fact that all the present bonded and stock indebtedness of the corporations in question is in reality a *public debt* on which the people are now compelled to pay in interest and dividends more than double what they would pay on the bonds necessary to purchase them of present owners, even if exchanged dollar for dollar. But such is not the thing proposed. What we propose is to pay for the *equipment* and other property what it could be replaced for. The traffic franchise belongs to the public which created it and should not be paid for.

A last objection which we will consider is that in making the purchase the government might through the ignorance or dishonesty of the appraisment committee pay exorbitant prices for the property.

Possibly there is some risk to be run in that matter but the people could afford to pay two or even three prices for the property and would then make by the transaction. For the thousands of officers now drawing princely salaries would be cut off; two roads would never be built where one could do the work and rates could and would be enormously reduced. But there is no necessity for paying more than it would cost to establish new plants, nevertheless, if bought by the people these common carriers are a bargain at any price.

If the plan outlined above was carefully examined and discussed by the people we have no doubt but it would find many advocates. Minority stockholders everywhere would be only too glad to exchange their fluctuating paper for a bond guaranteed by the government even though it paid a lower rate. But there is nothing in the plan proposed not sanctioned by equity because it is in the interest of the whole people and would if adopted bring to us manifold blessings in the way of cheap transportation and the ready and universal dissemination of news, unhindered by associated press monopolists.

F. S. LEWIS.

NORTH PACIFIC NAVAL STATION.

A commission has been appointed and is now on the way to select a site for a Naval Station between Portland Or., and Puget Sound.

The *Oregonian* recommends Port Angeles, for the reason that it is but seventeen miles from the British Station at Esquimalt. There is no doubt, all things considered, but that this is the proper place still there are many other claimants that have some advantages.

Port Townsend and Seattle are each sure that it will be the place selected and laterly Olympia has come to the front with a proposition to build a dam from Brown's point across to the other side, inside of which could float the navies of the world—for a few years and when the river made solid land of it, another dam could be built.

But if a navy yard is needed, the best possible site should be chosen and the commission will and should select it for its advantages and not to please, or advance the interests of any place.

PLAIN TALK.

The Seattle *Post Intelligencer* under the above heading editorially says:

While as a general proposition it cannot be denied that every man has the right to do as he wills with what is his own, there are limits to the right to do as one pleases. No man has the moral right to stand in the way of public progress. There are those among us who, having eligible property whose improvement is now a public necessity, may not be able to build. They should sell to those who can and who will. They have no right to clog the wheels of our onward movement.

The *P. I.* is a "Law and Order" paper and as such should not lean toward Communism, Socialism, Anarchism or any other reform that recognizes moral rights as against legal rights. Legally a man can acquire all the land he can pay for, and keep all he can get. He can improve it or not as he pleases, and his taxes can be no higher than those of adjoining owners.

He is holding the property to be made valuable by the exertions and the enterprise of the Community, and the law upholds him in so doing.

If a man has money and keeps it from circulation, or property of any kind, save land, and keeps it from use, there is but little harm thereby to the community in which it is situated. True, it would help materially if the money was kept in circulation, or the articles in use, but the community can prosper even though some considerable amount should be so withheld. On the other hand, when the land is held for speculative purposes and not put to any use, great damage results to the community. With every increase in the population, the speculative value of the land increases, and it is always kept high enough to debar some one from buying and utilizing it.

A man wishing to start some manufacturing enterprise cannot afford to, as it would take his all to buy the site, in consequence he must look elsewhere for a site, or go into some business that takes less capital. So also with residence property. The man with money enough to put up a neat building must go a mile or more from the centre of the town to build his home while hundreds of lots nearer and in a better location are lying unused, the owners waiting for the thrift and enterprise of the community to make them more valuable.

Morally it is wrong. Make it legally wrong also, or better still make it to his interest to improve the land in his possession, and a burden to him if he does not so improve.

Change our system of taxation so that all taxes will be concentrated on land values, irrespective of improvements. Then will a man improve, or let some one else. Then will no one be driven away who desires to start an industry or enterprise in a town, but the hand of welcome will be extended to all alike.

One of these days will be held a Constitutional Convention, and when our Territory is admitted as a state, it should have in its constitution the Single Tax—the collecting of all revenues from land values irrespective of improvement.

TO ANNEX CANADA.

Congressman Butterworth of Ohio has introduced a joint resolution stating the reasons and advantages, and asking the President to invite Great Britain and Canada to appoint a commission to consider the wisdom and expedency of the union or assimilation of any or all the provinces of Canada with the United States. Canada however does not seem to take kindly to the scheme. She buys goods from us now at low prices, and were she to come into the union she would be protected (?). Plows that now cost her people $12 would cost them $16. Reapers that they now buy for $110 would cost $150, and many other things in like proportion. She is better off as she is, and will probably so decide. A better thing perhaps would be a reciprocity treaty, that would give advantage to both countries, and end perhaps in their eventual union.

A UNIQUE FREIGHT TRAIN.

Under the above title the New York *Sun* of the 7th inst tells of a train composed of twenty freight cars to leave that night for Tacoma, carrying the stock for a large wholesale dry goods house in that city, for the new firm of Garretson, Woodraffe and Pratt. The first two members of the firm are said to be men of wealth and experience. Mr. Le Roy Pratt the junior member is well known on the lower Sound, having for the past twelve years been traveling in the employ of Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco Cal. and Portland Or.

The train is expected to arrive about Christmas, and to Tacoma will belong the honor of having the first strictly wholesale dry goods house on Puget Sound.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give below the first two sections of the recent message of President Cleveland in which he outlines the tendencies and social conditions of our country. It is a document which may well engage the attention of every thoughtful man.

Pointing out as he has the courage to do the great dangers which threaten our institutions he virtually throws down the gauntlet anew to the opposing party, and says to the American people, let us go forward. this is your fight. Never have such brave words came from a president since the time of Andrew Jackson and the message, stamps its author with the name of Radical. He says:

The equality and justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under a bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupuously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people. The citizen of the American republic in the early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance of the letter of this bond, and saw stretched out before him a clean field for individual endeavor.

Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated or restrained. The pomp and glitter of government offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who side by side in friendly competition fought for the enoblement and dignity of, rather than for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

A century has passed. Our cities are abiding places of wealth and luxury. Our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic. Our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and the immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of the rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily-acquired wealth.

THE CAUSE OF THE EVILS.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievement of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still, congratulating ourselves on the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to the danger attending the division of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority; the people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of the tariff laws, but to such an extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purposes and for the benefit of a favored few. The government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with its favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship, for its own sake and the benefit it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of the assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the solid disregard of all but personal interest in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfih advantage and in the combination to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly control the suffrage of the people.

THE PEOPLE WILL DEMAND A CHANGE.

The grievance of those not included in the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see and estimate the misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, will see that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value, while their debts increase, and that wihout compensating labor they are forced by the action of government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish them support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen enfranchised from all delusions and no long frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of the tariff laws, will reasonably demand, through such revision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living, freedom for themselves and children from the doom of perpetual servitude and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist on the fairness and justness of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who will suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purpose of our government, dependent on the patriotism and contentment of our people, is endangered.

THE COMMUNISM OF CAPITAL.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government, but the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insiduously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who preposes that the government shall protect the rich and they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the poor and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition, and a sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and power to protect citizens and property; of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of the many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people which recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the product of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

HOW TO REDUCE THE REVENUE.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriation of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as founding pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in the tariff rates. Existing evils and injustices should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to the consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

MISTAKEN LEGISLATION.

