This is the last number due you. One dollar will renew your subscription for another year. We shall be glad to have you renew.

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. 36. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 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.]

E. 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, 28 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.

CHRISTIAN UNFAITH.

We believe it was that noted divine Dr. Mc Cosh of Princeton College, who said the church had more to fear from a weak and illogical defense of its theories by foolish and inconsiderate preachers than from all the attacks of infidels. The fact finds ample illustration in the following editorial in the Seattle *Press* of the 20th inst. The editor says:

"We see it stated that Johnstown sufferers have lost all faith in Providence, and that some of them have thrown away their bibles.

This is all nonsense. Any system of theology that teaches that such an accident as the breaking of a defective dam was the "act of God" is rather "too thin" to respect man's faith in his Maker. Common prudence would have suggested the strengthening of the dam, and had its suggestions been heeded this great calamity would have been prevented. "Water will run down hill," so says the old proverb, and it is very certain to do so when there is nothing to prevent it. The leaving of that body of water in its unsafe condition was the greatest act of criminal negligence the world has ever seen. Man must suffer for his own folly and neglect and he ought to blame himself and not providence. The man who violates the laws of nature must suffer the consequences, for there is a penalty attached to every infraction of these laws and that penalty is always inflicted on saint and sinner alike. One of nature's laws says fire will burn, and the man who puts his finger into the fire will be very sure to get it burned. The citizens of that ill-fated valley had no right to believe and did not believe that the eternal laws of gravitation would be indefinitely suspended to shield them from the legitimate results of their negligence. Nor do they believe that this fearful affliction was the "act of God." Perhaps a few who have blunted moral conceptions and whose minds are crazed by grief, may have been guilty of using unbecoming language, but it is not probable that any great number of the people have lost faith in an overuling providence. The people of Seattle might with greater propriety say that the burning of their city "was an act of God," for it was caused by an accident against which they had no means of providing, yet it would be criminal folly to claim that it was an unjustifiable act of providence."

Here is a professed christian (at least we infer so from his attempted vindication) who at one stroke wipes out of religious faith the idea of miracle the foundation upon which the whole fabric of christianity rests. "Water will run down hill" will it? How about the waters of the Red Sea which stood like walls while the Israelites passed over "dry shod"? And that river whose waters rolled back when smitten by the prophets mantle? Didn't water run down hill in those days? "Fire will burn" will it? How about the firey furnace and the three Hebrew children? How about the cities of Sodom Gomoreah, where God sent Lot to warn the righteous of impending ruin? And there's the flood. Did not God send Noah to warn the people of the terrible affliction that was to come unless they departed from their wicked ways? Is there not *now* a God in Isreal? Has he of whom it was said "not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice" gone into a far country? And have the votaries of the church abandoned the belief in miracles? True no prophet came to warn the citizens of Johnstown, no, not even the righteous among them, of a deluge as real and as terrible to them as was that which we are told covered the whole earth to the their inhabitants. No Lot came to Seattle to tell them to up and away while the lord purified that fated city with fire. Nay more. The man who flew to warn the people of Johnstown of the coming flood was himself overwhelmed and drowned.

Did we live in another age the fault would not be charged to the Creator but to the priests who, by their mammon worship, their bowing down to the 'golden calf' have forfeited the favor of their God.

Is it not also written that to him who has faith "All things are possible even to the removal of mountains." Were there no prayers of faith at Johnstown? Can the surviving mothers of Johnstown forget the little girl who, with bended knees and hands and eyes raised to heaven prayed to her maker from a floating roof while the torrent hurried her to destruction and not feel that such a sight should move Him who notices even a sparrow? Have these mothers blunted moral perceptations? That is what the *Press* says of them. In one breath it says water will run down hill sweeping thousands to a watery grave, that fire will burn, though life and treasure melt before the flames and in the next assures us of an overuling providence. A religion such as the *Press* seems to advocate is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

It is idle to prate of the neglegence of the people of Johnstown. The many were doubtless ignorant of the danger. Fault or crime if there be any, lies with the wealthy who kept the useless reservoir in existence for their own pleasure. But however this may be the effect will be the same. Believers in all religions lose faith in the God who deserts them in their hour of trial, and the statement of the *Press* that God does not interfere with the laws of nature is equivalent to an admission that there is no God—at least of the kind the clergy have taught us to worship. The entire tone of the *Press* editorial must be put down as destructive of faith in God, and atheistical in the extreme.

PROHIBITION DON'T WORK.

A prohibitory amendment to the constitution in Pensylvania has just been overwhelmingly defeated, and again in Rhode Island, where prohibition has been in force for over three years, the law has been repealed by ever a two thirds vote.

Michigan, New Hampshire and Tennessee have also declared against it. It seems to be an off year with that cause. The fact is that the majority know that prohibition does not prohibit. It only keeps it under the surface, out of sight as it were.

There are many again who, not seeing the gilded saloon try to fool themselves into the belief that liquor drinking is done away with, or if they can get a law passed making drinking a crime, they are satisfied, even though it makes criminals by the score. The majority of people today believe that with high license the evil can be kept down, and in a measure they are correct. It does work better than prohibition in many ways.

That liquor selling is an evil everyone will admit and that whiskey is a big factor in politics is generally known and conceeded. There is but one way to take it out of politics which is to remove the license and let anyone sell it who wishes. The result would be that liquor would be sold as cheaply as vinigar and the saloon could not live as no one would pay five or ten cents for a drink when they could buy a gallon for fifty cents.

"Stolen fruits are the sweetest" and what we are forbidden to do, that we wish to do most. If liquor was as cheap and plentiful as water now is, and water was scarce and high priced, connoisseurs would smack their lips over pure clear water and think it fine. No man has a moral right to control his neighbors actions when those actions do not interfere with the rights of anyone else. And all laws abridging the natural rights of anyone are wrong and should be abolished. The fact is the nearer a government is, to freedom the better that government is, and the happier and the better are its subjects.

The prohibitionists, many of them at least are honest, earnest men and women, desirous of benefiting their fellow man. They are on the wrong track, that is all. Even could they succeed in doing away with the liquor curse they would have accomplished but little. They would have but succeed in curing a desease of the skin, as it were, for the true cause of the misery, suffering and sorrow in this world, is hidden below the surface. Let them find the real trouble and remedy it, and drunkenness and its kindred evils will disappear.

What drives men to drink? Is it not disappointment and failure? Work and struggle from day to day, year in and year out and no improvement in their surroundings, nothing to look forward to; is it a wonder they lose heart and take to drink in which to forget their troubles? The darkness turns to night—but what matter, the end will come so much the sooner! It is unquestionably the curse of poverty that keeps up the curse of drunkenness. Remove the cause of poverty—repeal your unjust laws that favor classes, and give everyone equal opportunities. Let those who labor get the results of their labor. Give free access to the bounties of nature to all alike, then and then only, will the evils that infest our present civilization be done away with. Stop trying to make men good by law, but insist that the laws shall show favor to all alike. You can not legislate men good, but you could by law make criminals of all.

PORT ANGELES VS. ESQUIMALT.

The article from the San Francisco *Call* entitled "British Fortifications," is founded on facts, and the writer seems to be well posted on the typography of the country. Port Angeles has been seen by so few, being off the line of travel, that its advantages have not been known.

