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

The Commonwealth.

Abolish all Taxes save on Land Values, Repea all Special and Unjust Laws. Be all.—Freedom.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

Vol. 5, No. 31. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889. 00 Per Annum.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

PORT ANGELES, CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, U. S. A.

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 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.

IS THE EDITOR AN ASS?

Having read that portion of the editorial page of the *Argus* devoted to woman suffrage, we conclude, first, that the Editor is not a man, that is, in the higher sense in which that term is used. No *real* man would be guilty of such a tirade against the right of women to exercise her intelligence unhindered by threats of ostracism from boors and bears who walk on two legs, as appeared in last weeks *Argus*. No real man wishes to restrict the liberty of any class of human beings more than another. No real man would disgrace his wife or mother by pretending to assign to her a place in the social economy of his own choosing irrespective of her wish in the matter. Such tyranny would be worthy of a beast like Nero, but not of an educated and cultivated man born and reared in enlightened America.

The Editor is not, therefore, a man. The utter lack of regard for the feelings and rights of others which the editorials betray; their vulgar, bombastic, uncultured and indecent character and the utter ignorance of social questions which they manifest are sufficient evidence that the Editor of the *Argus* is not a woman.

But be he man, woman or beast, the woman of Port Townsend and the Territory generally must be proud of him. "A high minded, refined and intelligent woman does not care to mix in politics," says the Editor, "it is only the coarse, ignorant and masculine women" who do such things. Take note ye husbands whose wives have exercised the franchise in Port Townsend, to what low depths of degradation have they thus descended! And you who have daughters and sisters who have defiled themselves at the ballot box, how your cheeks must be tinged with the blush of shame when they greet you at the party, on the street, or it the home. For all of them, according to the *Argus*, are course, ignorant and masculine. Will they ever dare to show their faces in public again? Of course you deny the charge, and refuse to accept the course estimate the *Argus* puts upon your wives, sisters and daughters who have asserted a womanly independence by voting, and you love them just as well and respect them as highly as before. You know, when you think of it, that the slurs and innendoes of such as the *Argus* editor are intended for the same purpose as the shot guns of Mississippi—to keep people who have the natural right to vote away from the polls—and are a heap more cowardly.

No the Editor is neither a man or woman. We are forced—therfore—to write him down an *Ass*.

Legs—a body—a short, thick, neck and then—ears. Go, somebody, and put a head on it.

SCHOOL LANDS.

We reprint in this issue an editorial on the above question from the Seattle *Post Intelligencer*, which commends itself to every citizen who has the welfare of the future state at heart. The howl that comes from certain quarters about the state becoming a landlord is made in the interest of cliques and rings which are only awaiting an opportunity to gobble up these lands and hold them for purposes of speculation while the toil and sweat of the working people of the future state make them valuable. In many states such lands have been so treated with the result named or, worse still, have become an engine of oppression in the hands of a Scully. There are thousands of farmers lacking the means to purchase who will gladly take up and improve school lands under an equitable leasing system, and who will prefer in every instance the state for a landlord rather than a private land monopolist. It will be only necessary to lease the lands for long terms, subject to such periodical reappraisment as shall secure to the state an income proportionate to the rising values independent of the improvements of the tenants, to create a strong demand for them, as such a plan give will all the security necessary to insure their rapid developement, being just to both the tenants and the state.

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SOME MISTAKES.

In their recent convention in Seattle the Democrats adopted a curious mixture of good and bad resolutions which must have puzzled their constituants amazingly when they came to vote.

Among the resolutions which show some advancement in ideas was the one favoring the Australian system of voting which has now become the law in several states, and that in relation to school lands, which they favored remaining forever the property of the state.

In strong contrast to this latter was the resolution favoring the sale of tide lands at auction to the highest bidder. It must have been the desire of that body to place a toll gate at the entrance of every port on the Sound. Such at least would be the effect of disposing of tide lands to individuals. Indeed the result would be still worse, for it would place our manufacturing interests at a serious disadvantage by compelling them to pay a heavy fine to individuals for water privileges which, if the tide lands are in the hands of the state, could be secured by paying are equitable rent in accordance with the value of the opportunity afforded for commerce. This scheme, to rob future generations of their right of access to the waters of the Sound, should be sat down upon with all the force of honest indignation.

Another mistake of the convention was its adoption of a resolution demanding the equal taxation of all property. Such a thing is impossible. It is a notorious fact that under our present system of taxation millions of property in the hands of the rich escape taxation altogether, while the poor in cities and the farmers are the only ones who pay taxes on all they possess.

The matter of raising revenues for the support of the state government should be left in the hands of the legislature which will be thus enabled to keep pace with public sentiment and to make such improvements in our system of taxation as may, from time to time be necessary. There is a growing sentiment against the taxation of the products of labor, and to bind the people to any system by an iron clad constitution would be both unjust and impolitic. To increase a mans taxes in proportion to his enterprise or the provision he makes for the comfort and welfare of his family is ridiculous. In the language of the Chicago *Times*, "taxes should be levied upon opportunities and not upon enterprise."

The proper policy, to be followed by the constitutional convention, is to leave to the people through their representatives the right to manage all internal affairs, restricted only by such provisions are as necessary to secure to the people their natural rights.

In other words—the constitution should be so constructed as to *secure* to the people the rights of self government, not to rob them of their rights.

WOMANS SUFFRAGE.

The right of woman to the franchise is based upon the law of equal freedom. Democratic government does not exist where any number of intelligent persons are restricted in their unalienable right to express their opinion, publicly or privately, upon the questions of the hour, nor where any such are debarred from giving their consent to being governed by active participation in the choice of representatives and rulers. To deny this right is to tyranize over those to whom it is denied. And whether this denial is on account of sex, color or class makes and can make no difference. The rules of ustice apply alive to all intelligent brings. Congress or legislatures may prescribe rules under which this natural expression of the intelligence may be exercised, but it cannot debar any intelligent class from participation in the making of laws under which they must like, without denying the most fundamental of democratic ideas, "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

If women are to be held amenable to the laws they should be permitted to give their consent to them. This they cannot do nor can their consent be even inferred unless they have the opportunity to register their wills by means of the ballot We are necessarily in the Quixotic position of holding women bound by certain laws under our institutions which we boastfully claim to be democratic, and at the same time refusing her the right either to give to those laws or withhold from them that alone which gives them jurisdiction over her—her consent. And it is safe to say that the refined sense justice which will eventually control our people and especially our more intelligent and thoughtful classes, will compel the repeal of all laws which interfere with her natural and unalienable right to give or withhold her sanction to the laws under which she must live. Woman has, in all countries, been made the slave of certain fashions or customs which have found their authority in vague superstitions and the mummery of priests. That she is asserting to some degree her independence is one of the surest indications that society is advancing to nobler hights of culture and enlightenment.

MRS. TITLOW'S VISITOR.

From the STANDARD.

"Dear Mrs. Titlow," said the arch deacon blandly, "you must not be discouraged. Such experience comes every day to those who work among the poor. They are providentially intended for our guidance, and not for our discouragement."

And the archdeacon sipped his tea. It was five o'clock in the afternoon, the tea drinker's sacred hour, and Mrs. Titlow's tea was excellent.

"But doctor," said the lady, half querulously, "it does seem so impossible to do anything for the poor creatures. It's so hard to do anything with them. Don't you know, when I go on one of my visiting rounds, I feel just as though I were looking at something through a plate glass window. I can see everything plainly enough, but when I reach out my hand to touch anything I find I can't get at it."

The archdeacon smiled benevolently, "You will get over that feeling after a while," he said. "It probably comes from self-conciousness on your part. Keep on saying to yourself "These people are my friends," and after a time you'll feel that they realy are your friends Then everything will be easy for you."

"Yes but they're not my friends—that's just the trouble. I don't know why, I'm sure, I feel interested enough in them, and friendly enough towards them. But when I give them good advice, I can see they haven't the slightest idea of following it. And I know they often tell me lies in answer to my questions. Now you know, doctor, that's not being friendly."

The archdeacon smiled again and finished his cup of tea before he spoke. "We must recognize the situation," he said, "and not expect too much. The poor are often very hard to deal with. They are prone to rebel against the decrees of Providence. They are not always as contented as they should be in the station to which it has pleased God to call them. They are often ignorant and thriftless. And as a rule they are sadly lacking in truthfulness. But all this, dear Mrs. Titlow, only makes it more necessary that we should labor earnestly among them. In the scheme of God's wise providence, we have been set apart to be the stewards of His bounty. He might have so arranged the world that there should be no poor. But he knew better. "The poor he tells us 'ye always have with you." They stimulate our benevolence. They keep our sympathies alive. And we, in turn, if we do our duty by them, will develop in them the virtue of thrift and tempe ance, and teach them to look with gratitude, not to us, but to the Father who loves all his children equally, and has appointed the wiser, and better educated to dispense his bounty among the simple and untaught. Think how objectless your life would be if their were no poor for whose improvement you could labor. Think how wretched their lives would be if there were no people like you to visit and assist them, Keep up your district visiting, then, and let your poorer brothers and sisters see, that while you are not blind to their faults, you love them still, and want to be their friends."

The archdeacon put down his cup and rose to go. Mrs. Titlow was concious of a sense or moral exaltation, as though she had just been to church.

"If you please ma'am," said the housemaid' "there's a woman in the hall that wants to speak to you."

"A woman, Mary?" said Mrs. Titlow

"What woman? Didn't she give any name?"

"No ma'am. I asked her what her name was and what she wanted to see you for, and she said you wouldn't know her name but she knew you'd be glad to see her. I'd ha'sent her off, but I thought she might be one of those charity society women, and you might want to see her after all.',

"Good gracious! Mary, you mustn't leave strange women sitting in the hall like that. Why she might be robbing the drawing room at this moment! Run down stairs and say I'll be there in a minute, and don't leave her alone until I come"

When Mrs, Titlow decended she found the visitor seated in one of the straight backed comfortless chairs that flanked the hat rack, while Mary the housemaid lingered near, making pretense of doing something with a duster. Mrs. Titlow gave a gasp of relief. Not a thief after all. Probably some poor person come a begging. That was the worst of this charitable work, that it led to unauthorized intrusions of this kind. Mrs. Titlow mentally decided to refer the woman to the officer of the Good Samaritan society, where the secretary could investigate her case. It would never do to encourage visits from people of that kind

As Mrs. Titlow drew near, the visitor rose and extended her hard. Mrs. Titlow involuntarly put out her own. The stranger grasped it, and held it with a gentle pressure. "You are the lady of the house?,' she said.

"I am Mrs. Titlow." She made a slight effort to withdraw her hand, but without avail.

"Dear Mrs. Titlow, I am delighted to know you," said the other, sweetly. "I am making my first round of visits this morning, and I am glad to have commenced with you. But come—this strange woman went on, with a final pressure of the lady's unresponsive hand, "we musn't stand here like two strangers. Take me into the parlor, where we can sit down together, as dear friends ought to do."

Take her into the parlor, indeed! What could the woman mean! Mrs. Titlow could do nothing but stare at her. The stranger walked deliberately into the drawing room, and seated herself in the most comfortable easy chair. Mrs. Titlow followed in bewilderment, and remained standing.

"What a delighful chair," said the visitor. "So restful for the back. I could almost go to sleep in it. Ah! my dear, you rich people have a great deal to be thankful for, after all. Of course it's sad that you should be so helpless, and need so many people to work for you and wait on you. But you must fight against that sort of degredation, and think, meantime, how good God is to provide you with all these pleasant things. How much more of a burden your helplessness would be to you if you had no nice, spacious house and no comfortable furniture in it. Have you ever thought of that, my dear, in your moments of discontent?"

Mrs. Titlow drew herself up. She was afraid of this extriordinaay female, but she felt it would never do to show her trepidation. "Did you want to see me about anything special?" she said. "If it's any charity business you can leave me your address, and I will see that a visitor calls on you. Or, perhaps, you had better go direct to the Good Samaritan office and see the secretary." Mrs. Titlow made this last suggestion with a faint hope that the stranger might take the hint and go at once. But the hope was disappointed. The stranger only settled herself more comfortably in the easy chair, and answered:

"See you about any thing special? Why of course, its something special, or I shouldn't intrude on you in this unceremonious fashion. And it is charity business, too, however you happened to guess it. You must know I am a member of the Needle Eye society."

