Not yet hath Liberty found where, in Peace,
to Rest her Weary Pinions. She Still Soars.

The Commonwealth

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

Vol. 5. No. 30. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS
—AT—
PORT ANGELES, CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, U. S. A.

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

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

All communications and remittances for advertising and subscriptions should be sent to the Commonwealth.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.

ONE YEAR, - - $1.00 | SIX MONTHS, - $ .50
THREE MONTHS, .25 | SAMPLE COPIES, FREE

Advertisements suitable to the character of this paper will be received at reasonable rates

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.

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.

Hinkley and Peterson hobnobbing with their erst while enemies at the West End, conspiring to down the only truly moral paper in Clallam County! The conservative West Enders consorting with the chairman and chief orator in the famous Anarchist meeting a year ago in a war of spite against the editors of the COMMONWEALTH! Verily, you can't sometimes most always never tell what you least expect most.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

There are several things in this world of controversy which it is useless to attempt: To charm the deaf with music, the blind with a panorama; the ignorant boor with a philosophical discourse, the vicious and licentious with a lecture on good morals or to convice a man against his will.

However, the meeting of last Saturday evening, unjust and tyranical as it was, has not bereft us of the hope, no, nor the knowledge that there are yet some who are just, some who welcome a new thought and are willing to give us their ear when we say "come, let us reason together."

It is hard for some to reason correctly even on the simplest questions. It is vastly harder to reason correctly on those difficult and abstruse questions which underlie social organization. When you poke a dog with a long stick, unable to quickly reason from effect to cause, he will bruise his mouth in vain attempts to tear the stick. In a sense society has always resembled this dog. It expends its force on the immediate cause of its annoyance instead of going to the root of the matter and seeking for the true cause of the difficulty. If tramps fill the highways and swarm at the back doors and terrify ladies and children, the law is invoked and it is made a crime to tramp without money in your pocket and to ask a crust at the back door. Like the Irishman at Donybrook fair, society sees a head and hits it.

The thought never or seldom arises that it may be the wrong head. It is slow to enquire what causes the tramp and seek to abolish him by abolishing the cause of his existence.

Children are found to be kept from school and forced into factories at a tender age. Society is shocked at such barbarity and the law is made to say to the child, thou shallt not go to the factory or the coal breaker. It does not occur to the ordinary law maker that there may be a reason for children going to factories and mines beyond the mere desire to work hard and keep grown up men and women from working.

It reads the report of the government statistician and is shocked to find that one fourth of the men of marriageable age are single and that divorces are on the increase and social crimes threaten the downfall of society. Straightway it seeks by more stringent laws to weight down the moral safety valve, little knowing or little careing that the real evil is not divorces but the myriad wrongs which pervade society and make them desirable.

Strikes and riots, lockouts and evictions disturb commerce; fill cities with allarm and entail dire suffering on wives and little ones. Cramped by social conditions in their own countries foreigners swarm to our shores and the workmen are driven to sell themselves to the highest bidder amid a fiercer and more degrading competition. Each of the agrieved has his panacea to propose:

The manufacturer and mine owner wants a law against strikes. The laborer wants immigration stopped; the general public, victimized by higher prices of coal and food and hindered and inconvenienced by railroad strikes, wants an arbitration law. Few think of going to the root of all these economic evils, the making of land created for the use of all and on which and from which all must live, the private property of some.

To this tendency to mistake effects for causes, may be traced the many blunders and injustices of legislation. It is only necessary to do justice, to restore to to the people their God given rights to the soil of their country, to breakdown the barriers to individual liberty and enterprise erected by ignorance, in other words it is only necessary to adopt the single tax in state and nation to see the swarm of evils which in fest society take flight and a reign of prosperity ensue such as the world has never seen. A prosperity that will be enduring as time because founded upon the eternal principles of justice.

OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

How can it be made Perpetual?

Continued.

BEGINNING OF THE ROMAN STATE.

Land monopoly and its train of ills had wrecked the Hebrew nation. How was it with Rome?

A band of the warrior farmers of Alba found the Palatine hill by the Tiber a more secure stronghold, and the valleys about it richer pastures than elsewhere near them; and, building their rude village, inaugurated the Roman state. As the Hebrews were divided into tribes, named from their clan ancestors, so at Rome the original Roman burghers were divided into the patrician clans that maintained their purity of descent and their national spirit, till the mighty pride of Roman citizenship well matched its only rival on earth, the Hebrew's intense pride of race. In primitive Rome there was no property in land, a part of which was allotted for tillage to the respective clans and the rest reserved as common pasturage for every Roman farmer. The hardy population steadily increased in number but the widening circle of Roman conquests ever gave room for new distribution of lands, so that on the whole the number of free burghers living on their farms—each a warrior who in every battle fought for his home—steadily increased.

When Rome reached the acme of her power and rested, mistress of the world, her burgess body numbered 328,000. Hannibal, her greatest foe, had died 183 B. C.; Macedonia, the last remnant of Alexander's empire, had been subdued in 168 (Pydna). Carthage had been blotted out in 146, B. C., and henceforth Rome was free to settle her own state. As to the then state of the republic, I read from Mommsen, admittedly the best authority in existence.

WHEN ROME BECAME MISTRESS OF THE WORLD.

For a whole generation after the battle of Pydna, 168 B. C., the Roman state enjoyed a profound calm scarcely varied by a ripple here and there on the surface. Its dominion extended over the three continents; the lustre of the Roman power and the glory of the Roman name were constantly on the increase; all eyes rested on Italy, all talents and all riches flowed thither; it seemed as if a golden age of peaceful prosperity and intellectual enjoyment of life could not but there begin. The Orientals of this period told each other with astonishment of the mighty republic of the west which subdued kingdoms far and near, so that every one who heard its name trembled, but which kept good faith with its friends and clients. . .

So it seemed at a distance; matters wore a different aspect on closer view. . .

From a very early period the Roman economy was based on the two factors—always in quest of each other and always at variance—the husbandry of the small farmer and the money of the capitalist. The latter, in the closest alliance with land holding on a great scale, had already for centuries waged against the former class a wars, which seemed as though it could not but terminate in the destruction, first of the farmers, and thereafter of the commonwealth, but was beaten off, without being decided, in consequence of the successful wars and the comprehensive and ample distribution of land for which these wars gave facilities.

Until nearly the close of the 6th century (154 B. C.), in fact, the continuous diminution of the small land holders of Italy was counteracted by the continuous establishment of new farm allotments.

. . . But after the founding of Luna 577 (154 B. C.), no trace of further assignation of land is to be met with for a long time, with the exception of the isolated institution of the Picinian Colony Auximum 597 (B. C. 157). . . . The capitalists continued to buy out the small land holders, or indeed, if they remained obstinate, to seize their fields without title of purchase; in which case, as may be supposed, matters were not always amicably settled. A peculiarly favorite method was to get the wife and children of the farmer from the homestead while he was in the field, and to bring him into compliance by means of the theory of accomplished fact.

In Etruria the old native aristocracy in league with the Roman capitalists had as early as 620 (134 B. C.) brought matters to such a pass that there was no longer a free farmer there. It could be said aloud in the market of the capital that the beasts had their lairs, but nothing was left to the burgesses save the air and sunshine, and that those who were styled the masters of the world had no longer a clod they could call their own.

From 595 (159 B. C.) when the census showed 328,000 burgesses capable of bearing arms there appears a regular falling off, for the list in 600 (154 B. C.) stood at 324,000; in 607 at 322,000; in 623 (131 B. C.) at 319,000; an alarming result for a period of profound peace. If matters were to go on at this rate the burgess body would resolve itself into planters and slaves, and the Roman state might at length, as was the case with the Parthians, purchase its soldiers in the slave markets.

Such was the external and internal condition of Rome when the state entered upon the seventh century of its existence—600 a. u. c. (154 B. C.) Wherever the eye turned it encountered abuses and decay.

THE LANDED RICH SHIFT THEIR BURDENS ON TO THE LANDLESS POOR.

This is the period of Rome's history that corresponds with the era of Solomon in Israel. What did Rome's patriots do? It was characteristic of Israel that in the weird anathemaso of her prophets and the frenzied revolutions of her tribes the judgment of Jehovah was denounced and fulfilled against the tyrant who "ground the faces of his people," who "plucked the skin from off them, and their flesh from off their bones." It was not less characteristic of Rome that her statesmen sought by legislation to stop her decay.

Land greed had already caused dissension among her citizens and 350 years before (Mommsen 348, etc.) a crisis had arisen. On the one hand, the patricians who claimed the exclusive right to occupy the public lands had grown so lax in the payment even of the meagre land rent they had bargained to pay that its technical name precarium (whence our adjective "precarious") had become the synonym for whatever could not be depended upon; and oppressive direct taxation in the shape of task work, which fell hardest upon the poorer citizens, became necessary to the state. On the other hand, the capitalist landlords, by means of the terribly severe laws of debt not merely had many of the small farms mortgaged to them and their owners practically in serfdom, but actually had either imprisoned in debtors prisons, or in slave gangs, working out their debts, so many of the Roman peasant farmers that when war came the legions could not be filled until the consul temporily suspended the debt laws and ordered liberated those already in prison. The farmers took their places in the ranks and conquered the foreign enemy. Then they returned from victory to the prisons and the slave gangs. The next year the legions were again called out, and the debt laws again suspended; but the wretched farmers refused to follow the consuls, and were only led to battle by a dictator in whom they had confidence. Again they conquered; and the legions turning their backs upon Rome, marched off to found a new city of the common people. Apparently the senate had never heard of the "wage fund" theory; for it sent no orators to explain to the sturdy laborers that they could not support themselves without the capitalists. On the contrary it yielded at once and enacted the legislation the oppressed farmers demanded. This legislation included three provisions: First, an amelioration of the laws of imprisonment for debt; second, the relief of landless citizens by allotments of small farms from the public lands, and third, the right of the people to be perpetually represented by two tribunes, officials elected annually, whose veto was to be as absolute as was the command of the consuls.

THE TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE.

Thus, in the revolt of the land-robbed citizens of Rome, originated the office which, unique in its character and perhaps most famous of all Roman institutions, is to-day a synonym of the loftiest ideal of popular sovereignty—the tribunate of the people. Proud of the origin of the office, the parchment on which was written the law, was deposited in the temple of Ceres, the patron goddess of husbandry, while the hill on which the plebeians had encamped while they treated with the senate was afterwards known as the Holy Mount.

