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, Repeal all Special and Unjust Laws. Result,—Freedom

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

Vol. 5. No. 35. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889. $1.00 Per Annum.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

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

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.

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

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

FRIDAY, JUNE, 21 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.

TRY A NEW PLACE.

The *Post Intelligencer* of the 10th inst. says:

"Property holders in the burnt district owe a duty not only to themselves but to the city. That duty is either to build or to sell to those who will. There may be and there are doubtless those who will find it difficult or impossible to follow the policy essential for the recuperation of the city. We cannot believe that they will wish to stand in the way of Seattle's recovery from this great disaster, if they cannot build, they can sell to those who can and will, and it is their duty to do it. No property holder has the moral right, especially at a time like this, to nulify the energetic efforts of his neighbors and to block the way of the reconstruction essential to the restoration of Seattle. To sell a favorite property, may be something in the nature of a sacrifice, but it is a time when sacrifices should be made."

Here is a recognition, by the first paper in Washington, of the truth that the claims of the community are superior to those of the individual in the matter of business opportunities. That the rebuilding of Seattle may go forward harmoniously and promptly it is of great importance that the whole of each block be built upon at the same time, as by so doing, a great saving will be made in material and labor, not only of the buildings themselves but also in the sewer, water and gas connections. By building the city solidly it will also present a much finer appearance and give greater facility for trade than it would do to build here and there, having large areas of unoccupied land between.

There is another feature in the case more important still: Those who put their lots to the best use by erecting buildings will add largely, by so doing, to the value of the vacant lots of those who do not build. If this value could be appropriated by those whose enterprise creates it no injustice would be done, but unfortunately it cannot be, and thus we will have the spectacle of men refusing to use bnsiness opportunities and at the same time profiting by the labor and enterprise of those who do, That many will avail themselves of this manner of getting rich at the expense of their neighbors goes without saying. It is being done all over the country at the present time.

The citizens of Seattle however are in a position to see most clearly how great is the injustice of the situation, and how unwise it is to allow those who stand as obstacles in the way of enterprise to wax rich at the expense of their fellows.

But there is still another phase of the difficulty: Many who build will, no doubt, be compelled to borrow money for the purpose and will thus, for a longer or shorter time, have to pay interest upon loans which in many cases will have benefited the owners of adjacent vacant property as much as themselves. Then the tax collector has to be reckoned with; he will be on hand to fine every man who has the enterprise to build. So that with the interest and the taxes it will be an open question whether enterprise or the "dog in the manger" policy will pay best, but the chances are largely with the "dogs." (no offence intended.)

But see how nicely all could be arranged had Seattle but the power to do so. By exempting all improvements and personal property from taxation and concentrating the burden where it belongs on the land values created by the community, all the difficulties would vanish. The man who built or engaged in any enterprise would not be fined for so doing while the man who chose to hold his lots vacant would pay as much for so doing, which manifestly would be just, as the man who made the most of his opportunities. It is needless to say that under such a policy the city would be built up solidly with buildings as large and fine as the business of Seattle would warrant.

In view of these facts would it not be wise for the citizens of Seattle to endeavor to have the matter of taxation left to the legislature which could then give that city the right to exempt the improvement on land from taxation and thus place a premium instead of a fine upon buildings?

This is no chimerical scheme but is meant in dead earnest. By adopting it Seattle would inaugurate an era of good times in her city never before heard of. Productive capital would flow there by the millions to seek investment in brick and mortar giving employment to labor and starting the wheels of industry in a thousand shops and mills. Such a plan might be said to be an experiment only, but it is one well worth the trying.

FRANK T. REED.

The article in another column styled "the unhappy earth" from the pen of the man whose name heads this article, is a most powerful arraignment of the present social system. The author has before been referred to in these columns. Three years ago he was the candidate of the Republican party of Tennessee for governor and polled seventy thousand more votes than his predecessor two years before, coming within only a few hundred votes of election. He is then one of the most popular men of that state as well as a man of great ability.

It is a matter for congatulation by all people who wish to see the reign of justice established on the earth, that the single tax cause is attracting such men as Judge Reed. With such men to lead the van the redemption of our country and indeed all countries from the curse of the land robbers will rapidly come. No reformer has ever gathered around him more able and earnest men than Henry George. His desciples now hail him from nearly every country and the crusade of which he is the head is going forward with a rapidity never before equaled in the history of reform movements.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

Since the discussion of the Australian system of voting began in this country a little over two years ago the idea has made rapid progress. It was first advocated by Henry George and was soon after made the subject of an extended article in the *North American Review* by the late Allen Thorndyke Rice. It has already been adopted by eleven states, Massachusetts taking the lead. Its general adoption will mean the downfall of the "machine" in politics. This fact has twice caused Governor Hill of New York to veto the measure in that state. He would have signed any kind of a reform bill only so it seemed to reform things without really doing it. To destroy the power of the machine would at the same time destroy his chances of political death warrant. The demand for ballot reform has however, become universal. The effects of bribery, intimidation and fraud to which our present system are open has been to so to corrupt politics as to drive away from the polls many of our most intelligent and progressive men.

No man stood a chance of election who could not furnish his share of the boodle with which to buy repeaters and bribe election judges. The new system will make all this iniquity impossible as it will prevent any person from knowing how another votes. Under such a plan every candidate whether rich or poor will stand an equal chance. Campaigns will be contests of intellect and not of money bags.

Every effort should be made to secure its adoption by this state on the first meeting of the legislature.

Poor Lands.

It is a common occurence to find that incomers count much land worthless which is not so. In a climate like that of Washington, the clover flourishes luxuriantly; where it flourishes an easy method of recuperating the fertility of the soil can be adopted where necessary. The wide range of crops that can be raised in this climate renders it a very difficult matter to find land which will not respond liberally where a suitable crop is to be raised from it. Some of the so-called poor lands are very well adapted to raising some varieties of fruits. Strawberries flourish under the favorable conditions found here on lands on which a crop of some other kind, say corn, or wheat, or oats, could not be successfully grown. The prune has a capacity of production which is amazing on gravelly lands, if accorded the treatment it deserves. Other varieties of fruit also can be successfully cultivated on those lands partially composed of gravel. No better land can be found for chicken raising, and we doubt not that by a judicious course land of this kind could be made very fertile and be very profitable whilst undergoing the renovating process. To raise chickens on land will of necessity fertilize it, especially if clover and grass be sown and plowed under when a good growth has been attained. We have in these remarks, referred simply to the acknowledged poor land of the territory.—Northwest Horticulturist.

FRUIT RAISING IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Requirements and Needs of This Important Industry.

That Washington Territory is a great fruit producing country no one with a fair knowledge of the country will dispute. And the public generally anticipate that growing of fruit for commercial purpose, will in the near future be one of the leading industries of the country. But to make fruit growing a success where carried on extensively in any country certain matters must not be overlooked. Well selected soil and well selected varieties of fruit for planting are the first essentials, then good cultivation. But what I wish to particularly make the subject of this article is the care and protection of fruit trees and their fruits from the ravages of insects. I don't think it reasonable to suppose that this country is going to be always free from the visitation of the various insects that infest fruit trees and their fruits. I for one do not expect such, but think as the fruit industry advances we shall have insects to combat, and unless proper steps are taken at the inception of fruit raising as a business in this country we shall have trouble and I believe there is no other way of protecting the fruit growing industry of the country but by legislation. We must enact such laws as will protect us from the encroachment of insects, by compelling every person in the Territory to destroy the insects that infest their orchards. Such a law has recently been passed in Oregon and we must have a like law enacted in this Territory. If we do it at this early period we can prevent insects from getting a start here, and will thus securely protect a grand industry. The law referred to vests the power in a board of horticulture composed of the leading horticulturists of the State who meet certain times a year and devise ways and means to prevent and destroy insects. They have power to appoint an inspector who has a stated salary paid by the State, it is his duty to travel over the State and inspect orchards and if he finds any insect pest in any orchard that the owner has knowledge of and has not taken measures to exterminate then he is arrested and fined, and is compelled to use all available means to destroy them. In this way we need not fear insects and our fruit will be good, and saleable. Unless we have such a law passed we cannot hope to long continue to raise fruit without insect pests.