Mrs. Titlow felt more comfortable. Some sewing women's organization, no doubt, that had sent this queer delegate to solicit her patronage. "Yes?" she said encouragiuly, "and what sort of work is it you want to do?"

"Oh!" said the stranger, "I'm coming to that in a minute. But do sit down, won't you? Now I insist upon it"—as Mrs. Titlow remained standing—"you must sit down. I want you to feel that I'm your friend, and how can I think you feel that, or talk to you as a friend should talk, if you presist in standing while I'm sitting in this comfortable chair. Now sit down, or I won't say another word." Mrs. Titlow sat down. As she did so, her sursurpressed indignation at the stranger's impertience hardened into a resolution that the Needle's Eye society should get mighty little sewing from her. Then the visitor went on.

"There! Now we can have a comfortable talk together. Do you know"—with a little laugh—"it just occurs to me that I haven't introduced myself. That was stupid of me wasn,t it? How could I expect you to look on me as a friend, when you didn't even know my name? I am Mrs. Jones—Sophrona Jonea. I hope you will learn to call me Sophy. And what shall I learn to call you?"

"I don't think you need to go into that Mrs. Jones," said Mrs. Titlow, with mild haughtineas. "If you will be kind enough to state your business in as few words as possible I will be obliged."

"Dear, dear!" said Mrs. Jones, "how unsympathetic you rich folks are. I suppose it's one of the evils of your lot in life. If you only knew how much good it would do you to look on me as your friend, and to call me Sophy. But you'll do it bye and bye. God meant the rich and poor to be brothers and sisters, you know."

Mrs. Titlow felt a chill run down her backbone. This was the sort of thing she had brought upon herself by engaging in charatable work. She felt as though she should never go district visiting again.

"You see, dear," Mrs. Jones went on, "you mustn't think the poor altogether selfish and heartless. Many of them are so, I know, but not all. Some of us have sympathy for the rich, and long to do them good. It is dreadful, I know to have all your pleasures in this world, and nothing to look foward to but hell fire in the next. It makes my heart—"

"Good God, woman!" cried Mrs Titlow fairly shocked into profanity, "what ever do you mean?"

"Is it possible," said Mrs. Jones, "that you haven't read in your Bible? Don't you know it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God? You know that Christ said that—the same Christ that promised you should always have the poor with you, But, my dear, we musn't take the text to o literally. It cannot mean that all therich people will go to hell, but only most of them must go there. There must be room for some of them in heaven. Oh, dear, dear Mrs. Titlow, how happy shall I be if I can bring you comfort and make the future less terrible to you. Let me be your friend. I want to be your sister. Now can't you call me Sophy?"

And really, for a moment, Mrs. Titlow almost felt as if she could call her Sophy, and find relief in doing it. For the woman's strength of earnestness carried conviction with it. She so evidently believed what she said, she was so full of tender sympathy and pity, that the rich woman's heart went out towards her for a space as to a refuge from an impending awful doom. Then Mrs. Titlow remembered the archdeacon, and her soul regained its balance. If the text about the needle's eye were to be so strictly interpreted, surely the arch-deacon would have told her about it befoie this. So she said nothing, though she looked at Mrs. Jones with a plainly startled glance.

"Ah, well," said Mrs. Jones, "we'll be friends some day. And now I must tell you about our society. It's objects are—" "You will drive me crazy," and the poor woman bowed her head on the [illegible] of the forward seat, while Freddy proceeded himself pressing his mouth against the window, and exclaimed in a singsong tone:

"Mary had a little lamb!
"Whose had a little lamb!
"And so had a little lamb!
"O, Auntie! Auntie!"

"What is it, Freddy?" asked the poor woman waking up.

"Do you ever see a fly cut sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Freddy, sit down in that seat and be still or I'll shake you. I won't be tormented to death. Now, not another word." And the lady pointed her finger severely at the little boy, as if she was going to stick it through him.

"If she had been a wicked man she would have sworn; and still we have eight million boys like Freddy in the United states, each one causing more or less profanity,

And, notwithstanding all this, the Y. M. C. A's throughout the country denounce Herod and Pharaoh as biased men, because they ordered all the children killed except their own. ELI PERKINS in "*Chicago Tribune*."

A Country Vicar on the Henry George Campaign.

Preaching on Sunday, April 7th, from Exodus vi. 6, the Rev. J. W. Black, Vicar of Launcells, Cornwall, after pointing out that the labors and self-devotion of Moses on behalf of the Israelites were a type of the sufferings and self-sacrifice endured by our Lord for the welfare of humanity, which were specially brought before our notice on Passion Sunday, went on to say that in many respects the mass of the English nation were in a similar condition to that of the Israelites when Moses was called to be their deliverer. The present administration were grinding down the masses with taxes and unjust legislation for the benefit of the landlords in a way that no Government had done during the present century, and were setting at naught every constitutional safeguard which had been devised for the protection of the British subject. But there were not wanting signs which showed that the Lord was above to hear the cry of the oppressed and help them. Public bodies like the London School Board, the County Council, and the Nottingham School Board were waging open war with the sweating system, which, being the direct outcome of landlordism, would come to an end when landlordism ended, and only then, and to which the Inspector of Factories had shown that the prostitution rife in our large towns was in a great measure due. Then again, in Ireland, where alien landlords had imposed on the nation for centuries a yoke as grievous as any that Pharaoh laid on the Israelites, recent events had cleared the great leader who, like Moses, had devoted himself to the service of his countrymen, from the slanders with which he had been aspersed, and had made Mr. Parnell's righteousness as clear as the light, and his just dealing as the noonday. Above all were hopes for the future to be gathered from the success and enthusiasm which were everywhere attending the campaign of Henry George, whom God was raising up to deliver the landless masses of this country from the oppression of the landlords under which they had groaned so long, even as Moses freed the Israelites from the burdens of the Egyptians. Referring incidentally to Mr. George's lecture on the Mosaic institutions delivered some years ago in Scotland, the preacher remarked that he doubted if three men could be found among all the bishops, clergy, and ministers of various denominations in the land who were capable of uttering anything equal to it, and added that there was a peculiar fitness in Mr. George entering on his lecturing tour during Lent, the season of fasting, since we were taught by an inspired prophet that the true fasting which commended us to God consisted not so much in abstaining from food, or attending religious services, as in doing what Mr. George and his supporters were seeking to do, namely, loosing the bonds of wickedness undoing the heavy burdens, letting the oppressed go free, and breaking every yoke. It must be remembered that, whatever individual clergyman or laymen might say in defense of landlordism, the Church had very clearly expressed her mind by bidding us begin the Lenten season by affirming the Mosaic principle that the curse of God was specially due to those who removed their neighbor's landmark, or in other words, took more than their fair share of the national soil, and the benefits that accrued from it, and who thus, by depriving any of their fellow countrymen of an equal share thereof, placed themselves in God's judgment on the same level, if not on a lower one, than adulterers, fornicators, idolators, drunkards, or any other gross and notorious sinners.—London (Eng.) Democrat.

"Primary Lesson."

Free thought is right or it is wrong: if right, all statutes that interfere with free thought should be repealed.

Free speech is right or it is wrong; if right, all statutes that prohibit free speech should be repealed.

Free press is right or it is wrong; if right, all statutes that interfere with free press should be repealed.

Free trade is right or it is wrong; if right, all statutes that interfere with free trade should be repealed.

Free air, free sunshine, free water are either right or they are wrong; if right all statutes that prohibit men from free access to the air, sunshine, water should be repealed.

Free land is right or it is wrong; if right, all statutes that prohibit men from free access to the land should be repealed.—Arbitrator.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

Eli Perkins on Children.

To-day I sat in a car seat on the Lake Shore Road, beside a nice, clean young lady, who was carrying a little boy from Cleveland to Ashtabula. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and as everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, Auntie?" the little boy commenced, as he pointed to a heap of corn.

"O, that's corn dear," answered the care-worn lady.

"What is corn, Auntie?"

"Why, corn is corn, dear."

"But what is corn made of?"

"Why, corn is made of dirt, and water, and air, darling."

"Who makes it, Auntie?"

"God makes it, dear.'

"Does He make it in the day time or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes; all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make corn on Sunday, Auntie?"

"O. I don't know. Do keep still Freddy—that's a dear! Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment, little Freddy broke out;

"Where do the stars come from, Auntie?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me!"

A short silence, when Freddy broke out again:

"Fanny Mason says oxins is a cow, Auntie, is they?"

"O, perhaps so."

"I think a whale could lay eggs, don't you, Auntie?"

"O. yes I guess so." said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"O, I guess so."

"Where?"

"O. I don't know! Do keep still Freddy!" And the lady gave a sigh and looked out of the window.

A moment afterwards Freddy looked out of the window and saw a man milking a cow.

"What is he doing to the cow, Auntie?"

"Milking her, dear."

"Where do they put the milk in, Auntie?"

"O! in her mouth!"

"Did you ever see them put the milk in, Auntie?"

"O, yes,"

"Where?"

"I mean No. Freddy, you must be quiet-I'm getting crazy!"

"What makes you crazy, Auntie?"

"O, dear! you ask so many questions."

The little boy seemed to be puzzled and thoughtful a moment; but soon his curiosity got the better of him, and, as the cars passed a pasture in which were a sheep and a lamb, he asked:

"Where do lambs come from, Auntie?"

"O! from the old sheep. The old has them."

"Can little boys have lambs?"

"Certainly. I'll let you have a lamb Freddy, when you get home."

"Did you ever have a lamb, Auntie?"

"O, of course, dear."

"Where."

"O, Freddy, do stop! You ask such foolish questions. I'm all fagged out.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

In the report of commissioners proceedings in last issue the road district of which Mr. Wait was appointed supervisor is No. 18 instead of No. 8.

J. J. Calhoun Pros. Attorney for this district paid us a visit on Monday last leaving for Dungeness next morning. He was both surprised and pleased at the progress the town had made during the past year.

The Gloucester schooner Henry Denning arrived in port Wednesday p. m. on her way to Behring Sea on a sealing expedition, with a crew of upward of 20 men Sandy Hutt and Moss Land being among the number.

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.

Owing to the excursion on the Idaho to Victoria, the paper is out early this week. A large number of our town people are anxious to pay our British cousins a visit and this is an opportunity not to be missed. The fare will be $5 for round trip including meals and staterooms, and all who can should go.

A large party of excursionists arrived about 6 a. m. Sunday on the steamer Isabel, from Victoria via Port Townsend. It was a beautiful day and they enjoyed their stay greatly. They left for Victoria at 5 p. m., Bradshaw and Sachs came with them from Townsend and went out to their Dry Creek mill. It is the intention of the latter gentlemen to add new machinery to the mill at an early date, and make it first class in every respect.

The Str. Idaho arrived from Portland Wednesday at 1 p. m. with 30 tons freight for the town. She lay at the wharf for about two hours and then proceeded up Sound. The Idaho leaves Townsend Thursday the 23rd inst., arrive here about 5 p. m. in the same day, leaving for Victoria at 7 p. m. There are about 80 persons from this place going on the excursion; fare for the round trip being $5.

Port Angeles Literary Society will meet at the East End Literary Hall on Sunday, May 26th at 2 o'clock p. m. for the first of a series of Basket Picnics to be held each Sunday on different friend's grounds: this date at Mr. Maltbys. Subject for discussion after lunch, Identification of the trees and flowers of the field and forest. All friends taking an interest in such are cordially invited.

The Port Townsend postmaster made a mistake in marking the mail sacks Monday in consequence of which Angeles mail was left at Dungeness, and did not reach here till Thursday. The Dungeness letters were returnod from this place Tuesday P. M. by the Evangel. We can hope for no satisfactory mail service until Angeles is put on the general mail route. The Puget Sound route should be extended to this place and from here should radiate the various shorter lines;—to Victoria, San Juan Co., Neah Bay and other way ports and New Dungeness. It is but a question of time when it will be done and the sooner the better, for all concerned.