Thus much had the Roman citizens in arms won from the Roman capitalists. But the revenues of the state were still cramped. Much of the best of the Roman land was still used in great tracts by patrician landlords and plebeian capitalists, who paid little or no rent to the state. Spurius Cassius, himself a patrician, than whom none at Rome stood higher in rank or renown, avowing the injustice and the bad policy of such a state of affairs, submitted to the burgesses a proposal to have the state lands surveyed so as to find out how much each had, to distribute part to needy citizens, and have an equitable rent charged for the rent. Land monopolists were the much the same as now. Imagine a government officer turning off cattle kings or lumber thieves from the public land of the United States, in order to parcel it in homesteads to emigrants, or measuring just how much each land grabber had fenced in, so as to estimate how much he should pay the government for its use, and you don't need to be told what became of Spurius Cassius. He was promptly killed and buried; and the patricians gave out that they had made way with him because he was trying to make the people love him, so as to be crowned king.

Among the redeeming points of the old Roman patricians—the toughest, brainiest race that ever lived—was their regard for their word and respect for the law. They killed their colleague Cassius because he took the people's part. But law was law, and the tribunes of the people were respected and their persons, during their tribunate, held inviolate. In the year 367 B. C. the Tribunes Licinius and Sextius proposed that no burgess should pastore on the state lands more than one hundred oxen and five hundred sheep, or till more than three hundred acres of the public lands; and that each landlord should employ a certain proportion of free laborers as distinguished from slaves. When we reflect that the ordinary farm allotted to a Roman citizen was only about eighteen acres, it is seen how far this proposition was from being a radical one. But, though it was joined with other measures designed to secure, and which did secure it some support among the landed class; though the Tribunes could, and did, fearlessly use their vetoes to force the senate to give way, it took eleven years of dogged persistence—during which the rich and the poor faced each other foot to foot and eye to eye—before the law passed. It took a good while to tire out Romans. But when this tug of war was over, they built a temple of Concord as a memorial that this time they had had enough of domestic strife.

A NATION OF LANDLORDS AND SLAVES.

A steady career of victory and comparatively continuous land allotments kept the Roman state prosperous till about the period of external prosperity and internal dissolution which I have mentioned; when Rome, mistress of the world, was fast becoming a nation of great landlords and slaves. That in profound peace, and with luxury increasing about them, the free population should be steadily decreasing and misery spreading among the people, again startled Roman statesmen as it had generations before. Then the people had in great measure wrought out their own salvation. Now they were less able to do so. They must seek a champion.

At the head of patrician clans stood the Cornelian gens, which for centuries had been the incarnation of Roman virtue and Roman pride, and upon which honors had never showered more thickly than now. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus had closed the second Punic war at Zama, had subdued Spain and had conquered Antiochus. He had given his daughter Cornelia in marriage to Tiberius Gracchus, consul and censor, a man of the purest honor and a model of a Roman aristocrat, as well as a great general who had merited grandly of his country. He died leaving two sons and a daughter, all of tender years, to the care of their mother. She refused the hand of the king of Egypt, and so devoted herself to rearing her children in memory of her husband and father, that her motherly pride had passed into a proverb. Of her two sons, Tiberius, the elder of gentle and quiet disposition, had won public commendation for his valor at the storming of Carthage before he was eighteen, and he married the daughter of Appius Claudius, the head of a family only second to the Cornelii in honor and pride. As their ruin became more and more imminent, the wretched peasants instinctively looked over the heads of their oppressors, and appealed to those leaders of the aristocracy whom they knew to hold their slave-driving landlords in fathomless contempt. As years went by many a placard, stealthily posted, called upon the grandson of Africanus to think of the poor people and the deliverance of Italy; and in 620 a. u. c. (134 B. C.), at the age of twenty-six, Tiberius Gracchus was elected tribune of the people.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS.

Accepting the responsibilities of the [illegible] he promptly endeavored to fulfill them; and at once proposed that all the state lands, occupied and enjoyed by possessors without remuneration to the government, should be taken possession of by the state; except that each occupier might reserve for himself 500 acres beside 150 acres for each son, but not to exceed 600 acres in all, in permanent and guaranteed possession, besides receiving pay for any improvements he had made on lands which the government retook; and that the government should then distribute the state land, in parcels of eighteen acres each, as inalienable inheritable leaseholds to deserving citizens, who should bind themselves to till them and pay a moderate rent to the state; also that a standing commission of three men should be appointed for this work of resumption and distribution. In other words, far from urging a radical measure, Gracchus proposed practically to give each patrician a square mile of land to which he had no right, and pay him for all his improvements made without right upon other public lands, as a condition of distributing the rest of the public land in little farms of eighteen acres to needy citizens eager to till them. But the moderation of the law did not help it. The senate and the landlords fought it tooth and nail and so worked upon Octavius, the colleague of Gracchus in the tribunate, that, instead of helping to push the law, he interposed his veto against the people whom he represented, and forbade the votes being cast. Gracchus retorted by stopping all business in the government offices, and sealing up the public treasury. Again and again the people were called together to vote on Gracchus' proposal. Each time the other tribune stopped the voting. Gracchus publicly debated the law in the senate, but that body refused to act. At last he appealed to the people to depose either his colleague or himself; they responded by removing Octavius from the Tribune's bench. The law was then passed and the commission appointed.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.

The landlords dared not attack Gracchus while in office as a tribune of the people. But the office lasted only one year. The time for election was close at hand, and it was plain that not merely the cause of the people, but Gracchus' own life depended on his re-election. The people met to elect tribunes and were casting an almost unanimous vote for Gracchus, when Octavius stopped the election. The people came next day and commenced voting for Gracchus. Again Octavius stopped the election. The assembly broke up almost ready for rebellion, and the next day the senate met. Gracchus was present in the exercise of his office The debate grew more and more bitter. Finally Gracchus' life was demanded, the senate turned into a mob, and, seizing the stools on which they sat, murdered him on the steps of the capitol and flung his corpse into the River.

Tiberius Gracchus was dead, but his law survived, and the senate did not dare obstruct its operation. The commissioners had originally been himself, his brother Caius, only twenty years of age, and his father-in-law, Appius Claudius; and when Tiberius was murdered Caius' father-in-law was put in his place. Indeed, the murder of Gracchus may have caused such a reaction as rather aided the commission, which kept fearlessly and vigorously at work. The results were promptly seen. The number of Roman burgesses had been diminishing for years before the law was passed, and in the year after, just before its effects were felt, stood at the lowest point for a generation—three hundred and nineteen thousand. Six years later the census showed 395,000, an increase of 76,000 Roman burgesses within that time. But the commission's work became harder and harder, the aristocratic party regained strength, and the old troubles again arose, when in 631 a. u. c. (123 B. C.) Caius Gracchus stood for the tribunate and was elected at an extraordinarily large meeting of the burgesses.

Only thirty years of age, like his brother, a distinguished soldier before he was twenty, spurred by contempt for the nobles, pity for the wretched peasantry, and family pride, and with his brother's murder constantly before his eyes, he commenced a career in which, during two short years—cowing the senate and stirring the burgesses by such oratory as had never before been heard by a living Roman—working as though every hour was the last in which to accomplish his purpose—loved as never before had man been loved by the people for whom he wrought, he fairly remodeled the Roman state. Among other laws he carried one to distribute to needy Roman colonists lands in Africa and Spain, and himself heading the commission to allott them was absent in Africa, when by the interference by the other tribune his re-election was prevented. Hastening back to Rome, he arrived just as the vote was taking on a law to forbid proceeding with the African colony. His appearance stirred a tumult. Accused of sacrilege, he and his followers took refuge on the Aventine, which the senators and mercenaries in government pay stormed the next morning. Gracchus was killed and three thousand of his followers strangled in prison; while in memory of the "peace" thus assured a new and splendid Temple of Concord was erected with the confiscated estates of Gracchus and his supporters.

THE END OF ROME'S LIBERTY.

Whether it was not too late to save Rome, even had the Gracchi been spared, may be a question. It is certain, however, that with the death of Caius the republic was doomed. So terribly did events mock the patricians that from the time of the dedication of the new temple of Concord, thus reared in the blood of the people, civil dissension steadily increased till there broke out a fearful civil war; and Rome never saw peace again till, her liberty gone forever, Sulla at the head of his army ended the republic and "quieted" the city by wholesale slaughter of her senators and capitalists.

What might have happened to Judah had her land monopolists not ruined the kingdom; what might have been the career of Rome had landlordism not impoverished her people—these are comparatively unimportant questions to us. We know that "landlord rot" was the ulcer from which they died. Are we in America subject to this disease? If so how can we escape the fate they met?

We are in the third century of our development. Starting in hardy colonies of husbandmen, during all these generations our advancing frontiers have been ever opening new lands to our multiplying population, until now the east and west have met, and our virgin soil is practically occupied from ocean to ocean.

To be continued.

Better a thousand fold abuse of Free Speech than denial of Free Speech; the abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained;
The malarious farm, the wet, fungus grown wildwood,
The chills then contracted which since have remained;
The scum covered d... pond, the pigsty close by it,
The ditch where the sour smelling house drainage fell;
The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul t... nigh it,
But worse than all else was that terrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the mold crusted bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
The water I drank in the days called to mind,
Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
In the water of wells by analysis find:
The rotting wood fiber, the oxide of iron,
The algæ, the frog of unusual size,
The water impure as the verses of Byron,
Are the things I remember with tears in my eyes.
And to tell the sad truth, though I shudder to think of it,
I considered that water uncommonly clear,
And often at noon when I went there to drink of it,
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer
How ardent I seized, with hands that were grimy
And quick to the mud covered bottom it fell:
Then reeking with nitrates and nitrites, and slimy
With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh! had I but realized in time to avoid them,
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught,
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed;
Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed and regained it
In potable form, with its filth left behind.
How little I knew of the dread typhoid fever
Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink;
But since I've become a devoted believer
In teachings of science I shudder to think.
And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
The story for warning to others I tell,
As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing,
And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
And the old oaken bucket, the fungus grown bucket,
In fact, the slop bucket that hung in the well!

—Christian Advocate.

An Electric Clock.

A great deal of interest has been created in France by the novel form and operation of an electric clock, recently introduced, the peculiarity in the construction of which consists in the presence of two kinds of batteries, one a wet zinc-iron element and the other a dry zinc-iron element. The former consists of an iron bottle five and one-half inches high by three and one-half diameter, which forms one electrode; the other electrode is a zinc rod passing through an India rubber stopper into the center of the bottle, this being filled with caustic potash and oxide of mercury. There is no diaphragm, and the zinc is gradually consumed, while the oxide of mercury is reduced; the e. m. f. is 1.3 volts, and the internal resistance only .2 of an ohm. These clocks receive an impulse forty times a minute, and exhibit no weakening of the power either in the dry or the wet cell. An easy calculation will show the interesting fact that the total number of electrical impulses exceeds 21,000,000 per annum—certainly a most severe duty for any battery.—New York Telegram.