Point Wilson has heretofore been the place where fortifications have been recommended and it is no doubt a spot that should be protected. But a few guns on the bluff and an iron clad would hold it against great odds.

Then what would be the matter with the fleet coming down from the navy yard in case of need. Again it is to far inland to be of any advantage to incoming vessels. What will be needed is a harbor of refuge where vessels coming up the Straits by the British shore can run for safety. Hugging the American shore under the protection of the guns on the Angeles Naval reserve they could reach the harbor; then watching their chance they could proceed on their way.

As far as fortifications are concerned, we can see but little use for them. If England wants them well and good. She builds them, not for a menace to our country but because she is liable at any day to be drawn into European complications, and must have protection for her fleets. We believe Uncle Sam can find much better use for the surplus than in building worthless forts.

That the government has neglected Port Angeles in the past, and that it should do something handsome in the future goes without saying. Recognizing it natural advantages the Government selected it for a townsite nearly 30 years ago and has sold thousands of dollars worth of town and suburban lots within the past four years. It has property not yet offered for sale worth a quarter of a million of dollars besides the Naval and Military Reserve, Custom House and Hospital blocks and the Hospital suburban lot. Yet all it has done so far is to build the little light house and fit it out with a little fog bell. Petition after petition for the establishment of a suoport of entry and port of call has gone before Congress endorsed by boards of trade and shipping and business men generally throughout the coast, but to no avail. A few parties interested in rival towns would get the bill pigeonholed or thrown out at the last moment. But it will come in time. The natural advantages of Port Angeles will bring her to the front before may years, and when she does start her growth will be phenominal.

HENRY GEORGE PREACHES IN DUNDEE.

Gilfillan Memorial Church Filled to Overflowing—Devotional Services Conducted by the Pastor, Rev. David Macrae.

Mr. Henry George appeared in the Gilfillan memorial church last night and delivered an address on the land question. The church was crowded to excess, chairs and forms being placed in the passages, and all available space occupied. The Rev. David Macrae conducted the devotional services, and in commenting on Psalm cxix. said it was interesting to note what the bible said on the great question of the land. Isaiah said: "Woe unto them that join house to house and field to field till there be no room for others, that they themselves may be placed in the midst of the land." Amos spoke about judgment being pronounced against those who stored up robbery in their palaces, "who swallow up the needy and make the poor of the land to fail," who "grind the faces of the poor and have the spoil of the needy in their houses." One might, Mr. Macrae said, suppose the prophet looking at some of our own land holders clearing away the inhabitants to turn the land into deer forests, or appropriating to themselves without compensation their tenants' improvements. He wished to welcome Mr. George to Dundee that night not only as a reformer, but as a Christian reformer. Mr. George's name was known all the world over, and identified with the great question of land reform. Land reform was a question which had a special claim upon the attention of Christian people. Land monopoly had been the source of vast and innumerable evils, and if Christianity had within its province seeking to remove evil effects it had within its province seeking to remove evil causes. He could predict that what Mr. George said that evening would be worthy of profound attention, and would be calculated to stimulate others to study the great question of land reform.

Mr. George at the outset quoted a verse of the psalm which the congregation had just sung:

Blessed are they that undefiled
And straight are in the way,
Who in the Lord's most holy law
Do walk, and do not stray.

Blessed are they! What did it mean? The blessing of a God who left men in heaven and allowed them to starve on earth? The blessing of One in whose house were many mansions, but whose children on earth—whole families of them—lived in one-roomed houses? No! All through that book ran the promise of peace and wealth and length of days to those who obeyed His laws. When Mr. George was in London four years ago a clergyman of the Established Church of England came to him and said: "I am in great mental trouble. I am a university graduate. I took orders and got into the navy as chaplain, and most of my life has been spent abroad. I have been up to this time an absolute believer in the bible. I have read the text which says: 'I have been young, and am now old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.' I believed that until I came to live in the East End of London. I do it no longer. I cannot believe it. I find that my faith is going as I thought it never would go." Mr. George replied: "What is the promise of the bible? All through the bible there are promises to the righteous. You never find anywhere that God promises to destroy the righteous yet if there had been nine rigiteous men in Sodom they would have been burned up. The demands of the law applied not only to individuals, but to communities. Nations must obey the law as well as individuals. There were great masses of the people living in the midst of wealth condemned to poverty, and great masses of people who must work all their lives for a bare living, and then at last many of them will fill paupers' graves. The people who fill those twopenny and fourpenny lodging houses, or sleep in sheds or on walls, these little children who die by the thousands in the poorer quarters of our great towns, are they unrighteous? All through our communities to-day there were many thousands who had never enough and to spare of the necessities of life, and yet there were many who said that the poverty and the vice and crime that were born of want were in accordance with God's will. What was the cause of that great and constant stream of benefactions given by the rich to the poor but the uneasy feeling that though there might be some who deserved poverty there were great masses who did not.

THE ONE CURE FOR POVERTY.

That stream flowed on, and poverty continued; it might be doubled, and yet poverty would remain. Charity never could cure chronic poverty; there was but one thing that could cure it, and that was justice. Men should be just before they are generous. Take one of the shortest commandments in the sacred book—thou shalt not steal. Was not the accepted version of that: Thou shalt not get into the penitentiary? (Laughter.) They enforced the law in a certain way by their human enactments. They had prisons where the men were put who stole anything, no, that was rather too strong; he should have said where some of the men who stole were put. (Laughter.) If they stole a shilling there was a good chance of them going to prison, but if they stole £1,000,000 there was a chance of them becoming what they called in America one of our first citizens (laughter) that was if they got off with it. (Renewed laughter.) What did the words "Thou shalt not steal" really mean? Not merely that they were not to commit petty larceny nor burglary, but just what it said they were not to take from any man that which was his. They had just to look around human society in their so-called Christian community, when they saw that there must be a good deal of stealing going on that was not accounted for by the people who filled the prisons. (Laughter.) When they spoke about the country having increased in wealth they meant that it had increased in those things which were properly called wealth in economic language, and these had been produced by labor. Wealth in the proper use of the term was always the product of labor. It was not the things they found in the world—not the things that Adam woke to the first came found. Labor—human labor—was the only producer of wealth. If that were the case, then it was perfectly true, as a British writer had said, that all mankind might be economically divided into three classes—the working men, the beggar men, and the thieves. (Laughter.) Looking around, they saw that instead of those who labored, who produced the wealth, having most wealth they were the poorer class, while the class who enjoyed the largest amount of the produce of labor were a class that did not labor at all.

THE WORKING CLASS ROBBED.