PRIVATE ENDS FURTHERED AT THE NEGLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so prominently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive way with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual and private enterprise, and that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived. These ideas have been unhappily much discouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen. The failure to support claims against the government by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant. Gratuities, in the form of pensions, are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant or for reasons not valid, and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon the representations of societies claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinates and postpones action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be started. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court and the delay to suitors and the denial of justice resulting therefrom has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with the plan for the relief of the situation, approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to uses other than for the homes of honest settlers might be prevented, While a measure to meet this concealed necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management is recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in futherance of the solution of the Indian problem, but has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postoffice building in the national capital, are not disputed; but these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

Revisions of our pensions laws could be easily made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant; but while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of our private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are increased by items and provision to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by the ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears on its face a private character or which on examination develops such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representative such patriotic actions as will advance the welfare of the entire country, and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of duty with unselfish purposes. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing good has given American people the right to require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all things, to the public good. This devotion will lead us strongly to resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction on the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between the proper subjects of federal and local care are of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existance, that no consideration of efficiency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. Having undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide, let us follow the way it points out. Let us hope it will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constition can find justification or solace for disloyality in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the welfare than the constitution afforded.

ANDREW JACKSON'S DOCTRINE.

What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when from a century's height we view the way already trod by the American people and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States, the soldier and statesman, and at all times, the firm and brave friend of the people, in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship said, "the ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they had confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberty and protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none, dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce; that the genius of our people requires such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come united, prosperous and free."

Child Labor and Newspapers.

Some people seem to think that there is no use for a newspaper which is devoted to the welfare of the working people. But when one reads in the New York papers the pitiful facts published from day to day of the hard and dreary lives of women and children; of babies not yet in their teens working in an atmosphere teeming with tobacco smoke and filthy smells for from 10 to 26 cents a day; of women and children toiling in ill-ventilated rooms so cold they must wear their outer garments; girls compelled to stand abuse and worse from brutish employers; when all this is known and more, too, does it not seem that not only is there a necessity for one or two such papers, but that *all* such papers should espouse the cause of the laboring masses and endeavor, by fair means, or foul, if need be, that such things shall cease; that children shall not be employed until they are men and women, and that when men and women are employed they should not be compelled to work in rooms hardly fit for animals, or ruled over by slave-driving bosses. They are the real producers of the wealth of this country, and they, not who "toil not, neither do they spin," should be the ones to enjoy the fruits of their toil. The lives of the workers' children are as dear to them as those in the gilded palaces of our great cities, and the hours now spent by men, women and children in toiling for miserable pittances should be shortened to such an extent that they may enjoy their lives, which the mere fact of their birth entitles them to. —The Paper, Providence, R. I.

One of the funny things of politics was discovered in San Francisco by George Macdonald during the recent hustling for president. A political procession passed his office one evening, wherein was displayed the customary banners with the war-cries and party mottoes painted thereon. One conspicuous display was a big wagon having upon its transparent covering the words, "Protection for American Industries forever!" This reminded Mr. Macdonald of another scene. Last summer, while journeying to Lake Chabot, back of Oakland, he passed a fruit-canning establishment, in the fields surrounding which were swarms of Chinamen gathering berries and fruit. The canning factory back of Oakland and the wagon in the political parade bore the name of the same firm!—Truth Seeker

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Salmon are running in the Bay.

Mr. Drennan and wife returned to Seattle on Tuesday's boat.

Mrs. Clegg and children came Monday from Seattle to remain over the holidays.

Mr. Maloney received 35 volumes of census reports last mail.

A. Kummer left on last Tuesday's boat after a few days recreation in town.

Mr. Geo. Meagher is expected to pay us a visit during the holidays.

The good lands in this vicinity are fast being entered.

Capt. White's new house on his ranch is under cover.

The Evangel took up a load of shingles from the Port Angeles Shingle Co., Tuesday.

Mr. Belingall returned from Tacoma Monday, to spend a few days in "the city by the sea."

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

It is reported that a marriage is to come off at the East End during the holidays.

The Church building is progressing finely, and will probably be roofed in during this week.

It is rumored than Messrs. Drennan and Lewis have sold their farms in the valley of Port Angeles, to some up-Sound families.

The East End dog poisoner has been quiet of late. Either his poison has run out, or victims become scarce.

Jas. Meagher and W. Brumfield are taking in the sights on the upper Sound at present. They are expected back next week.

A literary and debating society has been formed to meet at Morse's Hall West End, every Fribay night.

N. R. Smith and J. B. Spears are clearing 10 acres of land for Dr. Lull in "the valley of Port Angeles" on the upper Elwah.

F. McGill left Tuesday for Seattle. He is to prove up on his claim at the Land Office Saturday next, Messrs. Fend and Maguire went along as witnesses.

Two families from Mapleton, Iowa, were here, and left Tuesday for Spokane Falls. The country is too wooded to suit them, they having been used to a prairie country.

There are nearly 300 Port Angeles people living in Seattle, besides quite a number in Townsend, Tacoma and other Sound Cities. A great many express themselver as anxious to return next summer.

A. D. Baldwin from Lyle River was in town Tuesday. Mr. Baldwin came from the East on a visit during the last summer, and becoming enraptured with our "clams and climate" took up a ranch on the Lyle and is now a fixture in the County.

Prairie people, as a rule, do not take kindly to our wooded lands. Eastern Washington however, is prairie land, and there are still large sections there open to settlement. Those used to a "wooden" country feel at home here, and are not long in getting a clearing opened out.

A tug came in with two ships in ballast Thursday a. m. No one ashore from them yet and we have been unable to learn their names. They are evidently bound for British Columbia for coal.

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.

The ox-teamster should not get excited. And, when he belts the wheel yoke over the head with the good end of the stick he not only punishes them, but the other three yoke as well, and accomplishes nothing. Keep your temper Mr. Teamster. Oxen are a hard thing to drive unless one has been brought up at it.

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 cts. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

Mr. Matheson, who was the Custom officer in charge of this Station, some two years ago, has returned, and by his looks we would judge that the world had not dealt hardly by him while he was away. Two officers are now stationed at this place. If they were empowered to enter and clear vessels, it would be a great help to the shipping of this district. It seems however they were put here to stop the bringing of opium and Chinamen into the country through this county. It being but a few hours sail across, the smugglers heretofore had a picnic, but that will now end, at least as long as the Government keeps up its watchfulness.

Deer are quite plentiful in the foot hills.

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.

WEATHER REPORT.

Station, Port Angeles, W. T., for Week Ending Dec. 18th, 1888.

		Mean Temp.	Daily Precip.
Weds.	12	45.0	.44
Thurs.	13	45.0	.66
Frid.	14	45.0	.10
Sat.	15	41.0	.04
Sun.	16	42.0	.02
Mon.	17	43.0	.00
Tues.	18	40.5	.00

Precipitation for the week 1.26.
Max. Temp. 50.0, date 15th, inst.
Min. Temp. 34.7, date 18th, inst.

Port Angeles Literary Society.

This society meets every Friday evening at seven o'clock, in Morse's hall. Following is the program for December 21st:

1. America.—Sung by society and audience.
2. Debate.—Does pioneer life compensate for its privations? By Mr. Babcock and Mrs. McLennan in the affirmative; and Mr. Sever and Mrs. Gordon, in the negative.
3. Reading.—Tam O'Shanter, by W. Ritchie.
4. Song.—By Mr. Kelly.
5. Reading.—The Soldier of the Empire, by Mrs. Fletcher.
6. Voluntary music, songs, recitations, etc.
7. Song by all.—Home Sweet Home.