The Future American Empire.

Queen Victoria, in her speech at the opening of parliament, said: "I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America, at Berlin, upon the Samoan question." Here is a curious example of the complete surrender which has been made to this country of the word America. It is now applied by the people of other nations only to the great Union of American states. To be an American, therefore, one must be a citizen of the most powerful republic that ever existed. No one thinks of calling a resident of Canada or Mexico an American. The people of the United States, by their achievements, have made themselves stand for the entire continent. Perhaps this is an unconscious admission on the part of the rest of the world that it is the manifest destiny of this country to rule all the territory, from the pole to the isthmus and from ocean to ocean.—Chicago America.

Tangier as a Winter Resort.

Tangier is rapidly taking its place among the winter health resorts. This year there has been a great arrival of English visitors, and I hear that the climate is truly delightful. Those who care for outdoor sports can get as much wild boar shooting and pig sticking as they desire, and some camping out parties have been organized by Sir William Green, the British minister, to carry on the sport. The American consul and his wife give weekly dances for the amusement of the fair sex, and although wheels are unknown in Morocco, people manage to get about in a surprising manner.—London Life.

A Knickerbocker's Signature.

A Knickerbocker, proud of his Dutch descent, strode into the surrogate's office in New York to see the signature of his illustrious grandma to the will by which she bequeathed the real estate that he has inherited. The document was found, dated in 1788, written by a scribe who had also signed her name, under which was a circle like the letter O, bearing the legend, "Her mark." The Knickerbocker's stride was less majestic as he hastily turned his back on this flaw in the family escutcheon.—Detroit Free Press.

Truth and Falsehood.

Truth is naturally so acceptable to man, so charming in herself, that to make falsehood be received we are compelled to dress it up in the snow white robes of truth—as, in passing base coin, it must have the impress the good ere it will pass current. Deception, hypocrisy and dissimulation are, when practiced, direct compliments to the power of truth.—On Week.

Young Wife (in boarding house) husband)—See, George, I have washed couple of handkerchiefs this mo and saved 10 cents laundry.

George (enthusiastically)—You little treasure. I am going righ now and buy an extra cigar. Eco is wealth.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

PEN...

You Would ... Plenty, ha.

"Gimme $2 worth ... nies." The grocery man up on the corner sent me," shouted a boy as he put up a crumbled bill at the box in the ferry house at the foot of Roosevelt street yesterday.

"Can't do it," said the ferry master, "haven't got 'em to spare."

"What're you givin' us?" returned the boy as he again closed his dirty fingers around the bill. "You've got dead loads of 'em over there, only you're too mean to give 'em to a fellow." With this the boy made a grimace and darted into the street.

"Nearly every one imagines that we have pennies by the thousand," said the ferry master to a Sun reporter, "but the fact is we're nearly always short of pennies."

"And doing a penny business, too? It doesn't seem possible."

"I know it doesn't, but I can make you understand it very easily. Just stand here for ten minutes and keep track of the money I take in, and you can figure it out."

The reporter kept tally as directed. In ten minutes forty-six persons passed the box. The largest bill that was offered was a $2 bill. Two fares were taken out, and four pennies had to go with the $1.94 change. One fare was taken out of a $1 bill, and two pennies went with the 97 cents change. Four fifty-cent pieces for four fares entailed a outgo of two pennies in the forty-seven cents change to each passenger. Three single fares were taken from three quarters, and the change in each instance contained two pennies. Two other quarters were offered and two fares were taken from each, making necessary the return in the change of eight pennies. Four dimes were offered for four single fares, and eight pennies went in the change, and two dimes for two fares each required the return of eight pennies more. Single fares were taken from eleven five cent pieces, and twenty-two pennies went in change. Thirteen passengers laid down three pennies each as they passed.

This business occupied just ten minutes, and a single examination shows how it affected the stock of pennies. Sixty-one pennies were paid out to make proper change, and only thirty-nine were received, showing a decrease of twenty-seven pennies.

When the ferry master had a minute of leisure he looked at the figures.

"That is a little above our average," he said. "We usually pay out from 100 to 150 more pennies an hour than are received. Our biggest outgo is on Sundays and holidays. Then we start off with $30 in pennies, and before the day is done we frequently run short."—New York Sun.

One Hundred and Seven Years Old.

In a small cottage way out in the suburbs of New Orleans, where the air is pure and the residences are scarce, there departed this life recently at the wonderful old age of 107 years Clementine Landry, for over 100 years a resident of New Orleans. This aged colored woman was born in St. James parish during the year 1782, and strange to say has never left her native state since that time. Her many children and grandchildren remember hearing the old lady speak of Gen. Andrew Jackson's great victory at Chalmette and the enthusiastic manner in which he was received by the populace, and the many other incidents of the long ago that are only remembered by a few. During the days of slavery Clementine Landry was owned by Mr. Vallerie Gaudet, at that time a prominent citizen of New Orleans. At the time of death the members of her family amounted to about fifty persons, among whom there are at present living four of her children, the oldest of whom is 70, eleven grandchildren ranging between the years of 20 and 35, and twenty-four great-grandchildren between the ages of 12 and 17.—Herald of Health.

Inspiration from Dreams.

Since Robert Louis Stevenson wrote "A Chapter on Dreams," and gave the little Brownies of his sleeping brain the credit of many of the fanciful creations of his waking hours, several well known novelists have acknowledged to the dreaming of plots. The Duchess, in a recent newspaper article, wrote ... least two-thirds the innume... in her inn... spun from t... made of, a... ing man ... suggesti... sleep wit... photogra... she is ... shape ... rent i...

...MEN OF FRA...

...of the Claim That The ... Madcaps Among Th...

Do not trust our newspapers. all shun those journals which to describe society. The they know, the only society can describe, is not society at Bohemia. They talk, it is true, of duchess, but they have only seen duchess from a distance. She her box, they were all away below the stalls. The woman whom really know is Marguerite Gautie and it is Marguerite to whom the sign the ducal name.

Most frequently they do not take the trouble to find a fic trademark for their wares; the ...nish you without disguise, wit scandal of the world of pleasure, fect series of orgies, a Bacchanal courtesans. Thereupon you say to yo self. This is a great Babylon! Indeed it is not; it is only a tiny corner of Babylon, no bigger than a nutshell—a tiny corner, such as may be found in London, in Rome or in Vienna. This corner is a trifle larger in proportion as the town is more famous and attracts more foreigners.

But this is not the immorality of Paris, it is the immorality of the world; nay, it is not Paris nor is it the Parisian woman. There is no more amusing madcap than the Parisian courtesan, and no more sensible and charming person than the Parisian woman. The two exist in two distinct worlds, and have nothing in common except their hats.

We have, at the outside, 2,000 or 3,000 of the madcaps, reckoning in that number those who are on the border line and who have one foot in each of the two worlds. It is a large number, but only think what a host of foreigners come to us. And yet the madcaps attract more attention than our 500,000 virtuous Parisian women and our 20,000,000 virtuous French women. Foreigners are not the only persons who make a mistake about this matter. In France itself the novel makes such a fuss that many Frenchmen fancy that the one class of women is the other.

Our excellent little middle class women are judged by the standard of "Indiana." Fifty years ago they were all reading "Indiana" with fervor, forcing themselves to find their own image in it, just as at the present day we force ourselves for an hour or so to believe that Francois le Champi peasants are men of flesh and blood. ..., my dear ladies, you are not such Indianas nor such Fr...cillonses all that. When you go to see Francillon on the stage you are so charmed with the happy ending of the third act that you forgive the improbabilities of the other two. Meilhac maintains that your French virtue is a steadily diminishing quantity; but at all events you cling to what remains of it. Still, I am only now speaking of fashionable Parisian ladies, for the others keep simply to the old standard. Vice requires little time to blossom, but it takes long to spread its roots.—Fortnightly Review.

Building Ships.

The business of building ships has prospered in Great Britain during the past year. It is a noble trade, and employs a large number of the most skillful mechanics. On the little river Clyde, in Scotland, 302 vessels were launched in 1888, of which 175 were steamers and 127 were sailing ships. Most of the steamers were built of steel, which has now become the favorite metal among ship owners.

On the Tyne, 132 vessels were built during the year, and on the Wear 75, making a total of 509.

These vessels alone would form a very imposing fleet, and nearly all of them were designed for commercial purposes. Great as the number of new vessels was, it does little more than make good the losses in the British shipping list by wreck and de... Moreover, a considerable ... these vessels were bu... firms and governmen... In any part of the ... wants a good ... first of the ... in the ... ther...

auditor wa... gone to his brothers ...end a few days.

...and wife have gone to ...act to return the latter ...

...g day for the hotels ...s in town. The town was ...isitors with good large ap-

...on restaurant was opened to ...rday afternoon. It is well ... has done a rushing bus-...e opening.

... whose hotel burned in ...me time since, has sold his ...ed to Townsend with his

...s and machinery for the saw ...ry Creek came on the Idaho ... It has a capacity for 30 m per ... ten hours, and will be used almost ...sively for sawing clear cedar.

...rout are biting in good shape in the creeks about town. Anyone who finds enjoyment in trout fishing should come to Angeles instanter. Samon trolling on the bay is fine, the indians are gathering here to lay in a supply during this run.

On Thursday May 2nd, the Evangel, Capt. Morgan came for the wharf, head on, under full head of steam. The people on the wharf did not stand on the order of going but went up the wharf at once, they too under full head of steam. The steamer struck the wharf and knocked out three piles. The pile driver is now at work repairing damages, Morgan and Mann agreeing to foot the bills.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

The Central Hotel has been ren'ed by the Maguher Bros., Jim and Ben. The house is being remodeled and will be well and comfortably fitted up. The boys are deserving of the patronage of the public and they have our best wishes for their success. They grew up in the town, saw he birth, death and saw her, Phoenix like, rise up again out of her ashes. They are well and favorably known throughout the county and will doubtedly succeed in their venture.

Port Angeles Cornet Band.

The band did themselves and the people of Port Angeles "proud" with their fine their playing, Saturday, on arrival of the Str. Idaho. Their renderings were as good as any we have heard in any of the Sound cities. We congratulate them on the progress they have made.

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.

Arrival of the Idaho.