The writer once saw in the city of Portland, Oregon, trees entirely striped of their leaves by the caterpillar, now this was caused by gross neglect, there is no insect so easily exterminated as the caterpillar, if care and attention are given when they first appear in their web tent nest. Then the branch or twig can be cut off and cast in a fire, a man and a boy can destroy all that will infest the ordinary sized orchard in a day or two. The best way to perform the labor is to take a pruning shears and place it on the end of a pole about 8 or 10 feet long, fasten one handle of the shears to the end of the pole then bore a small hole through the pole near where the shears are fastened and then run a stout cord through and fasten it to the other handle of the shears then you can stand on the ground and place the shears to a limb and with a jerk of the cord cut it off, thus dispensing with a step ladder. There are shears so arranged for sale at leading impliment stores. But if the caterpillar is all over the orchard before discovered then your remedy is to spray the trees with a spray pump using a kerosene emulsion which is made by dissolving one-eighth of a pound of hard soap in one quart of water by heating to boiling, remove from the fire and while yet hot add two quarts of kerosene when the whole mass must be churned or beaten to a foaming mass, which can be done in ten minutes. What is simpler made than this. When it is cool it will be a jelly-like mass—in using it you would dilute it by taking one part of the kerosene emulsion to 19 parts water, this will likely prove strong enough if not it can be made stronger, but great care should be taken that you do not get it too strong for the foliage or it will kill the leaves—pure kerosene will kill any plant or insect that it is applied to. If you don't think it will kill a caterpillar touch him with only a drop. Let every owner of an orchard or garden possess a spray pump—they are indispensable to successful fruit raising.

The writer feels very hopeful of the success of the fruit growing industry of the territory, as we will undoubtedly have as soon as we become a state, agricultural experiment stations to be established by the state which will be supported by the general government in the sum of $15,000 per annum, which institutions will issue quarterly the result of all their experiments in printed pamphlet, making a free distribution of them over the state and with a law passed making people take care of their orchards by keeping them free of insects—I feel that we will always be one of the leading fruit producing States of the Union.—Henry Bucey in Northwest Horticulturist.

WAGES OF WIVES, MOTHERS,

An Eloquent Plea for Equal Right for Both Sexes.

Paper read before the Equal Rights Society, Thursday evening, May 2, 1889, at the Young Woman's Home by Mrs H. J. Boutell,

In discussing the subject of work and wages reference is usually had only to money paid for work done outside the home, and no recognition is given to the vast amount of labor performed in the house. Did anyone ever see a schedule stating how many hours a day wives and mothers were expected to work, or how much per diem they ought to receive for their labor? Did anyone ever see any statistics showing how much of the actual work of the world is done by these women or how much of the nation's wealth is due to their efforts? I never did. Indeed a married woman is not even accorded the courtesy of a recorded habitation and if you wish to learn where Mrs. Margaret Smith lives, you must first know whether she is the wife of John Smith or one of a thousand other Smiths or you will never know from the directory where Mrs. Margaret Smith lives.

Come with me outside the pleasent precincts of the Brush and Cass farms. Let us go into the eastern and westen parts of the city where the great factories are located. Let us traverse the miles and miles of streets lined with cottages, where the working people live. Let us enter these small houses and see what we shall find there. Shall we find in each one a person hired, at three to four dollars a week, to do the drudgery? Shall we find every comfort, which forethought can procure and money buy, to ensure the repose of the wife who is presumably "supported" there? On the average we shall find one women in each, who is wife, mother and drudge, altogether. She rises early the year round. She gets the husbands breakfast, that he may reach his work in time.

She gives the children breakfast, sends to school or work those old enough to go, and cares for the others. If it is Monday she washes if it is Tuesday she irons, unless the weather is unfavorable when work may drag all through the week, for she has no well appointed laundry nor attic to dry her clothes in. On other days she markets (a serious business when the purse is small and the wants many,) and bakes and scrubs, and every day she cooks all the food her family consumes. If she buys a loaf of bread, she not only pays for the flour but also for the labor of making it into bread, for the baker must live. But if she makes a better loaf, who will recompense her for her labor? If she should endeavor to buy all the food consumed by the family, ready prepared for the table, the family purse would not hold out, and there would be nothing left for rent, or clothes, or fuel. But what credit does she get for changing the raw material into nourishment for her family? If she has a little time left from her housework, she must take up the needle, to make good the wear of her husband's toil, or children's pranks. If old garments do not need repairing, new ones are waiting to be made, for cheap shop goods do not wear well nor fit the growing little ones. If she makes 30 or 50 cents worth of goods into a garment worth a dollar, does she not earn the difference for the family as truly as does the husband at his calling? Sunday scarcely gives relief from her toil, for the family is just as hungry on that day as any other and the husband, who has been hurried at his meals through the week or perhaps taken a cold lunch, naturally desires a warm dinner on the day that gives him the leisure to enjoy it. And who shall get it if not the wife? She is not even sure of her rest when she retires at night for a sick child may disturb it.

What wonder that middle life finds her looking haggard and wrinkled—the mere wreck of her girlhood!

If by virtue, of not only what she saves but what she actually produces, something is left in the family purse at the end of the month, whose is it?

According to common acceptance it is all the husbands. If the savings are put into the bank until a snug sum has accumulated, does not the husband reflect that he saw all that money paid to himself and, therefore, that it is his alone? If he buys a home the wife works a little harder if possible, and denies herself still more, and when paid for, whose is it?

Perhaps the burden of life is too great, and one day she is dead. She may have been ever so apprehensive about the future of her children have known that her husband is a poor manager—that in a few months her place will be filled for him, but not for her children. Though every heart-string was torn in an agony of care, had she the right to say that a single dollar of what she had helped to gather by her toil and personal sacrifice, should be set aside for their special use? I think not. But if the husband dies, how is it? The law now steps in and says: that fearing the mother, who has borne, suffered and worked for these children, may now desert and neglect them, it will reserve two-thirds of the estate for their sole use, while it magnanimouslyonly, allows her the use, only, of the other third.

Should both parents live until the children have attained their majority and the mother to depart first, will the children go to the bereaved father and tell him that inasmuch as their mother had a share in accumulating the little property, and that they fear some young woman will use her blandishments to wrongfully seize upon what their mother has left, and so deprive them of what she intended they should have, they think he ought to divide with them at once, and that by living economically he ought to be able to get along on the remainder? The presumption is that such a course would resulting a coldness, to say the least, between father and children. But the probabilities are, if the mother is left, that they will proceed according to such a course, for it is not "according to law?" It is true a man may make a will protecting his widow but the necessity for a will makes still clearer the injustice of the law.

The farmers of the country are often proudly alluded to as the "yeomanry," and upon their success is based the probable activity of trade and the prosperity of commerce. What of the farmer's wives? Let me quote a few paragraphs from a letter from one of them which graphically portrays the work they have to do. It is written in defence of the "rag carpet" which had been attacked:

"A rag carpet is usually the only carpet a farmer's wife has. She has put it down on her bedrooms, sitting room and kitchen. If she did not make it she couldn't afford one.

"The woman on the farm may and must get along without help, except, perhaps, throught the harvest and threshing. What would she do without the rag carpet then? It is often a bit of work, done with an acking back, that needs rest sadly, to wash up the little strip of floor left uncovered by the carpet falling short of its requirements; then what must the tired woman suffer who keep the entire house in this way. I will tell you all there is about the work of the farmer's wife where her husband follows farming as a vocation.

"We will suppose the man is a common farmer. He rises early the year around. During the spring he must get to his plowing early in the morning, day light often finding him in the field. His wife is left some time with the swill to carry to the hogs, the calves to feed the milk to; she feeds her brood of chickens, puts the milk away—often doing the milking—churns and has water to carry, besides the usual routine of dishwashing, sweeping, bed making, and the childrens faces to wash, hair to comb, and their dinners to put up to make them ready for school.

"If she does her own washing, she must often carry a good part of the water for it, for no one but a woman on the farm knows anything about how rushed her husband is, or how tired he is from following the plow in the field, the rough clods to stumble over. She often runs after the stock that will break down the fence to eat up the green corn, that is the pride of the farmer as well as his support.