Recess and business meeting.

Admittance free. The public are cordially invited to attend and take part.

The Port Angeles Literary Society.

The first meeting of this society took place Friday evening in Morse's Hall on Dec. 14th. A temporary choice of officers was made, and a committee of four appointed to draw up a constitution, laws etc, to be presented and adopted at the next weekly meeting, also to arrange a program for the next week.

Some of the literary offerings were a reading of selection and two songs by Mr. Bowman, one called, "When We Were Boys Together," the other, "The Village Blacksmith.

Mr. Seevers gave a recitation, and a song, entitled "The Moneyless Man."

Mrs. Gordon read some lines from a short but good Quaker sermon, once delivered at a Quaker meeting by one "moved by the spirit to speak." It was a sermon of about twenty words.

Mrs. McLennan told two anecdotes or incidents, one about Dr. Watts.

Rev. Mr. Howells read a selected piece highly amusing, about Judge Pitmans entire satisfaction and deep enjoyment even in all sorts of weather; whether thunder-storm, drouth or hurricane came, he was always delighted, and would not have it different than it was for all the world. When the Judge was once thrown against some object, and had his leg broken, in a fierce cyclone, he opened his eyes as they were carrying him carefully home, and said, "Immortal Moses!, what a magnificent storm! I would give both my legs to witness such a glorious storm every day."

The last song was Mr. Gordon's called "National Philosophy," quite ludicrous.

All present agreed the first meeting of the society was a decided success.

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.

BORN.

Port Angeles, W. T., Dec. 14th 1888, to the wife of Chas. Stakemiller, a girl.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

Editors COMMONWEALTH:

DEAR SIR—In your issue of Nov. 23rd, you make use of a phrase that may mean one thing and may mean another. In reply to S. H. Baker of Ipsewich, Mass., you say "nor need the laboring masses of the East look for much help from co-operative colonies."

I wish to ask *why not?* The "help" they need is not charity, it is the opportunity to work and receive a fair pay for their work; to live in social relations with those who sympathize with them in all the relations of life; who recognize the fact that all work is honorable, and all honest workers are to be respected;—to be where the hours of toil are, or are in a fair way to be, shortened, and more time given for recreation, physical and mental—there are the "helps" they need, and why not go to a co-operative colony for it? and where else pray, can they go? This is what co-operative colonies are instituted for, so far as I can learn.

I think you must have written carelessly and that you do not mean to give reason for such inferences as I have drawn—and I have penned these references in order that hundreds of others who will misjudge your words, may have an opportunity to find explanation from you in your next. What you say is equivalent to throwing cold water over the whole subject of co-operative colonization.

Very Truly,
LITA BARNEY SAYLES,

Gen. Sec. S. S. of A. and Ed. Sociologic Dept. of Ind. News.

KILLINGLY, Conn., Dec. 4th, '88.

Because as I said in my answer to Mr. Barker:

"*They could at best, help but a few;* the masses generally must look for some other cure for the evils that afflict them."

I know that the "help" they need is not charity, and agree with you fully, as to what they do need. But they can-not get that at any Coperative Colonies at present nor any other place that I know of Cooperative Colonies are institnted to benefit those who take stock or shares in them. True they hope some day to be strong enough to succor the needy and deserving poor,—or as many of them as they can find work for.

First however, those who join must put something into the Common fund with which to start. While labor is truly the creator of all wealth, it cannot by itself,—that is without the aid of capital—start a Co-operative organization, nor can the organization take too many men without means into it, without imperilling its life.

One of the mistakes of the P. S. Colony was bringing too many nonproducers to its site. They had to be fed and there being no lucrative employment in the place to support so large a force, it became at last a struggle, for existence. The Colony lived through it, but it has hardly yet recovered from its struggle, and needs money with which to start industries before it can get on a paying basis. Had it not had the finest location and townsite on the Coast it would have gone by the board; the raise in value of property alone saved it.

I did not say the words carelessly, but after due thought and deliberation; to say nothing of considerable experience.

There are over one million men out of employment in the United States. How many co-operative colonies would it take to furnish employment for them?

Then how about the millions more who are living a hand to mouth existence—living did I say? dying by inches would be nearer the truth! What of them, and how many of them can these colonies help? And when one is taken to a co-operative colony, does not a dozen spring up clamoring for his place. No; Co-operative Colonies are good for those who can join them, providing of course good careful management obtains, but for the *masses* they are, and can be no help.

I have no desire to throw cold water on the subject of co-operative colonization, but I must tell the truth or that which I believe to be the truth.

These colonies have their uses and if successful can do considerably good, and prove to the world in time that co-operation is good and should be adopted universally.

I believe in Co-operation and wish it could be substituted for Competition, but it will take time. Agitation and education will show its beauties, and when the ground is right the seed will grow, but it will not grow in stony places.

There are many things to be first changed. The ground must be carefully prepared, all weeds and trash being removed. The new civilization must first be ushered in before co-operation can be its law.

Respectfully
E. B. MASTICK Jr.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn. Dec. 4th, 1888.

Messrs Editors—I Received the COMMONWEALTH last night. I let subscription run out partly through neglect and partly, thinking I would be at Port Angeles ere this, to become a permanent resident.

When that Co-operative Society started Mrs. Hall sent me the constitution and By Laws. I believed then, and also believe now, that is the true principle upon which society should act each to the other, but the trouble is man has run governmentson the "Old Batchelor" and animal plan that is selfishness, forgeting that before we can make a success of Co-operation we must have woman installed into our body Politic's, she being purer and the spiritual part of man will lift us up to that plain, where perhaps we may in due time "do to others as we would like them to do to us." I take exception to your idea that we will make more rapid progress in reform, by amalgamating with one of the old parties. We can never compromise with the devil but what he will get the better of us. History does not give as an instance where church or party ever reformed for the permanent benefit of the masses only through revolution. Garrison was rediculed because he said in 1832 "total emancipation, no compromise" I say so to-day, and have said so for 30 odd years. I helped make the Republican party, but they have gone back on their first love so I intend to help destroy the party, not by voting for the Democratic party for they are both run by same power "behind the throne" *money and liquor.*

I knew when "Thurman" was nominated that "Cleveland" was downed. I like the tone of your paper all the same in the main, you will find enclosed 50 cents in stamps, and ere that runs out I intend to pay my respects to you personally.

Excuse me for this priviledge I have taken. But believe me I am a co-work (with yourself) for the uplifting of the masses to the best of my ability.

Yours Fraternally.
J. E. FULLERTON.

A BIG TELESCOPE LENS.

The Great Lick Instrument Not Large Enough—A Delicate Undertaking.

The other afternoon Mr. Alvin Clark, the manufacturer of the great Lick telescope lens, received a letter from the president of the University of Southern California, located at Los Angeles, asking for information as to a forty inch lens, and intimating that an order for a telescope to eclipse that at the Lick observatory would soon be sent.

A correspondent who was present turned his attention to the numerous lenses of different sizes and in various stages of manufacture while Mr. Clark was reading the letter. He had just been talking with the man who had made eyes that could read patent medicine signs on the moon's rocks with regard to the possibility for further advance in astronomical researches, and he feared the letter might make it necessary to shorten his visit. Mr. Clark's eyes twinkled as he read the letter. Then, without a word of comment, he handed the missive to the reporter and resumed the patient rub, rub, rub of a small lens glass on the polishing block.