The Str. Idaho has made her initial ...p from Portland to Port Angeles bring-...50 tons of freight for the town folks. ... was reported from Townsend that ... would call at this place on ... proved incorrect ...raits Saturday, ...p the wharf ...as ten-... the

...ey succeeded in th... well that on the morn... Thursday, May 2nd, several notices, o... which the following is a copy, were found to have been posted during the night:

NOTICE.

A public meeting of all the people who disapprove the doctrines of Free Love as advocated in the COMMONWEALTH, published by E. B. Mastick and F. S. LeWis, will be held in D. W. Morse's hall on Saturday, May 4th, at 7:30 o'clock
By Request of the People.

As will be seen, the notices were so worded as to keep away all who did not agree with the object of the instigators. The meeting assembled at the place and time named and was called to order by L. T. Haynes. W. W. Gray was elected chairman and J. H. Young, Secretary. At this point Haynes started to make a motion but got mixed and was given his cue by Peterson, Hinckley having taken the precaution to leave town two days before. Haynes finally succeeded in making a motion for the appointment by the chair of a committtee of five on resolutions and was made chairman. This is what they produced:

PORT ANGELES, May 4, 1889.

Whereas, the COMMONWEALTH a newspaper published by E. B. Mastick and F. S. Lewis of this place has become offensive in tone and in its advocacy of free love doctrine repugnant to the moral sense of the people—and whereas said doctrine have borne fruit in the destruction of several families already, therefore

1st. Resolved, that we the people of Port Angeles in public meeting assembled repudiate and denounce the views advocated by said paper and feel that our sons and daughters and brothers and sisters should be protected from the baneful influence of such immoral teachings resulting as they ever must in domestic discontent, immorality and crime.

2nd. Resolved, that it is the duty of every well-wisher of the prosperity and good name of our thriving town to frown upon and discourage all such vile teachings and recommend their publishers to sow their seeds of corruption in other fields.

3rd. Resolved, that the climate of Utah is better adopted to men whose teachings and practices are of such a repugnant character and we would earnestly recommend them to migrate without delay. We hold the prosperity and the attractiveness of our town and the morals of our children too dearly to our hearts to countinance any such damaging doctrine.

C. L. BABCOCK, L. T. HAYNES,
P. W GALLUP, H. M. GUPTILL.

The resolutions having been read by the Secretary and their adoption moved and seconded, Peterson who like his partner Hinckley left a wife in the east, took the floor and expatiated on the horrible evils of separation. He declared that the teachings of the COMMONWEALTH were calculated to breed discontent with the marriage relation and were intended to ...se license, vice and promiscuity. He was particularly in favor of the section of the resolutions which invited the editors to emigrate. His speech was loudly applauded as per program. F. S. Lewis then took the floor and prefaced his remarks by reading the editorials of April 12th and 19th respectively entitled "Time to Halt" and "I am Responsible" and asked to have the objectionable clauses pointed out. The Secretary asked him to explain what he meant by the "right of woman to herself." The speaker said he claimed that woman should be equal before the law with man and that the law should be so changed as to give her greater security in the marriage relation. That the difficulty of furnishing proof of the abuse of a husband, which generally occurred in private, and the cost of securing divorces, often compelled women to live with men under the most degrading conditions. He denied that there was anything in the articles to encourage vice or breed discontent in families.

Several persons took the floor and spoke briefly betraying how little thought they had given to social questions. Peterson was the main spoke in the wheel and took the floor three times crying down freedom of the press in language that would make his old friends Parson and Spies turn in their coffins.

At the close Dr. Lewis was given five minutes to be heard. He called attention to the apparrent threats of violence in the resolutions and said that he understood his rights as an American citizen and proposed to stand by his guns right ...e in Port Angeles. If it was necessary ...n the cause of a free press he was willing to so ... is was ... this ... at the ...d of a ...en." ac-...ori-...o-

...le at a... which they ... of this paper ... as to them seem ...eats or of ignorant ...

...o took part in this ...ey have only the kind-...eing confident that, had ...l the facts, they would have ... in the disgraceful attempt ...e press in the interest of men ...deserving of their support or ...y.

...e str. Evangel brought the Port ...nsend base ball boys down Sunday. ... game was played between them and the Angeles boys during the afternoon, which resulted in the complete discomfortune of the latter. The Angeles boys will now go into training and expect one of these days to go to Townsend and return the compliment. The score stood 30 to 1.

PORTLAND AND PORT ANGELES.

The Coming of Str. Idaho Almost an Assured Fact.

We have received a letter from the O. R. & N. Co., regarding the touching of the Str. Idaho at this place. The schedule has not yet been definitely settled and will not be until several trips have been made. The Steamer will, however, touch here whenever she has from 12 to 15 tons of freight.

That amount of freight may not pay, but the Company express a willingness to 'sacri fice some revenue until the route is established."

The letter adds: "You may say to your people, however, that we want their business and will run our ship after it, if they will patronize us liberally."

We have also recieved a letter from the President of the Portland Board of Trade, in answer to one of ours, assuring us that Port Angeles will receive their sympathy and co-operation. The steamer will leave Portland about the middle of this month, so orders should be sent in a once to insure her coming here.

The Home Shopping Guide.

A handsome illustrated catalogue for spring and summer of this year, has just been issued by Messrs. Toklas, Singerman & Co. of Seattle, the leading Dry Goods merchants on the coast.

The work covers a wide range of goods including everything to be found in ladies,' men's, youths,' boys,' and children's apparel, housekeeping goods, house furnishing goods, traveling outfits, etc., etc. It enables outside customers to do their shopping by mail or express, equally as well as if they made a special trip to Seattle for the purpose, and it acquaints them with the very latest Parisian and Eastern styles.

No household should be without it. Copy mailed free to any legible address.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents Sunday May 5th, 1889, by Justice L. T. Haynes Jacob Harding of Seattle to Ida Teachman of this place.

BORN.

To the wife of J. W. Weir Tuesday May 7th 1889, a daughter.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory:—

In view of the coming proclamation of the Govenor, ordering an election to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889, of delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, at Olympia, July 4th., next ensuing, the Territorial Democratic Committee, would recommend that the Democracy of the Territory meet in their respective districts in convention to place in nomination two candidates for delegates to said Constitutional Convention.

It is urged, that the several nominating conventions be held a day not later than May 8th., next, and at such time, place, and manner, as may be designated by the local or district democracy through duly organized or existing committees.

C. H. WARNER, Chairman.
M. KAUFMAN, Secretary.
Clilfax, April 12, 1889.

The firm of Jones & Church at New Dungeness, W. T., has been changed to Church & Lipsett, caused by the purchase of Jas. Jones' interest in the former's store, by H. J. Lipsett, formerly purser of S. S. "Premier."

The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of Church & Lipsett, who assume all store accounts.

Hoping by square dealing to continue to receive a portion of the trade of the people of Clallam County.

We remain respectfully,
CHURCH & LIPSETT.

Thanking our patrons for favors shown us in the past, we remain
Yours truly
JONES & CHURCH.

NOTICE.

...accordance with proclamation by ...Governor.

Notice is hereby given that in the several voting precincts of Clallam County, Washington Territory, from nine o'clock ...m., till six o'clock p. m., on the 14th ...of May, next, an election will be ...for the purpose of choosing three ...ates to represent District No. 15, ...counties of Clallam, Jefferson, and ...han) in a Constitutional Convention ...convene at Olympia, W. T., on ...th day of July, next.

...at New Dungeness, this 22nd day ...l, A. D., 1889.

...ness whereof, I have hereunto ...nd and official seal.

...MITH TROY, County Auditor.

...ers Attention!!!

...good claims near Port ...d on or address:

...E. SMITH, Surveyor

...RT ANGELES W. T.

...CLAMATION!

...ITORY OF WASHINGTON.

Executive Department.

OLYMPIA, April 15, 1889.

Whereas, Under the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to enable the people of Washington to form a Constitution and State Government, and to be admitted into the Union, the Executive is required by proclamation to order an election of seventy-five delegates to a Constitutional Convention to convene at the city of Olympia, Washington Territory on the 4th day of July, 1889:

Now, Therefore, I, Miles C. Moore, Governor of said Territory, do hereby declare that general election will be held throughont said Territory of Washington, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1889, for the election of seventy-five delegates to said Convention; three delegates to be elected from each district as hereinafter named.

All persons who are qualified by the laws of Washington Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form said convention, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to said convention; and the qualifications for delegates shall be such as, by the laws of this Territory, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof.

As required in said Act, the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of the Territory have, in proportion to the population as near as may be, divided the Territory into twenty-five districts as follews:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Okanogan county, Stevens county and the following precincts from Spokane county: Twin Prairie, Kidd, Bridge, Peone, Five-mile, Saltese, Richland and Rockford.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 1nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 2d Ward, Mount Hope, Waverly, Latah, Spring valley, Spangle, Buckeye, Rock Creek, Marshall, Rock Lake, Graves, Stevens, Coulee, Deep Creek, Medical Lake and Cheney.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Lincoln county and the following precincts from Douglas county; Moses Lake, Moses Coulee, Okanogan, Chester, Foster Creek, Columbia, Grand Coulee, Crab Creek.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Kittitas County and the following precincts from Douglas county: Waterville, Mountain and Midland.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Whiteman county, the following precincts: Rock Creek, Pine City, Rosalia, Coin, Steptoe, Elberton, North Colfax, Diamond, Endicott, South Colfax, Mouth Rock Creek Pampa, Sutton, Harper, Guy, Onecho, Almota, Penew wa, and Texas Ferry.

DISTRICT NO 7.

Whiteman county, the following precincts: Palouse City, Branham, Pullman, Clinton, Staleys, Colton, Lone Pine, Tekoa, Farminton, Oaksdale, Garfield, Uniontown, Seats' School House and Ewartsville.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Adams county, Garifield county Asotin county and Franklin county.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Columbia county and the following precincts from Walla Walla county: Eureka Flats, Prescott, Waitsburg and Coppei.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Walla Walla county, the following precincts: Wallula, Hill, Lower Touchet, Frenchtown, South Walla Walla, North Walla Walla, Baker, Small, Russel Creek, Mill Creek and Dry Creek.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Yakima county Klickitát county.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Skamania county, Clarks county.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

Cowlitz county, Wahkiakum county, Pacific county.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

Chehalis county, Mason County.

DISTRICT NO. 15.

Jefferson county, Clallam county, San Juan county.

DISTRICT NO. 16.

Whatcom county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Cypress, Guemes, Ship Harbor, Deception, Fidalgo, Point William, Samish, Mount Baker, Padilla, LaConner, Franklin, Alpine, Avon.