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.**

Jas. Barry, assistant light keeper was capsized in the bay on Monday last. He had got well out in the bay, in the life boat when a sudden squall struck him swamping the boat. The accident was witnessed by many, who gave the alarm and three boats went to his assistance. One had to put back, the others succeeded in towing his boat to shore between the mill and boat house. He was very weak from the effects of the cold bath and was taken to the residence of J. M. Grant, where his clothes were changed and he was made otherwise comfortable. This is the first accident of the kind that has happened in our bay. People have been very careless heretofore but this may be the means of teaching our people to be cautious in future.

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.

Memorial Day.

Memorial day will be observed in Port Angeles with the usual ceremonies under the auspices of Pacific P. No. 48 G. A. R. on May 30. Everybody is invited to participate and help to make the occasion a success.

As there is but one soldier burried in our cemetery and as many of us have soldier friends sleeping in other parts of the world, some in known and some in unknown graves, there will be a monument erected which will be decorated in honor of the absent dead.

All persons having deceased friends are requested to prepare a boquet with a label attached containing name, Company and Regiment and cause of death of the friend they wish to commemorate.

Though memorial day was inaugurated by the G. A. R., it has become a national holiday. Therefore do not think that the G. A. R. wants to monopolize the day, but turn out every body, and make its observance as imposing as possible. Every body is invited to join in the procession, and especially the boys and girls. Let every-body bring flowers to the church that can, any time between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock, on the morning of May 30th, where there will be a committee to receive them, and arrange them into bouquets.

PROGRAMME.

Meet at the Congregational Church at 1.30 p. m.

Music by the band.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howells.
Vocal music.
Remarks by the Comrades.
Poem, by Mrs. Vail.
A song for our braves.
Oration, by L. Williams.
Singing.
Form procession and march to the cemetery.
Dirge by the band.
Roll of honor.
Decoration.
Singing—"The Faded Coat of Blue"
Benediction.
Bugle call, fall in, form in line and return.

Committee. { Dr. Vail, Herman Culver. Charles Zimmerman.

N. B.—There will be Memorial service at the Congregational Church the Sunday previous to decoration day May 26th all the old soldiers of this place are expected to attend.

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.

Musical Entertainment.

Below is the program for the entertainment to be held at the Congregational Church Thursday evening May 30th. A glance at the names is sufficient to prove the quality of the entertainment.

Singing	the Choir.
Song	Mr. Bowman.
Recitation	Mr. Smythe.
Song	C. W. Vail
Song	W. Ritchie.
Reading	Mr. Hinckley.
Song	Mr. Church.
Recitation	C. Babcock.
Duet	Lewis and Spears.
Reading	Mr. L. Williams.
Song	D. Kelly.
Reading	Paul Land.
Song	Mr. McGregor.
Reading	A. H. Howells.
Singing	the Choir.
Recitation	Mr. Culver.
Duet	Vail Bros.
Reading	Mr. Grant.
Instrumental music	W. Ritchie.
Recitation	Miss Beaumont.
Duet	W. Williams and W. Fish.
Recitation	E. Seevers.
Duet	Dr. Lewis and Julia Ferguson.
Song	Mr. Smythe.
Singing	the Choir.

Admission will be 25 cts for adults and 10 cts. for children.

The above is a fair representative of the talent of Port Angeles, and will doubtless be as good an entertainment as ever held in this place. We invite the whole people to come out and spend a pleasant evening in one of the most comfortable rooms to sing and speak, on Puget Sound. The entertainment will open precisely at 8 o'clock.

Danger!!

Mr. Uli Perk(hic)ins, otherwise known as Eli Perkins, will lecture at the Opera House in Seattle on the evening of June 11th. We warn all parties that an attendance upon that occasion is sure to lead to hilarious convulsions. Men should have their vest buttons sewed on with wire and ladies should lace their corsets for the occasion with wire rope.

Single individuals who sit out the lecture will get a $6 chromo, and parties of six will be given a house and lot.

$50 REWARD.

For the discovery and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the slashing of Chas. Zimmerman's on Sec. 16 Twp. 30 N R 5 W.

C. ZIMMERMAN.

The Land is Gone.

Men arrived at maturity of manhood know that, when they were boys, land could be had for $1.25 per acre in Michigad Illnois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. This was the best land. In all these States, homesteads could be settled freely. In Kansas and Nebraska, pioneers could settle, if they desired sequestration from the rest of humanity. Detroit was a far western city. Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines and Denver did not exist in the popular mind. "The West, the West, the boundless West," appealed to the imagination, and thereafter exceeded its limits. There was more land than the tribes of man would want. The father said to his son, "I have settled in Ohio. You shall have Indiana. My grandson shall have Illinois. His son shall cross the great rever. His great grandsons shall go forth into the unknown country beyond the Big Muddy. It is 1855. It shall be far off beyond the year of our Lord 2,000 before the division of lands shall all be accomplished.

The men of the day had empires in their brains, but not the empire of greed and mammon which has triumphed in our land system. The son of the Ohio man looking to-day upon the United States cannot espy one acre of land on which he may peaceably settle. Whole arable states, of enormous size, have disappeared from the public domain, as a feast before harvesters. A few sections were opened in Oklahoma on the 22 ult. The son of the Ohioan buckles his weapons about his body and goes into the new country to fight for a home.

It is not alone the son of the Ohioan, but the son of the Vermonter, the son of the Iowan, the son of the Kansan. Incomprehensible misfortune, that land sufficient for the proprietary of a billion souls should be so early apportioned that any part of sixty millions, and that some of the original possessors, should be without a rood of their own.

Two motivea may press the pioneers of to-day. One may be the love of adventure born in man, the other may be this early, this tragic disinheritance. The reader must judge for himself how far the multitude—for multitude it is—respond to either or both of these ideas. Spreading across the Western portion of the continent are the holdings of the vast corporations. The land that should have been our children's has been bestowed by reckless and profligate Congresses or conspirators, to many of whom taxes were also loaned for the purpose of building railroads. These corporations, seeking an immediate market for their pelf, have patrolled Europe, offering to the peasants of the earth the estate of freedom. Freedom's true heirs to-day gird on their revolvers and put forth into Oklahoma, ten for each possible homestead—nine to be driven out by the sternest of heart.

The country has gone. It belongs to railroad companies whose stockholders live 4,000 miles away. It belongs to lords and dukes. It belongs to people who babble strange tongues, steeped in wrongs of peasantry, open to charlatanry, indulgent of aristocracy and taxation. It belongs to barb wire companies. Pull down the musty *Congressional Record* of 1862-1880. Read the land office reports. Stupenduous crime of popular government! What will be its penalty?—Chicago Herald.

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 cultivation of, said land, viz: Hans. H. Lepro. Claus. Skavdal, Herman Molin and Orevin Lauson 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.

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PORT ANGELES, - - - - W T

Russian Women in the Past.

In olden times the position of women in Russia was deplorable, and [illegible] where, it has only improved [illegible] grees. Herberstein declares that no woman was deemed virtuous unless she lived in domestic seclusion and was never seen outside home; and Jenkinson says that, except on their way to church at Christmas and Easter or when paying visits, it was an accident if you ever saw a Russian lady This habit has survived more or less even to this century, for Bremner speaks of the women as "guarded with Oriental seclusion," and Theophile Gautier attests the same thing. So strong in the Sixteenth century was the prejudice against women that even fowls or animals killed by their hands were regarded as unclean; and often, if their husbands were absent, they might be seen standing at their doors and begging some passer-by to perform for them the butcher's office.

Not infrequently the murder of husbands avenged the maltreatment of wives; to meet which a law was ordained that for this crime women should be buried with their heads only above the ground, there to be left till they were starved to death. In olden days marriages were always arranged by intermediaries, and no one would have dreamed of conducting his own suit.

One of the most popular changes effected by Peter the Great was the regulation that no couple should be married without the consent of both parties, and that they should be allowed to meet for at least six weeks before marriage. The intending bridegroom sent his future wife such symbolical presents as needles and thread, raisins and fruit, and a whip.

On the wedding day there was always the show of resistance on the part of the bride so common everywhere; the bride would resist to the uttermost leaving her house to go to the church, and would sob and make a great noise all the way thither. In the church it was etiquette for her to fall down at her husband's feet, and to knock her head on his shoe in token of her subjection. It is said that for three days after marriage she risked her character if she spoke more than a few words at mealtime "with great manners and reverence" to her husband. It was customary for husbands to make their wives and daughters an allowance for paint, and so fond were the ladies of this mode of adornment that Jenkinson compared them to millers' wives who looked as if they had been beaten about the face with bags of meal.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Fattening Terrapin.

Col. Tilghman and Mr. M T. Goldsborough are largely engaged in the propagation of terrapin, and have about 3,000 confined in a pond, where they are fed and prepared for market. In winter they lie dormant and do not eat at all, but in summer time they seem to have ravenous appetites. The principal food given them is hard crabs, and it takes about 500 to 600 crabs a day to feed them. The crabs are put into a large hopper alive and hackled to pieces in passing through the machinery. They are then thrown into the pond for the terrapin, which are so eager to get at their food that they climb up over the backs of each other.

The terrapin have learned to know what the noise of the hackling machine means, and as soon as it commences to run they begin to gather around and show signs of impatience until their food is given them.—Baltimore Sun.

An Unlucky Day in Mexico.

Tuesday is the unlucky day in Mexico. The popular sentiment concerning it is embodied, as is the case with Mexican proverbs and terse sayings generally, in a jingle:

En Martes ni te cases, ni te embarques,
Ni de tu casa te apartes.

Which, rendered literally, means: On Tuesday, neither be thou married, nor go forth (begin, start, enter upon), nor separate thyself from thy house. Belief in the ill luck of Tuesday is a Spanish superstition, reference to which is found in a letter written by Fray Juan de Zumarraga some years before he left Spain for Mexico. Possibly it is a native Mexican superstition, also—though a sufficient reason for its prompt acceptance by the Mexicans, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that on a Tuesday (Aug. 13, 1521) was completed the conquest of the capital city of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico.—Scribner's.

What London Says of Us.

Republican simplicity seems to be fast disappearing from Washington society, where, as I learn from one of the journals of that capital, "the seating of guests at official dinners, at which the court rules of precedence are obligatory, is a matter of nice exactness." In cases where desperately knotty points present themselves, it seems the dinner list is sent to the White House to be "diagrammed." The diagrammer, who is the authority on all these grave points of precedence, is a certain Mr. Pruden, one of the White House secretaries. He must have some trouble, since, as my journal informs me, "the ranking of the diplomat is still an unsettled question," and it is earnestly urged that this vexed question should be promptly settled once for all by an act of congress.—London Truth.

Mrs. Langtry's Furniture.

Mrs. Langtry's hobby is fine furniture. Her dressing is simple enough off the stage. She likes tailor made costumes, rich but simple, and not particularly expensive, but her home is a home of artistic design and taste. It is full of all sorts of little objects of beauty, refinement and expense. Pottery of all sorts and of all nations is scattered about, glassware is abundant and pictures are everywhere. The furniture is not simply for show, but for beauty and ease, and Mrs. Langtry never comes to New York that she doesn't at least pass a couple of days in visiting the principal furniture warehouses and choosing some new things for her house on Twenty-third street.—New York Journal.

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THE PUGET SOUND

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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.

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Robt. Shields, Thos. Malony,
Geo. F. Haines, Fred R. Thompson.
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Henry Weinhal, Winfield Dean,
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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.

A contract has been closed by which the colony is assured an income from the sale of stumpage on the timber tract of sufficient at least to meet the interest charge and taxes on two thirds of the mortgaged indebtedness. If the mills of N. R. Smith & Co., are increased in capacity and operated to that capacity, as in all probability they will be, then the income and the debts remaining unpaid will as rapidly diminish. By a careful management of the funds, two years more should see the colony entirely out of debt.

Hundreds of dollars were paid out last year for hay, feed, potatoes, etc., that were consumed in Port Angeles and vicinity. A community is not very much unlike an individual in some respects. If an individual prospers, his income should be and is greater than his disbursements. So with the community. If it is desired that it should prosper, it is certain that the amount it pays out should be less than what it produces. Hereafter the tables should be turned, and hay, potatoes, lumber and other productions should be exported in large quantities.