"What do you think of that?" he asked, when the reporter had made a careful mental note of the contents of the letter.

"I thought it had been stated by some savants that it was impossible to finish a lens any larger in diameter than that sent to the Lick observatory," the reporter said.

"I know such a statement has been made," replied Mr. Clark, "but I do not indorse it. I've been making telescope lenses now for a good many years, and I ought to know something about it. If I can get the glass the proper size there will be no trouble in making a lens forty inches in diameter. I'd make a five footer if my life was spared long enough."

"Do you mean to say that there is a possibility in the future of having telescopes five feet in diameter?"

"I don't see why they should not be as large as that. But mind you, it would take about one man's lifetime to make such a lens. In the first place, it would be necessary to get a piece of glass absolutely perfect in every way. The slightest flaw or variation in density would spoil it for a big lens. It might be a generation before such a piece of glass could be manufactured. Then it must be ground and polished by hand. But I believe such a lens can be made, and I believe it will be made."

"Will it be of any practical advantage to astronomers?"

"Certainly it will. Its increased magnifying power will be in proportion to its increased sized. Take this forty-inch lens that has been mentioned as an example. Its size would be one-ninth larger than the Lick observatory lens, and it would make given objects appear nine times larger or nine times nearer. Increase the diameter of the lens and you will increase the power to examine worlds that have not yet been seen. If a lens five feet in diameter is secured, it will bring the moon so close that we can see every nook and cranny on its surface. As for new stars, there is no limit to the discoveries that could be made. It would revolutionize astronomical researches."

"Had you thought of making a larger lens than that in the Lick telescope before you received this letter?"

"Oh, yes. I am not surprised at receiving this letter, for when I was in California a year ago the president of that university intimated that they should want a larger telescope than that on Mount Hamilton. There is a wonderful amount of interest in astronomy in California. All sorts of people are studying the science. This five inch lens I am polishing is for a telescope I am making for the president of that university. It is for his personal use, and he begged me to make it with my own hands, so I am pegging away at it when I get the time. I have also filled other small orders from that state. In addition to those small orders I have received no less than three letters from different colleges asking if I could make a forty inch lens. I have written all those persons that I was ready to accept any and all orders for a forty inch lens. In fact, I was so sure that there would be a demand for such a lens that I gave an order to the glass men in Paris to save for me the first large mold that they succeeded in getting out. I may get it in a few weeks and I may have to wait months and weeks for it. I heard the other day that they had cut two extra large plates and were finishing them for the exhibition next year. If it's true, I shall secure them if money will do it."

"What causes this delay?"

"It is all in the casting," was the reply. "All these lenses are made in France, near Paris. They are making them all the time. They melt up a lot of glass, and when it is of the right consistency they set it aside to cool. The glass is melted in huge pots, and after every casting the pots are broken away, leaving a large mass of glass. Then they examine it and test it to see if it is suitable to split up into lenses. It must be just right or it must be melted over. They have orders for all sizes of lens, but they do not consider those orders until they get the block of glass. The least indication of striæ or sediment will show that it cannot be used for larger lenses. Then they break it up to see if they can use it for small ones. There are generally enough imperfections to ruin the block for large lenses. If none is visible to the eye the block is tested with the polariscope, to see if it is of even density throughout. If all the conditions are perfect, then they will split up the block and get out a large lens in the rough. If they succeed in doing that there is still great danger that it will be broken in the first handling to get it down to the proper size for grinding and polishing. After that is accomplished the worst danger of breakage is passed, though of course it would require the utmost skill and caution not to break it while putting on the finishing touches."

"Do you break many?"

"Lots of them. We do not break as many now as we did at first, but in the course of a year we smash a good many. Our experience in the past has opened our eyes a little, so we can generally tell, before we touch a lens, whether or not it is sound."—Boston Cor. New York Sun.

The custom of going bearheaded one day in the week (on the "Shabbat" or Saturday) is observed by the Mingrelians.

Read Burkett & Eisenbeis's ad.

THE LOVER OF LIFE.

To enjoy life does not mean going or playing. It can mean watching a tree growing, a flower blooming, or the blue sky deepening; if you can listen to a goose squacking along a dusty lane, to a pullet cackling over a first egg, to a sleepy child crooning herself to sleep with a little tune; if you can watch a cow licking her calf, a young mother suckling her babe, and take a big interest in all these things, feeling in the marrow of you their meaning and that they are a true part of life's sweetness and simplicity, why then I think you may truly answer "Yes, oh yes," when one questions you "Do you enjoy life, good sir?"

It is not a good habit to be bored of things, to cultivate ennui. Every day the sun comes up and shines, and hearts beat and people are born, and some die and some marry and some hate and more love, so who are you and what are you to strut around like a fool of a turkey gobbler the week before Thanksgiving and say you are bored and life is too dull for your palate? After all you fill no more space than a fool takes on the sidewalk or under the green grass; so be careful how you venture to draw about you a circle of exclusiveness. Be careful how you fall into the way of thinking the earth was made for you. Do not insist, as many selfish people do, on going through the world with an air cushion upon which you may sit in luxurious ease, while there are only stony benches for the rest of poor mortality.—Catharine Cole in New Orleans Picayune.

Disposition of the Dead.

The disposition of the dead is attracting much attention in England. The question is being agitated by the English Burial Reform association. During late years there has been more or less discussion on this topic. The objection to the present mode of burial is based on two grounds. First, the sanitary reason, and second, the financial cost. As funerals are managed in the present time they are expensive and fall with much weight upon the poor, who are as fond of manifesting their respect for the dead by large funerals as are the rich. A medical authority in London declares that the average cost every year for burying the dead in England and Wales alone is $25,000,000. This would make the average expense of every funeral about $50. In the United States it cannot be any less.

The sanitary objection is based upon the reports of sanitary authorities that communities living in the neighborhood of graveyards suffer from ailments to which those who live a distance from the place of burial are strangers. Disraeli, in the house of lords, for this reason urged that all the God's acres in Great Britain should be closed. These reasons are making many converts to cremation. The best evidence of the growth of this idea is to be found in the strength of the International Cremation congress, which was held about a year ago in Milan. The roll included representatives from every part of the civilized world.—Detroit Free Press.

Luck Saved the Trains.

I remember some years ago when I had charge of trains on a southern road, where telegraph offices were few and far between, of giving an order to the operator at a certain station to hold the north bound passenger train for orders, so that I might help the south bound passenger train to make its meeting point, the latter being somewhat late. The operator repeated the holding order, for which I gave him O. K. I then gave the south bound train an order to use some of the north bound train's time to make the meeting point. Instead of holding the north bound train for orders the operator let it go by him. The road was crooked, and as both trains were between telegraph stations I started to walk the floor and wait until I should hear of their coming together. The suspense was terrible, almost unfitting me for my other duties. As good luck would have it, the north bound train, which had undisputed right of the road, was delayed before reaching the meeting point. When the first train reached a telegraph station I felt relieved, but the strain had been so terrible on my nerves that I was not good for much for several days, and the experience of that morning will ever remain in my mind.—Train Dispatcher in Globe-Democrat.

Origin of Steam Power.

The first records we have of steam being applied as a motive power are found in a manuscript entitled, "Spiritalia Seu Pneumatica," written about 200 years B. C., by Hero, a learned philosopher of Alexandria.