If that were the case the working class must be robbed. There were other means of stealing than by forcibly taking from a man that which belonged to him. To illustrate, he would tell them a story which he thought was proper enough to tell in a church. There was once a good Christian who got among some wicked Arabs, and he started to Christianize them. He did pretty well, as he thought. They were traveling, and passed a rich caravan away out in the desert, where there was no water for miles. The Arabs looked on that caravan with wistful eyes, and the old Adam began to come up again in their hearts in spite of the Christianization. They proposed to go back at nightfall, set upon the caravan, and take all that there was. But the Christian set himself against that, saying it would be a violation of the commandment—Thou shalt not steal. But, said he, I'll show you an easier and a better way. That caravan is going evidently to get water at the spring we passed let us go back there, take possession of the spring, and sell these people the water. (Laughter.) They went back, took possession of the spring, and then when the caravan came up they were in possession—the spring was theirs. (Laughter.) The caravan people could not go farther and they finally offered to buy the water (Laughter.) The consequence was that in a little while all the contents of the caravan, as well as the animals, had changed hands. Now, what was the difference? Was it not stealing? (Applause.) That was what was going on in this country, and going on in America, all the time, and by the most respectable citizens. The root of the present day evil lay in the fact that where the population had gone, men in advance had seized the land and the water, and those who followed had to pay a price for God's bounties. The people had to go up and beg for the privilege of using God's earth, for the privilege of availing themselves of His bounties. When one of the Indian agents a while ago was found selling the blankets to the Indians on the reserves which the Great Father at Washington, as they called him, had given them, he was sent to prison. But the people permitted many men to sell to their fellows what the All Father in heaven had sent to his children. (Applause.) The Indian agent they sent to the penitentiary; men who did the other thing were sent in many cases to the senate of the United States, just as in Britain they were frequently sent to parliament. (Laughter.)

LAND CREATED FOR ALL.

God created the land, not for some men but for all men. It was never "thy land," or "the land which thou bought," but the "land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." The right to the land was just as clear as was the right to the light that streamed around. The evil was at the bottom of the civilization of to-day. It was the fundamental curse that was giving to the whole civilization of ours so unstable and one-sided a development, and converting what ought to be blessings into curses. All God's creatures were entitled to those natural elements that were indispensable to life. Daily they thanked God for his bounties. But how did God provide these? He did not place them upon the table. His provision was in the earth, and He had given man the power to labor and the power of producing these bounties. Some people said that all that might be quite true, but it was utterly impracticable to amend. Was it utterly impracticable to do God's will? Let them ask themselves the simple question, Did God intend this world for some people or for all people? Did he intend that one little naked child who came into the world should have the right to 100,000 acres of the surface of the planet, to the minerals that were embedded in its bowels, to the birds that flew over it, to the salmon that came to its shores from fathomless deeps of the far-reaching ocean, while another little naked infant came who had not the right to one square inch of the world's surface—was it not monstrous? Some day men must answer for what they have done in this world. Supposing God asked about these thousands of little children He has sent upon the earth, and who are perishing in the city slums, supposing He asked about these children who are growing up under conditions in which only a miracle can save them, supposing He asked about the women who ought to be happy wives and mothers who were by thousands prowling the streets of our great cities at night, supposing He asked about that bitter misery and want that may be seen even in the centers of wealth? Did they think they would get off by saying that these were none of their affairs, and that they did not make the world? No. God made the world, and he made it wide enough for all the human beings He has brought upon it. If there were to-day sin and distress, and uncleanness and drunkenness, and the vice and crime that were born of want, it was not God's law. God is all bountiful. He has given enough and to spare. Injustice of man was at the root of it all. It was impossible to imagine heaven treated as we now treat this earth without seeing that no matter how salubrious its air, how bright its light, how magnificent its vegetative growth, there would be poverty and suffering if heaven were parcelled out as we have parcelled out this earth. How could God himself relieve the vast poverty? If He were to rain down wealth from heaven, though he was to cause it to gush up from the bowels of the earth, to whom would our laws say it belonged? Through the present system, no matter how bountiful God would be, some one would grab these bounties. Some said that was not their affair. The text did not mean men should not steal themselves, but it meant also they were not to be accessory to stealing, either by helping or by refusing to prevent it as much as in their power. An ignorant public sentiment of to-day refused to act, was content to stand and see injustice done. It was their duty to look into these questions, and to help to bring in that kingdom of justice and of love for which Christ taught us to pray. (Loud Applause.)

The Rev. David Macrae, before concluding the service, conveyed to Mr. George the thanks of the congregation for his able address.—Dundee Advertiser.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Stewart Will.—The new Boston Boat.—The Cronin Mystery.

A. T. STEWART'S MILLIONS.

So the fight over the millions of dollars left by Mrs. A. T. Stewart is ended at last, and the contestants have decided to accept $600,000 as a compromise. The wonder is that the lawyers did not keep it up indefinitely. The first hearing in the case was in January, 1888, when one of the lawyers, Mr. Choate, sarcastically remarked that it would take about ten days. It took him that length of time to cross-examine one witness, and the whole testimony took over a year. Mrs. Stewart died in October, 1886, leaving about $20,000,000 to be divided among her relatives and Judge Hilton. The contest was not begun until two years later and in it were engaged some of the most prominent lawyers in the country, including Joseph H. Choate, Roscoe Conkling, ex-Surrogate Rollins, Judge Gilbert and Elihu Root. The fees of the lawyers, it is said, will amount to $500,000.

THE FINEST BOAT AFLOAT.

The new steel-clad steamer Puritan, which is pronounced to be without doubt the finest boat afloat, begins to-day to make regular trips between New York and Boston. The magnificence of these Boston boats is something wonderful and exceeds even that of the ocean steamers. A year or so ago the Pilgrim was considered a marvel of beauty and size but it is cast into the shade now and the new boat takes the palm. The length of the Puritan is 420 feet; width, 91 feet; depth, 70 feet; gross tonnaged, 4,650 tons. She is fire-proof and unsinkable, and is divided into 59 water-tight compartments. Her decks are of steel, covered with wood, her masts are of steel and are 22 inches in diameter. It was built for the Old Colony Line, and 100,000 pounds of lead were used in painting it.

THE CRONIN MYSTERY.

The arrest in this city last week of John J. Moroney and Charles McDonald for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago adds new interest to that celebrated case. The men claim to be able to establish alibis but are giving the authorities some trouble in extraditing them. Gov. Hill refused to sign the papers unless an indictment was found by the Grand Jury. Altogether it is a very queer case and the mystery seems as far from solution as ever.

MILLIONS IN BREWERIES.

The practice of selling out American breweries to English capitalists is becoming quite fashionable of late, and it is said that more than $31,000,000 have been realized in this way since last July. The scheme is for a syndicate of English capitalists to buy up all the breweries within a certain radius and run them under one management. There are several of these syndicates at work at present and the success so far seems to prove two things; one is that the buyers have lots of money to invest, the other is that there is plenty of money made out of beer. One brewery brought $9,500,000.—Edwin Arlington.

A NATURAL FRUIT REGION.

WHERE THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM REIGNS SUPREME.

Apples, Pears, Plums Prunes, and Cherries in Abundance—Trees and Forest Foliage.

"Puget Sound fruits are mellow," said a citizen yesterday, who a few years ago came from the southern part of California. "They've got juice. Down where I used to live, near San Diego, the fruit looks handsome as wax-work, but as the Scriptures say, it's Dead sea fruit on the inside."

"What causes the difference?" asked a reporter who chanced to overhear his remarks.

"Lack of moisture in the upper story,' said he. Any fruit grown upon a tree that is wholly nutured by irrigation at its roots, without moisture falling on the thirsty leave, lacks in mellowness and flavor. It seems like cold-blooded mercy to give water only to the roots of fruit trees, when its limbs are what bears the fruit."

"Is the Puget Sound country naturally a fruit region?"