DISTRICT NO. 17.

Snohomish county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Skagit Mount Vernon, Clear Lake, Sterling, Prairie, Sedro, Lyman, Birdsview, Cullum, Sauk.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

Island county, Kitsap county and the following precincts from King county: Renton, Duwamish, Green River, Slaughter, Kent, Whith River, Sunnydale, Bayview, Vashon and Union.

DISTRICT NO. 19.

King county, the following precincts or polling places within the city of Seattle: 1st District, 2d District, 3d District and 4th District.

DISTRICT NO. 20.

King county, the following precincts or poling places within the city of Seattle: 5th District, 6th District, 7th District and 8th District.

DISTRICT NO. 21.

King county, the following precincts: Duram, Franklin, Black Diamond, Arthur, Cedar River, New Castle, Squak, Snoqualmie, Falls City, Enumclaw, Osceola, Salmon Bay, Tolt, Duvals, Avondale, Redmond. Houghton, Juanita, Samamish, and Hot Springs.

DISTRICT NO. 22.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 2d Ward and 3d Ward.

DISTRICT NO. 23.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 1st Ward and 4th Ward; Pualluip Reservation, Puyallup Precinct, Alderton, Summer, Gig Harbor, Minter, Vaughn, Lake Bay, Artondale, Fox Island, Steilcoom, Roy, Lake View, Wintermute, Clover Creek, South Praire and Lake Tapps.

DISTRICT NO. 24.

Thurston county, and the following precincts from Lewis county: Lincoln Creek, Hanaford and Centralia.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

Lewis county, the following precincts: Elk Creek, Clabuato, Boisfort, Little Falls, Salmon Creek, Toledo, Winlock, Cowlitz, Napavine, Eadonia, Chehalis, Salkum, Alpha, Klickitat, Vance, and the following precincts from Pierce county: Tanwax, Muck, Carbonada, Orting, Wikseson and Buckley.

The said election shall be conducted the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to said convention issued in the same manner as is perscribed by the laws of this Territory regulating elections therein for Delegate to Congress, and the number of votes cast in each precinct shall also be returned.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done in the City of Olympia this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

MILES C. MOORE.

By the Governor:

{SEAL.} O. C. WHITE,
Secretary of the Territory.

GRAY and CHITWOOD,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our Stock Consists of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE,

WOODEN WARE.

Orders Promptly filled and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

DR. W. W. MCGEORGE,
Physician and Surgeon,

Having located at Port Angeles, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
OFFICE—East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

JOB - PRINTING:

Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads.
Business Cards,
Shipping Tags,
Legal Blanks, &c.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED
Address,
The Commonwealth,

D. McInnis, Jr.
Real Estate Agent.

Property bought and sold and everything done in the Real Estate business at reasonable rates.

COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

furnished to any property in Clallam County, W. T. All communications in relation to Real Estate promptly attended to.

Port Angeles, W. T.

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.

MRS. J. H. YOUNG
DEALER IN
Millinery &
LADIES'
Furnishing Goods.

Everything new and first-class.
Morse's Block, opp. Tourist's hotel.
PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

CHEAP CASH SALE!

Having Leased the Store formerly owned by

GORDON & GORDON

I will sell the present stock consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
TOOLS AND
NOTIONS.

at very low rates for thirty days to make room for an entire new stock.

FRANK McGILL,

PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

STEPHEN LAND,
Contractor and Builder,
Port Angeles, W. T.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
—JOBBER AND RETAILER IN—
Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Ship Chandlery, Mechanic's Tools,
WAGONS, MOWERS. REAPERS, PLOWS, ETC.
SEATTLE, - - WASH. TER.

REED, WOODFILL & McBRIDE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lumber, Lath, Moulding, & Pickets.

Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

Outside Orders Solicited.

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Real Estate Agents.

We have on our list bargains in

Town and Suburban

Property; Improved and Unimproved

FARM, GRAZING, FRUIT AND TIMBER LANDS.

Notary Work, Conveyancing and Land Office Business promptly attended to.

Office, Co Front and Laurel Streets.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - WASH. TER.

PORT ANGELES SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CEDAR SHINGLES AND BOX BOARDS

L. T. HAYNES, Manag r.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T.
January 23, 1889.

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," E. F. Rotsheck of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3997 for the purchase of the Lot 1 N ½ NE ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 8W 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 Monday the 17th day of Feb. 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland and T. H. Brown of Tacoma W. T., and T. A. McDonald and Richard Martin of Port Angeles 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 17th day of Feb. 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
3 1 to 5 9 9

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T.
March 29, 1889.

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 Judge or clerk District Court at Port Townsend W. T., on Wednesday May 22, 1889, viz: Albert Rehnstram pre. No. 12388 for the lot 4 Sec. 30 and lot 1 Sec. 31 twp 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivat on of, said land, viz: Hans. H. Lepro, Claus. Skavdal, Herman Molin and Orevin Larson 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.
5 17 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T.
March 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday May 8th, 1889, viz: Wm. Douglass, Hd. No. 8250 for the W ½ SW ¼ sec. 13 E ½ SE ¼ sec. 14 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Chas. A. Morse, Walter M. Burch, Ben Chambers and Jno. F. Church 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.
5 3 JOHN B. BAIRD, Register.

C. C. Lollick
MEAT MARKET.
Cash paid for Live Stock.
Port Angeles, W. T.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumptian, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

MATTRESSES
of all kinds made to order or repaired.
FURNITURE
repairing done on short notice.
Call on or address:
Port Angeles Mattress M'f'g. Co.

GOOD BOOKS
BY HENRY GEORGE

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

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

ALSO
"THE STANDARD"

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

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

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

The schoolhouse roof is now being shingled and tinned.

Work is progressing finely on the brick yard. It is now graded and ditched and the work of making brick will begin next week.

This School District is yet an unbroken whole. The Commissioners would not consent to its division.

The County Commissioners ordered the alley in the schoolhouse block, vacated. It is now the property of the District.

Blocks 10 and 13 of the Colony's subdivision are now being slashed. The remainder of this subdivision will be slashed during the summer.

The Westphal mortgage is $1686, not 1986 as printed in the report. This was a typographical error and not noticed until all were printed.

A. H. Nottage is building a neat cottage on his lots in block 20. It is reported that F. W. Morse and Thos. Petty will also build on their lots in this block during the summer.

Anyone having $2,000 to loan on three years time at 10 per cent. interest, secured by all the property of school District No. 7, Port Angeles District will confer a favor by addressing the School Board to that effect.

Nearly all the contemplated improvements this spring in the building line will be east of Vine street. Property is constantly advancing in that vicinity, and no doubt but that it will yet be the centre for business as well as homes.

Those who have paid up and are entitled to lots but for some reason have not selected them, should do so at once. There are a number vacant and reserved to redeem these subscriptions. So long as they remain in this stage if improved at all the colony must do the improving, and pay taxes on them as well. This burden should be assumed by their owners at once and as much improving as possible be done by them. The summer months is the proper time to do this.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of the stockholders, we reprint our "Second Annual Report" in this issue of the COMMONWEALTH. It has been published in pamphlet form and a copy mailed to to each stockholder whose address we know. There were several typographical errors in the pamphlet which are corrected. The cost of lot 2 block 35 should read "$100" not $75 as there published and the total paid out for Real Estate should be "$550" not $525 as the Report states. The compilation of this Report has required very much of our time from April 1st to the date of its publication and to do this and attend to our other duties, has required from ten to sixteen hours of labor every day.

We have simply stated the results as we found them, and hope we have not omitted any points that would be of interest to the stockholders.

Any one desiring extra copies of this Report, may procure them by addressing the Secretary, or they may be found with the following parties:

Frank McGill, West End Port Angeles, W. T.

A. Gerke, 901 Front St., Seattle, W. T.

Ole Johnson, 222 W. Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.

D. H. Harrington, 334 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Jas. Grambraith, 368 Jessie St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. Ormsby, 426 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Ed. J. Hosey, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. B. Flagg, Atlantic, Iowa.

L. H. Sawyer, 774, N. Levitt St., Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sale of Lots.

On Saturday May 11th at 7.30 P. M the following real estate will be offered in quantities to suit the purchaser, to the to the one bidding highest above the appraised value of the same; viz: 150 lots in the P. S. C. C.'s First addition.

Four ten acre tracts, this land being in sec. 13 Tp. 30 N. R. 15 West.

Plats of value may be seen at the Colony office.

Terms of sale: wage credit, cash or ⅓ cash, ⅓ in three months, and remainder in six months, at 6 per cent per anum interest on deferred payments.

THOS. MALONY, Secy.

To the Stockholders Who Signed the Call for a Special Meeting.

The call for a stockholders meeting drafted by Francis Hinckley having been examined by our attorney and pronounced illegal, the Board refused to assume the responsibility of publishing it, and ordered it referred back to its author, to be put in legal form. In obedience to the order of the Board I informed Mr Hinckley of the facts in the case and asked him to call in the office at his earliest convenience and fix the call up in legal form. He came in and after reading our attorny's letter, said that he had nothing more to say and walked out. Now this leaves us in doubt as to what he wishes us to do. So that whenever Mr. Hinckley will put the call in legal form, we are ready to publish it. But we do not want to write the call ourselves, because we want him to have it put as he wants it. All we ask is that it be in legal form.

HERMAN CULVER.

School Report.

The finances of our school district up to Apr. 26, 1889, are as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

	DR.
Balance Aug. 25, 1888,	$293.42
Apportionment Apr. 8, 1889,	635.03
Total,	928.45
	CR.
M. E. Land, wood	$ 5.15
Stephen Land, drafting place for new house	15.00
P. S. C. C. team work	4.00
E. Suttle, clearing	30.00
Dist. No. 12	54.56
A. H. Howels, salary	50.00
D. W. Morse, rent, etc.,	5.50
E. Suttle, clearing	30.00
S. Land, repairing	3.00
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
A. H. Howels, salary	50.00
D. W. Morse, rent	11.00
J. B. Cosser, hauling	4.50
Lewis & Mastick, printing	4.00
A. H. Howels, salary	47.50
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
P. S. C. C., rent and wood	17.50
Balance	416.74
Total,	928.45

SPECIAL FUND.

Paid P. S. C. C. on lots,	$300.00

THOS. MALONY, Clerk.

Commissioners Proceedings, Special Session, April 24th, 1889.

The Governor of Washington Territory having issued a proclamation calling an election for delegates to attend the constitutional convention, to convene at Olympia, W. T., on the 4th day of July, 1889, and the County Auditor having received suggestions from the Territorial Secretary that the county commissioners meet in ex session at once to provide for the same, and, as there was not time necessary to issue a call for the same, the Board of Commissioners met by mutual consent.