In it he describes a little instrument which he calls an "æolipile" or "wind ball." It consists of a hollow ball of metal supported on trunnions, and having a number of jets bent at right angles and equally distant from the points of support. Steam is admitted into the ball through one of the trunnions, and as soon as it is introduced it issues violently from the mouth of each jet, making a noise like the rushing of the wind, and hence its name. On the opposite side of each jet it presses without being able to escape, and this unbalanced pressure makes the globe revolve, giving up a form of rotary engine by which machinery can be set in motion.

The first really practical steam engine was invented by Thomas Newcomen, a blacksmith of Dartmouth, England, and was put in operation in pumping out mines about 1711.—"J. H. E." in Boston Budget.

Asia's Old Effete Nation.

It will not be long before we, the advanced guard of the Aryan race, will be in close connection and intercourse with the parent stock in India. Our ideas are there already, and our institutions are admired and desired in Bombay and Calcutta. Our reapers are in use in their fields and our sewing machines in their houses. But of more importance is the fact that there is a native press growing up with great rapidity all through India. Their congress of 600 deputies is less like the English parliament than like our own house of representatives. Three and one-third millions of pupils are in state schools, while 30,000 young men have, within ten years, passed university examinations. The old effete nation, or complexity of nations, has renewed its youth. We may look for great events in Asia.—Globe-Democrat.

Read Thos. Jackman & Co's. ad.

HOLIDAYS IN GERMANY.

Pleasant Life Led by the People of Berlin—Days of Relaxation.

Somehow life in Europe seems more like a holiday than in America—even among the (so called) working classes. In the first place there are so many church festivals that often it interferes sadly with an unfortunate foreigner who has planned to finish his business within a certain limit of time. He will often find it necessary to consult the calendar and see whether some saint has not gotten ahead of him. We lost two days in Amsterdam, one in Berlin and nearly another in Moscow; but fortunately the latter was in honor, of some one whom they did not venerate specially, and we saved it. Then, too, the Saturday half holiday seems to be very general, and the length of each working day is much shorter than with us. There is a great deal more to make a holiday attractive in Europe than in America. If the governments seem to be hard on their subjects in some things, they have at least made great provisions for their happiness in this respect. In America our Fourth of July and Christmas and New Year's, as I think, are three of the most tiresome days in the year to get through. We have so few such days that we are at a loss as to how to dispose of ourselves and kill the time.

But here every one seems to appreciate them with all the eagerness of an American boy, and perhaps on the whole they accomplish as much, enjoy life more and live longer. Here, for instance, in Berlin is a large park within easy walking distance. It is entirely free and there are no restrictions of any importance. There are fountains and ponds and statuary and beautiful flowers, and room enough in it for all the 1,300,000 inhabitants to have a good time. Then adjoining are the large zoological gardens, well stocked with animals and birds, and with every improvement that one could think of to make them a pleasant place of resort. Here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon from 5 to 8 o'clock two of the finest military bands give open air concerts of the very choicest music. There is but a trifling admission fee, and hundreds of families—fathers, mothers and children—come out together and take their dinners at the fine restaurant connected with the gardens, or it may be bring their own provisions with them. And so they have the very nicest kind of a time, and all the while the air filled with such delicious music as was heard during the centennial year, when one of the German emperor's military bands visited the United States. There is no intoxication. The best of good order prevails. All go home early, and who will say that they are not prepared to do a better day's work on the morrow than they would have done without these few hours of relaxation.

The "Unter den Linden" in its day was doubtless a fine street, but of late years the magnificent old trees have died out and been replaced by small ones, so that aside from the buildings which line it it is no finer than our Madison avenue. Gas killed out the trees, they say; and now the street is to be lighted by electricity, and the wires and being laid under ground. St. Petersburg's finest street, "The Nevsky Prospect," is also lighted by electric wires laid under ground.

Berlin, and in fact all Germany, seems to be enjoying a wonderful era of prosperity. The city has more than doubled in population since 1870. Splendid new buildings are going up on every street. The manufactories are crowded to their their utmost limit. Their exports even to the United States are second only to those of England, and the most of this trade has been of recent growth.

Berlin possesses many attractions to an American, so much so that a great number are making it their home. They are such a go ahead sort of people that they seem quite like our own countrymen. Then there are many advantages to be enjoyed in the study of music, painting, architecture, and the arts and sciences generally, such as are found in few European cities. One likes it at first sight and the feeling continues to grow upon him and he leaves it with regret.—Henry M. Wright's Berlin Letter in Detroit Free Press.

A New Style of Robbery.

As the proprietor of the New York egg and butter store was standing behind the counter a well dressed stranger came into the shop. The stranger said, "Sir, I noticed in the window a sign inscribed, 'Fresh eggs, 28 cents a dozen.' Now, I think those eggs are not fresh." The proprietor of the store, knowing the eggs to be perfectly fresh, so informed the stranger, who immediately offered to bet a $5 note that the eggs were not fresh. The bet was instantly covered by the proprietor, and both laid their $5 bills on the counter. The proprietor of the store went to the window, took one of the eggs, broke it and asked the stranger if the egg was not perfectly fresh. The stranger replied, "Yes, but take another, and you will find that it will be rotten."

The proprietor willingly complied and turned his back to the stranger, and while the storekeeper was reaching for the egg the stranger reached for the $10 and departed, shaking the dust of the store from his heels very quietly and expeditiously. The storekeeper being behind the counter was slow in getting out, but when he did get out the stranger had disappeared.—Detroit Free Press.

A Tree Upside Down.

Trees that layer freely, as the apple and quince, may be made to grow by bending their tops down to the earth and slightly covering with soil. In Eastern tropical climes the banyan tree extends its long, slender branches to the ground, where, taking root, they extend the tree in every direction, presenting a singular appearance. As a curious experiment a quince tree has been turned upside down, first by rooting its top and gradually loosening the roots and turning them into the air, where they budded and bore fruit. For a time such trees will be top heavy, as the trunk is naturally larger next to the original root and tapers downward.—American Cultivator.

Had a Falling Out.

Miss Bruce (who has heard that her friend, Miss Deering, has had a falling out with Mr. Downey)—Why, I thought, Eugenia, that you and Dick were very solid.

Miss Deering (icily)—Oh, dear, no! only plated.—The Cartoon.

Advertise in the COMMONWEALTH.

Navies in a Transition Stage.

The navies of the world have been for years past in a transition stage—in fact, ever since the introduction of armor plating for ships of war, which necessitated the manufacture and use on board ship of heavier guns, which have since been competing with the thickness of armor until it seems probable that the extreme limit has been well nigh reached in either case, the ideal man-of-war has been sought for the continual change and improvement; but on looking into the future, nothing but further change can be seen ahead. It is, therefore, essential to find out, as far as possible, which of our various types of ships best fulfills the requirements expected of them.

The true solution of this question, and of many others waiting to be solved, conspicuous among them being the question, "What is the value of the torpedo as an offensive and defensive weapon?" will have to stand over till after the next great naval war. The wars of late years have not helped us much. The American civil war developed the defensive torpedo to a stage beyond which it has not since made much advance; but from the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars but little was learned, beyond the undoubtedly great value of torpedoes for purposes of defense, in each case the stronger fleet being rendered innocuous by their use. But such questions as "The best way to defend a large ocean trade from attack by cruisers?" which to England is of vital importance, remain as obscure as ever.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Aquarium's "Happy Family."