Real Estate, especially what is called 'outside property' is very dull in the up-Sound towns just now. This should have been expected when the prices asked for that property were beyond all reason and amounted to a premium being paid on future opportunities. In Port Angeles prices are now constantly advancing on all classes of property. This was expected. There are more acres of farm land in this vicinity being cleared, more improvements in the town and country than in all the years of its past history as well as more machinery in constant operation.

Taxes for 1888 Paid.

All parties who have purchased property of the colony or of E. B. Mastick, Jr., as Trustee since last July up to April 1st last, are hereby notified that the taxes against that property has been paid for the year 1888.

Taxation in China.

Mr. Charles Donby, the United States Minister to China, in a report to the department of state, says the system of taxation in China presents some decided contrasts to systems in other countries. Taxes outside of Pekin are paid on arable land only, the taxes varying with the crop-producing quality of the land. Inside the City of Pekin there is no tax on land, houses or personal property. Goods brought to the city gates pay a Pekin tax, but are exempt from taxation afterward. The only tax on land and houses in Pekin is on the sale of real estate, ten per cent being charged on the price obtained from the property sold. There is also a tax resembling a license fee. Outside of Pekin Chinese subjects are liable to be called on to perform certain duties whenever the emperor passes through their district, but this duty may be avoided by the payment of a small tax. All monies spent on public account in Pekin come from the imperial treasury, and the expenditure is not limited to funds raised by taxation within the city. The bulk of the people in Pekin pay no taxes whatever. The man who owns his house and lot, his implements of labor, enjoys his earnings without toll or deduction.

Mr. Donby, commenting on the Chinese system of taxation as contrasted with that of the United States, says: "The lesson of taxation in China might be profitably studied by the civilized world; but in view of a national state, county, township and city indebtedness, piled mountain high, the lesson must now be valueless to the United States." To the absence of taxation of the body of the people, may well be ascribed, Mr. Donby believes, the permanence of the government, and the tranquility and content ment of the Chinese race. Minister Donby's report will furnish interesting reading to the student of political economy.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Land-grabing Marshal.

U. S. Marshal Jones of Kansas has been charged with appointing deputies, who under cover of their office, were to locate lands in his interest in Oklahoma. His explanation to the Department at Washington is said to be unsatisfactory and his removal is imminent.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ALASKAN.

An Easy Pray to the Storm.

The following official record of the loss of the vessel is from the log book: Sunday the Alaskan was eighteen miles off shore. The wind was increasing, the sea getting rough, the ship laboring and beginning to make water. She was accordslowed down. At 3 p. m. the main topsail was set to keep the vessel's head to the wind and sea. An hour later the port guard began to break up and the afterhouse began to work. The water came in freely. All hands were then put to work to stop the leaks with bedding. At 6 o'clock the port guard went just forward of the wheel, carrying away the covering board and bursting one of the upper hatches. Up to this time Captain Howes had kept the ship free. The pumps were reported as doing well, and by stuffing the rents with blankets he had hope of saving the ship if the weather moderated at all, but it did not.

THE SEA QUENCHES THE FIRES.

The winds and sea increased, and the ship's upper works gradually went to pieces, the water pouring in on all sides. The pumps were worked to their fullest capacity, but the water was increasing rapidly. At 11 p. m. the ship was put before the wind and sea, and preparation was made to save life. All four boats was launched successfully, but one got stove before it could put off. The fires were out before we undertook to launch the boats and before the last boat was lowered the ship had stopped turning her wheel. All hands obeyed orders. The boats were astern, and the men were ordered to put on life preservers and go in line to them, but some were unwilling to, preferring to stay by the ship rather than take the chances of being picked up by boats. At 1 o'clock Monday morning we saw a vessel's light to the northward and sent up rockets and burned torches, and at 2:15 the ship went down stern first and broke in two. The captain engineer and about ten others were on board.

Capt. Howes, when he saw that the steamer must go, ordered his officers to get out the boats and get into them. Many were afraid to do so, but at length about twenty-five got into two boats and cut loose, and that is all that is known of them.

THE CAPTAIN STAYS WITH THE SHIP.

Chief Engineer Swain would not get into the boat, so First Officer Wood slid down the rope and dropped into the only boat that was left. Several men followed, and George Shieldernys, whose leg had been broken while he was at the wheel, fell into the sea and was hauled aboard. This made six men aboard the boat. At 1 o'clock Monday morning they pushed off and floated to leeward, leaving Captain Howes, Second Officer Weeks, Chief Engineer William Swain, Steward Albert and Seaman William Durury on board. At 2:15 the ship went down, and Captain Howes floated off on a piece of the deck. At this time the wind was blowing a gale and the rain was pelting down in torrents.

LOSS OF ENGINEER SWAIN.

After the captain had been floating a while he saw First Engineer Swain on another piece of the wreck a short distance away, and they managed, by paddling with pieces of boards, to bring their rafts together, and Swain got on with Captain Howes. After they had been together a while they saw three men floating on the pilot house, and Swain said he would take two planks and paddle to the pilot house and get on it. He was exhausted and discouraged, and Captain Howes tried to persuade him to stay where he was, but he said he would try it, anyhow, and if he did not succeed he would come back. He started, but was unable to reach the pilot house. The men on it saw him drift by about 100 yards, and shouted to him, but he saw nothing and soon sank out of sight.

SURVIVERS PICKED UP.

Monday evening the Vigilant found a life-raft with one man on it and the body of John Welch, a coal passer, who was dead. Tuesday morning the boat containing First Officer Wood and six men was picked up. Captain Howes was found on his raft at 11 o.clock, after having drifted ten miles from the wreck. The Alaskan had met the Vigilant Sunday, towing a dredge, and shortly afterward she was obliged to heave to on account of the storm.

EIGHT WERE SAVED.

Those saved were Howes, Wood. Wallace, Brown, Collins, Monaghan, Bernhardt and Johnson.

SIX KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

Weeks, Rahltes and Denny went down with the vessel. Swain was seen to sink. Shielderny died two hours after he was picked up. Welch was picked up dead. Their bodies were burried at sea.

PROTECTING LABOR.

The Resultant Rooms as seen Through a Glass Darkly—Extracts from Exchanges.

Lancaster, Pa., April 8.—The Susquehanna iron company's mills at Columbia shut down to-day, the men refusing to accept the reduction announced a few days ago. Over 150 men are idle. The Columbia iron company's mill is also idle. The employes of the Columbia rolling mill accepted the reduction.

Salem. Mass., April 8.—Nearly all the carpenters here struck this morning for a nine-hour day, and the trouble will probably be settled by a reduction of wages of twenty-five cents per day.

Rochester, N. Y., April 8.—Thousands of men lined Main street this afternoon, and threw stones at the car drivers as they passed. One driver drew a revolver but it was knocked out of his hand.

Last week the railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg and Hocking valley districts decided to reduce the wages of miners five cents per ton, to date from the 1st of May.

McLanahan, Smith & Co., of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and the Hollidaysburg iron company have reduced the wages of their puddlers from $3.75 to $3.50 per ton.

Reduction in the wages of operatives in New England mills appears to be the order of the day.

The broad loom weavers in Cutter's silk mill at Bethlehem, Pa., last Friday were notified of a reduction in their wages of about 35 cents per day.

Last Monday a reduction of five per cent in the pay of the employes of the Pottsville iron and steel company went into effect. On the same day the wages of nearly all the puddlers at the Bethlehem iron works were reduced from $3.80 to $3.45 per ton, and at the Allentown rolling mill from $3.90 to $3.25 per ton.

The puddlers in the Sunbury, Pa., nail works last week stopped work upon seeing a notice posted in the mill that their wages would be reduced to $3 a ton.

The 1st of April has brought a reduction of five per cent in the wages of skilled labor and ten per cent in that of unskilled labor at the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton.

On Wednesday notices were posted in the Clark thread works at Newark of a reduction in wages amounting to about fifteen per cent.

The puddlers in the Lebanon, Pa., nut and bolt works have struck against a reduction in wages of twenty-five cents a ton.

The Hinckley locomotive works of Boston have shut down, and will remain closed for some time, dullness of trade being alleged to be the cause.

Parties who should know say that before the end of this week the Monongahela miners will be without work or wages, there being some 6,000 of them, many with families.

Free speech, free soil, free press, free trade, free people and a free pulpit, are the essentials of a prosperous and happy country. Freedom of the press, of speech and pulpit utterances are too sacred to be tampered with or placed under restrictions by fools or zealots no matter how worthy their declared purpose.—Plain Dealer.

If the American farmers would express their antagonism to other trusts and combines fostered under the protective tariff system, with as good emphasis as they have upon the twine trust, they would soon get relief from the robbery tax.—Nebraska Laborer.

There are a great many millions of dollars stacked up in the national treasury, more than the government can find any legitimate use for, and the farmers are being taxed to death for the benefit of monopolies.—Nebraska Laborer.

The Few Rule the Many.

Is it not a fact that the few rule the many in this country? Not, perhaps, by a frank open confession or declaration to this effect, but by an undercurrent of manipulation flowing into demonstrative acts based upon a pretence that it is all for the public good. Small cliques and combines, engineered by designing ambitious men, working through corporations, political parties, and legislative bodies, issue programs and make laws, which inure to the benefit and enriching of the few at the expense of the many. Special favors and privileges are granted, which make it easy for a few men to fatten on the labor of the industrial classes and enables them to carry off the profits of labor, and thus to make millionaires, where a general average of accumulations ought to be distributed among all the workers.

Certainly it is time a check was put on such scheming. It is time the great money kings were limited in their scope, and powers—to the end that a fair and just equilibrium may be established in these matters. To the end, that in law, and in fact this shall be a free country, where all shall have an equal chance to live, and make, and earn, and with an equal chance to reap the profits that arise therefrom; where the voice and vote of the many shall become potential in all matters relating to social economics, general equities, individual comforts, and general prosperity.

This is the grand issue that lies in our pathway, and which demands solution at the hands of the wage earners, voters, and legislators of this country. It must come anon. Let it not be forgotten.—National View.

School Lands.

The Democrats of the Twentieth district in their convention yesterday took strong grounds in favor of the retention of the school lands by the state of Washington. In this they are right, and in the resolution which they adopted on the subject they voiced the sentiments, not of Democrats alone, but of public spirited men of all parties.

The school lands of Washington should never be sold. They should be jealously guarded by the state and should be made to produce an income which would be of incalculable benefit in affording a permanent and constantly increasing fund for the education of youth.

Never did a commonwealth possess a greater store of wealth to be applied to educational purposes than that possessed by Washington in her school lands. If sold now, or, indeed, at any time, they would bring but a small fraction of their real worth, and the amount thus obtained would surely disappear without having exerted any great or lasting influence upon our public school system. History affords enough precedents of the disappearance of vast funds designed for the public good. Washington should not afford another instance of the careless dissipation of a school fund almost imperial in its greatness.

Though money disappears, however, land cannot be lost. It is solid and tangible, and even the most incorrigible corruptionist cannot take it from the people so long as he is legally barred from buying it, selling it, or giving it away. The school lands of Washington are valuable to the highest degree. They are composed in part of magnificent timber lands, in part of agricultural lands of unexcelled richness, and in part of lands situated in the neighborhood of growing cities which are certain in course of time to become enormously valuable. The constitution of Washington should contain a clause absolutely prohibiting the sale of any portion of these lands. The title to them should remain in the state, and they should be used to give the state a fixed and permanent income to be used for educational purposes.

If this policy is adopted Washington will in time possess an educational fund greater than any other state and greater than any other state have. The school lands can be a rental which in most cases creased year by year, and which in the aggregate will amount to an enormous sum. Even the most stupid or the most corrupt management of this fund can affect it for only a limited time. Of course, the income for any one year might be wasted or stolen, but the producer of the fund—the land itself—could not be touched, and the next year the amount derived from this source to be devoted to educational purposes would be as great as ever.