Present: R. W. Travers and Alfred Lee, Commissioners, and Smith Troy, Clerk.

Board proceeded to appoint Inspectors and Judges for the several precincts, as follows:

Sequim precinct: James B. Dick, Inspector, Samuel Brooks and Jno. Bell, Judges.

Dungeness: E. H. McAlmond, Inspector, Joseph Henderson and Wm. Ward, Judges.

Port Angeles: John Dyke, Inspector, Herman Fisher and Nick. Meagher Judges.

Crescent Bay: J. J. Leadbetter, Inspector, John Everett and Frank Robinson, Judges.

Pysht: Wm. Crawford, Inspector, F. S. Coburn and Sam'l. Nelson, Judges.

Forks: I. F. Merchant, Inspector, W. D. Waterhouse and Peter Fisher, Judges.

Quillayute: Frank Balst, Inspector, Jno. Hagadone and E. H. Esworthy, Judges.

Beaver: J. B. Laughlin, Inspector, C. F. Harriss and Jacob Fassel, Judges.

There being no further business to do, the minutes were read and approved and Board adjourned.

ROBT. W. TRAVERS,
ALFRED LEE,
Commissioners.

Attest: SMITH TROY, Clerk.

Territory of Washington, } ss.
County of Clallam. }

I, Smith Troy, Auditor in and for said county, do hereby certify the above to be true, correct and full copy of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at the special session, Apr. 24th, 1889.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 29th day of April, 1889.

SMITH TROY,
County Auditor.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Clallam County W. T. will pay on presentation at his office in New Dungeness W. T.

All amounts drawn on the Treasury of said County prior to and including No. 110 issued JAN. 2nd, 1889.

No interest will be allowed after this date.

W. L. CHURCH, JR.
Treasurer.

May 8th, 1889.

D. W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

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

Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.

Port Angeles, W. T.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Office of the Secretary of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., Apr. 20, '89.

H. CULVER, President of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the precedent established one year ago I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the condition of this company for the year ending April 1st, A. D. 1889.

Second annual statement of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony.

RESOURCES APRIL 1ST, 1889.

Cash,	$ 990.57
Real Estate,	124,995.00
Machinery and other personal property,	23,821.63
Bills Receivable	1,222.25
Due on land contracts,	1,850.00
Due on open acct. stockholders, $1314.19, others $965.14	2,282.33
Total,	$155,161.78

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock issued	$ 52,700.00
Due on notes and mortgages,	10,355.19
Due stockholders on wage acc't.	12,005.41
Due business firms on open acc't	962.87
Out standing mdse. orders	569.15
Resources over liabilities	**78,569.19**
Total.	$155,161.78

It will be noticed that I have left out a statement of the lot and stock interest subscriptions. I do so because the policy of the Board of Trustees during the past year, in regard to these subscriptions, has been not to enforce their collection. The amounts received from this source, on old subscriptions, have not exceeded $1500 all told, and have been paid voluntarily. If no attempt is made to enforce their payments, they certainly cannot be depended upon as a resource. And if nothing has been paid except the initiation fee, which is the case with the great majority of them, they cannot be classed as a liability.

THE CAPITAL STOCK

Issued amounts to $12,350 more than was shown by the last annual report. This great increase was on account of the equalization of the prices of lots which gave those who paid more than $50 up to January 1st, last, the excess in stock.

THE REAL ESTATE

inventory, made on April 1st, last, as compared with the statement of a year ago, shows a decrease of $2,660. Last year the values placed on many of the pieces of property was more or less of a guess. In this statement the values are about what the property would bring if no haste was made in disposing of it The water front has not been disturbed except in a few "West End" lots. The great body extending from the East side of block 1½ to the West side of Chase street, water front and reserve, has not been broken, but has been added to by the purchase of lot 2, in block 35.

In May last the claims of nearly all the Seattle firms, amounting to $2,572.38, were settled by E. B. Mastick, Jr., Trustee, deeding 50 of the lots held by him as security for such claims; the Colony entering into contract with the Trustee for the firms, to the effect that the amount would be repaid from the sale of those lots, and that, as they were sold, a certain sum per lot would be paid him for the creditors. Up to April 1st, 26 of the lots had been sold, realizing $3705, of which amount $2425 was paid to creditors, $46.25 to agents as commissions, and the balance, $1223.75, was paid into the general fund.

In August, last, a similar contract was made with Harrington & Smith, of Seattle, whose claim amounted to $4401.67. The property selected to secure this claim consisted of 24 lots and the West End hotel. 19 of the lots were sold for $4300; $2850 was applied in payment of the claim, $156.25 to agents as commissions, and the remainder, $1293.75, was paid into the general fund. At the date of this report, (April 20th) the West End hotel has been bargained for sufficient to pay this claim in full—interest and all, and $361.56 on other accounts, and release the remaining six lots. Ten lots were sold in the First Addition, for $565; which paid off the mortgage on that property and left $140 for other purposes.

Within the year the property known as the "Meagher farm" has been platted into lots 50x140 feet, with 70 and 80 feet streets, and to the date of this report, (April 1st,) sales have been made as follows:

Cash,	$3520
On Contracts,	1850
Secured Notes,	1100
Total,	6470

The present value of unsold lots in this addition is $2725; which will make the total value of that property, on this basis, $9195. Of the cash receipts from the above source $1,070 was paid on the mortgage, thus releasing it; and the remainder, $2450, was taken up by the general fund. Other real property, fractional lots and odd pieces of water front have been sold, realizing $525.

For the year ending March 31st, 1889, the total sales of real estate have been:

J. B. McDougall, contract,	$ 3705
Harrington & Smith, "	4300
First Addition	565
Second "	6470
Fractional Lots	525
Total Sales	15,565
Received on the above:	
Cash,	$12,615
Due on Contracts,	1,850
" Notes,	1,100
Total,	15,565

In July, last, a contract, (verbal) was made with Mr. H. Westphal for all the lots in Suburban Lot No. 29, 48 in number, which are to be deeded to the Colony upon it paying him $50 per lot. Nine lots have been purchased under this contract from the cash received on old subscriptions, or lots sold for cash in the part reserved to redeem subscriptions paid up. Lot 2, in block 35 was purchased about that time also, for $100. This amount, $550 is the total real estate purchased during the year. The value of the unincumbered real estate, consisting of lots along the water front reserved from sale, three lots in block 16, 150 lots in the First Addition, 130 lots in the Second Addition, and 53 acres a short distance East of the Townsite, is $43,785. The property mortgaged consists of what was originally Blocks 1½, 2, and 35 lots in the Colony's subdivision, now known as City blocks 2 and 3; and the 1080 acres in Sections 7, 12, 13, and 14, now known as the "Colony Timber Tract."

The mortgages are held on the above property in the following amounts, by:

The First National Bank Port Townsend, Blocks 1½, and 2,	$2,587.14
H. Westphal, on saw mill and 30 lots,	1,686.00
A. C. Spear, on timber tract,	5,076.00
Total,	$9,349.14

The estimated value of the property embraced in the above, is $87,875.

The property yet in the hands of E. B. Mastick, Jr., as Trustee, consists of 10 lots and is w[illegible] at $1000. The total estimated val[illegible]e is $124,995.

THE [illegible]PY

Does not [illegible] that it did one [illegible]nted for [illegible] placed upon the property by those taking the invoice this year and last; and largely from the fact that much of it has been sold and another large portion stolen. Colony property was by many considered "common property," and, in spite of locks and other safe-guards, it would mysteriously disappear. The only portion of it, however, aside from the mill, that is mortgaged is the printing office. Last year the office was under a mortgage amounting to $648.16. This was paid, and a new one, held by J. W. Stewart, of $500, issued June last. The only notes outstanding, aside from the above, is one due Parke & Lacy, amounting to $505.52. The total of notes and mortgages being $10,355.16. The annual interest charge on the above is $968.07—a portion of it drawing only 6 per cent.

Notes and mortgages amounting to $13,130.17 were reported one year ago. Since then the issue of notes and mortgages has been $2,822.55; and as there yet remains $10,355.16 outstanding, $5,597.56 has been paid on these liabilities during the year.

THE MERCHANDISE ORDERS

Are very rapidly disappearing. The total issued, $9,071.60.

Amount destroyed,	$8,086,05
Amount in hands of Treasurer,	416.40
Yet outstanding,	569.15
Total,	$9,071.60

This exhibits a reduction of $2,311.65 for the year—a burden that was not very hard to take up, but one very hard to lay off, because every one looked upon it as a thing of little value, while in reality it was a representative of the basis of value—money itself; and the Colony has been forced to accept it as such, at a time when real money was needed in greater quantities than all sources provided it.

THE WAGE ACCOUNT,

Statement for last year showed a balance due of $8,280.07.

The amount earned during the year is $21,374.88. Total of this account, $29,654.95. On which there was paid:

In cash,	$ 6,787.65
Lumber, rents, and other property,	10,861.89
Leaving Amount yet due,	12,005.41
	$29,654.95

This shows that the net wage debt for the year is only $3,825.34, which is a fair showing when the difficulties under which we have labored, and the small amount of cash received for the labor, are taken into consideration.

THE SAW MILL

Has been the principal source of income next to the sale of town lots. The total of the receipts from this source are as follows:

Cash,	$ 4,391.17
Merchandise orders,	467.67
Wage Credits,	10,070.20
Total,	$15,931.04

The expense bill has been as follows:

Labor,	$10,806.18
Logs,	5,285.91
Other expenses,	752.11
Total,	$16,944.20

Net loss of saw mill for the year, $1,013.16. As a set off to this loss may be mentioned a road along the bluff and some minor improvements in the mill, which were made during the year.

THE LOGGING

Has been done near the townsite, the greater part of the stumpage being purchased from other parties, costing from 50c to 75c per M. The labor in this division has amounted to $4,562.28

Other expenses,	969.60
Total,	$5,531.88

The receipts have been:

Logs,	$5,285.91
Other Sources,	196.59
Total,	$5.482.50

Loss for the year $49.38. If this division had received credit for the road it built into the timber and now used by it. the statement would show a gain instead of a loss. The cattle, having been well used, are in much better condition for work than one year ago, and worth a number of times the apparent loss, as shown above, more now than they were one year ago.

THE DELIVERY DIVISION

Has had charge of the teams and the team work of the Colony. From two to four men have been constantly engaged in this division. The receipts from all sources have been $3,101.70.