In my largest aquarium five gold and silver fish, several shiners, three minute bullheads and a few tiny rock bass, found at the bottom of a deep well, dwelt amicably together. Two small turtles and three varieties of snail kept them company. All went merry as a marriage bell until I introduced a stickleback to the assembled crowd. This wee monster proved the quintessence of malicious industry, nibbling the fins and tails of my choicest fish into an uneven fringe in an incredibly short time.

The brilliant, apaline coloring of the sunfish makes them specially attractive, but these ferocious creatures must have a tank to themselves. My fish came in time to know me, and although nearly all were shy of strangers, at a tap of my fingers on the glass they would sally from their hiding places and cluster together. Sometimes I fancied that even the snails recognized me; be that as it may, the intelligence of my hardshell turtles was an undoubted fact. One of them would manage by adroit climbing to somersault himself out of the aquarium on to the floor, where he strayed contentedly about, until a certain member of the family entering he would follow him from room to room, wherever he went. Six soft shell turtles from the Mississippi banks had special quarters of their own, and as genuine curiosities, were often the observed of all observers.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Bonds of Lesser Denomination.

The denominations and the distribution of railway bonds deserve criticism. Ordinarily the denominations are $500 and $1,000, but $10,000 bonds are not uncommon and some are issued for $100,000. These denominations hinder the wide distribution of the securities among the people, because they are too large to secure purchasers among persons of moderate means. Only the rich can afford $500 or $1,000 investments; many people of less means would gladly invest in safe railway securities of $50 or $100 denominations.

To reduce the denominations of railway bonds would enlarge materially the home market for them. It would give the railways a larger constituency of interested investors in the territories they serve, a constituency competent to restrain in a marked degree the excesses of ill considered hostile railway legislation, and to contribute in many ways to railway stability and prosperity. It is pertinent to inquire who is likely to be able most intelligently and effectively to participate in adjusting fairly the frequently strained relations of railways and the public, the Dutch bondholders in Amsterdam or the American farmer on the western prairies, who has invested a few hundreds in securities of the roads which carry his grain to market?—Forum.

Preparation of Fruit Syrups.

Everybody knows, says M. Manche, in The Archives de Pharmacie, that syrups prepared from the fresh fruit juices are far preferable to any others; but that these syrups in their fresh state contain a large amount of carbonic acid is usually forgotten. When the process usually in vogue is followed, and sugar is added to the juices in the cold, a liquid is obtained which soon becomes so dense that the acid finds it difficult to make its escape when heat is subsequently applied, and the consequence is foaming, and sometimes a partial caramelizing of the sugar, from the fact that the syrup makes a denser layer at the bottom while the lighter juice is forming on top. To avoid all this, M. Manche recommends that th juice be boiled before any sugar is added, replacing loss from evaporation by distilled water. The result is said to be better in every way.—Scientific American.

A Popular Boston Chestnut.

The tale is to the effect that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and the venerable Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, once had an appointment to see a statue of Eurydice. Dr. Holmes arrived first, and when a few moments later his friend drove up in a cab, he greeted him with the very obvious pun:

"Ah, you rid, I see."

Dr. Peabody was wonderfully pleased with this sally, and on his return home attempted to repeat it for the benefit of his family.

"Dr. Holmes was extremely witty this afternoon," he said. "We went to see the Eurydice, and when I drove up he said just as quick as a flash, 'Ah, doctor, I see you came in a buggy.'"

I do not vouch for the story, but tell the tale as it was told to me.—Arlo Bates in Providence Sunday Journal.

Thus far lawn tennis has brought three distinct diseases to the fore—"tennis elbow," "tennis leg" and "tennis arm." By the way, we never hear of the ancient Greek athletes having any such disorders. —New York Tribune.

Read the new advertisements.

People's Market,

Corner Water and Taylor Streets

Port Townsend, Wash.

THOS. JACKMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

THE very best quality of all kinds of Meat at wholesale and retail. Sausages, Head Cheese, Bologna Sausages, etc., always on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

H. L. BURKETT. C. EISENBEIS.

PIONEER BAKERY.

Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T.

Burkett & Eisenbeis,

Dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS

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MERCHANDISE

CANDIES, NOTIONS, &C.

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LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

J. M. GRANT, Sec'y.,

THOS. MALONY, Treas.

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

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

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

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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 2 88 to 1 11 89.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the 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. 9573 for the SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 W ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, Walter M. Burch, Ben Chambers and Chas. Tillman all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 9 88 to 12 14 88.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1888, viz: George Talbot Pre D. S. No. 12103 for the lot 2 and S ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 6 Tp. 31 N R 12 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. Colby, F. A. Brockway, 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 Saturday 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 S W 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 Carnos, 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. 8851, for the purchase of the lot 3 SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 and SW 1-4 of NE 1-4 of Section No 2, in Township No. 31 N Range No 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 22nd day of March, 1889. He names as witnesses: Jacob Schaefer, of Pyscht, Clallam Co., W. T., Hamilton J. Carr, of Pyscht, Clallam Co., W. T., Colen McDougall, of Shelton, Mason Co., W. T., Peter Young, of Seattle, King Co., W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of March, 1899.

JOHN Y. OSTRANDER, Register.

11 23 88 to 1 25 89.

NOTICE 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. Morse, 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.

DR. G. W. VAIL,

Physician and Surgeon,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

Can be consulted at the Office of Wm. Ritchie, Morse's block, West End, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., and from 1 to 4 p. m. and at all other hours at own residence.

All orders left at Mr. Ritchie's office or at own residence will be promptly attended to.

Special attention given to Chronic Diseases.

Photographs

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

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The Model Commonwealth,

Port Angeles, Washington Territory

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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

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Herman Culver, Chairman and General Manager.
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Geo. F. Haines, Fred R. Thompson.
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Henry Westphal, Winfield Dean,
John C. Coolidge, Adolph Anderson.

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK. Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Lita B. Sayles, the accomplished Secretary of "The Socialistic Society of America," who is taking a great interest not only in this but in all attempts at co-operation. Her attempts to form a Grand Union of all the co-operative societies of America deserve all the encouragement possible.

We have another letter from our good friend C. A. Schultze, of Omaha, Neb. In it he informs us that efforts are being made to straighten up all financial differences between the Colony and the Omaha branch. We are happy to know that that once active branch is exhibiting signs of renewed life again, and assure them and all others anxious to settle past differences- that the Colony will meet them half way. One will travel many miles of country before the same proportion of liberal-minded men can be found outside, as may be found among the resident members of the Colony and the Board of Trustees.

How it Works.

One of the best illustrations of the workings of the "new rule," so called, comes from L. D. Stewart. He says: "If we carry out its provisions it will be the same to us as if some rich relative had selected a mill site, erected a mill, and provided it with considerable machinery and at his death turned it over to us with the provision that we keep it in proper repair, and to divide the surplus earnings among the men who labor, in proportion to their hours of service." How many other incorporated companies offer their employes similar opportunities? Not one can be named. So long as laborers have the use of lands, machinery, etc., and *own all that they produce*, what matter is it who owns the mill, etc.? But how much greater the care of everything should be when we own and control everything. A grander opportunity than is offered to workingmen of small means who desire to be their own masters, cannot be found.

Twelve Principles of Co-operation.

By Franklin Henry Giddings.

1. Co-operation should equitably distribute the profits of trade and industry among consumers, workers and capitalists;

2. Secure to workers an increasing control over the conditions under which they perform their labor:

3. Economize resources and increase the total wealth to be divided.

4. Distributive co-operation distributes the gains of trade among consumers, but does not help workers in their earning capacity.