The reckless and wasteful sale of our university lands affords an object lesson which the people of Washington should not fail to heed. If the lands granted by congress to the University of Washington had been retained until the present day the university would now be one of the wealthiest institutions of learning in the United States, and would be lifted high above all necessity of aid from any source whether public or private. With a shortsightedness which it would be flattery to call stupid, however, these lands were sold for the merest pittance. A few dollars per acre was all that the best of it brought, and the entire amount obtained was swallowed up almost immediately by the ordinary demands of the institution. The consequence is that the University of Washington is now as poor as an important educational institution could well be depending for its existence upon a pitiful annual appropriation wrung with the utmost difficulty from legislators who are usually unwilling and seldom gracious.

This warning should not go unheeded. The school lands of Washington must not disappear as did the university lands. They must not be sold, even at figures which at the time seem to be fair enough. To be brief, they should not be sold at all and no official or body of officials, whether judicial, legislative or executive, should have power to give title to them. The only way in which the people can be assured that the school lands will remain in possession of the commonwealth is by inserting a clause in the constitution providing that they shall never be sold. No legislature, however corrupt, could get around such a clause. The lands would remain the property of the state, and the income annually derived from them would be applied to the noble purpose of establishing and maintaining a public school system which would be the equal, if not the superior, of any that the world has seen. Of course, in order to obtain such an income, it would be necessary for the lands to be leased, and in many cases it would be advisable for these leases to be for long terms of years, but the term should never be so long that the lease would amount to a virtual purchase. The lands should be kept in the control of the state actually as well as theoetically.

That it is the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Washington that a clause for the protection of the school lands should be included in the constitution, the *Post-Intelligencer* thoroughly believes. And it believes, too, that the members of the constitutional convention will not fail to recognize this sentiment or to be governed by it.—Post-Intelligencer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

Tune—"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean."

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountain
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning,
And eagerly watched for the foe.
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountains and tree,
And shouted, "Boys, up and be ready,
For Sherman will march to the sea."

Cho.—As Sherman marched down to the sea,
As Sherman marched down to the sea;
And the stars on our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugle re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men;
For we knew that the stars on our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet us
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we strewed the wild hills of Resaca—
God bless those who fell that day.
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free;
But the East and the West bore our standard
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Still onward we pressed till our banner,
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where traitors' flag falls.
But we paused not to weep for the fallen
Who slept by each river and tree:
Yet we twined them wreaths of the laurel
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Proud, proud was our army that morning,
That stood by the cypress and pine
When Sherman said "Boys, you are weary;
This day fair Savanna is thine."
Then we sang a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars on our banner shone brighter
When Sherman marched on to the sea.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

Notice is hereby
ance with order of the
Commissioners, May; 6, '88
will be received by the Coun
until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1
open and grade the Clallam-Jefferson road
from where already completed to the
boundry line between Clallam and
Jefferson counties. The same to be made
passable by wagons and at least fourteen
feet wide.

All bids to be sealed and endorsed:
"Bid on Clallam-Jefferson road." The
Board of County Commissioners reserve
the right to reject any and all bids.

Witness my hand and the seal of the
Board of County Commissioners this
20th, day of May, 1889.

Smith Troy, County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of said Board.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the order of the Board of County Commissioners, May, 6th, 1889, sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1889, "to grade so as to make a good wagon road of the county road from N. Shomar's barn to a point about three hundred south from the old Rex camp, from thence to intersect Front street in the townsite of Port Angeles.

The grade on the west side of Morse's Creek, on said road to be at an easy incline, graveled, at least 20 feet wide, and with a ditch sufficiently deep to carry off all surplus water, on the upper side." All bids to be sealed and endorsed: "Bids on Dungeness and Port Angeles road."

The right is reserved by the Board of Commissioners to reject any or all bids.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Board or County Commissioners this 20th day of May, 1889.

SMITH TROY,—County Auditor, and ex-officio clerk of aforesaid Board.

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.

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

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

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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.

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C. W. BREWSTER,
Cor. Laurel and Front,
Wharf—Port Ange

CLOC
WATCH AND JEW
repairing well and carefully
J. STEADMAN
East End, Port Angeles

EAST END STOR
F. R. THOMPSON. Pp.
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. HAINES, Manager.
Port Angeles, W. T.

For small Maps of
PORT ANGELES
Townsite and Bay,
Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

BOOTS AND SHOES
are now made to order at the
Colony Boot and Shoe Shop,
East End, Port Angeles.
Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable.
JULIUS E. KRUGER, Manager

Photographs
Of Points of Interest in Port Angeles and vicinity, supplied at $5 per dozen.
Address:
The Mdel Commonwealth,
Port Angeles, Washington Territory

A. GOLDWATER
MERCHANT TAILOR:
Suits, over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc.
Made to Order.
Good work and low prices a Specialty. Call and examine my stock. Particular attention given to outside orders.
Address, A. GOLDWATER.
Cor. Front and Lin
Port Ange

THE PI
Furniture, Underta
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THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

In the report of commissioners proceedings in last issue the road district of which Mr. Wait was appointed supervisor is No. 18 instead of No. 8.

J. J. Calhoun Pros. Attorney for this district paid us a visit on Monday last leaving for Dungeness next morning. He was both surprised and pleased at the progress the town had made during the past year.

The Gloucester schooner Henry Denning arrived in port Wednesday p. m. on her way to Behring Sea on a sealing expedition, with a crew of upward of 20 men Sandy Hutt and Moss Land being among the number.

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.

Owing to the excursion on the Idaho to Victoria, the paper is out early this week. A large number of our town people are anxious to pay our British cousins a visit and this is an opportunity not to be missed. The fare will be $5 for round trip including meals and staterooms, and all who can should go.

A large party of excursionists arrived about 6 a. m. Sunday on the steamer Isabel, from Victoria via Port Townsend. It was a beautiful day and they enjoyed their stay greatly. They left for Victoria at 5 p. m., Bradshaw and Sachs came with them from Townsend and went out to their Dry Creek mill. It is the intention of the latter gentlemen to add new machinery to the mill at an early date, and make it first class in every respect.

The Str. Idaho arrived from Portland Wednesday at 1 p. m. with 30 tons freight for the town. She lay at the wharf for about two hours and then proceeded up Sound. The Idaho leaves Townsend Thursday the 23rd inst., arrive here about 5 p. m. in the same day, leaving for Victoria at 7 p. m. There are about 80 persons from this place going on the excursion; fare for the round trip being $5.

Port Angeles Literary Society will meet at the East End Literary Hall on Sunday, May 26th at 2 o'clock p. m. for the first of a series of Basket Picnics to be held each Sunday on different friend's grounds: this date at Mr. Maltbys. Subject for discussion after lunch, Identification of the trees and flowers of the field and forest. All friends taking an interest in such are cordially invited.

The Port Townsend postmaster made a mistake in marking the mail sacks Monday in consequence of which Angeles mail was left at Dungeness, and did not reach here till Thursday. The Dungeness letters were returnod from this place Tuesday P. M. by the Evangel. We can hope for no satisfactory mail service until Angeles is put on the general mail route. The Puget Sound route should be extended to this place and from here should radiate the various shorter lines;—to Victoria, San Juan Co., Neah Bay and other way ports and New Dungeness. It is but a question of time when it will be done and the sooner the better, for all concerned.

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.**

Jas. Barry, assistant light keeper was capsized in the bay on Monday last. He had got well out in the bay, in the life boat when a sudden squall struck him swamping the boat. The accident was witnessed by many, who gave the alarm and three boats went to his assistance. One had to put back, the others succeeded in towing his boat to shore between the mill and boat house. He was very weak from the effects of the cold bath and was taken to the residence of J. M. Grant, where his clothes were changed and he was made otherwise comfortable. This is the first accident of the kind that has happened in our bay. People have been very careless heretofore but this may be the means of teaching our people to be cautious in future.

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.

Memorial Day.

Memorial day will be observed in Port Angeles with the usual ceremonies under the auspices of Pacific P. No. 48 G. A. R. on May 30. Everybody is invited to participate and help to make the occasion a success.

As there is but one soldier burried in our cemetery and as many of us have soldier friends sleeping in other parts of the world, some in known and some in unknown graves, there will be a monument erected which will be decorated in honor of the absent dead.

All persons having deceased friends are requested to prepare a boquet with a label attached containing name, Company and Regiment and cause of death of the friend they wish to commemorate.

Though memorial day was inaugurated by the G. A. R., it has become a national holiday. Therefore do not think that the G. A. R. wants to monopolize the day, but turn out every body, and make its observance as imposing as possible. Every body is invited to join in the procession, and especially the boys and girls. Let every-body bring flowers to the church that can, any time between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock, on the morning of May 30th, where there will be a committee to receive them, and arrange them into bouquets.

PROGRAMME.

Meet at the Congregational Church at 1.30 p. m.

Music by the band.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howells.
Vocal music.
Remarks by the Comrades.
Poem, by Mrs. Vail.
A song for our braves.
Oration, by L. Williams.
Singing.
Form procession and march to the cemetery.
Dirge by the band.
Roll of honor.
Decoration.
Singing—"The Faded Coat of Blue"
Benediction.
Bugle call, fall in, form in line and return.

Committee. { Dr. Vail, Herman Culver. Charles Zimmerman.

N. B.—There will be Memorial service at the Congregational Church the Sunday previous to decoration day May 26th all the old soldiers of this place are expected to attend.

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.

Musical Entertainment.

Below is the program for the entertainment to be held at the Congregational Church Thursday evening May 30th. A glance at the names is sufficient to prove the quality of the entertainment.

Singing	the Choir.
Song	Mr. Bowman.
Recitation	Mr. Smythe.
Song	C. W. Vail
Song	W. Ritchie.
Reading	Mr. Hinckley.
Song	Mr. Church.
Recitation	C. Babcock.
Duet	Lewis and Spears.
Reading	Mr. L. Williams.
Song	D. Kelly.
Reading	Paul Land.
Song	Mr. McGregor.
Reading	A. H. Howells.
Singing	the Choir.
Recitation	Mr. Culver.
Duet	Vail Bros.
Reading	Mr. Grant.
Instrumental music	W. Ritchie.
Recitation	Miss Beaumont.
Duet	W. Williams and W. Fish.
Recitation	E. Seevers.
Duet	Dr. Lewis and Julia Ferguson.
Song	Mr. Smythe.
Singing	the Choir.

Admission will be 25 cts for adults and 10 cts. for children.

The above is a fair representative of the talent of Port Angeles, and will doubtless be as good an entertainment as ever held in this place. We invite the whole people to come out and spend a pleasant evening in one of the most comfortable rooms to sing and speak, on Puget Sound. The entertainment will open precisely at 8 o'clock.

Danger!!

Mr. Uli Perk(hic)ins, otherwise known as Eli Perkins, will lecture at the Opera House in Seattle on the evening of June 11th. We warn all parties that an attendance upon that occasion is sure to lead to hilarious convulsions. Men should have their vest buttons sewed on with wire and ladies should lace their corsets for the occasion with wire rope.

Single individuals who sit out the lecture will get a $6 chromo, and parties of six will be given a house and lot.

$50 REWARD.

For the discovery and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the slashing of Chas. Zimmerman's on Sec. 16 Twp. 30 N R 5 W.

C. ZIMMERMAN.

The Land is Gone.

Men arrived at maturity of manhood know that, when they were boys, land could be had for $1.25 per acre in Michigad Illnois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. This was the best land. In all these States, homesteads could be settled freely. In Kansas and Nebraska, pioneers could settle, if they desired sequestration from the rest of humanity. Detroit was a far western city. Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines and Denver did not exist in the popular mind. "The West, the West, the boundless West," appealed to the imagination, and thereafter exceeded its limits. There was more land than the tribes of man would want. The father said to his son, "I have settled in Ohio. You shall have Indiana. My grandson shall have Illinois. His son shall cross the great rever. His great grandsons shall go forth into the unknown country beyond the Big Muddy. It is 1855. It shall be far off beyond the year of our Lord 2,000 before the division of lands shall all be accomplished.