"Yes, it is; not only for fruits but also for shrubs and flowers. A great variety of native shrubs and flowers grow every where in the forests and meadows along the Sound, that would be ornaments to any grounds in cities here or at the East. Ferns grow 12 feet high and maidenhair four and five feet. There is a multitude of beautiful floral gems. It is the most natural region for the supremacy of the vegetable kingdom on the earth. I don't know where else four kinds of cedar and four kinds of maple can be found, or where such valuable spruce grows so large and tall,"

Coinciding with the indigenous views of this citizen, the reporter called upon one who deals in trees and shrubs for further particulars.

"How is the Sound region suited to fruit raising?" He was asked.

"For good fruit and good profits all varieties do well here," the dealer replied. "With proper care of the trees as good fruit can be produced here as anywhere else in the country."

"What care is necessary to be taken with an orchard?"

"When they are neglected the codlin moth makes the fruit wortless. This year the caterpillars are injuring fruit crops in the Puyallup valley. But this does not occur when trees are pruned and otherwise cultivated by mulching around their roots. Where the pests appear this season timothy hay, oats, and other grain has been grown around them causing this unhealthy effect on the trees."

"What kind of fruit is the soil and climates of this region best adapted for?"

"Apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries. All of them are very prolific. Fruit trees do well after they get started. They only require careful nursing at the start."

"Are there nurseries here to supply to growing demands for fruit and ornamental trees?"

No, not yet; though one or two have started. Most of our nursery stock comes from Salem and its vicinity, on the Willamette, Oregon, where there are several large nurseries. The young fruit trees and shrubbery arrives here in carload lots. The trade has been doubling every season, but this season it is treble what it ever was before. The contents of many of the carloads shipped here are consigned to other localities along the Sound. As the country fills up and cultivation increases, more young trees will be needed each season than the preceeding."

"Could a large nursery be maintained here?"

"Most assuredly. It is needed. Suitable ground being selected, an order for 100,000 grafts could be sent East, and they arriving, could be replanted the same season. They might not grow so rapidly and so tall in so short a time as they do in Oregon, but they would sprout higher and quicker than in the land they came from."—Post-Intelligencer.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Blackberries are ripe and quite plentiful.

The rumor of the Brooklyn fire noticed in our last issue, was a false alarm.

Secure your tickets for the Cornet Band's dance on Fourth of July at the East End Hall. One dollar per couple.

Captain Ayers was a passenger on the Evangel last Tuesday. He is making a short visit to his family and will return to his post at Tattoosh Light by the next boat.

To all our patrons we would kindly say that as we have relinquished the mill all bills must be settled by July 1, either by note or cash.

REED, WOODFILL & MCBRIDE.

The three masted schooner Beulah, of San Francisco, Capt. Wilson was in the harbor Tuesday bound for Birds' Inlet for lumber.

Geo. H. Gale returned on Saturday's steamer from Chicago. His intention is to build in the near future and reside here permanently. He will be a welcome addition to our population.

Mr. Daniel Pullen of La Push passed here on Tuesday's boat. He has been to Seattle for supplies and succeeded in buying a scooner load notwithstanding the fire He reports good prospects in Quillayute region which is fast settling up.

Miss Mary S. Gilpin, who was a resident of this place some two years ago, died recently at Galveston Texas. She was well known on Puget Sound having lived in about every town and hamlet throughout the region.

Questions as to whether final proofs of Homestead and Pre-emption entries could be taken before the Probate Judge or Clerk at Port Angeles should now be at rest in as much as the new Register has expressly decided and informed Probate Judge Smith that final proof can be taken at his office at Port Angeles during the vacations of his court and at New Dungeness during the terms of his court. There fore let no persons hereafter be misled by those who perhaps are advising this in their own interests and have already caused several to go to Port Townsend at a heavy expense which they could ill afford.

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.

Port Angeles.

A public meeting of the citizens of this place was held in Levy's Hall at 8 p. m. on June 19th for the purpose of taking definite action in organizing a Board of Trade on forming a standing committee to act in its place.

Herman Fisher called the meeting to order and stated its object. Considering the short notice given there was a very fair attendance.

The committee of three, consisting of D. W. Morse, Frank McGill and D. McInnes, who were elected at the May meeting and instructed to obtain information from the various Boards of Trade of the Sound, as to their Constitution By-Laws etc. and to get circulars printed, made a report of progress which was accepted and approved and said committee with an addition of two members, L. Levy and Francis Hinckley was made a permament committee to act in place of a Board of Trade.

The Secretary presented a copy of the Constitution and Bp-Laws of the Board of trade of Portland and also distributed a sample of circulars ordered printed by citizens committee, and got up by Lewis and Mastick of COMMONWEALTH, which were very favorably commented on, they contain nothing but facts of both town and county and no boubt will have good results. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of the community for the time and labor bestowed on them.

A subscription was taken up to defray the expenses which was liberally responded to, enough being raised to defray all expenses, some 3,000 circulars are printed for distribution, all parties wishing copies can get them by addressing Secretary of citizens committee.

A good feature of the meeting was, that all present appeared eager to use all the means in their power for the advancement of Port Angeles. A meeting of the committee will be held on Saturday evening to elect their officers and make arrangements for monthly meetings to discuss all public questions affecting town and County, and correspond with any parties wishing reliable information for business opportunities here.

D. MCINNES, Jr., Sec'y.

A Letter.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21, '89.

Lewis & Mastick:

I am gratified to acknowledge receipt of your remittance $76 from the citizens of your city for our relief fund. Coming as it does from our friends and neighbors the gift is highly appreciated. You will certify to your people our thanks.

J. R. LEWIS,

Commissioners' Proceedings.

SPECIAL SESSION, JUNE 14, '89.

The board of county commissioners, having taken the necessary preliminary steps, met to-day in the Court House at New Dungeness to consider proposition of W. C. Williams, contractor and grader, to do work on the county roads.

Mr. W. C. Williams appeared before the board and proposed as follows: Inasmuch as he thought it better for all concerned that the work be done by day labor, he proposed the following rates: Teams with drivers, per day, $5.50; men (not over) per day $2.25; with three men to act as overseers at $3 per day, and two skilled laborers at $2.50 per day and 10 per cent of total costs.

All other bids and propositions having been withdrawn, the board accepted the proposition of Mr. Williams.

Ordered by the board that R. W. Travers oversee the east end of the road and Alfred Lee the west end, and that the county Auditor issue county warrants in favor of Mr. W. C. Williams monthly on the presentation of his monthly pay roll approved by the overseeing county commissioner.

Ordered by the board that the county surveyor locate a county road from Front street in the townsite of Port Angeles to the present county road.

Ordered that the publication of the advertisement for bids to complete county roads be discontinued.

Minutes read and approved. Board adjourned.

ROBERT W. TRAVERS,
ALFRED LEE.
Attest: SMITH TROY, Clerk.

An Important Ruling.

A recent ruling of the general land office in regard to the requirements necessary in taking up timber claims will cause a great deal of embarrassment among those who have attempted to secure Washington territory lands in this manner, and no little dissatisfaction is manifested because of it.

The law, it seems, requires that in purchases of timber lands final proof must be made within ninety days of the time of entry. Under the press of business at the Seattle land office this requirement has been disregarded. The date of final proof has been set four, five or six months, and in many cases as much as a year, ahead of the time of making entry. This, it must be understood, was through no fault of the intending purchasers. The officials of the local land office set the time for making final proof, and the purchasers fulfilled every requirement of the law, so far as they were able to do so.