"The same rush goes on through the harvest season, and the tired woman on the farm often does not retire until eleven o'clock, for while the men rest, she washes stacks of dishes unaided, feeling every step must be the last ere she falls exhausted. After she finally retires, she cannot sleep she is so tired, and the rest must be of short duration, as she must be up before five in the morning to prepare breakfast.

"After the threshing comes the corn gathering. She barely gets around with her morning work until it is time to prepare the noon meal. If there are a few moments of leisure she occupies it in making finger stalls for corn gatherers. For the farmer must have help for every bit of extra work he has to do.

I have *lived the greater part of my life on a farm, and I know it is the hardest place on earth for a woman*, either physically or intellectually, if she does her own work, and you will generaly find they do. She can never get away from the farm only in the dead of winter and then it is cold and disagreable to take pleasure in visiting. It is usually too far to go to town to any kind of entertainment—an occasional church festival held in the district school house is her only treat. The farmer, though, goes to town once a week on an average, and sees and exchanges thoughts with the world, we may say. He comes home refreshed, but his wife must stay home to look after the stock. If she could have gone too, it would be a rest to her tired brain, a diversion from her plodding sameness, giving her something to think about, keeping her cheerful and brave for weeks. There are women who do not average going to town more than once a year, and whose children have lived in sight of town three years and never been there.

Let us reflect what he goes to town for. Well, he takes the eggs she has gathered, the chickens she has raised, the butter she has made and sells them. Does he bring home the proceeds, and brighten his wife's face by saying "here wife is the money you have earned, take it and buy the much needed dress and cloak and bonnet, for you have had scarcely anything new since we were married!" Oh no. He exchanges what are called "farm products" for tea, sugar and other groceries to feed the family and his "hands" and when the crops are sold in the fall has she any "lien" on them for her hard work? The letter further says:

"And there are women who have lived on the farm thirty-five years, and cannot boast of any other than a rag carpet, who have earned a brussels or silk-velvet, but who could find better use for the money."

Let us enquire what is the "better use for the money."

It pays off the mortgage, or buys modern farming implements, or, if the farmer is getting forehanded, another strip of land that he may keep more stock and have more butter to sell, and if his wife dies young or dies old the history of her working sister in town is repeated.

The bible says "the wages of sin is death." Many an overworked woman has reaped only the same reward.

During the centennial week that has just past, flags have waved, banners been unfurled, cannon boomed; parades and displays on land and sea have been made; feasts fit for kings have been given; orators have sung of our strength and glory as a nation. We have heard how many millions of acres have been used, how many millions of trees felled. We have been told of the opening of the mines the growth of trade the prosperity of commerce, the amazing increase of population and wealth, and as the summing up of all the seasons for congratulation that in this land of liberty "all men are held to be equal before the law."

The material progress has indeed been great, but it is not in all this that I find the greatest satisfaction, but in the fact that after all the centuries, mental and moral development have reached such a stage that the shackles of ignorance, bigotry, selfishness and foolish customs which have held women enslaved, are being rent asunder by the hands of women themselves. I rejoice that the day is dawning when women may look up into the face of Heaven and not be ashamed that God made them women, and when no man shall presume to go down into the depths of a musty theology, a pagan philosophy or a pseudo science to find reasons for telling them what they should be, and when all men and *all women* shall be held to be equal before the law, without distinction of "race, color, sex, or previous condition of servitude."

In that day, in place of the chivalry that smiles and bows in the face of society, but too often, on the sly, drags some unfortunate woman down to degradation, we shall have a true chivalry among men which shall scorn to visit disparagement, obloquy and distress upon women because of their sex; which shall acknowledge one moral standard for both men and women, and which shall demand "equal pay for equal work," whether done inside the home or outside of it.

But before all this is accomplished there is a great work to be done by the women. Women must do everything possible to raise the estimate of woman's work; they must become missionaries and helpers to the over worked and unfortunate women. They must become law makers and erase from the statute book that last vestige of the barbaric code of might makes right."

Does some conservative accuse me of robbing what he terms "the most sacred relations of life of their poetry and sentiment?" Poets have sung and idealists sentimentalized from time immemoral about the virtues and graces of wifehood and motherhood, but they have not saved wives and mothers from being sacrificed on the altars of selfishness and brutality.

It will detract nothing from the sanctity of the domestic relations when justice underlies sentiment.

The women who are working outside the home in the numerous avocations now open to women are doing something more than earning their bread. They are raising everywhere the standard of woman's accepted worth as a worker. It is sometimes said that women are unjustly filling the places of men, but women have as many wants as men and before they entered these vocations, a young woman was obliged to work for as little as one dollar per week, and she was almost compelled to marry and become the mere slave of some man to obtain her board and clothes. After a woman has been paid even an approximately fair remuneration for her time and labor, it will forever thereafter be more difficult to hold that her time and strength spent in domestic toil had no money value.

I trust the day is not far distant when after a woman has born and reared children to become a part of the very State itself, the laws of the State shall not treat her in her old age as a semi-pauper.—Detroit Advance.

Where are the Wicked Folks Buried.

BY P. C. HOLTON.

"Tell me, gray-headed sexton," I said,
"Where in this field are the wicked folk laid?
I have wandered the quiet old graveyard through,
And studied the epitaphs, old and new;
But on monument, obelisk, pillar or stone,
I read of no evil that men have done."

The old sexton stood by a grave newly made,
With his chin on his hand, his hand on his spade.
I knew by the gleam of his eloquent eye
That his heart was instructing his lips to reply.

"Who is to judge—when the soul takes its flight—
Who is to judge 'twixt the wrong and the right?
Which of us mortals will dare to say
That our neighbor was wicked who died to-day?"

'In the journey through life, the farth were speed
The better we learn that humanity's need
s charity's spirst, that prompts us to find
Rather virtue than vice in the lives of man kind.

So commendable deeds we record on these stones;
The evil men do—let it die with their bones.
I have labored as sexton this many a year,
But I never have buried a bad man here."

—Bunch Grass Realm.

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.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 4th, 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," John J. Corbett, of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4842, for the purchase of the S½ SE¼ Sec. 26 SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 25 and NE 1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 35 in Tp. No 31 N, R 11W, 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 Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: F. Brockway, K. Montrose, C. Faggart and P. Sheridan, all of Pysht, 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 29th day of August, 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. REED, Jr. Register

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Nichols is building near the Arnbrust place on the hill.

A number of passengers went up on the Str. Idaho to Seattle.

C. A. Wood is building on his lot near the McKinley house on the East end hill.

The Idaho came in on her down trip Friday last. She was two days late on schedule time.

The Schooner Enterprise took a load of lumber to Crescent Bay Wednesday, from Reid, Woodfill and McBride's mill,

J. R. McDonald has cleared and fenced his lots near Culver's, and has lumber on the ground for his house which will be started this coming week.

The Str. Idaho from Portland arrived Tuesday June 18th, having 28 tons of frieght for this place.

The Str. Angeles is engaged carrying lime from Roche Harbor to Tacoma, making two trips per week. She is a paying investment for our citizens who took stock in her.

The work on the road from the mill up the hill towards the East end brick yard is progressing finely. Another week and it will probably be open for travel.

The Evangel took 400 M Shingles to Seattle from the Port Angeles Shingle M'n'f'g. Co. Tuesday.

The funeral service of Chas, Schaffer will take place at the residence of his parents at one o'clock P. M. to-day (Friday.)

Mr. and Mrs. Drennan have given up their lease of the California house and have gone to Seattle to start a restaurant.

The Schooner Granger takes 50 M ft. of assorted lumber to Seattle to-day consigned to Mr. Reid, of our local mill, who is now in that city.

Articles of incorporation of the Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Co. with a paid up capital of $25,000, was filed in Olympia Thursday. The shingle and lumber mills are located at Dry Creek and will use cedar exclusively.

Mr. Klosterman, of Klosterman and Co. wholesale grocers of Portland, came on the Str. Idaho. He spent some two hours here and was greatly pleased with our townsite and harbor.

We are pleased to state that the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Winters who has been suffering with acute rheumatism is slowly convalescent under the treatment of Dr. McGeorge.

Found Drowned.

J. Nickonen, T. Sandvic and Charles Schaffer started for Seattle in Nickonen's boat Tuesday evening. Thursday brought us the sad intelligence that the body of Schaffer was found near Admirality head.