The expenditures:—Labor,	$1,043.54
Other expenses,	2,003.37
Total,	$3,046.91

Receipts above expenses: $54.79.

THE BUILDING DIVISION

Has employed from three to six men, but not continuously. Its expense has been:

Labor,	$1,629.58
Sundries,	819.22
Total,	$2,448.80

Receipts, all sources: $2,414.44. Net loss: $34.36. All of this loss occurred while the old wage system of paying so much per day was in full force. Several contracts were taken during that time and the above is the net result.

The labor of the Blacksmith, Bakery, Boot & Shoe, Hotel. Fishery, Laundry, Nursery, School, Sanitary, and Tinsmith Divisions amounts to $2,976.57

Other Expenses,	2,430.49
Total,	$5,407.06

The receipts from all were $6,142.27, and the net profits, $735.21.

THE PRINTING

On October 6th, last, was leased to Lewis & Mastick for one year. Up to that date the labor bill for compositors alone amounted to $559.34

Other expenses,	113.07
Total,	$672.41

The receipts from all sources were $469.05, nett loss for six months, $202.05.

THE STORE

On April 1st, 1888, was practically closed. All the merchandise that credit or script would buy was taken out and only odds and ends that no one wanted remained. On April 27th, 1888, the Board, in order to open a store for the accomodation of the people, not having the required capital itself, entered into a contract with Robert Shields for that purpose. This contract provided that he should take the stock left, such as it was, and add as much more as his means would allow. His compensation was to be $3.25 per day and 10 per cent. per annum interest on the capital he should invest. The Board reserved the right to buy out his interest whenever it felt so disposed. He was also to distribute bread, milk, vegetables, etc., free of cost. The profits resulting from this arrangement were really never taken out but permitted to remain in the business, and up to April 1st amounted to $681.61. Mr. Shields charged only such per-diem salary up to November 10th as most of the employes were receiving. From that date to April 1st, the compensation he received was the same as others received; to January 1st 25 cents per hour, and from then to April 1st, 30 cents per hour. He charged no interest, and the amount of the profits earned from November 5th to April 1st was turned into the earnings fund, just as other earnings were, and then divided among the workers in proporti[illegible] hours of service. The pr[illegible] milk, vegetable and old s[illegible] amounted to only $38.5[illegible] period [illegible] this [illegible] in all expenses that are not charged to other divisions—from postage, notorial fees and cost of telegrams, to the per diem paid to the officers, book-keepers, night-watchmen, and salary paid the Colony's attorney. The total cost of labor in this account amounts to $3,686.48

Other items amount to	1,347.19
Total,	$5,033.67

The receipts were mostly from the fee charged for making new deeds after the equalization of the cost of lots went into effect, and amount to $495.32.

THE NURSERY AND GREEN HOUSE

Were leased to J. M. Grant for a term of three years from June 25th, last, on the following conditions:

1st. That at the end of the term the value of the stock taken should be paid the Colony in cash or its equivalent in stock.

2nd. That 10 per cent. of the gross sales should be paid to the Colony during the term; payable quarterly or oftener.

3rd. That for whatever permanent improvements he should place upon the grounds taken under the lease, (the cultivated plat near the mouth of Ennis creek and ten acres in the NW corner of the then Meagher farm) he should be reimbursed.

The value of the stock taken under the contract was $576.04. The receipts from the percentage of sales to April 1st were $30.33. The clause providing for reimbursement for improvements made, and the lease for the ten acres in the farm, were cancelled in February last.

On March 7th, 1889, the saw mill was leased to Reed & Woodfill, formerly of Tacoma, for a term of one year on the following conditions:

1st. That a rental of $150 per month, payable in advance, should be paid for the use of the mill, out of which not to exceed $600 would be allowed as rebates for all the permanent improvements they might add during the year.

2nd. That the market price should be paid for all logs made and delivered by the Colony during the term.

3rd. That a safe place for holding booms of logs should be constructed; and that preference shall be given the stockholders of this company in the employments about the mill should any desire to enter them. This contract went into effect on April 1st.

A CONTRACT TO ERECT A SCHOOL BUILDING

for the Port Angeles district was made with the Directors on December 8th, 1889. The price agreed upon was quite low considering the proportions and finish of the building. It was not expected that much if anything would be gained by taking it at the price—$1750, but the Board felt that the district needed a good building, and the loss, if any, will be deemed as the Colony's donation to the cause of education.

THE OTHER CONTRACTS

Made during the year, that are now in force, are as follows:

With Norman R. Smith, leasing him 2½ acres in the timber tract for a mill-site and selling him stumpage in that tract at $1 per M for all that he may cut during a term of five years from February, 1889; payable in the products of the mills he may erect.

With J. B. Spears, leasing him the business of blacksmithing for one year from April 1st, 1889, at a rental of 12 per cent of the value of the tools taken under lease.

With Lewis H. Smith, leasing him the business of tinsmithing for one year from March 18th, 1889, on same basis.

With C. M. Armbrust, for the wagon making tools and materials, for one year on a like basis.

Among those that have lapsed may be mentioned the one entered into with F. McGill, on March 26th, 1888. This gave him the cultivated land to farm, and the cows, poultry, etc., owned by the Colony to care for during the term of one year, for two-thirds of the products as his compensation. The receipts from this source were $171.45.

On November 27th, 1888, a contract was entered into with the Port Angeles & West Shore Ry. Co., which provided that said company should construct and have in operation about three miles of track, extending from the head of the bay to the timber tract over the grade made during 1887-'88, within 90 days from the date of the contract; within one year a line from Port Angeles to some point on Gray's Harbor was to have been surveyed and the route determined upon, and within 18 months at least 15 miles of the road over the route selected, should be completed and in operation. Upon these conditions having been complied with, the Colony would then, for $20,000 of the paid up capital stock of the Ry. Co., transfer its right to the grade completed, and lease it sufficient along the water front owned by the Colony, for right-of-way and depot purposes; and four acres off the east side of block 1½ for shops and yards. It must be borne in mind that this company was incorporated by some of the shareholders of the Colony, and was done for the purpose of complying with the territorial law which requires that every company doing business as a common carrier, must incorporate as such. The books were open to all who might wish to subscribe for the capital stock, but as yet the subscriptions are confined to the Colony and a few of its shareholders. No money has yet been called for on subscriptions and the only expense incurred was for filing the Articles of Incorporation, which cost $13.20. This the Colony paid. As the contract mentioned above has lapsed, the relations of that company and the Colony are simply the same as they were before the contract was made.

THE RENTS

Received for the use of rooms, vacant lots, etc., amounts to:

East Hotel,	$582.45
West "	175.50
Vacant lots,	6.00
Total,	$663.85

The East Hotel account includes all the buildings owned and rented in the "East End;" those in the "West End" are known as West Hotel.

THE NEW RULE

So called in conversations, referring, the plan adopted by the Board in November to confine the wages of the employe to the sum earned by them, went into force on November 10th, 1888. It provided, that the time of each employee should be kept in hours instead of days as was done up to that time; that the foreman, in his discretion, should have power to increase the actual time, for merit, risk of life, etc., to a limit not to exceed 25 per cent., and, when warranted, to decrease it to such a point as his judgement would dictate, and that, whenever the Board should so order, the books should be balanced and the whole sum earned be divided by the whole number of hours. The result would determine the value of each hour's service, from which the amount earned by each individual could be easily found and properly credited. From November 10th, to January 5th the amount earned was 25 cents per hour, and 25 cents allowed, the 3 mills being retained to cover errors and rebates on lumber accounts. From January 5th, to April 1st, the amount was nearly 31 cents per hour, of which [illegible] cents per hour [illegible] were paid under [illegible] lands properly belonged to those who [illegible] the labor, and should be divided a[illegible] them. The Board's reply to the [illegible] was that as some did considerable m[illegible] work, saved more material and work for the best interests of the company, in every way much more than others, it was necessary, as an incentive, and to properly compensate them, that they should be graded higher in hours; and to the second its reply was that the lands were the company's capital, and the increase of their values properly should go to the stock-holders of the capital.

On February 15th the following paper, which explains itself, was handed the Secretary to be presented to the Board at its meeting on that day:

PORT ANGELES, W. T., Feb. 11, '88.

To the Board of Trustees, P. S. C. C.:

We, the undersigned, who do the manual labor of the colony, feeling this to be a proper time to claim at least a portion of our dues as laborers and members of the Colony, would respectfully announce to you, our business managers, that on and after this date we shall demand and expect to receive $3 per day for each day's labor of eight hours.

That we shall keep an accurate account of our time and shall charge $3 for each day's labor, against the Colony.

That we shall expect weekly cash payments as nearly in full as the convenience of the Colony will allow, but in no case less than 10 cents per hour, in cash; we shall demand a settlement in full once in three months, and the balance due us to be paid either in cash or real estate, or a note at 10 per cent. interest. We further demand that amounts now due us shall be settled at once in one of the three methods named above.

We would say here, that we deem these demands both just and equitable, but we do not ask them upon personal grounds, only. The prosperity of the Colony numerically is rapidly declining under the present policy, and we shall soon become the merest dependents and tools of our enemies at the other end of the town if something vigorous is not done to hold those who are now here and encourage others to come." Signed by Francis Hinckley and 22 others, most of whom were then at work for the Colony.

The Board promptly rejected the proposition and for a short period suspended operations, in the meantime ordering a notice posted to the effect that the new rule would govern the amount of credit each should receive unless specially ordered otherwise by the Board. A joint committee of the working men and the Board held a meeting soon after and modified the demands made by withdrawing them altogether, and proposing "that the new rule be amended by adding the following: That all workmen be granted $2 each for a full day's labor, and all profits above that sum be divided as at present."

This was also rejected by the Board at its meeting of February 23rd, but at a subsequent meeting it was reconsidered and adopted.

This was the only conflict between the Board and the workingmen, except in a few cases where suits had been entered for wages due, during the year.

Section 8, of Article IX of THE BY-LAWS should be amended at as early a date as possible, by striking out the clause "or lease for a term of more than five years without re-appraisement of the rental values, etc." Much of the property covered by this section is suitable for sites for mills, etc., and every company who has desired a site has objected to the five years clause. The length of time a lease of this kind should run should be left to the discretion of the Board.

THE TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS

Of the Colony including [illegible] merchandise orders, is $23,892.[illegible]

The total due the Colony on all accounts excepting subscriptions for lot and stock, is $5,355.58

The net debt is		$18.537.01
Net debt last year	$30,624.10	
Decrease during year		$12.087.09

Respectfully Submitted,
THOS. MALONY, Secy.