Under the new ruling all timber land entries made at the Seattle office in the past two or three years are null and void. Purchasers who had, as they supposed, successfully made final proof and had paid to the government the purchase price of their claims, find their entries thrown out and have the money which was accepted by the government returned to them with a polite note stating why the elusive timber land has slipped from their grasp.

Though this ruling is in strict accord with the letter of the law, it will unquestionably work a hardship in many cases. It will also have the effect of discouraging the acquirement of timber land by purchase from the government and will throw a cloud upon many titles to timber land which have heretofore been deemed perfect.—Post-Intelligencer.

FROM THE LAND OFFICE.

Publication of Proof—Where Premature Notice Was Printed.

The following circular letter, which is of great importance to timber land claimants, addressed to the register and receiver, was received at the local land office yesterday morning:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.

Register and Receiver, Seattle, W. T.—*Gentlemen:* I would call your attention to paragraph 10 of the timber and stone circular dated May 21, 1887, which provides that "the published notice required by the third section of the act must state the time and place when and name the officer before whom the party intends to offer proof, which must be after the expiration of the sixty days of publication, and before ninety days from the date of the published notice. Where proof is not made before the expiration of said ninety days the register and receiver will cancel the filing upon their records and notify this office accordingly, as prescribed by instructions of circular of May 1, 1888.[Copp's Land Owner, Vol. 7, p. 52.] You will observe that no notice of final proof can be published more than ninety days before the taking of final proof. In all cases where final proof notice is now being published, and the day set for taking the proof is more than ninety days after the date of publication, you will discontinue such publications, and when the final proof is taken it must be preceeded by notice only published in accordance with said paragraph 10. All notices prematurely published will be totally disregarded and whenever proof is taken in such cases you must proceed in the same manner as you would in cases where no publications had been made, under the timber and stone circular.

In cases where your predecessor [the register,] has authorized the premature publication of notice, the party claimants if innocent of any collusion with him, may resort to the local courts for redress for whatever damage may accrue to them by reason of the extra expense of publication, as against [said register. Of this however, they should seek advice of local counsel. Respectfully, W. M. STONE.
Acting Commissioner.

Geo. Venable Smith.

Probate Judge of Clallam County, W. T.

Attorney at Law, Port Angeles, W. T.

A strict attention paid to general law business. Land office proofs Homestead and Pre-emption entries can be be taken and prepared before me at Port Angeles, except during terms of court which occur on 4th Mondays of January, March, May, July, September and November. I will be found in my office on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week.

Nickeled Self-Inking Pen & Pencil Stamp,
Charged with Indelible Ink, for Marking Clothes.

MARKS ANYTHING
With your name in rubber.
TOWN AND STATE 5c. EXTRA.
25c.
Metropolitan Press Agency, - 45 Warren St., N. Y.

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. Taggart, 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 August, 1889.
Aug. 23 F. M. REED, Jr. 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. Taggart, of Seattle, Philip Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, and Keats Montross 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 21 day of August, 1889.
Aug. 27 F. M. REED, Jr. 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, Territory 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. Taggart, 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. REED, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., June 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 the Register and Receiver at Seattle W. T., on Saturday Aug. 24, 1889, viz: Eugene E. Hopkins, Hd. No. 10440, for the NE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 23, and the W ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. J. Hart, T. B. Beach, J. M. Hart, and G. W. Albright all of Crescent Bay W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
F. M. REED, Jr., Register.

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 of Guardian's Sale of Land!

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Clallam County Washington Territory, duly made on the 8th of June, 1889, in the matter of the guardianship of the minor children of Ralph Snecal, deceased, the undersigned, guardian of said children, will, on Saturday, July 20, 1889, at 11 o'clock in the morning, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands in Clallam County, to wit: Commencing at a point five hundred and eighty (580) feet N. of S. W. Cor. of Lot 3, Sec. 21, Tp. 31 N., R 8 W. of Willamette Meridian; thence N., 61 degrees E., five hundred and fifty (550) ft; thence N., 67 degrees E., nine hundred and eleven (911) ft, more or less, to the Eastern boundry of Lot 3 aforesaid; thence N. to meander line of beach; thence Westerly, along the meander line of beach, to the Western boundry of said Lot 3; thence S. to the place of begining, said tract being a part of Lot 3, in said Sec. 21, and containing Eleven [11] acres, more or less. Sale to take place on the premises.

SOPHIA E. COLEMAN,

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. Hames, 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 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. 28 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 Hinckley, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and 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 against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
6,7 to 7 12

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.

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 SE ¼ Sec. 19 SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 20 NW ¼ NW ¼ 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 Granum, 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 to 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Thursday July 18, 1889, viz: Ole Thompson, Hd. No. 9624 for the Lot 4 Sec. 5 Tp. 30 N W1-2 and 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. Guillikson, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbetter, 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.

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

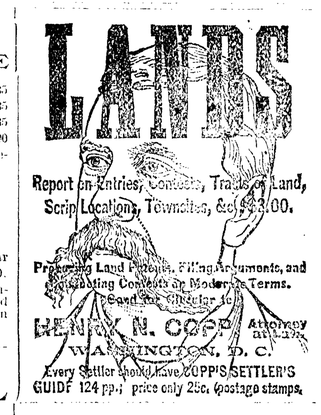
Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware.

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.



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.

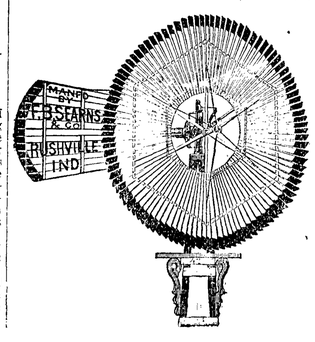
Repairs of all kinds carefully done at lowest prices. All work warranted.
Call on or Address: L. WILLIAMS, Jeweler,
Front Street, West End, Port Angeles

WHITEWAY & SCHROEDER

Architects and Building Superintendents.

Post Office Box 237.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.



RRETSON. LeROY PRATT.
OODRUFF. GEORGE E. ATKINSON.
and repaired ts by the ... s. Solicit d.

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, Pysght 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 ... ty quantity, and solicits orders from ... llam County, and Port Angeles in par... lar, agreeing to do ... work in trust... ... er, and at ... , and suf...

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 Probate 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 Graham 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, 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 District Court at Port Townsend W. T. on Tuesday, July 16, 1889, viz: William Bronson, Pre. 13294 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, Register.

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 Hallan 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 Angeles, W, T. Any person who desires to protest against the ...vance of such proof, or who knows of ...substantial reason, under the law and ...tions of the Interior Department, ...h proof should not be allowed, ...ven an opportunity at the above ...d time and place to cross-exam... witnesses of said claimant, and to ...ence in rebuttal of that sub... claimant.

Jno. B. BAIRD Register.

... OF FINAL PROOF.

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

...reby given that the follow... ...tler has filed notice of his ... make final proof in support ... and that said proof will be ... Clerk of the Probate ... Angeles, W. T., on Tues... ..., viz: Flora A. Fletcher, ...32 for the SE 1-4 Sec. ... He names the follow... ...rove his continuous res... ...ultivation of, said land, ...d, Warren R. Dodge, ..., and John Bell, all of ...T. Any person who de... against the allowance of ... who knows of any sub... ...n, under the law and the ... of the Interior Depart... ...ach proof should not be all... ...e given an opportunity at ... mentioned time and place ...xamine the witnesses of said ...and to offer evidence in re... ...tal submitted by claimant.