Thursday's *Argus* gave an account of the inquest at which Schaffer's remains were fully identified. An order for goods on Waterman & Katz was found on his body showing conclusively that the boat was swamped this side of Point Wilson—in all probability in the tide-rips off the point.

The boat was found about 10 a. m. Wednesday by Str. Virginia between Admirality head and Hancock's landing on the Whidby Island shore. Schaffer's body was found dragging in the water with a half hitch of the sheet around his arm. Several bundles were noticed floating, but no signs of Nickonen or Sandvic.

Chas. Schaffer was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Schaffer of this place, and was about 22 years of age. His body was brought on Str. Evangel to this place for interment.

Jacob Nickonen came here during the summer of '87 and had taken up a place on the upper Elwha. His sister joined him a few weeks ago and went up on Str. Idaho to Seattle where he was to join her. He was a single man, aged about 30 years, and was well liked and respected by all who knew him.

T. Sandvic had but lately arrived from Finland. He was about 35 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children in Finland. But little hopes are entertained for the safety of the two men. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the whole community, who sympathise with the relatives and friends in their bereavement.

Fourth of July Celebration at Angeles.

The committee of arrangements on the celebration at this place, D. P. Quinn, Dan Kelly, F. McGill, D. McInnis, Jr. and L. H. Smith report the following as the program of exercises and amusements for that day:

Grand March of the Calathumpians, canoe, tub and sack races, climbing greasy pole, potato, horse, and one-legged race, foot races men women and children, grinning match for boys, jumping high and long jumps, tug of war 12 men each side, base ball game.

Liberal prizes will be given to all winners.

A large dancing platform will be erected and a chance to "trip the light fantastic toe" will be given in the afternoon and evening.— All are cordially invited to attend. The hotels have made ample provision for the accommodation of visitors.

WAGON ROAD TO TOWNSEND

A Through Road From Port Angeles to the Jefferson-Clallam line to be built Immediately.

Contractor Williams Arrives With men, Teams and Tools to Start the all Important Work.

The schooner Granger arrived Wednesday, a. m. with a large force of men, ten mules, wagons, scrapers, hay, feed, etc., to commence work on the road from Port Angeles to Port Discovery in Jefferson county. At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Clallam County, a contract was made with Mr. Williams of Jefferson County to construct a wagon road from Port Angeles to the Jefferson-Clallam line. Work to be commenced at Port Angeles and a large force of men to be put on to force the road through at the earliest possible date.

The first camp will be located at Ennis creek, one crew working down Front street to Laurel street wharf and another toward Morse's creek. When these two sections are completed the camp will probably be moved to Bagley creek and the two sections from Morse's creek to Shomer's will be finished. From Shomer's to Sequim prairie but little work will be done, but from the prairie to the line about 8 miles of road will have to be made.

Mr. Williams will then open the road from the line to Woodman's on the east side of Discovery bay under contract with Jefferson county.

This work will probably be completed during the summer when teams can come through from Port Townsend to Port Angeles in less than ten hours, the road being about 40 miles in length. The prompt action of the Commissioners gives general satisfaction among the residents of the county.

The intention of the Commissioners is to push one main road throughout the county, leaving it for the settlers and road districts to build the branch roads.

This will open up a large area of country for settlement and the extra taxes received during the next five years will reimburse the county for the expenditure.

WHO ARE CITIZENS?

A Few Pungent Points on This Subject.

When Agitation Shall Have Educated.

Communications Touching the Question of the Time.

Women are nourished by the same food, warmed by the same fuel and nipped by the same frost as men. A sack of flour or a cord of wood costs her just the same as it does him. Her property is taxed just the same as man's is taxed, yet all the occupations where both are employed the woman's wages are less than the man's for the same work. If women require the same food, fuel, etc., for bodily comfort, and must pay the same price for them as men, why in all justice should not her salary for the same work be equal to his? If woman's property is taxed the same as man's property, why, in all consistency, should she not have a voice in the distribution of tax?

Does the tax a woman pays go to protect her children, herself or the property? If the citizens of Tacoma were all women would it require thirty policemen to protect them against each other? If she pays taxes to support a city government, whose duty is it to protect all citizens alike, then, we ask, who are citizens?

The women are either citizens or they are not citizens. If they are citizens why should they not have all the privileges and opportunities of citizens? If they are not citizens what are they? And why do you tax them? Why should women pay taxes to sustain thirty policemen?

This question may seem preposterous when we consider that the smoke has not yet cleared away from the Seattle conflagation, but "firebugs" are produced by "firewater," either directly or indirectly, and the class whose citizenship is doubtful on election day, but always settled in the affirmative when taxes are to pay, do not belong to the firebug and firewater gender, and we want to know why they must pay taxes to protect citizens against themselves.

The republics of the past have been transitory and phenomenal. They were experiments, because monarchy, imperalism and absolutionism had been the rule for ages, and men and women had been born in it, bred in it and fed upon it until it had become a part of themselves, but failure is an educator. The agitation and repeated failures of this demand for enfranchisement of women has been a stepping stone of evolution in the national and political unfoldment of mankind.

The history of woman's work for the last forty years is a history of struggles, of trials and efforts, written in imperishable character upon the scrolls of time, and future generations will, perhaps, better appreciate the grandeur of the efforts, the nobility of the struggles, than do the people of to-day.

When agitation culminates in education, when the press, the one strong bulwark between right and wrong, permits the people—men and women—to voice their griefs, their hopes, their desires, through this mighty engine of thought and power, oppression trembles and the car of progress moves, and it is only a question of a short time when true citizenship shall be accorded to man and women alike. The finger of prophecy points to this movement as one of the most magnificent reforms that has ever been launched upon the world, and no bugle will sing truce till the beacon lights of liberty are kindled in every mountain top from ocean to ocean.—J. E. G.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Another Steamer for Portland—Puget Sound Route.

The "City of Topeka" will leave Portland for Puget Sound the latter part of this month. Thereafter she will alternate with the Idaho, a steamer leaving Portland for the Sound every week. Both steamers will touch at this place each way. The Idaho could not carry all the freight offered on this trip.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 4, 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," Mrs. C. Brockway of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4846, for the purchase of the NW ¼ NE¼ E½ NW ¼ in Sec. 35 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. No. 26 in Twp. 31 N R. No. 11 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 21st day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, E. Snow and G. Merrill all of Pysth, 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 30th day of August, 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. REEAP, Register

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. June 1, 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," Mrs. Fannie Clark, of Seattle County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4838, for the purchase of the N ½ SW ¼ SE¼ SW ¼ of Sec. No. 25 and NE¼ SE¼ of Section 26 in Tp 31 R No. 11 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday the 21 day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: W.C. Faggart, of Seattle, Philip Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, and Kats Montross all of Pysth, 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 August, 1889.

Aug. 16 F. M. REEAP, Register

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 4th, 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." Miss Cassa Brockway of Seattle County of King, Terrritory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4845, for the purchase of the E1-2 SE¼ Sec. 27 NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 34 and SW1-4 SW ¼ of Sec. No. 26, in Tp. No. 31 N. R No. 11 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 30th day of Aug. 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, E. Snow and G. Merrill all of Pysht, 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 30th day of Aug., 1889.

Aug,23 F. M. Reeap, Register

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Frank Schlegel, Pre. No. 13278 for the SE ¼ SE¼ Sec. 19 SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 20 NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 29 NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Newton Grannum, William Van Allen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, 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.

6 7 to7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD . Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 21, 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," Norman R. Smith of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4265, for the purchase of the lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section No. 21, in twp. No. 30 N, R No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone 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 Thursday the 3rd day of July, 1890. He names as witnesses: E.B. Mastick, Jr. F. S. Lewis W. E. Smith, and W. N. Beck, all of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, W. T. Any and all perions claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of July, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register

6 7 to 8 9.

Notice to Creditor.

In the probate court of Clallam county, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin T. Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above named deceased are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administratrix at her residence about two (2) miles easterly from Port Angeles, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or the same shall be forever barred.

Port Angeles June 7th, 1889.

Hannah M. Smith,
Administratrix of the estate of Benj. T. Smith deceased.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 in his absence Clerk of Probate Court, at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 13. 1889, viz: John Cleland, Hd. No. 10819, for the Lots 3 and 4 and SE 1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 9 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: D. P. Quinn, Warren R. Dodge, Davis W. Morse, and L. T. Haines, 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 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.