5. Profit sharing, or the division of a portion of the profits of productive or distributive industry among workers, in addition to their wages, and on the basis of labor performed, aids workers in their earning capacity, but does not, of itself, admit them to participation in management.

6. Productive co-operation, organized by workingmen, secures participation in both management and profits, but it lacks the resources, adaptiveness and directive ability of the capitalist employer.

7. Perfect co-operation therefore requires the division of gross profits into the three parts: A dividend on purchases, a dividend on labor, a dividend on capital:

8. The conversion of dividends on purchases and labor into shares of capital stock as the basis of increasing control-sharing by workers and consumers:

9. Limitation of the amount of capital stock that any one individual or party may own, and of the voting power of capital; or, where this is impossible:

10. A division of control, some matters being left to the control of a majority of shares of capital; others to the decision of a majority of persons:

11. A liberal and elastic system of federation, to prevent duplication and waste.

12. These requirements must be made mandatory by the law under which co-operative societies are incorporated, or they will be over-ridden by personal ambition and capitalistic interests within the society, before a majority of its members have learned experimentally to understand true co-operation and to appreciate its advantages.

FRUITFUL CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation the Only Salvation of Farmers.

The Fruit-growers' Union and Co-operative society, of Hammonton, N. J., affords a striking instance of successful co-operation among farmers. It was started in 1867, upon a very limited basis, but the business did not succeed very well until February, 1884, when the union was reorganized and incorporated. Cash dividends were at first declared, but it was afterwards decided to issue shares of stock, retaining the cash as capital for the business. With this money the union purchased a piece of ground and built a large store building. Here, groceries, dry goods and general merchandise were kept. The first year's trade amounted to $28,000, and a dividend of two and a half per cent. was declared. The second year a business of $45,000 was reached, and a five per cent. dividend was declared. Last year $63,000 was received and seven per cent. declared. So far this year the business has been larger than ever before. Thus a large trade has been established, and merchandise of various kinds secured at prices lower than the market rates.

In addition to the merchandise business, the enterprise has proved a godsend to the farmers in way of shipments. In the town of Hammonton, twenty-three years ago, farmers had to avoid raising a too large crop of berries, or a large part would perish for want of a market. When the Union started a market was created, and the business grew. The present year, 3,269,239 quarts of blackberries were marketed. In one week, 357,000 quarts of strawberries, and in two weeks 267,000 quarts of raspberries were shipped. One farmer, from forty acres of blackberries, marketed about 60,000 quarts. If the farmers in the South and other sections of our country would form similar co-operative societies they could secure low rates and be guaranteed better accommodations by railroad and steamboat lines, and find a ready sale for their produce. The fruit crop is one that is specially adapted to being handled through co-operative exchanges.—American Agriculturist.

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.

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 Breakers. A drama in two acts, to conclude with a Leap Year dance. Supper at the Hotel. Admission 25 cents.

L. H. SMITH, Manager.

Love in the Mountains.

The next day after an affair at Burton's in Tennessee I went over to Andrews' Fork, seven or eight miles away, and was made heartily welcome at the largest of the three cabins. Andrew had a daughter twenty years old, and I soon understood that she was to be married next day. Indeed, the lucky young man was on the ground and waiting. He was a six-footer, slim as a toothpick, awkward as a calf and dead in love. The girl was more shy, but not to be bluffed by my presence. When I opened the front door the young man, who answered to the name of Davy, ran out of the back. He felt confused and embarrassed, and, taking his seat on a log about thirty feet from the house, he hid his face as much as possible behind a sapling. Andrews called him, then Mrs. Andrews call, but he put his finger in his mouth and would not come. Then his Susan went out and said:

"Now, Davy, what's the scrimmage? He'un hasn't come yere to hurt we'uns."

"I ain't scart."

"Then come alone in. All of us will be ashamed of ye."

"Got a headache," said Davy as he hung his head.

"Honest?"

"Yes, orful honest. Feels like it'ud split."

"Shucks, you's bashful! You's afraid, he'll pock fun at we'uns! But he won't, Davy. Pop's done told him that we'er to jine, and he says it's right. He'un won't laff, Davy."

"For shore?"

"Fur snake shore. Come in Davy."

She came leading him by the hand, and I did my best to put him at his ease. In this I succeeded so well that after dinner he took me into his confidence. We were lying under a tree, and I had given him the first cigar he ever saw, when he suddenly said:

"Would you—you—run away?"

"What! From getting married?"

"Yes."

"No sirr-e-e! You are a lucky man to get such a girl as Sue."

"But folks'l laff."

"Let 'em laugh."

"And wink and titter and make fun."

Pooh! What of it?"

"It's just orful, but mebbe I kin do it. I've killed b'ars and rattles and wildcats, and I've had fights and rows, but this skeers me."

I got him braced up after an hour's talk, and then we took a short cut through the woods to see the new cabin which had been erected for the bridal couple. It was a humble structure made of poles, with no door to the doorway, and no sash in the window. The ground was beaten down hard for a floor, there was a rude fire-place at one end, and a beadstead had been made of poles laid in crotches. Davy's mother had given him a bearskin, a kettle, a skillet and a jug, and these were placed in a corner. Susan's parents had given her a pan, a kettle, three tin plates, two spoons, two knives and forks and a bottle of vineger, and these were placed in another corner. That was the whole outfit.

The mountaineers were my friends. They had gone to every trouble to oblige me, and here was an opportunity to requite their kindness. There was a genuine country store about a mile away, and I got rid of Davy and went down there. I had a little talk with the storekeeper, and wrote out a list of things and tendered the pay, and his voice actually trembled as he said:

"Twelve hull dollars! Stranger, you can't mean it?"

"Oh, but I do."

"And all a free gift to Dave and Sue?"

"Yes."

"Wall, it beats sarpents! 'Deed, it beats b'ars and wildcats. Put it thar', stranger. I've seen strang things in my time, but this clutters me!"

That evening Andrew and his wife had to go to over to sit up with a sick neighbor, leaving me alone with the lovers. After the "sputter" had been lighted Sue said to me:

"You won't keer, will you?"

"About what?"

"And pop said you wouldn't laff nor titter."

"What at?"

"Dave and me is goin' to court."

"Go right ahead my dear girl. I am very near-sighted and hard of hearing, and you needn't be afraid of me."

They sat down on the door sill, and after a minute Dave queried.

"Hain't nobody lookin', be thar?"

"Guess not."

"Then I'm goin' to!"

"No, you hain't!"

"But I must, 'cause I orter!"

He put his arm around her waist and there was another long silence. Then he said:

"Kin I squeeze yer hand?"

"Noap."

"But I orter."

"Well, mabbe."

"And you ain't kissed me fur an hour."

"David!"

"But I orter be kissed. And you orter be kissed."

"I can't consider."

"But you orter. Nobody'll see."

"Well, maybe you know best."

"Course I know best. Haven't I killed b'ars and wildcats?"

"Sartin, for I seed their hides."

"Don't sot way off thar, Susan. Sot clusser."

"Noap."

"But you orter. Yer pop would say yer orter. Hain't we most married?"

"Well, maybe I orter."

"We's gwine to be crackingly happy."

"Yes."

"Never git mad?"

"Noap."