Jno. B. BAIRD, Register.

THE TITMICE OF NEWBERN.

In sight of the spires of Newbern town,
Where the guns of Fort Thompson were frowning down,
The men in gray,
The legends say,
Threw crumbs to titmice that came that way
One bright spring morn—new mated bliss
In the haunts of death. Strange irony this:
Seeking a place for a young love's nest,
They chose a cannon as suited best:
Then with a flip,
Flip, flippety hip,
Hoppety, hippety, trippety, trip,
In the mouth of the implement made to kill
They built their brooding nest with skill,
Before the battle of Newbern.

But so it happed ere the work was done,
And the bird home made in the mouth of the gun
The men in blue,
Came marching through,
And balls and shells hissed, whistled, and flew;
And the men in gray fired the chickadee's gun.
Which scattered the birds' nest just begun,
'Mid the fire and smoke, when a solid shot
Dismounted the cannon. The birds, harmed not.
With flutter and skip,
And a trip, trip, trip,
A hippety, hoppety, flippety, flip,
Had flown with the screech of the first wild shell
Far into the woods where 'twas safe to dwell
During the battle of Newbern.

And on that day, so the soldiers say,
After the blue had succeeded the gray
The birds once more
Came as before
Back to the haunts of those men of war;
After the smoke and the carnage and death,
Almost in the cannon's fiery breath,
They gathered once more moss, feathers, and hair,
And went to work their nest to repair,
With their hoppety hip,
And their busiest skip;
In the now dismounted cannon they'd trip,
Beneath the mild spring sun in the south,
Rebuilded their nest in the cannon's mouth,
After the battle of Newbern.

These small chickadees they carned not a mite
Which soldiers were wrong and which were right.
The blue or gray,
Who came that day
To wrangle and slay in their own rude way;
They only sought for the ways of peace,
And waited aside for the noise to cease;
Then built in the gun they had used before,
And showed contempt for the ways of war,
With their hippety hip,
Flip, flip, flip, flip,
With their teetering tip and hoppety skip;
And this is the legend the soldiers tell
About the titmice, and what befell
After the battle of Newbern.

Was this a presage of what would be,
This home rebuilding by bright chickadee?
For they display
The blue and gray
In the feathery suits they wear every day.
Was this an auspice of what would come
After the hush of the rifle and drum,
When war and its horrors had passed away,
Commingled as one the blue and the gray,
With a hip, hip, hip,
And a brotherly grip,
Joined in to rebuild what the war let slip?
Was this a lesson of life to be
Taught to men by the small chickadee,
After the battle of Newbern?

—Harry J. Shellman in Harper's Weekly.

A WOMAN'S EXPLOIT.

As early as 1834 a few hardy pioneers ventured to build cabins upon the western banks of the upper Mississippi, and to move their families into them. One of these bold men was William Gleason, who, with a yoke of oxen, a cart containing household effects and a cow, moved with his young wife from the lead mines at Mineral Point in the spring of the year mentioned, and settled at the mouth of the Little Pinnicon (little turkey).

He was attracted thither by the tales of two young trappers whom he had met at the old French town of Prairie du Chien, the winter before. They told him of the black, rich land in the valley of the Little Pinnicon, with scarce a stick of timber in the way, though the bluffs on either side were lined and covered with oak, butternut, hickory and poplar. Their stories of bear, deer, beaver and mink stirred his hunter's heart.

These young men—Simpson Briggs and John Ellery—had marked out each a squatter's claim, and, not intending to spend their lives as mere trappers and hunters, wished to have neighbors. In the end, Gleason agreed to come, and accordingly set a time when, with his wife and his goods, he would be at Prairie du Chien, where the young men agreed to meet him.

True to their words, Briggs and Ellery were awaiting them in camp at the "Prairie" when Gleason and his wife arrived. The two trappers guided the settlers on a three days' journey over prairies and among wooded hills, and finally brought them, with their effects, to the bank of the great river at a point opposite the mouth of Little Pinnicon.

Here a strong bateau, with mast and sail in the bottom, lay hidden among rocks. The enterprising trappers had provided themselves with this boat as a means of freighting their packs of deerskins, buffalo hides and furs to markets down the river. Its size and strength enabled them in two trips to set the Gleasons, with their household goods and stock, upon ground which was henceforth to be their own.

There a surprise awaited the new comers. As they mounted the bank of the little creek at the mouth of which they had landed, John Ellery pointed to a little tree grown knoll some 200 yards distant.

"Yonder's your cabin ready fer to move in," said he, "and thar's good water in a spring down thar not fifty steps frum it."

"Thar's room enough fer four," said Gleason as, a few minutes later, the party surveyed a comfortable log structure, with long "shake" roof and stone fireplace and chimney.

"Yes," said the young wife, gratefully, "and it shall be both yer homes till ye bring wives of yer own up the river."

Thus did the generous and brave backwoodsmen aid each other in the pioneer work which has laid the foundation of populous states.

That evening the party of four sat around a rudely constructed table upon the puncheon floor of their new home, and ate with great contentment a supper of warm biscuit, broiled duck and coffee. The next day, by the aid of the oxen and a stub of a plow, a "single breaker," a "truck patch" was plowed, and before the sun set was planted with seeds which had been carefully hoarded. A week later more than three acres had been thoroughly "stirred" and planted to corn, squashes and ...kins.

A ... was raised that year, bringing in autumn such abundant variety to their table that this little band of pioneers felt themselves to be living in the very "lap of luxury." Of game—the house when the men were at home was an arsenal of guns—they had such abundance as three good hunters, with ample opportunities, could secure. Even Mrs. Gleason was provided with a gun, a short, flint lock fowling piece.

Briggs and Ellery were often away upon trapping and hunting excursions. In September they rode away upon their ponies to the west to shoot buffalo, and walked back at the end of the hunt leading their ponies heavily laden with hides. They had to go only a three days' journey from the river to strike the buffalo "range," now dwindled from its former vast proportions to the limits of the National park in Wyoming, where a straggling band of buffaloes still exists, protected by United States soldiers.

These isolated settlers lived in constant danger, for the country all about them was the common hunting ground of bands of Winnebagoes, Potawatomies and Musquakies, and occasionally Sioux. These last were far more to be dreaded than the others, as Black Hawk's war had given the lesser and nearer tribes a wholesome fear of the soldiers, stationed at various posts throughout the region. No Indian was trusted, unless thoroughly known to the white man's friend, and of the three men living at the Little Pinnicon, one always remained near the cabin. When the trappers were away, Gleason stayed close at home, busying himself with the building of stables, yard and fence, or with improvements upon the cabin. To the latter he added in time a bedroom for himself and wife, and a general storage room for provender of all sorts.

Flour, coffee, sugar and other necessaries were got at Prairie du Chien by Briggs and Ellery, who made the trip in their bateau.

Early in autumn straggling bands of Indian hunters sometimes stopped at the Pinnicon cabin to beg for "tobac" and "sug," which, as the supplies were limited, had to be denied them.

Winter came and passed without incident to the settlers, save such as their hunts afforded. These were often stirring or amusing, and their recital served to make the evening pass pleasantly before the crackling back logs of the fire place.