6 7 to 712 Jno. B. Baird Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., May 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: L. P. Crawford, Pre. No. 11753 for the NW ¼ NE ¼ N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 27 and NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 30 N. R. 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, T. M. Graybill, Frank McGill, and Francis Hinckly, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to project 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.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 7 12

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25th, 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 in his absence Clk. Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 16, 1889, viz: Lewis Westbrook Hd. No. 6398, for the SE ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Alfred Lee, Samuel G. Morse., all of Port Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest aginst 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.

JON. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 7 12

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or in his absence clk Dist. Court at Pt. Townsend W. T., on Tuesday, July 23, 1889, viz: Herman Molin Hd. 9634 for the lots 1 and 2 S 2 NE 1-4 Sec. 6 Tp. 30 N R 8 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, John Iverson, Hans H. Lepso, and John O. Lee, 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "an act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," 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 claim 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.

1 —5 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named setler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Thursday July 18, 1889, viz: Ole Thompson, Hd. No. 9624 for the Lot 4 Sec. 5 Tp. 30 N W1-2 SW1-4 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 32 Tp 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Norman L. Guillickson, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter, all of Cresent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, knows of any substantial or who 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

REED, WOODFILL & McBRIDE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath, Moulding, & Pickets.

Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

Outside Orders Solicited.

LEWIS & MASTICK.

Real Estate Agents.

We have on our list bargains in

Town and Suburban

Property; Improved and Unimproved

FARM, GRAZING, FRUIT AND TIMBER LANDS.

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

Office, Co Front and Laurel Streets.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - WASH. TER.

GOOD BOOKS BY HENRY GEORGE

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

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

ALSO

"THE STANDARD"

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

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

F. M. McGILL

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, RANCHER'S SUPPLIES, TOOLS AND NOTIONS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

FRONT St. - - PORT ANGELES,

MRS. J. H. YOUNG

DEALER IN

Millinery & LADIES' Furnishing Goods.

Everything new and first-class.

Morse's Block, opp. Tourist's hotel.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

D. McInnis, Jr.

Real Estate Agent.

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

COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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

Port Angeles, W. T.

L. H. SMITH

Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware.

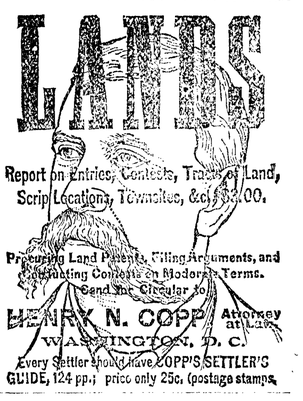
Rancher's Stoves a Specialty.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

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.

LAWS



Report on Entries, Contests, Trade of Land, Scrip Locations, Townsites, &c., $3.00.

Preparing Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Prosecuting Contests on Moderate Terms.

Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP Attorney at Law WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, 124 pp.; price only 25c. (postage stamps.

DR. G. W. VAIL.

Physician and Surgeon,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

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

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

Special attention given to Chronic Diseases.

D. W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware,

AND OTHER GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.

Port Angeles, W. T.

Watchmaker & Jeweler!

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

A specialty to fit Spectacles to the

EYE.

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

Call on or Address: L. WILLIAMS, Jeweler,

Front Street, West End, Port Angeles

WHITEWAY & SCHROEDER

Architects and Building Superintendents.

Post Office Box 237,

PORT TOWNSEND, 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.

WM. C. GARRETSON. LEROY PRATT.
W. H. WOODRUFF. GEORGE E. ATKINSON.

Garretson, Woodruff, Pratt & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods Notions Etc.

1305 & 1307 Pacific Avenue Tacoma, W. T.

5 24 9

JAS. W. STOCKAND,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

All Kinds of Furniture,

Bedding Supplies, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Port Townsend, W. T.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS

Str. Evangel,

JAS. MORGAN, MASTER.

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

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

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

RETURNING.

Leaves Port Angeles, every Tuesday morning for New Dungeness, Port Townsend and Seattle.

Leaves Port Angeles every Friday morning for New Dungeness and Port Townsend.

Leaves Port Angeles every Saturday afternoon for New Dungeness and Port Townsend.

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

MORGAN & MANN,
Port Townsend, W. T.

People's Market,

Corner Water and Taylor Streets

Port Townsend, Wash.

THOS. JACKMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

VICTORIA

is 100 mile nearer to you than any port at which you can get

BLANK BOOKS MADE, —OR— All Classes —OF— BOOK BINDING

EXECUTED.

Also Self Inking Dating RUBBER STAMPS. The undersigned has complete Factories for the above work in and solicits orders from Port Angeles in par- any work intrust- st manner, and at sender, and suf-

MS,
A, B. C.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. May 22, 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 Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 20, 1889, viz: John O. Lee pre. No. 12600 for the lot 3 SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 5 and Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Norman L. Gullikson, Ole Thompson, Oalf Johnson, 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 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL POOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 28, 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 Cl'k. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 30th 1889, viz: John Stevens Pre. 11057 for the E ½ NW ¼ NE¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnessess to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alf. Draper, Luther A. Mason, Horace C. Mason and Walter M. Burch, all of Port Angeler, 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.

6 7 to 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W T. on Monday, July 15, 1889, viz. Newton Granum Pre. No. 13279 for the SW1-4 Sec. 19 Tp. 30 NR 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Frank Schlegle, William VanAllen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Reg.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 28, 1889

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court at Port Townsend W. T. on Tuesday, July 16, 1889, viz: William Bronson, Pre. 13-294 for the lots 3 4 and S½ SW¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 31 NR7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry Hallen, Thomas Brown, Fred Neger, and William Webber, 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Reg.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend W. T., on Thursday July 18th, 1889, viz: Harry Halland Pre. 12073 for the NW ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Warriner Smith, Thomas Brown, Fred Nager and A. Keller all of Port Augeles, 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, ill be given an opportunity at the above ntioned time and place to cross-examine witnesses of said claimant, and to evidence in rebuttal of that sub- by claimant.

12 JNO. B. BAIRD Register.

TICE OF FINAL PROOF.

OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., May 15, 1889.

is hereby given that the follow- d settler has filed notice of his to make final proof in support m, and that said proof will be efore Clerk of the Probate at Port Angeles, W. T., on Tues- uly 23, 1889, viz: Flora A. Fletcher, D. S No. 12,082 for the SE 1-4 Sec. p 30NR 6 W. He names the follow- witnesses to prove his continuous res- nce upon and cultivation of, said land, George Fend, Warren R. Dodge, omas Gilmore, and John Bell, all of . Angeles, W. T. Any person who de- s to protest against the allowance of h proof, or who knows of any sub- ntial reason, under the law and the gulations of the Interior Depart- ent, why such proof should not be all- wed, will be given an opportunity at e above mentioned time and place cross-examine the witnesses of said aimant, and to offer evidence in re- ttal of that submitted by claimant.

4–7 19 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

PORT ANGELES

THE CITY OF CERTAINTY.

With a Present, and Assured Future Seldom Equalled—Natural Advantages by Location—Shipping Facilities.

Situated on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, sixty miles from the ocean, on the American side opposite Victoria, B. C., lies Port Angeles, one of the future cities of Western Washington.

The harbor was discovered by the Spanish explorers of the 16th Century during a storm, and named by them Puerto de Los Angeles (the Port of the Angels). The town was settled in 1857 while still unsurveyed. In 1863 the U. S. Government took possession of the place and laid out a townsite, buying the improvements of the squatters. The Custom House was moved to the place from Port Townsend and during the following year a town sprang up, as large as any then on the Sound. In those days a town could not exist without some government patronage. Seattle had the University; Olympia the Land Office; Steilacoom the Insane Asylum; and Port Townsend the Soldiers at the Fort.

In time the soldiers were ordered to Vancouver and death stared the latter town in the face. A fight was organized to recover the Custom House, a fight to the death, which ended in the defeat of Port Angeles and in a few short years nothing but four small houses was left to show where the town had been.

In 1883 it showed signs of awakening and by '86 there were two hotels, a store and six dwellings in the town.

From this on the improvement was marked and now there are 800 people in the vicinity; 26 business houses of different kinds, five hotels and the U. S. Signal Office and over 120 buildings. So much for two years improvement.