The men of the day had empires in their brains, but not the empire of greed and mammon which has triumphed in our land system. The son of the Ohio man looking to-day upon the United States cannot espy one acre of land on which he may peaceably settle. Whole arable states, of enormous size, have disappeared from the public domain, as a feast before harvesters. A few sections were opened in Oklahoma on the 22 ult. The son of the Ohioan buckles his weapons about his body and goes into the new country to fight for a home.

It is not alone the son of the Ohioan, but the son of the Vermonter, the son of the Iowan, the son of the Kansan. Incomprehensible misfortune, that land sufficient for the proprietary of a billion souls should be so early apportioned that any part of sixty millions, and that some of the original possessors, should be without a rood of their own.

Two motivea may press the pioneers of to-day. One may be the love of adventure born in man, the other may be this early, this tragic disinheritance. The reader must judge for himself how far the multitude—for multitude it is—respond to either or both of these ideas. Spreading across the Western portion of the continent are the holdings of the vast corporations. The land that should have been our children's has been bestowed by reckless and profligate Congresses or conspirators, to many of whom taxes were also loaned for the purpose of building railroads. These corporations, seeking an immediate market for their pelf, have patrolled Europe, offering to the peasants of the earth the estate of freedom. Freedom's true heirs to-day gird on their revolvers and put forth into Oklahoma, ten for each possible homestead—nine to be driven out by the sternest of heart.

The country has gone. It belongs to railroad companies whose stockholders live 4,000 miles away. It belongs to lords and dukes. It belongs to people who babble strange tongues, steeped in wrongs of peasantry, open to charlatanry, indulgent of aristocracy and taxation. It belongs to barb wire companies. Pull down the musty *Congressional Record* of 1862-1880. Read the land office reports. Stupenduous crime of popular government! What will be its penalty?—Chicago Herald.

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 cultivation of, said land, viz: Hans. H. Lepro. Claus. Skavdal, Herman Molin and Orevin Lauson 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.

JOB - PRINTING:
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads.
Business Cards,
Shipping Tags,
Legal Blanks, &c.
GOOD WORK GUARANTEED
Address,
The Commonwealth.

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

L. H. SMITH
Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware.
Rancher's Stoves a Specialty.
PORT ANGELES, - - - - W T

Russian Women in the Past.

In olden times the position of women in Russia was deplorable, and [illegible] where, it has only improved [illegible] grees. Herberstein declares that no woman was deemed virtuous unless she lived in domestic seclusion and was never seen outside home; and Jenkinson says that, except on their way to church at Christmas and Easter or when paying visits, it was an accident if you ever saw a Russian lady This habit has survived more or less even to this century, for Bremner speaks of the women as "guarded with Oriental seclusion," and Theophile Gautier attests the same thing. So strong in the Sixteenth century was the prejudice against women that even fowls or animals killed by their hands were regarded as unclean; and often, if their husbands were absent, they might be seen standing at their doors and begging some passer-by to perform for them the butcher's office.

Not infrequently the murder of husbands avenged the maltreatment of wives; to meet which a law was ordained that for this crime women should be buried with their heads only above the ground, there to be left till they were starved to death. In olden days marriages were always arranged by intermediaries, and no one would have dreamed of conducting his own suit.

One of the most popular changes effected by Peter the Great was the regulation that no couple should be married without the consent of both parties, and that they should be allowed to meet for at least six weeks before marriage. The intending bridegroom sent his future wife such symbolical presents as needles and thread, raisins and fruit, and a whip.

On the wedding day there was always the show of resistance on the part of the bride so common everywhere; the bride would resist to the uttermost leaving her house to go to the church, and would sob and make a great noise all the way thither. In the church it was etiquette for her to fall down at her husband's feet, and to knock her head on his shoe in token of her subjection. It is said that for three days after marriage she risked her character if she spoke more than a few words at mealtime "with great manners and reverence" to her husband. It was customary for husbands to make their wives and daughters an allowance for paint, and so fond were the ladies of this mode of adornment that Jenkinson compared them to millers' wives who looked as if they had been beaten about the face with bags of meal.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Fattening Terrapin.

Col. Tilghman and Mr. M T. Goldsborough are largely engaged in the propagation of terrapin, and have about 3,000 confined in a pond, where they are fed and prepared for market. In winter they lie dormant and do not eat at all, but in summer time they seem to have ravenous appetites. The principal food given them is hard crabs, and it takes about 500 to 600 crabs a day to feed them. The crabs are put into a large hopper alive and hackled to pieces in passing through the machinery. They are then thrown into the pond for the terrapin, which are so eager to get at their food that they climb up over the backs of each other.

The terrapin have learned to know what the noise of the hackling machine means, and as soon as it commences to run they begin to gather around and show signs of impatience until their food is given them.—Baltimore Sun.

An Unlucky Day in Mexico.

Tuesday is the unlucky day in Mexico. The popular sentiment concerning it is embodied, as is the case with Mexican proverbs and terse sayings generally, in a jingle:

En Martes ni te cases, ni te embarques,
Ni de tu casa te apartes.

Which, rendered literally, means: On Tuesday, neither be thou married, nor go forth (begin, start, enter upon), nor separate thyself from thy house. Belief in the ill luck of Tuesday is a Spanish superstition, reference to which is found in a letter written by Fray Juan de Zumarraga some years before he left Spain for Mexico. Possibly it is a native Mexican superstition, also—though a sufficient reason for its prompt acceptance by the Mexicans, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that on a Tuesday (Aug. 13, 1521) was completed the conquest of the capital city of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico.—Scribner's.

What London Says of Us.

Republican simplicity seems to be fast disappearing from Washington society, where, as I learn from one of the journals of that capital, "the seating of guests at official dinners, at which the court rules of precedence are obligatory, is a matter of nice exactness." In cases where desperately knotty points present themselves, it seems the dinner list is sent to the White House to be "diagrammed." The diagrammer, who is the authority on all these grave points of precedence, is a certain Mr. Pruden, one of the White House secretaries. He must have some trouble, since, as my journal informs me, "the ranking of the diplomat is still an unsettled question," and it is earnestly urged that this vexed question should be promptly settled once for all by an act of congress.—London Truth.

Mrs. Langtry's Furniture.

Mrs. Langtry's hobby is fine furniture. Her dressing is simple enough off the stage. She likes tailor made costumes, rich but simple, and not particularly expensive, but her home is a home of artistic design and taste. It is full of all sorts of little objects of beauty, refinement and expense. Pottery of all sorts and of all nations is scattered about, glassware is abundant and pictures are everywhere. The furniture is not simply for show, but for beauty and ease, and Mrs. Langtry never comes to New York that she doesn't at least pass a couple of days in visiting the principal furniture warehouses and choosing some new things for her house on Twenty-third street.—New York Journal.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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All orders left at Mr. Ritchie's office or at own residence will be promptly attended to.
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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 Weinhal, 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.

A contract has been closed by which the colony is assured an income from the sale of stumpage on the timber tract of sufficient at least to meet the interest charge and taxes on two thirds of the mortgaged indebtedness. If the mills of N. R. Smith & Co., are increased in capacity and operated to that capacity, as in all probability they will be, then the income and the debts remaining unpaid will as rapidly diminish. By a careful management of the funds, two years more should see the colony entirely out of debt.

Hundreds of dollars were paid out last year for hay, feed, potatoes, etc., that were consumed in Port Angeles and vicinity. A community is not very much unlike an individual in some respects. If an individual prospers, his income should be and is greater than his disbursements. So with the community. If it is desired that it should prosper, it is certain that the amount it pays out should be less than what it produces. Hereafter the tables should be turned, and hay, potatoes, lumber and other productions should be exported in large quantities.

Real Estate, especially what is called 'outside property' is very dull in the up-Sound towns just now. This should have been expected when the prices asked for that property were beyond all reason and amounted to a premium being paid on future opportunities. In Port Angeles prices are now constantly advancing on all classes of property. This was expected. There are more acres of farm land in this vicinity being cleared, more improvements in the town and country than in all the years of its past history as well as more machinery in constant operation.

Taxes for 1888 Paid.

All parties who have purchased property of the colony or of E. B. Mastick, Jr., as Trustee since last July up to April 1st last, are hereby notified that the taxes against that property has been paid for the year 1888.

Taxation in China.

Mr. Charles Donby, the United States Minister to China, in a report to the department of state, says the system of taxation in China presents some decided contrasts to systems in other countries. Taxes outside of Pekin are paid on arable land only, the taxes varying with the crop-producing quality of the land. Inside the City of Pekin there is no tax on land, houses or personal property. Goods brought to the city gates pay a Pekin tax, but are exempt from taxation afterward. The only tax on land and houses in Pekin is on the sale of real estate, ten per cent being charged on the price obtained from the property sold. There is also a tax resembling a license fee. Outside of Pekin Chinese subjects are liable to be called on to perform certain duties whenever the emperor passes through their district, but this duty may be avoided by the payment of a small tax. All monies spent on public account in Pekin come from the imperial treasury, and the expenditure is not limited to funds raised by taxation within the city. The bulk of the people in Pekin pay no taxes whatever. The man who owns his house and lot, his implements of labor, enjoys his earnings without toll or deduction.

Mr. Donby, commenting on the Chinese system of taxation as contrasted with that of the United States, says: "The lesson of taxation in China might be profitably studied by the civilized world; but in view of a national state, county, township and city indebtedness, piled mountain high, the lesson must now be valueless to the United States." To the absence of taxation of the body of the people, may well be ascribed, Mr. Donby believes, the permanence of the government, and the tranquility and content ment of the Chinese race. Minister Donby's report will furnish interesting reading to the student of political economy.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Land-grabing Marshal.

U. S. Marshal Jones of Kansas has been charged with appointing deputies, who under cover of their office, were to locate lands in his interest in Oklahoma. His explanation to the Department at Washington is said to be unsatisfactory and his removal is imminent.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ALASKAN.

An Easy Pray to the Storm.

The following official record of the loss of the vessel is from the log book: Sunday the Alaskan was eighteen miles off shore. The wind was increasing, the sea getting rough, the ship laboring and beginning to make water. She was accordslowed down. At 3 p. m. the main topsail was set to keep the vessel's head to the wind and sea. An hour later the port guard began to break up and the afterhouse began to work. The water came in freely. All hands were then put to work to stop the leaks with bedding. At 6 o'clock the port guard went just forward of the wheel, carrying away the covering board and bursting one of the upper hatches. Up to this time Captain Howes had kept the ship free. The pumps were reported as doing well, and by stuffing the rents with blankets he had hope of saving the ship if the weather moderated at all, but it did not.

THE SEA QUENCHES THE FIRES.

The winds and sea increased, and the ship's upper works gradually went to pieces, the water pouring in on all sides. The pumps were worked to their fullest capacity, but the water was increasing rapidly. At 11 p. m. the ship was put before the wind and sea, and preparation was made to save life. All four boats was launched successfully, but one got stove before it could put off. The fires were out before we undertook to launch the boats and before the last boat was lowered the ship had stopped turning her wheel. All hands obeyed orders. The boats were astern, and the men were ordered to put on life preservers and go in line to them, but some were unwilling to, preferring to stay by the ship rather than take the chances of being picked up by boats. At 1 o'clock Monday morning we saw a vessel's light to the northward and sent up rockets and burned torches, and at 2:15 the ship went down stern first and broke in two. The captain engineer and about ten others were on board.

Capt. Howes, when he saw that the steamer must go, ordered his officers to get out the boats and get into them. Many were afraid to do so, but at length about twenty-five got into two boats and cut loose, and that is all that is known of them.

THE CAPTAIN STAYS WITH THE SHIP.

Chief Engineer Swain would not get into the boat, so First Officer Wood slid down the rope and dropped into the only boat that was left. Several men followed, and George Shieldernys, whose leg had been broken while he was at the wheel, fell into the sea and was hauled aboard. This made six men aboard the boat. At 1 o'clock Monday morning they pushed off and floated to leeward, leaving Captain Howes, Second Officer Weeks, Chief Engineer William Swain, Steward Albert and Seaman William Durury on board. At 2:15 the ship went down, and Captain Howes floated off on a piece of the deck. At this time the wind was blowing a gale and the rain was pelting down in torrents.