I went off to bed and left them there, and I should'nt wonder if they put in most of the night at it. At about 10 o'clock next morning the people began to drop in, and at 11 o'clock the marriage took place. The groom had a weak spell, but I braced him up, and when the fatal noose was adjusted and the trap sprung his conduct was fair to medium. After dinner we formed in procession and escorted them to their new home. Almost every one had come laden with a present of some sort. In the centre of the cabin was my surprise, and no crowd of people were ever so dumbfounded. Mrs. Andrews drew the articles out and took everyone's breath away as she shouted:

"Real tea and coffee and salertus. And here's cotton cloth and pins and thread! And here's sugar and molasses and soap! And here's crockery—real crockery—and knives and forks and spoons and——"

But all the women were crying by that time and all the men were trembling with excitement. They laid it on to me, and I had to own up, and then Andrews called out:

"Yere—Dave, Sue—git right down yere on yer knees and sw'ar to the stranger that you'll take pot luck with him and his'n as long as grass grows and water runs, and may the Lord never desert him!"

And who could ask for a greater reward! —M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

"Who Gets The Plunder?"

The protectionists are fond of flashing to the public eye the glitteing delusion of great money results from manufacturers, mines, artificial exports—so many millions from this source and so many from that—such a seductive, unanswerable show—an immense revenue of annual cash from iron, cotton, woolen, leather goods, and a hundred other things, all bolstered up by "protection." But the really important point of all is, into whose pockets does this plunder really go? It would be some excuse and satisfaction if even a fair proportion of it went to the masses of laboring men—resulting in homesteads to such men, women, children—myriads of actual homes in fee simple in every state (not the false glamour of the stunning wealth reported in the census, in the statistics or tables in the newspapers), but a fair division and generous average to those workmen and workwomen—that would be something. But the fact itself is nothing of the kind. The profits of "protection" go altogether to a few score select persons—who, by favors of congress, state legislatures, the banks and other special advantages, are forming a vulgar aristocracy full as bad as anything in the British or European castes of blood or the dynasties there of the past. As Sismondi pointed out, the true prosperity of a nation is not in the great wealth of a special class, but is only to be really attained in having the bulk of the people provided with homes or land.—Walt Whitman in Specimen Days and Collects.

And Now Our Oat Meal Trust.

The flour trust had hardly had time to settle down to the business of mulcting the people of their dollars by raising the price of their product, when the oat meal millers started into life and organized a little trust of their own, and now those who relish oat meal for breakfast will have to go down into their pockets to help the "benefactors of the people" increase their income.—Journal.

MOISTURE IN HOUSES.

A Bit of Scientific Information for the Housekeeper's Benefit.

It is stated that the sudden change of the weather recently, from cold to warm and damp, has caused thousands of dollars of damage to wall paper and other articles in houses. Of course it has, and it is so simply because many people do not study the plainest common sense principles in airing their houses.

One evening lately people went to bed with a hunt for extra blankets because of the sudden and severe chill in the atmosphere. When they rose in the morning, their bedrooms, parlors, dining rooms, etc., were yet chilly from the cold of the previous day, while the outside atmosphere had suddenly become not only warm, but hot and oppressive with dampness.

Inconsiderate people opened their windows and doors because the weather was warm, forgetting that the excessive moisture in the atmosphere would rush in with the warm air and swiftly deposit itself on the cold walls, furniture, etc., and penetrate wall papers, curtains, bedding, and everything within reach that presented a surface colder than the air that carried it into the house.

Of course the moisture loosened and discolored paper; made curtains as limp as a wash rag; made beds damp and musty, and generally spoiled everything that water could spoil; but all could have been avoided by following the plain, common sense rule of not opening houses suddenly to suddenly changed atmosphere, carrying an excessive quantity of moisture.

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will "sweat"—at least that is what it is commonly called. The pitcher does not sweat, because it is not porous and cannot sweat; but the cold water inside of it chills the outer surface, and, as soon as the outer surface of the pitcher becomes cooler than the atmosphere in the room, the moisture of the air will be precipitated upon the pitcher in drops.

This simple illustration should teach all housewives to avoid suddenly opening rooms in a house when the outside atmosphere is warmer than the temperature of the rooms and full of moisture. In all such cases the wall paper, furniture, etc., being cooler than the outside air, will speedily have the moisture of the atmosphere precipitated upon them, and it will require days to restore the house to the dry condition that is essential to health.

There are no arbitrary freaks in the laws which govern the atmosphere surrounding us, and there is nothing abstruse in mastering them. Warm, damp air will ever precipitate its moisture in houses or elsewhere whenever it comes in contact with anything chilled by a cooler atmosphere, and that is the whole story. The only thing to be added is that, when people have thus ignorantly or negligently allowed their houses to become damp, they should light fires and dry them as promptly as possible.—Philadelphia Times.

A Story of the Cid.

A strange story is told of the Cid. He was considered invincible by the Moors, and brave as were the turbaned warriors they never could withstand the redoubtable champion of Spain. In the midst of a campaign the Cid died. Grief and dismay fell over the entire Spanish soldiery, and as an attack from the Moors was imminent, the fear of defeat increased their sorrow. At length it was resolved to place the dead man, dressed in complete armor, with helmet on and visor down, upon his war mule, and thus, following once more their leader, the Spanish knights rode against the foe. The dread Cid, though powerless to strike a blow and cold in death, was so feared by the Moors that they fled; the Christians pursued and gained a great victory.

No lofty tomb marks the spot where the Cid found a grave. In a cheap glass covered case in the town hall of Burgos his bones and dust and Ximena's are exposed to view. This little handful of bones and a bottle filled with small pieces of the skeleton, are all that Spain has to remind her of her once brave and formidable champion, Don Rodrigo de Bivar.—Home Journal.

Propagation of Date Palms.

The date palms, which form the wealth of the Arabs of the desert, and one of which now waves its long boughs in the breeze before us, are all female; the male or pollen bearing flowers of the date kind always grow on a separate tree; and as pollen is produced by them in vast quantities, it is not necessary in palm groves to have more than a single male stem to some forty or fifty fruit bearing individuals. The Arabs, therefore, never raise their palms from seed, as they cannot make sure of the sex of seedlings; they take suckers from the root of a female tree, already known to be a good bearer of fine fruit; and these suckers not only follow the sex of the so called mother, but also reproduce its special peculiarities of flower and seed in every respect. They cannot fail to do so, indeed, seeing that they are part and parcel of the original palm, actual members of the self same plant; just as the various branches of an apple tree all bear the same kind of apples, or the boughs of a currant bush all produce the self same currants.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Railroad in China.

The young emperor of China amuses himself now and then by whisking around his palace grounds in Pekin on a miniature railroad, and enjoys a monopoly of the only railroad now running in his dominions. The French government has just made a very handsome present to Li Hung Chang in the shape of a complete railroad train, but if the Chinese statesman makes the present available he will have to grade a roadbed and buy some rails, and thus, as France slyly hopes, break the ice for the introduction of railroads.

The revered ancestors of these Orientals are a great obstacle in the way of railroads. The Chinese say railroads cannot dodge around all over the country to avoid the multitudinous graveyards, and as for having this western invention plow through the last resting places of their honored sires, that is entirely out of the question. But in spite of the dead past an era of railroad making will dawn in China one of these days. —Boston Budget.

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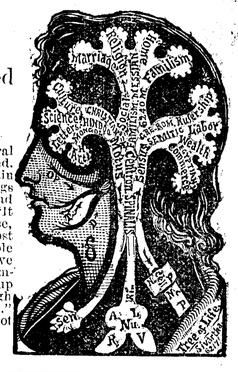

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