Watchmaker & Jeweler!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles for sale at lowest prices.

A specialty to fit Spectacles to the

EYE.

Repairs of all kinds carefully done at lowest prices. All work warranted.

Call on or Address: L. WILLIAMS, Jeweler,

Front Street, West End, Port Angeles

A GOLDWATER

MER[illegible]

Sui[illegible]

G[illegible]

PORT[illegible]

OLY[illegible]

Having lately [illegible] above Hotel; Boarders [illegible] or mont[illegible]

Rat[illegible]

C. W. BRE[illegible]

Cor. Laurel a[illegible] Wharf.

CL[illegible]

WATCH A[illegible]

repairing well a[illegible]

J. [illegible]

East End, Port[illegible]

EAST END ST[illegible]

F. R. THOMPSON. Prop.

DEALER IN

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

MY MOTTO

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

PORT ANGELES BAKERY

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAIN[illegible]

Port An[illegible]

[illegible]

are now r[illegible]

Colony Boot a[illegible]

East End, Port A[illegible]

Good work guaranteed very reason[illegible]

JULIUS E. K[illegible]

COLONY N[illegible]

Greenhouse and [illegible] of all kinds

Script or wage c[illegible] as cash

Address

J. M[illegible]

P[illegible]

Of P[illegible]

s

Etc.

W. T.

AND,

ale in

rniture,

Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

SALE and RETAIL

Port Townsend, W. T.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS

Str. Evangel,

JAS. MORGAN, MASTER.

Port Townsend every Monday at 9 New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Crescent, Pyscht and Neah Bay.

Leaves Seattle every Wednesday night for Port Townsend, New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Crescent Bay. Pyscht and Neah Bay.

Leaves Port Townsend every Saturday at 9 M. for New Dungeness and Port Angeles.

RETURNING.

Port Angeles, every Tuesday morning Dungeness, Port Townsend and Se-

Port Angeles every Friday morning Dungeness and Port Townsend.

Port Angeles every Saturday after- New Dungeness and Port Townsend.

For Freight or Passage apply Capt. Jas. Morgan, on board

NN,

& CO.,

ity of all kinds of Meat retail. Sausages, Head ges, etc., always on hand country will receive

RIA

you than any on can get

S MADE,

—OR—

BINDING

BBER

om-

in

n

READ! READ! READ!

At Last the Time has come when the Great Natural Advantages of

Port Angeles

are to be recognized. Within eighteen months at least two trans-continental railroads will be running into this city. A line direct from Portland, Oregon, by Quillayute will be in active course of construction the E. & N. Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific are alive to the advantages of proper connection between Port Angeles and Victoria, B. C.

Thousands of dollars worth of property changing hands here daily. The eyes of all capitalists are now turned towards Port Angeles, as the spot presenting the most advantages for the

Manufacturer, Merchant and Capitalists,

because it is the gateway to Puget Sound, the center of trade and travel. Possessed of an abundance of water and timber. Blessed with a wide-awake progressive people and a fine climate. Increased its population over fifty per cent. in twelve months, will do the same in 1889. Port Angeles will beyond all question become the

Great Commercial City of the Sound

Within eighteen months there will be a complete system of electric motor power and lights all developed by the magnificent water power of Ennis and Frazier creeks. A first class hotel, opera house, school houses, and scores of improving business houses, and houses for the people.

Fifty Thousand People

are coming to Puget Sound this year to stay, and it is not without the bounds of reason to say that ten thousand of those will come to PortAngeles the coming city of Puget Sound. To Port Angeles with her unparalleled harbor. To Port Angeles with her magnificient water power. To Port Angeles with her vast and varied resources. This is the town and now is the time to make

Investments

that will quadruple within a year. Time is money. And every day passed is money lost. We have struggled long and earnestly to prevent a boom, but it has got to come, and coming it surely is and sooner than you expect. From this on its forward strides will be wonderful. The steam is up and he who would ride must catch on. Our most sagacious business men and financiers predict for Port Angeles the

Grandest Future

The most searching investigation into her natural advantages will more firmly convince you of this fact. We have more water front for deep draught vessels than any other town on the Sound. This is no fictitious townsite or land scheme bubble—you get solid value for every dollar invested. Invest at once; plant your crop in Port Angeles, the

Gateway City of Puget Sound.

We can point with pride to the numerous investments made through us in the past, knowing that the investor, in every single instance, will bear us out, in the fact that the deal has proven profitable beyond all expectation. We can conscientiously recommend the following list: The Syndicate Addition; The Baker Addition, and the Glover's Suburban Plat, as the best, safest and cheapest property for the home builder or speculator. Here will be located the round houses and machine shops for all railroads running down the west side to deep water wharves. Title perfect, full warranty deed, and abstract give to every purchaser Largest list of city and suburban property. Agricultural and timber lands on the market. Choice water front lots reserved for actual enterprises. Call and see us. Correspondence solicited.

D. P. QUINN,

Real Estate Dealer and Notary Public,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., December 12th, 1889.

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," Dana M. Woodin of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washingron has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3749, for the purchase of the E ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. No. 6, in Tp. 31 N R. 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 27th day of September, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montross and Fred Brockway of Pysht, W. T., C. McDougald of Shelton, W. T., Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above ibed lands are requested to file their in this office on or before said 27th

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Dungeness, W. T., on Wednesday May 22nd, 1889, viz: Sarah C. Martin, Pre No 12146 for the lot 21, S ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec 2 Tp 30 N R 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: O. A. Gouler, Silas Goodwin, Heartly Goodwin, and P. A. Meagher, 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.

4 5—5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk District Court at Pt. Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday May 29, 1889, viz: William L. Church, Jr., Hd. No. 9653 for the Lot 1 Sec. 19 and Lots 4 and 5 Sec. 20 p 31 NR 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Raney, Chas. Williams, Al. Miller, and Winfield S. Miller 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.

5—5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 20, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Monday May 13, 1889, viz: Henry Glus, Pre, No. 11400 for the SW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 18 W 1-2 NE 1-4 SW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 19 twp 30 N. R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Unsinger, John Westbrook, A. Lee and T. Greybill 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.

3 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFCIE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 20, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday May 6, 1889, viz: Peter Unsinger, Pre. No. 11440 for the N ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 18 T 30 N R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. Greybill, A. F. Leonard 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.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday, May 22, 1889, viz: Rosline Orso, Pre. No. 12174 for the SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 Sec. 2 Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: August Wasaukari, Manuel Wasaukari, August Peterson and James Frank 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.

5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 29, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk District Court at Pt. Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday June 19, 1889, viz: Norman L. Gillikson Hd. No. 9623 for the SE 1-4 Sec. 31 Tp. 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Herman Molin, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter 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 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.

4 12—5 17 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 29, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 1, 1889, viz: Paul Land, Pre. No. 11440 for the Lot 6 and SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 7 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Meagher, P. F. Kiernan, Chas. S. Stakemiller, and H. G. C. Gordon, 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 ed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and examine the witnesses of and to offer evidence in submitted by claimant. er.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 20, 1889.

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," Cora L. Donnelly of Sackenaw, County of Kitsap, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4242, for the purchase of the lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section No. 31, in twp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 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 Tuesday the 24th day of June, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. A. Johnson, R. H. Reberge Michael J. Cunningham and Edward Silcox all of Tacoma, County of Pierce, W. T. Any and all perions claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of June, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 8 to 5 10.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 23, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Friday May 3, 1889, viz: Chas. A. Foss, Pre. Emp. No. 11701 for the E ½ NW ¼ and N ½ SW ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 30 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Glas, Peter F. Unsinger, Ed. Buchman and F. B. Mogart 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 witnessess of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 3 JNO. B. BAID, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 11, 1889.

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," Mabel Stuart of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3921, for the purchase of the SW ¼ NE ¼ S ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ of section No. 15. in twp. No. 31 N, R No. 11 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 Wednesday 8th day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: Jacob Panline, Fred Brockway, Keats Montrose all of Pysht, W. T. and C. W. Snow of Seattle, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land are requ[illegible] ir claims in this office [illegible] th day of Janu[illegible] ister.

OPER[illegible] 54.33 w necot value

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 11, 1889.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday May 7, 1889, viz: Warren R. Dodge Pre. No. 10841 for the SW 1-4 NE 1-4 and S 1-2 NW 1-4 NW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 21 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bell, Wm Klaunig, James Meagher and Allen R. Chitwood 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.

5 3 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 8th, 1889.

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," David Robinson of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3896, for the purchase of the lot 3, 4 and E ½ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 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 Saturday the 21 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: J. A. Cosner, C. H. Beers, J. L. Cooks and W. H. Hanson all of Tacoma, 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 21 day of December, 1889.

4 5—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 14, 1889.

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," M. M. Bruce of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4202, for the purchase of the lot 2, 3, and 4 SW ¼ of NE ¼ of section No. 3, in twp No. 31 N, R 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 6th day of June, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. D. Dalton, F. H. Clark, Albert A. Sargent and C. A. Schopeke[illegible] of Seattle, W. T. Any and all perso[illegible] aiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file claims in this office on or before [illegible] 6th day of June, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

Furnished Rooms

By the Day, Week or Month.

McCurdy's Brick Block,

Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend, W. T

WHITEWAY & SCHROEDER

Architects and Building Superintendents.

Post Office Box 237,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

L. B. Hastings. W. G. Strong.

L. B. HASTING & CO.

Successors to J. C. NORRIS,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND BRASS GOODS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T.

DR. C. W. HUNT,

DENTIST,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

N. D. HILL & SONS,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, TRUSSES, WALL PAPER. STATIONERY, PIANOS, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES.

Head of Quincy Street Wharf,

WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

Model Lodging House.

E. BIONDI, Proprietor.

Rooms to Suit the Times

$10 $12 and $15 per Month

50c., 75c., and $1 per day.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

Cor. Washington and Quincy Streets, opposite Waterman & Katz' Store.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

2 15 9

R. W. DE LION, Sec. H. G. BARTHROP, Pres

THE de Lion & Barthrop Co.

Port Townsend, W. T.

INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

—DEALERS IN—

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Mouldings, Newell's Stair Rails, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Plaster Hair, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Terra Cotta Chimneys, Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Plaster Ornaments, Mantels, Builders Hardware, Nails, &c.

Will Sell at Lowest Price.

Give us a Call.

BELVIDERE SALOON.

FRANK MEERWALDT, PROPRIETOR.

Finest Of

WINES and LIQUORS.

ALSO

Choice Brands of Cigars.

Foot of Laurel Street Wharf.

Port Angeles, W. T.