LOSS OF ENGINEER SWAIN.

After the captain had been floating a while he saw First Engineer Swain on another piece of the wreck a short distance away, and they managed, by paddling with pieces of boards, to bring their rafts together, and Swain got on with Captain Howes. After they had been together a while they saw three men floating on the pilot house, and Swain said he would take two planks and paddle to the pilot house and get on it. He was exhausted and discouraged, and Captain Howes tried to persuade him to stay where he was, but he said he would try it, anyhow, and if he did not succeed he would come back. He started, but was unable to reach the pilot house. The men on it saw him drift by about 100 yards, and shouted to him, but he saw nothing and soon sank out of sight.

SURVIVERS PICKED UP.

Monday evening the Vigilant found a life-raft with one man on it and the body of John Welch, a coal passer, who was dead. Tuesday morning the boat containing First Officer Wood and six men was picked up. Captain Howes was found on his raft at 11 o.clock, after having drifted ten miles from the wreck. The Alaskan had met the Vigilant Sunday, towing a dredge, and shortly afterward she was obliged to heave to on account of the storm.

EIGHT WERE SAVED.

Those saved were Howes, Wood. Wallace, Brown, Collins, Monaghan, Bernhardt and Johnson.

SIX KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

Weeks, Rahltes and Denny went down with the vessel. Swain was seen to sink. Shielderny died two hours after he was picked up. Welch was picked up dead. Their bodies were burried at sea.

PROTECTING LABOR.

The Resultant Rooms as seen Through a Glass Darkly—Extracts from Exchanges.

Lancaster, Pa., April 8.—The Susquehanna iron company's mills at Columbia shut down to-day, the men refusing to accept the reduction announced a few days ago. Over 150 men are idle. The Columbia iron company's mill is also idle. The employes of the Columbia rolling mill accepted the reduction.

Salem. Mass., April 8.—Nearly all the carpenters here struck this morning for a nine-hour day, and the trouble will probably be settled by a reduction of wages of twenty-five cents per day.

Rochester, N. Y., April 8.—Thousands of men lined Main street this afternoon, and threw stones at the car drivers as they passed. One driver drew a revolver but it was knocked out of his hand.

Last week the railroad coal operators of the Pittsburg and Hocking valley districts decided to reduce the wages of miners five cents per ton, to date from the 1st of May.

McLanahan, Smith & Co., of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and the Hollidaysburg iron company have reduced the wages of their puddlers from $3.75 to $3.50 per ton.

Reduction in the wages of operatives in New England mills appears to be the order of the day.

The broad loom weavers in Cutter's silk mill at Bethlehem, Pa., last Friday were notified of a reduction in their wages of about 35 cents per day.

Last Monday a reduction of five per cent in the pay of the employes of the Pottsville iron and steel company went into effect. On the same day the wages of nearly all the puddlers at the Bethlehem iron works were reduced from $3.80 to $3.45 per ton, and at the Allentown rolling mill from $3.90 to $3.25 per ton.

The puddlers in the Sunbury, Pa., nail works last week stopped work upon seeing a notice posted in the mill that their wages would be reduced to $3 a ton.

The 1st of April has brought a reduction of five per cent in the wages of skilled labor and ten per cent in that of unskilled labor at the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton.

On Wednesday notices were posted in the Clark thread works at Newark of a reduction in wages amounting to about fifteen per cent.

The puddlers in the Lebanon, Pa., nut and bolt works have struck against a reduction in wages of twenty-five cents a ton.

The Hinckley locomotive works of Boston have shut down, and will remain closed for some time, dullness of trade being alleged to be the cause.

Parties who should know say that before the end of this week the Monongahela miners will be without work or wages, there being some 6,000 of them, many with families.

Free speech, free soil, free press, free trade, free people and a free pulpit, are the essentials of a prosperous and happy country. Freedom of the press, of speech and pulpit utterances are too sacred to be tampered with or placed under restrictions by fools or zealots no matter how worthy their declared purpose.—Plain Dealer.

If the American farmers would express their antagonism to other trusts and combines fostered under the protective tariff system, with as good emphasis as they have upon the twine trust, they would soon get relief from the robbery tax.—Nebraska Laborer.

There are a great many millions of dollars stacked up in the national treasury, more than the government can find any legitimate use for, and the farmers are being taxed to death for the benefit of monopolies.—Nebraska Laborer.

The Few Rule the Many.

Is it not a fact that the few rule the many in this country? Not, perhaps, by a frank open confession or declaration to this effect, but by an undercurrent of manipulation flowing into demonstrative acts based upon a pretence that it is all for the public good. Small cliques and combines, engineered by designing ambitious men, working through corporations, political parties, and legislative bodies, issue programs and make laws, which inure to the benefit and enriching of the few at the expense of the many. Special favors and privileges are granted, which make it easy for a few men to fatten on the labor of the industrial classes and enables them to carry off the profits of labor, and thus to make millionaires, where a general average of accumulations ought to be distributed among all the workers.

Certainly it is time a check was put on such scheming. It is time the great money kings were limited in their scope, and powers—to the end that a fair and just equilibrium may be established in these matters. To the end, that in law, and in fact this shall be a free country, where all shall have an equal chance to live, and make, and earn, and with an equal chance to reap the profits that arise therefrom; where the voice and vote of the many shall become potential in all matters relating to social economics, general equities, individual comforts, and general prosperity.

This is the grand issue that lies in our pathway, and which demands solution at the hands of the wage earners, voters, and legislators of this country. It must come anon. Let it not be forgotten.—National View.

School Lands.

The Democrats of the Twentieth district in their convention yesterday took strong grounds in favor of the retention of the school lands by the state of Washington. In this they are right, and in the resolution which they adopted on the subject they voiced the sentiments, not of Democrats alone, but of public spirited men of all parties.

The school lands of Washington should never be sold. They should be jealously guarded by the state and should be made to produce an income which would be of incalculable benefit in affording a permanent and constantly increasing fund for the education of youth.

Never did a commonwealth possess a greater store of wealth to be applied to educational purposes than that possessed by Washington in her school lands. If sold now, or, indeed, at any time, they would bring but a small fraction of their real worth, and the amount thus obtained would surely disappear without having exerted any great or lasting influence upon our public school system. History affords enough precedents of the disappearance of vast funds designed for the public good. Washington should not afford another instance of the careless dissipation of a school fund almost imperial in its greatness.

Though money disappears, however, land cannot be lost. It is solid and tangible, and even the most incorrigible corruptionist cannot take it from the people so long as he is legally barred from buying it, selling it, or giving it away. The school lands of Washington are valuable to the highest degree. They are composed in part of magnificent timber lands, in part of agricultural lands of unexcelled richness, and in part of lands situated in the neighborhood of growing cities which are certain in course of time to become enormously valuable. The constitution of Washington should contain a clause absolutely prohibiting the sale of any portion of these lands. The title to them should remain in the state, and they should be used to give the state a fixed and permanent income to be used for educational purposes.

If this policy is adopted Washington will in time possess an educational fund greater than any other state and greater than any other state have. The school lands can be a rental which in most cases creased year by year, and which in the aggregate will amount to an enormous sum. Even the most stupid or the most corrupt management of this fund can affect it for only a limited time. Of course, the income for any one year might be wasted or stolen, but the producer of the fund—the land itself—could not be touched, and the next year the amount derived from this source to be devoted to educational purposes would be as great as ever.

The reckless and wasteful sale of our university lands affords an object lesson which the people of Washington should not fail to heed. If the lands granted by congress to the University of Washington had been retained until the present day the university would now be one of the wealthiest institutions of learning in the United States, and would be lifted high above all necessity of aid from any source whether public or private. With a shortsightedness which it would be flattery to call stupid, however, these lands were sold for the merest pittance. A few dollars per acre was all that the best of it brought, and the entire amount obtained was swallowed up almost immediately by the ordinary demands of the institution. The consequence is that the University of Washington is now as poor as an important educational institution could well be depending for its existence upon a pitiful annual appropriation wrung with the utmost difficulty from legislators who are usually unwilling and seldom gracious.

This warning should not go unheeded. The school lands of Washington must not disappear as did the university lands. They must not be sold, even at figures which at the time seem to be fair enough. To be brief, they should not be sold at all and no official or body of officials, whether judicial, legislative or executive, should have power to give title to them. The only way in which the people can be assured that the school lands will remain in possession of the commonwealth is by inserting a clause in the constitution providing that they shall never be sold. No legislature, however corrupt, could get around such a clause. The lands would remain the property of the state, and the income annually derived from them would be applied to the noble purpose of establishing and maintaining a public school system which would be the equal, if not the superior, of any that the world has seen. Of course, in order to obtain such an income, it would be necessary for the lands to be leased, and in many cases it would be advisable for these leases to be for long terms of years, but the term should never be so long that the lease would amount to a virtual purchase. The lands should be kept in the control of the state actually as well as theoetically.

That it is the overwhelming sentiment of the people of Washington that a clause for the protection of the school lands should be included in the constitution, the *Post-Intelligencer* thoroughly believes. And it believes, too, that the members of the constitutional convention will not fail to recognize this sentiment or to be governed by it.—Post-Intelligencer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

Tune—"Columbia, Gem of the Ocean."

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountain
That frowned on the river below,
While we stood by our guns in the morning,
And eagerly watched for the foe.
When a rider came out from the darkness
That hung over mountains and tree,
And shouted, "Boys, up and be ready,
For Sherman will march to the sea."

Cho.—As Sherman marched down to the sea,
As Sherman marched down to the sea;
And the stars on our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman
Went up from each valley and glen,
And the bugle re-echoed the music
That came from the lips of the men;
For we knew that the stars on our banner
More bright in their splendor would be,
And that blessings from Northland would greet us
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we strewed the wild hills of Resaca—
God bless those who fell that day.
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free;
But the East and the West bore our standard
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Still onward we pressed till our banner,
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where traitors' flag falls.
But we paused not to weep for the fallen
Who slept by each river and tree:
Yet we twined them wreaths of the laurel
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

Proud, proud was our army that morning,
That stood by the cypress and pine
When Sherman said "Boys, you are weary;
This day fair Savanna is thine."
Then we sang a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars on our banner shone brighter
When Sherman marched on to the sea.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

Notice is hereby
ance with order of the
Commissioners, May; 6, '88
will be received by the Coun
until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1
open and grade the Clallam-Jefferson road
from where already completed to the
boundry line between Clallam and
Jefferson counties. The same to be made
passable by wagons and at least fourteen
feet wide.

All bids to be sealed and endorsed:
"Bid on Clallam-Jefferson road." The
Board of County Commissioners reserve
the right to reject any and all bids.

Witness my hand and the seal of the
Board of County Commissioners this
20th, day of May, 1889.

Smith Troy, County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of said Board.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the order of the Board of County Commissioners, May, 6th, 1889, sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1889, "to grade so as to make a good wagon road of the county road from N. Shomar's barn to a point about three hundred south from the old Rex camp, from thence to intersect Front street in the townsite of Port Angeles.

The grade on the west side of Morse's Creek, on said road to be at an easy incline, graveled, at least 20 feet wide, and with a ditch sufficiently deep to carry off all surplus water, on the upper side." All bids to be sealed and endorsed: "Bids on Dungeness and Port Angeles road."

The right is reserved by the Board of Commissioners to reject any or all bids.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Board or County Commissioners this 20th day of May, 1889.

SMITH TROY,—County Auditor, and ex-officio clerk of aforesaid Board.

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.

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

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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

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WILLIAMS.
VICTORIA, B. C.

AND LAMA.

Kennan's Conversation with the Ruler of the Trans-Baikal.

"After dinner I had a long talk with the Grand Lama about my native country, geography, and the shape of the earth. It seemed very strange to find anywhere on the globe, in the nineteenth century, an educated man and high ecclesiastical dignitary who had never even heard of America, and who did not feel at all sure that the world is round. The Grand Lama was such a man.

"'You have been in many countries,' he said to me through an interpreter, 'and have talked with the wise men of the West; what is your opinion with regard to the shape of the earth?'

"'I think,' I replied, 'that it is shaped like a great ball.'