OUR HARBOR, WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF IT.

"A remarkable and beautiful harbor in which no winds blow home." Capt. Richards, R. N. in his reports of Surveys on NW Coast Harbors.

"On the south shore of the Strait it is the occasional North Westers which are dreaded, and against them there is only a single harbor of value—Port Angeles. A curving spit reaching out from the shore encloses an oval harbor three miles long, which is sufficiently deep for the use of any vessel, and thoroughly protected. The shores are admirably adapted for wharfage purposes and the country behind the port abounds in splendid timber and in soils valuable for agriculture. Many persons regard it as certain that one of the chief seaports of this region will eventually grow there." North Pacific Pilot page 485-6.

In the petition of the shipmasters of the Pacific Coast to the Treasury Department endorsed by the Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore., asking that Port Angeles be made a subport of entry and port of call, the following were among the reasons given why such action should be taken:

1st. The harbor is easy of access and on a direct route of vessels bound up or down the Straits of Fuca.

2nd. It is the first harbor of safety on the American side after entering the Straits from the ocean.

3rd. There are no rocks or shoals near the approach to the harbor and it is protected from all winds, with good holding ground and ample room for all the shipping in the District.

There are four mountain streams running through the town, any one of which would furnish water for a large population. The business portion of the town is on the flat, the residence portion on an elevated plateau 40 to 60 feet above sea level.

CLIMATE ETC.

The rainfall varies from 24 to 30 inches per year; temperature in winter averages about 38 degrees ranging from 58 degrees Max. to 3 degrees Min.

In summer the mean temperature is about 56 degrees running from 80 degrees the warmest day to 44 degrees.

The climate is as fine as any in the world having neither extremes of heat nor cold, and the nights being cool, one can always sleep well.

This place is destined to be the summer resort of the Northwest coast. The cool breezes from the ocean render the summers delightful. Boating on the bay is safe, as the winds are steady and not too strong. Salt water fishing is good and the streams in and about the town are alive with trout. The Elwha river six miles distant and the lakes in the mountains furnish abundant amusement to lovers of the rod and fly as the trout there are large and gamey. In the grazing country back of town, elk and deer are numerous and grouse and partridges abound on the lower lands. A trip into the Olympic range, 12 miles distant furnishes abundant opportunities for those who delight in adventurous climbing and the scenery from the mountains looking down on the Straits and the Sound, is grand beyond description.

Sailing over to the spit a fine view is presented looking back over the town to the snow capped peaks beyond and on the outside of the spit, the booming of the surf can be heard from the town and the white capped billows can be seen breaking on the shore.

Altogether there is not a more romantic spot on the coast nor a more lovely place to live than Port Angeles. Supplied by nature with all she can give to make life pleasant, it requires but population and its attendant comforts to make it one of the most desirable spots in the world for the building of happy homes for both rich and poor alike. With a mild and equable climate, unexcelled natural advantages and harbor facilities, manufactories should spring up here, furnishing employment for thousands of laborers and mechanics. Nor is all the advantages offered manufacturers and opportunities to home builders confined to Port Angeles and its immediate vicinity. Throughout the county are many places which offer inducements for profitable investments, and opportunities for farmers, stock raisers and manufacturers.

THE COUNTY OF CLALLAM

of which Port Angeles is the principal seaport, has a shore line of 90 miles on the Straits of Fuca and about 50 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and contains about 3000 square miles of territory. That portion bordering on the Straits and from 4 to 6 miles back has been surveyed and mostly all located under the various land laws. Some of this, good agricultural land, has been taken under the timber law of 1878 and as the country fills up, the right of the locators will undoubtedly be successfully contested. Back of this to the coast the county is unsurveyed, excepting a few townships in the Quillayute valley. While mostly mountainous in character, it contains lovely valleys of fertile and productive soil capable of supporting a large population.

Governor Ferry in his report on the Territory some few years ago, speaking of this county said: "the valley at the back of the Olympic Range and extending beyond Gray's Harbor contains thousands of acres of the best land in Washington Territory."

The mountains during the greater part of the year will furnish pasturage for large herds of cattle, horses and sheep being covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch and other nutritious grasses. Excepting a few prairies on the ocean coast, the lands are timbered, and for agricultural purposes must be cleared. To the people from the Western prairies this is discouraging, but when it is known that *a few acres subdued is a living assured*, the clearing is but a secondary consideration.

The raising of horses, and cattle, will be one of the leading industries of this county in the near future, the number kept being limited only as to the number that can be wintered. Spring, summer and fall pasture is plentiful throughout the county and the bunch grass country back of Port Angeles, Dungeness and Sequim is capable of feeding thousands of head during the greater portion of the year.

Cattle should be fed about 3 months in the year though many do not feed at all, their stock finding a living throughout the year.

The bottom lands are very rich and produce largely in cerials, timothy, potatoes, etc., and are particularly adapted to the culture of hops. The uplands give good returns also in grain, hay and root crops, but are more especially valuable for fruit. Apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries yield abundantly and are of fine flavor. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits produce heavy crops and of excellent quality. In fact as a fruit country this county cannot be surpassed. The raising of peaches apricots and grapes cannot so far be called a success; many have ripened in the county but it is generally conceded that the nights are too cool for their successful culture. As with most of the Sound counties timber is the staple product. Fir, spruce, hemlock, white fir, cedar, larch, maple and many other valuable woods abound in our forests, the principal timber now used being fir, spruce and cedar.

Fine quarries of sand stone for building and of slate for roofing purposes have been found in the mountains. In early days coal was mined at Clallam bay but losing the vein, work was abandoned and not since resumed. The mountains have not as yet been thoroughly prospected. Croppings of coal have been found in different parts of the county as well as float copper and other minerals.

Large halibut banks are plentiful in the Straits and tons of halibut are caught and shipped to up-Sound and eastern markets. Salmon, codfish and redfish are plentiful and during the winter months thousands of fur seals are captured off Cape Flattery. The fishing and sealing industries are still in their infancy and will be a big factor in the prosperity of the future.

PORT ANGELES

will eventually be the headquarters for the fishing and sealing fleets of the North Pacific coast, it being the nearest harbor to the ocean, and directly opposite the entrance of the inside passage to Alaska. When this place is made a Port of Entry the Commercial Co. and other Alaskan canneries and manufactories will undoubtedly send their furs, oils and fish here for reshipment.

According to the Masters petition, before mentioned, the pilotage in and out of San Francisco on vessels carrying coal from British Columbia ports is a heavy toll which can be avoided by clearing to Port Angeles, putting their cargo in bond, and clearing coast wise to San Francisco. This would cause no delay and be a large saving to ship owners. Port Angeles will be undoubtedly made a Port of Entry this winter. A bill for a Port of Delivery passed both houses of Congress last session and failed to become a law only because of lack of time for the president's signature.

A charter for a ferry line was granted to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company by the Dominion Government to connect the extension of that line at Beehey Bay with Port Angeles. At the banquet given in Victoria Mar. 29th 1888, to the late R. Dunsmuir, President of the E. & N. R. Co., that gentleman said, in speaking of the extension of the Southern Pacific R. R. to Port Angeles which company owns one-half of the E. & N. R. R.: "I am ready to build it, they are ready to build it, I will be in Beehey bay or Port Angeles as soon as they are." As before mentioned the S. P. R. R. owns one-half of the E. & N. R. R. the other half being owned by the heirs of the late R. Dunsmuir. The S. P. R. R. is now connected with Portland, Oregon, leaving but the short connecting line to be built from Portland to Port Angeles and by ferry across the Straits to bring the coal of B. C. by rail to California.

The Union Pacific is looking to the Sound country for an outlet also. By coming up the coast to Quillayute and across to Port Angeles the road would pass through a good agricultural country and through a belt of the finest timber in the Territory; a local traffic would be assured that would pay well from the start. Being forty miles nearer the ocean than the next nearest Sound port, that road would have decided advantages over any road running to any other place and in following that route their line would be fully as short as it would be in going to Port Townsend our next nearest neighbor.

STEAMER LINES.