Thus time passed until "planting time" came and went, and still the little band remained unmolested. About the first of June Briggs and Ellery, with the bateau well loaded with the "spring catch," set out for Prairie du Chien.

They had been gone twelve days, and their return was momentarily and somewhat anxiously looked for by the Gleasons, who were out of flour and some other necessities. It was on the morning of this twelfth day that Bill, as his wife and the others called Gleason, came hurrying to the cabin.

"Sallie," said he, with much excitement, "there's a big band of elk 'bout a mile up creek, an' I'm goin' after 'em! Won't be gone long."

"Go ahead, Bill," said his wife. "I can take care o' myself a few hours." He snatched down his rifle from its pegs and hurried out.

He had been gone not much more than an hour when a young dog chained near the door began to bark. Mrs. Gleason looked out, and saw coming down the river, half a mile away, a string of horsemen whom she knew at once to be Indians.

She watched them a moment. Whether it was the manner in which they rode, or the fact that she was alone that alarmed her, she did not know, but accustomed though she was to the lonely life of the frontier, she was frightened. She immediately shut and bolted the door, and with table and stools hastily barricaded the two small openings which served as windows, leaving a corner of the one at the front open to serve as a port hole. Then she looked to her gun and freshened the priming.

By this time the sound of horses' hoofs had drawn near the cabin and halted. Sally Gleason's face was very pale at this moment, and her hands trembled, yet she did not hesitate, gun in hand, to take her place at the opening in the window.

She saw enough at her first glance to warrant all the precaution she had taken. Naked, hideously bedaubed in paint and evil eyed, such a villainous looking lot of savages she had never before seen. There were seventeen of them drawn up in a squad a few yards distant, and they were surveying alternately the cabin and the growling dog.

The Indians were armed with bows and arrows and lances, with but two guns in the crowd. Mrs. Gleason saw at once that they were Sioux. Standing far enough back in the darkened cabin to prevent them from seeing her, she looked through her porthole directly into the eyes of these dangerous visitors.

For a few moments they sat their ponies silently, giving no hostile sign. Presently one of them, with a guttural word of command, turned his animal's head and with a vicious cut of his quirt set off at a gallop, and the whole troop followed him.

Sallie Gleason breathed more freely as she watched the galloping squad cross the creek and ride out of sight beyond a point of bluff some half mile below. She thought of her husband, but felt certain he was not in the direction they had taken. She opened the door and windows and resumed her household occupations, but kept a sharp watch in all directions.

Several hours passed with no incident to arouse her fears afresh. At noon she made preparations for dinner, expecting Bill soon to return. Then she took a pail and started for the spring for water.

She reached the top of the gully through which the little creek ran, and was about to descend to the spring when she saw something near the mouth of the gulch that gave her instant alarm. It was a singe feather dyed red, projecting above the ridge of a clay bank that marked a turn of the creek's channel.

She had seen that feather three hours before and remembered it. It slowly disappeared. She turned about and hurried back to the cabin, expecting every moment to hear the Indian yell and feel an arrow pierce her body. But nothing further occurred to alarm her then and she reached the cabin in safety.

Once more she barred all entrances and prepared to defend herself to the last. She understood now, she thought, why the treacherous fellows had ridden away so unconcernedly. They had intended the action for a blind. After riding out of sight they had dismounted, and having slunk back under shelter of the river bank had entered the bed of the creek, were they were now lying in wait for a chance to shoot down the inmates of the cabin.

That the Indians had not killed her when they had the opportunity was a source of thankful wonder. It could not be, she believed, that they had not seen her, but they must have thought themselves undiscovered. Thus she speculated in fear and excitement.

Through an opening in the front window her eye took in the broad expanse of the Mississippi beyond the ambush of the savages. Suddenly there came into view, not a mile distant, the well known sail of the bateau.

Her first feeling was one of delight; but almost instantly the true situation flashed upon her and she realized the purpose of the ambush. A deadly fear for her trapper friends seized upon the brave woman's mind.

She saw it all now. The Indians had discovered that sail away down the river, and knowing where the boat would land they had, after their cunning and treacherous fashion, stolen back to lie in ambush for the unsuspecting boatmen. She had not been seen on her excursion to the spring because the Indians were intent upon other victims.

She kept her eyes on the boat; it was coming slowly on with a light breeze in its favor; the boys seemed to be plying the oars lazily.

What could be done to warn them? It would be certain death to her to go outside and make any movement likely to attract their attention. Even if they saw or heard her, they might well fancy her to be merely greeting their return.

Then she thought of the "Wild Goose Bar," and a plan of action came like an inspiration. The Wild Goose Bar was a drift of sand which extended into the river from a point several hundred yards above the mouth of the creek. It connected with a small island, or rather peninsula, about a hundred yards from shore. The geese in their autumn flight often alighted upon it at night in great numbers, and this had given this sand bar its name.

From the lay of the ground back of the cabin knoll Sallie knew that she could reach a point very near to the bar without being seen. If she might but safely run the gauntlet of the sand stretch to the covert of the willows upon the island, she would be able to warn the coming boatmen.

There was no time to lose. By the time she could reach the island the bateau would be close at hand. She opened the back window and, gun in hand, crawled through and ran down the side of the knoll into a little "swale" which extended for some distance parallel with the river's bank. Once on this low ground she bent forward so as to keep her head out of sight and hurried up to a point which she knew must be about opposite the sand bar. Then boldly rising upright she ran swiftly across the intervening ground to the river bank and slid down its steep side to the foot of the bar.

The keen eyes of the Indians had seen her at last. They guessed her purpose and set up a howl like the cry of a pack of wolves. Looking aside in her flight along the bar she saw them emerge, a yelling swarm, from the creek bed, and give swift chase up the bank of the river.

They shot arrows at her as she ran, but the range at first was too great, and the shafts fell in the water or stuck lightly in the sand behind her. Oddly enough she thought of the scores of wild geese that had been fired upon from the bank and killed upon the sands over which she was fleeing.

That hundred yards seemed a long distance. The Indians gained swiftly upon her and before she could reach the island their arrows began to whiz spitefully past. She would certainly have lost her life had not the boatmen, who were rapidly drawing near, opened fire at this critical moment. Their long range rifles scattered the Indians and sent them instantly flying.

Sallie had just breath left to note that there were more than two men in the bateau, and then she fell exhausted and fainting upon the wet sand at the edge of the island.

When she became conscious, Briggs and Ellery were kneeling by her, one on either side, fanning her with their hats. Her clothing and hair were drenched with the water they had thrown in her face to revive her.

Looking up, Sallie saw two tall strangers leaning on their guns and looking upon her with sympathy and interest. They now came forward and each in his rough way—for they, too, were frontiersmen — uttered expressions of grateful admiration, mingled with not a little wonder at the feat she had performed.

When Gleason returned and the story was repeated to him, he said, simply, but with wet eyes: "Ye're a brave woman, Sallie, but I'll never leave ye alone again so long's thar's danger from Injuns."

That night John Ellery set out for Prairie du Chien in a canoe, and a few days later a squad of cavalry scoured the region in search of the Sioux. They did not find the Indians, who no doubt knew of their presence and mission, for the settlers at Little Pinnicon saw no more hostile bands.