"'I have heard so before,' said the Grand Lama, looking thoughtfully away into vacancy. 'The Russian officers whom I have met have told me that the world is round. Such a belief is contrary to the teachings of our old Thibetan books, but I have observed that the Russian wise men predict eclipses accurately; and if they can tell beforehand when the sun and the moon are to be darkened, they probably knew something about the shape of the earth. Why do you think that the earth is round?'

"'I have many reasons for thinking so,' I answered; 'but perhaps the best and strongest reason is that I have been around it.'

"This statement seemed to give the Grand Lama a sort of mental shock.

"'How have you been around it?' he inquired. 'What do you mean by "around it?" How do you know that you have been around it?'

"'I turned my back upon my home,' I replied, 'and traveled many months in the course taken by the sun. I crossed wide continents and great oceans. Every night the sun set before my face and every morning it rose behind my back. The earth always seemed flat, but I could not find anywhere an end or an edge; and at last, when I had traveled more than thirty thousand versts, I found myself again in my own country and returned to my home from a direction exactly opposite to that which I had taken in leaving it. If the world was flat, do you think I could have done this?'

"'It is very strange,' said the Grand Lama, after a thoughtful pause of a moment. 'Where is your country? How far is it beyond St. Petersburg?'

"'My country is farther from St. Petersburg than St. Petersburg is from here,' I replied. 'It lies almost exactly under our feet; and if we could go directly through the earth, that would be the shortest way to reach it.'

"'Are your countrymen walking around there heads downward under our feet?' asked the Grand Lama with evident interest and surprise, but without any perceptible change in his habitually impassive face.

"'Yes,' I replied; 'and to them we seem to be sitting heads downward here.'

"The Grand Lama then asked me to describe minutely the route that we had followed in coming from America to Siberia, and to name the countries through which we had passed. He knew that Germany adjoined Russia on the west, he had heard of British India and of England—probably through Thibet—and he had a vague idea of the extent and situation of the Pacific Ocean; but of the Atlantic and of the continet that lies between the two great oceans he knew nothing.

"After a long talk, in the course of which we discussed the sphericity of the earth from every possible point of view, the Grand Lama seemed to be partly or wholly convinced of the truth of that doctrine, and said, with a sigh, 'It is not in accordance with the teachings of our books; but the Russians must be right.'

"It is a somewhat remarkable fact that Dr. Erman, the only foreigner who had seen the lamasery of Goose Lake previous to our visit, had an almost precisely similar conversation concerning the shape of the earth with the man who was then (in 1828) Grand Lama. Almost sixty years elapsed between Dr. Erman's visit and ours, but the doctrine of the sphericity of the earth continued throughout that period to trouble ecclesiastical minds in this remote East Siberian lamasery; and it is not improbable that sixty years hence some traveler from the western world may be asked by some future Grand Lama to give his reasons for believing the world to be a sphere."—George Kenan.

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THE BORROWING HABIT.

Why the Young Should Be Taught to Shun the Slavery of Debt.

In all crusades against evil it is essential to find out as near as possible its primary source. No wrong-doing ever springs up at once, full fledged in society. It is usually the gradual growth of certain habits which, in their earlier stages, were not regarded as of much importance — were not checked as actual sins, and which have thus crept insidiously into character and life, to develop at last into something which is fully recognized and censured as iniquity. There is no more striking example of this than the many forms of dishonesty, which excite righteous indignation afresh at every reappearance. We are naturally and justly shocked at the absconding clerk, the defaulting cashier, the faithless trustee; but we rarely pause to consider how these unhappy men have come to such a pass. It has been no sudden plunge from innocence to guilt, but a gradual loosening of the principles—a slow deterioration of the character—that has at length made such crimes possible. While we may not be able to trace, step by step, this downward process in any given case, it is safe to say that many, if not most, of these overt acts of dishonesty had their root in a loose habit of borrowing. Now, in itself, borrowing can not be called a culpable act. It is often a great convenience. We need a knife, a book, an umbrella—perhaps a small sum of money, which we can not easily obtain at once; a friend is near and willing to lend; we borrow it, use it, and return it promptly. So far no wrong has been committed, no harm is done. Our friend has been glad to oblige us, and we are grateful. If the same limits and conditions were always preserved no further evil could ensue; but often these limits are gradually extended; we borrow more and more freely, and become less careful and prompt in the return. Sometimes we seriously infringe another's rights, without any intention of wrong-doing, simply by delay in returning borrowed property. The courtesy and kindness that lends freely is often sadly imposed upon and compelled to withhold its favors. From this habit to that of borrowing sums of money on slight occasions is not a difficult transition. Of course there are times when necessity justifies a man in asking a temporary loan, although an ancient writer well says: "If thou hast of thy own, borrow not, since thou hast no need of it; and if thou hast nothing, borrow not, because thou wilt not have any means to pay." But it is not usually those who are in the direst poverty that are the most inveterate borrowers. It is much more frequently those who allow their desires for superfluities to outrun their ability to obtain them that resort to this dangerous and insidious practice. All such desires grow by what they feed on, and become more and more exacting, while the strict rectitude which can not brook the long continuance of a debt is gradually impaired. The victim of such a snare finds himself increasingly involved in its meshes; it becomes ever easier to borrow, ever harder to repay. Of course this can not continue forever. People, after repeated disappointments, decline to lend with so small a chance of return, and he then resorts to darker and more questionable methods of obtaining the means to gratify desires which have acquired such tyranny over him. Temptation comes, opportunities arise; he thinks he can restore what he takes and avoid detection, and perhaps, before he realizes what he is doing, he has committed a crime. It is but the culmination of a long process, during which self-indulgence has been fastening its clutch upon him and the principle of integrity has been loosening its hold. Is it not, then, all important in the training of youth that exactly the reverse process should be inaugurated and fostered? Is there any education so essential as that which teaches the young to restrain their desires within the limits which their own honest industry can supply? Our youth are brought up to value freedom as their greatest blessing. They learn it from the lips of their teachers; they breathe it in the atmosphere around them. Slavery would be to them a degradation to which even death would be preferable. Let them also be taught to dread and to shun the slavery of debt—to prize above riches, or honor, or luxury, or pleasure that independence which owes no man any thing but love and good will. Such a habit of thought and life would make the crimes of faithlessness and fraud impossible. Character thus purified and made wholesome at its source would continue to flow on in clear and unsullied streams for the moral health and vigor of society.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—A novel scarfpin of French design is being manufactured. It is a singing bird of gay plumage. The apparatus consists of an Indian rubber bulb connected with the body of the bird, but concealed by the wearer's clothing. When the bulb is pressed it makes the a wind current, which works a small whistle and at the same time the bird's beak moves and his tail wiggles in a very natural way. To the spectator, who does not see the machinery, it is a very wonderful thing. Considering that the bird is only the size of an ordinary scarfpin, it is really a curious piece of mechanism.

—The number thirteen, however unlucky it has appeared to be in other instances, did not prove so in the history of the Union. There were thirteen original States at the outset, and the career of the nation has not proven an unlucky one, surely.—Boston Budget.

ABOUT FINGER-RINGS.

An Article of Personal Adornment with an Interesting History.

Most precious stones were formerly supposed to be endowed with medicinal properties and virtues, and were consequently worn in rings as charms. The jasper cured fevers and dropsies, stopped hemorrhages, and baffled the effects of witchcraft and promoted parturition. Emerald jasper was preeminent in these qualities, and, moreover, insured chastity and continence to the wearer. The turquoise or Turkish stone was supposed to have many and various good qualities that make it second only to the jasper in popular estimation. Shylock's ring that he would not have lost "for a wilderness of monkeys" was a turquoise. This stone was believed to strengthen the sight and spirit of the wearer, to take away all enmity and reconcile man and wife, and to move or change color when any peril was about to fall upon the wearer. The most wonderful virtue of all was that it protected its wearer from injury from falls, so that however serious the danger the stone only broke and the wearer escaped unhurt. The agate rendered athletes invincible, cured the sick, and enabled its wearer to gain the love of all women. Amber was good against poison; amethyst was an antidote against drunkenness. Bloodstone checked bleeding; carbuncle emitted native light; coral hindered the delusions of the devil; crystal clouded if evil was about to happen to the wearer; diamond was an antidote against all poisons; opal sharpened the eyes of its possessor and clouded the eyes of those who stood about him; ruby changed color if any calamity were about to happen; sapphire checked bleeding at the nose; topaz cured and prevented lunacy, increased riches, assuaged anger and sorrow, and prevented sudden death.

Other things besides precious stones were supposed to possess curative virtue; thus a ring made from the hoof of an elk was held to protect the wearer from epilepsy. Then there were "cramp rings," which were hallowed with much ceremony, the wearers of which were saved from the falling sickness, while other rings were used for scientific purposes—namely, meridian, solar and astronomical rings.

It is supposed that the fashion of having mottoes on rings was of Roman origin—at any rate the young Romans gave rings to their lady loves with mottoes cut on gems, such as "Remember', and "Love Me." In the year 1624 a little book was published containing a collection of "Posies for Rings." Some of these flave become pretty well hackneyed, such as "When this you see remember me," which is at least three hundred years old. In some cases instead of words the stones were made to tell the posy by means of acrostics, a fashion that has not yet gone out of date. Thus to obtain "Love" the following arrangement is made:

L apis lazuli.
O pal.
V erde antique.
E merald.

For "Love Me" malachite and another emerald are added. For the words "Dearest" and "Regard" the stones are arranged as follows:

D iamond.
E merald.
A methyst
R uby.
E merald,
S apphire.
T opaz.

R uby.
E merald.
G arnet.
A methyst.
R uby.
D iamond.

The French have precious stones for all the alphabet with the exception of f, q, y and z. They obtain "Amitie" by the following means:

A methiste.
M alachite.
I ris.
T urquoise, or topaz.
I ris.
E merande.

The fyancel, or wedding ring, is also supposed to have originated at Rome, where it was usually given at the betrothal. The practice of the wife wearing the betrothal ring after marriage and the husband wearing the wedding ring has been a common one in Germany. Wedding rings used to be hallowed and put on the thumb, index and middle finger, after the names of Trinity, leaving it on the fourth finger at the word amen. In many parts of the continent wedding rings are worn by husbands as well as wives. The interchange of rings was a prominent feature of the ancient betrothing ceremony, one of the most peculiar of these betrothal rings being the gimnal, jimnal, gimbal, or gimon ring, a twin, or double ring, taking its name from the word gemelli. It was formed of two or three pieces of gold wire, which seperate and turn on a pivot. In betrothal the ring was opened, the lovers placed a finger through each hoop, and then being closed it was worn as a ring.

This article may well be concluded with a reference to the mourning ring. The practice of offering rings at funerals is a very old one, some of them being as remarkable in design as they were expensive in material. It is a fashion which at present seems honored in the breach more than in its observance.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Unsubstantial Splendor.

Jack Borrowit—See here, Moses! these trousers I got from you only two weeks ago are a swindle. They're all punched out at the knees already.

Moses—Ah, mein friendt, I told you dhose clodhings vas stricdly fine dress goots. for holiday wear. You haf ruined dhem yourselluf by sitting at the desk.—Judge.

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 Regis er.

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 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 to 5 24 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. December 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," George D. Raney of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3757, for the purchase of the Lots 2 and 5 and SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 22 and NW ¼ NE¼ of Sec. No. 27, in Tp. 31 N R No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Wednesday the 2nd day of Oct., 1889. He names as witnesses: L. Miller, W. S. Miller, Andrew Backus, and Chas. Williams all of Crescent Bay, 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 2nd day of Oct., 1889,

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 15 to 5 24

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. March 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," C. E. Schmitt of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4464, for the purchase of the W ½ SE 1-4 SE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 1 NW 1-4 NE 1-4 of Sec. 12, in Twp. No. 31 N, R 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 c aim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday the 23 day of Sept., 1890. He names as witnesses: George Merrill, W. C. Taggert, Fred A. Brockway and Jacob Schaefer all of Clallam County, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of September, 1890.

12—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

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PIANOS,
FIELD and
OPERA GLASSES.
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