The mail steamer Evangel makes three trips per week from Port Townsend. The steamer Idaho leaves Portland three times per month for Puget Sound ports, calling at Port Angeles each way, with freight and passengers. The steamer Discovery now being built for a fast passenger steamer, will be completed about July 20th and will thereafter run daily between Port Townsend and Port Angeles touching at way ports. The steam schooner Angeles recently built here, carries freight between this place and up Sound ports. Beside these, numerous transient vessels come in during each months in the year.

This being the only available and valuable harbor in the County, all of its fine agricultural, grazing and timber lands are tributary to Port Angeles and of themselves alone should build up and support a large and wealthy city.

For milling sites it has a decided advantage over all other places in Western Washington, as vessels now carrying lumber to Pacific coast and foreign ports can come here under sail, but in going to up Sound ports *have to be towed at heavy expense*. Besides this, the logs from this County are now towed to up Sound mills at an extra expense of from twenty-five to fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure.

In conclusion we would respectfully invite investigation of the statements made and claims herein set forth.

Those with a competency looking for a place in which to build a pleasant home; the business man; the manufacturer the artizan; the agriculturalist; the fruit grower; and the stock raiser; should all thoroughly investigate the natual advantages of Port Angeles before fixing on a permanent location.

No droughts; no blizzards; no cyclones and neither extremes of heat nor cold. Pure water, pure air, fine scenery the townsite *par-excellence* of the Pacific Coast.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

Furnished Rooms

By the Day, Week or Month.

McCurdy's Brick Block,

Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend, W. T

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

L. B. HASTING & CO

Successors to J. C. NORRIS,

—DEALERS IN—

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

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T.

N. D. HILL & SONS,

—DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

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

Head of Quincy Street Wharf,

WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

Model Lodging House.

E. BIONDI, Proprietor.

Rooms to Suit the Times

$10 $12 and $15 per Month

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

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

2 15 9

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

THE de Lion & Barthrop Co.

Port Townsend, W. T.

INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

—DEALERS IN—

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

Will Sell at Lowest Price.

Give us a Call.

BELVIDERE SALOON.

FRANK MEERWALDT,

PROPRIETOR.

Finest Of

WINES and LIQUORS

ALSO

Choice Brands of Cigars.

Front Street

Port Angeles, W. T.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

Write as often as you feel inclined, but be sure to have your inquires in short sentences. If you desire your letters published, write on 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.

One hundred dollars has been subscribed towards the new wagon road from the saw mill wharf to the junction of water and Jones streets on the bluff. All having property in blocks 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 14 of the colony subdivision are directly interested in this improvement and could contribute something towards its cost cost-co-operation does not mean that a few should bear the whole burden of an improvement of this character. If cost were adjusted on the co-operative plan, each lot owner would be taxed in proportion to the property he owns. This would probably make the average about $4 per lot. Some few have contributed more than this, but as it is a voluntary proposition ones liberality governs in the amount he contributes.

Some few are under the impression that the colony should pay the taxes on lots selected a year and a half ago, for which the old form of conditional deeds was given. Only those who all along have insisted that the colony was a grand benevolent institution, and owed them a living as well as "free lights, free water and no taxes," would even suggest that taxes on property they have held all this time and called their own, should be paid by anyone but themselves. But it takes all kinds of people to make a world and evidently a colony, and perhaps this class are as necessary as the more liberal ones who pay their own debts.

The following parties have received deeds during the past two weeks, for lots in the colony's additions: Chas. Adie, John E. Clarkson, Roberl Olander, Mary Basle, Edward Studivan, J. F. McGarey, P. F. Kiernan, Wm. Lewis, Andrew Stegerwald, Albert B. Whittier and Alida G. Powars.

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

THE UNHAPPY OF EARTH.

Is God or Man to Blame for All Human Misery?

Will some statistican tell me how many ragged, hungry children there are on the earth to-day? How may of these, on an average, must become the prey of brothels and prisons? How many of these, on an average, must inevitably live the lives of brutes and devils? Will he tell me how many women and children are at work in underground mines? How many ruined women, who were once innocent, pure hearted little girls, walk the gas and electric lighted streets of the towns and cities of Christendom? Lost, lost, lost. God's fair earth that might and ought to have been a heaven to them made a hell! Will he tell me how many drunkards are staggering on their way to the pit of woe? And their poor wives and little children? Will he tell me how many flesh-clothed immortal souls are caged in dens of rock and iron, little bigger than a grave? Will he tell me the number of women and girls, who from early morning until far into the night "stitch, stitch, stitch, in hunger, poverty and dirt?" Will he tell me how many sweaters' victims there are? How many human beings with hearts are packed like sardines in tenement houses? How many weary and heavy-laden men there are—for whom there is no rest this side of the grave, and no hope beyond it—human brutes, dying ignorant, brutalized by work, who might, under a better social system, have been sons of wisdom and nobleness? Will he tell me how many despairing, breaking hearts the sun looks down upon to-day? How many thieves who commit depredations upon the toilers and producers of wealth, with impunity, protected by church and by state? How many frivolous, selfish butterflies and dudes of fashion, who eat the honey they have had no hand in producing? O, the cries of anguish and the curses that hourly beat upon the tympanum of God's ear! How many suicides does our social system every day send, blood-stained, to God's throne to cry out against the Christian pharisees and money-loving hypocrites of this generation? The air for miles above this planet is crowded with the groans and cries and curse of Mammon's victims on their wild flight to God's ear; to Him who has said: "Vengeance is mine!"

O, blasphemer, do you dream that this state of things is due to our obedience to the divine laws? Has obedience to God's laws worked out such a result as this? Every one of us who sees the innumerable number of men and children that are being murdered, by slow torture, in body and mind and soul, by our present social system, by human laws contravening the divine laws, and who fails to cry out against it, is a party to the crime, is a murderer not only of bodies but of souls. I care not how "eminently respectable" he may be, I care not what position he may hold in church and state, he is an atheist, or worse, he is a worshiper of the devil: he is guilty of the unpardonable sin, if he stops his ear to the cry of the children, if he sees the unspeakable slaughter of the innocents by Mammon and refuses to rush to the rescue.

Do you not see that all this misery and suffering and crime, this brutalization of the masses, this wholesale murder of human souls, this conversion of the classes into selfish, heartless pharisees, is due, to a violation of some fundamental law of the Creator, or else that this Creator is a demon? What right have you, by your human laws, to vest in the few the right to monopolize those bounties of nature intended for the support and use of all? Did God create the sky, the wind, the clouds, the air, to be the private property of a limited number of individuals? Are they any more, or as much, essential to life as the land? If you have the natural right to monopolize the land you have the natural right to monopolize the air A right to a portion of the soil is as necessary to a man's life as to a tree's, or as is a right to breathe the air. Under our system of laws the people themselves, by obeying a natural instinct, by congregating together, communicate a value to the naked land which puts it out of the power of the great body of them to own any interest in it. The growth of population alone communicates to the land all its exchange or speculative value. If the people could destroy that value which they themselves have communicated to the land they would put it within the power of each and all of them to own homes, to change their condition from that of tenants, or serfs, to that of landlords. I believe in landlordism; only I want the system so changed that every man will be a landlord. That will make him a patriot. That will enable every family to sing "Home, Sweet Home," with no danger of their hearts breaking while singing it.—

If all the unoccupied, unused land of this country was free to every one who would use it, would there be any tramps, or beggars, or paupers? If there were, then they ought either to be taken out and shot or put in prison at hard labor for life. But there would be none, or comparatively none. Human beings, God's children, are vagrants and devils because of wicked human laws. Give them a chance to work and give them the full results of their work and they will fill the world with such an abundance of wealth as has never been dreamed of, and there will be no ragged, hungry children anywhere to be seen; and that means that there will be few or no drunkards, no ruined women, no criminals. Hunger brutalizes men and causes crime.

The single tax will deprive no man of his land. Let him have as much land as he wants to. But it will destroy that value which does not inhere in the soil which is no part of the land, which has been made to attach to the land solely by reason of the presence of population, and which alone places it within the power of the moneyed class to enslave, to own, the masses. For the man who owns the land owns those who are forced to live upon that land. The truth is, and it is clear that such is the divine law, that no man has the right to withhold from cultivation and use any portion of this planet, unless he gives to those from whom he withholds it the just equivalent for the injury he works to society by such withholding of it. If God were this day to destroy the life principle in the soil, so that it would no longer contain the raw material out of which all wealth is produced by human labor, and should from hence on supply such raw material by dropping it out of the sky, would a few be permitted to monopolise it and refuse access to it to the others unless they consented to pay them out of their labor for the right to have such access to it? That is the precise equivalent of our present land system. This planet is the storehouse of nature, which contains all the raw material for the support of all beings called into existence on its surface. And God, or nature, is not a niggard. He has provided a superabundant supply for all; not for this generation only, but for all generations. The fault is not His that so many go supperless to bed. Ours is the fault; our ignorance and selfish wickedness.

How can a poor little miserable mite of humanity, a clod of earth with a soul, a spark of deity, in it, go out these summer nights, and gaze up at all the unaccountable billions of other worlds rotating and revolving around their lawful suns; how can he draw before his mind's eye the picture of this planet on which he lives, an immense ball 8,000 miles in diameter, 25,000 miles in circumference, with 144,000,000 square miles of water on its surface, the home of the innumerable living and dying glassy-eyed creatures, revolving, at the rate of 1,500,000 miles a day, around a globe of fire in the heavens 400 times as large as itself, carrying on its surface snow capped mountains, and solemn forests, and great cities, the dust of Jesus and Shakespeare, and all the generations of the dead, and then believe that the Almighty Maker created it to be the private property of Tom Jones and William Smith! And such a human maggot as that hugs the delusion to what he calls a soul that he will be permitted some day to walk and exchange thoughts with the angels; as if he had any thoughts to exchange with anybody or anything.

But the leaven is at work, and it will some day leaven the whole lump. The new wine is fermenting, and the old bottles will not much longer hold it. The day of the emancipation of the masses from the thraldom of the classes is dawning. The people are stirring in their sleep, for the night is far advanced, and the first streaks of the dawn are already to be seen on the sky. May God grant that the first color be not red.

Judge Frank T. Reid in Nashville Herald.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A three room house at East End, Port Angeles. Enquire of Lewis & Mastick.

A report came as we go to press that Brooklyn N. Y. has been destroyed by fire.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. June 6, 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," Luther Davis of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4849, for the purchase of the S1-2 NE1-4 S1-2 NE ¼ of Sec. 28 Tp. 31 R. N No. 11 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Monday the 2nd day of Sept., 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, and K. Montrose all of Pysht, 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 Sept., 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. Reed, Jr. Regigter.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention commute and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T. on Fri., July 12, 1889, viz: John F. Church Hd. No. 6118 for the SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14 NE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ben Chambers, Charles A. Morse, P. A. Meagher and Walter M. Burch 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.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 in his absence Clk. Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Fri., July 12, 1889, viz: Francis M. Waite, Hd. No. 8274 for the E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 13 and SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Burch, Charles A. Morse, Ralph Chambers and Ben Chambers 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.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

Port Angeles.

We desire to call especial attention to the article on Port Angeles and Clallam County in this issue. The article has already been printed in circular form for distribution by a committee, of the Board of Trade of Port Angeles, Messrs McGilland McInnes, who will supply them in limited numbers to applicants who can use them to advantage—as who cannot. They can be enclosed in letters to friends throughout the east, and thus aid in disseminatey useful information of this locality which may lead to bringing here men of capital and enterprise. We have printed a large number of extra copies of this issue which we will supply to persons desiring to send them to their friends at two cents each. Everyone interested in the progress of Port Angeles should avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of directing the attention of eastern people to this place.

LAUNDRY.

Having rented the East End laundry I am prepared to do work in that line on short notice. Patronage white labor!!

6 14 tf O. B. GORDEN.

Card of Thanks.

Permit us to return our heartfelt thanks to the many friends of our beloved wife and mother, for so fittingly expressing their sympathy through the presentation of flowers and other attentions in our bereavement, which was so perfectly adapted to the taste and pride of our beloved one, who, so suddently left us for a brighter and more congenial sphere of an eternal life.

Dr. G. W. Vail.
E. E. Vail.
C. W. Vail.
H. B. Vail.

Obituary.

Passed on to Higher Life.

MARTHA A. VAIL.

The beloved wife of Dr. George Washington Vail of this place, late of Finley, Ohio, aged 54 years. Hers was a soul full of sympathy and kindness, ever true to the principles of truth and the spiritual cause she so much loved. Mrs. Vail was taken suddently ill while in the act of undressing on the evening of June 9th, at ten minutes to ten and passed quietly away ten minutes later The interment took place on Thursday, June 13th at ten A. M., when a large number of friends attended, bringing with them garlands of beautiful flowers which they strewed over the grave the service being conducted by Mr. L. Williams assisted by Rev. Mr. Howells. Mr. Williams said: "Now that the curtain has fallen that hid from our physical view the face of the sister whose body we now consign to "Mother Earth" still it was comforting to those she left behind to know though absent from them in the body she was still with them in spirit.

WM. RICHIE.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday, July 22, 1889, viz: Thomas Slattery, Hd. No. 8417 for the lots 2, 5, 7, SW NE NW SE ¼ Sec 18 Tp 31 N R 11 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick Covagher, S. B. Laughlin, Sam'l Nelson and John Ericson all of Pysht 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.

6 14—7 19 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," David Robinson of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3896, for the purchase of the lot 3, 4 and E ½ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 21 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: J. A. Cosaer, C. H. Beers, J. L. Cooks and W. H. Hansen all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of December, 1889.

4 5 6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 Clk. Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Sat., July 13, 1889, viz: Lafayette Henderson Pre. No. 14490 for the SE ¼ Sec. 21 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Maguire George Fend, William W. Gray and Frank McGill 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.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday Aug. 10, 1889, viz: Bernard Dolan Pre. No. 11,949 for the E 1-2 SE 1-4 Sec. 19 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm J. Klaunig, Thomas Gilmore Alex. Fosberg, and Lewis Colm, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 31 to 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD Register.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Christian Becker, Pre, No. 13034, for the NE1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17 Tp. 30 N R6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alex. Fosberg, William J. Klaunig, Barney Bitterwolf and John C. Coolege, 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 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 offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 to 7 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

Resolution.

At a regular meeting of Pacific Post G. A. R. No. 48, held on the 15th inst. the following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, That the thanks of this post be tendered to the citizens of Port Angeles, for their assistance on Memorial day, May 30th. and that the same be published in the COMMONWEALTH.

L. P. Stewart, Post Commander.
Attested, D. P. Quinn, Post Adjustant.

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

NOW ON THE MARKET

Puget Sound Co-operative Colonys

FIRST AND SECOND

ADDITIONS

TO THE TOWNSITE OF PORT ANGELES.

Lots are now sold on the installment plan: One-third cash, one-third in three months, and the balance in six months—the deferred payments at 10 per cent. per annum interest.

Prices range from $20 to $55 for lots in these additions.

The company has other property in different parts of the Townsite, which will be sold at reasonable prices. For particulars.

Address:

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,

Port Angeles, Wash. Terr.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

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

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

I CURE FITS!

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

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

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

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

MATTRESSES

of all kinds made to order or repaired.

FURNITURE

repairing done on short notice.

Call on or address:

Port Angeles Mattress M'f'g. Co.

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.

JOB - PRINTING:

Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads.
Business Cards,
Shipping Tags,
Legal Blank

GOOD WORK GUARA

Address,

The Commo

Office of Port Angeles and W. R. Company.

PORT ANGELES, W. T.,

TO THE PUBLIC:—Subscriptio Capital Stock of the *Port An West Shore Railway Compan* received by the undersigned u ther notice. The par value of th is one hundred dollars each and paid for as follows:

In full at time of subscription, o stallments of five per cent of th subscribed, on a call by the Truste calls to be at least 60 days apart.

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

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

J. M. GRANT, Sec'
THOS. MALONY, Tre
Port Angeles and West Shore R.
Port Angeles.

OLYMPIAN HOUSE.

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

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

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

CLOCK

WATCH AND JEWELRY

repairing well and carefully done by
J. STEADMAN,
East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

EAST END STORE.

F. R. THOMPSON. Prop'r.

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

A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc

Made to Order.

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

Address, A. GOLDWATER.

Cor. Front and Lincoln Sts.

Port Angeles

THE PI

Furniture, U

Th