The strangers who had come with Briggs and Ellery were men with families, true pioneers in rearch of fresh lands. They were so well pleased with the Pinnicon valley that they marked claims adjoining the others, and each brought a wife and children into the "Little Pinnicon settlement."—Frank W. Calkins in Youth's Companion.

Delmonico Restaurant.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK. Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

We have received several inquiries from Los Angeles, Cal., regarding the possibility of filling lumber orders at the colony mill. At present this is out of the question on account of lack of wharf facilities. The wharf will have to be extended 150 feet more at least to accommodate vessels of ordinary draught at lowest tides. This with the necessary T will cost several hundred dollars—a sum just at present the colony cannot spare.

There is no question but that a trade with Los Angeles, San Diego and other points could be worked up from this point if our facilities were sufficient to accommodate the ships that are only too willing to escape the towage charges which they are compelled to pay in order to reach the up-Sound mills. If mills were in full blast in this place so that vessels could be loaded at short notice, a good trade would come to us. The vast body of timber southwest of Port Angeles some day will find its way to the waters of our bay. It is a great waste of money to take this in tow to the other mills then, after being sawed into lumber load it into ships and these in turn be towed past us again to the open sea. The day is not distant when this waste will be sufficient to make some one rich if stopped. When it is capable of doing that, wharfs will be extended, mills enlarged and hundreds of men given employment.

The great body of timber above referred to, thousands of acres in extent, lies along the Straits, and in the Quillayute country, west and southwest of us, is to-day practically without an outlet. The only economic means of getting it to a market is by rail. A railroad projected with that in view alone would be "a paying institution" from the time it struck the timber, which is only 3½ miles from the bay. The other business it would get, which would increase as the country developed, would materially swell the volume of its earnings and necessarily increase the dividends. That a railroad will be built there soon is a settled fact, but in this as in all gigantic enterprises, time is an essential factor. Patience and a constant trying will reward us yet. We have waited some time—We can wait some longer.

Parties owning lots or farm property in and near Port Angeles, should improve them at once, or sell to some one who will. Slashed land in grass is of more value to the community than if left in their wild state. The colony is doing more in the way of improvements than all others combined within the limits of the townsite. People will yet realize that the colony is very much interested in the townsite and surrounding country, and their development, and is ever ready to contribute its proportion of the taxes to "push things."

Let the people as if by one voice, say to our county commissioners—On with the county road to the Quillayute. Let there be no let up until there is a good drive way through to the westerly portions of that rich country. It opens the way to thousands of homes. The occupants of the present uninhabited land will more than repay the cost of the road within the next five years, in taxes and otherwise. No better investment than the building of such a highway can be made by the people of Clallam County.

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

British Fortifications

BEING ERECTED AT ESQUIMALT HARBOR, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A Suggestion That the United States Should Have Fortifications at a Point Opposite the English Stronghold.

The intimation that the British imperial authorities have in contemplation the erection of a system of land fortifications at Esquimalt harbor, Vancouver Island, in view of the expected complications regarding the Behring Sea seal fisheries, and the non-intercourse policy of President Cleveland, naturaly furnishes cause for alarm to the cities of the United States on Puget Sound, and along the Western coast, not without some show of reason. The plea is put forth by the British Government that the proposed land defenses at Esquimalt are only part of the policy recommended some few years ago by the Imperial Colonial Defense Commission as necessary for the protection of one of the principal coaling stations for its navy and mercantile marine, and also a protection for the terminus of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The demand made by the British Government in regard to the previous seizures of Canadian sealing vessels, and the late proclamation of President Harrison in regard to the United States' exclusive control over the waters of Behring Sea, and the dispatch of armed cruisers to that region for the enforcement of the proclamation, have caused hurried steps to be taken in order to render Esquimalt impregnable, and as a means in case of hostilities, to blockade and domineer the Sound ports of the United States. Some one hundred men have embarked from England for Esquimalt, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, to man the proposed forts and batteries, supplemented by a corps of trained submarine engineers. The armaments are also enroute. Land fortifacations are more easily constructed in these days than formerly. The granite-faced counterscarp, walls, moats and fosses are things of the past, if we are things of the past, if we are to believe the theory put forth in an able paper lately read before the United Service Institute in London by the Inspector-General of Fortifications to.

THE BRITISH WAR DEPARTMENT.

A ground excavation, a gun and carriage with elevating turn-table being sufficient. The gun is lowered into the excavation for loading and elevated to the top of the ground for discharge, this being sufficient and not affording a target for the enemy. Britain, after expending millions on her fortifications for home defense, and other millions on the construction of the once celebrated Gibraltar shields, finds that these enormous expenditures have been virtually thrown away, and granite walls and bomb-proof casements have given away to a hole in the ground, which is simple, effective and easily and speedily constructed, so that the British engineers now en route can, in a few weeks at most, turn the craggy heights of Esquimalt Harbor and its approaches into a veritable Gibraltar of the Northern Pacific, threaten and blockade the most important ports of the United States' northwestern territory and become a menance and a danger to the trade and commerce in its western waters.

There can be no gainsaying that the Britishers mean business. Already has the Admiral assembled a most formidable squadron in Esquimalt harbor. Vessels laden with munitions of war are daily arriving and filling the storehouses of the arsinel The biscuit factories of Victoria, running day and night, are taxed to their utmost capacity to fill the orders of H. M's Lords of the Admirality. The capacity and facilities of these factories have been enquired into and reported upon to the naval authorities. The work goes on silently and surely, and many days may not elapse before "Uncle Sam" will wake up some fine morning to find his most flourishing and promising ports on the Pacific Slope securely locked and fastened by a few holes in the ground along the northern shores of the Straits of Fuca. Men in Victoria shake their heads and say "We don't want any fighting, but if our sealers are seized, well, it can't be helped; we are ready." There is no blow, buncombe or bluster. Everything is

CONDUCTED WITHOUT EXCITEMENT

or blood and thunder Fourth of July orations. It is very hard at best of times to excite the inhabitants of Vancouver Island. They take things quietly as they come and accept the inevitable. The cry is "defense not defiance."

When a man fences his farm to protect his crops against depredations he generally has cause for doing so, and his neighbors, if they also wish to protect their crops, follow his example. If "John Bull" fences in his little corral at Esquimalt way not his neighbor, "Uncle Sam," a few miles across the straits, go and do likewise? The latter owns the opposite shore. The shores lie about sixteen miles apart; modern guns bring that distance within range. Some guns, submarine engines, torpedoes, a Merrimac or two for harbor defense, a few cellars, and the thing is done. The harbor and position is furnished by nature. Port Angeles, one of the largest and best land-locked harbors in Northern Pacific waters, lies opposite Esquimalt, only fifteen miles distant. The harbor is overlooked by heights Shipping of the largest tonnage can ride safely at anchor within, their shadows reflected in the clear deep water, encircled by a naturally formed breakwater, running out from the coast like a protecting arm. Dig a few holes in the heights overlooking this fine harbor, a few on the spit of land, put a few modern guns in them, and "Uncle Sam" can play a game of base-ball any day with his neighbor, Mr. Bull, either with Victoria or Esquimalt. Proceed up the coast ten miles westward and we have a cape extending out from where the Ea-Wha River enters the straits, and Esquimalt is brought a few miles nearer. Do this, and then "Uncle Sam would have a key that would open the Esquimalt padlock any day. Then why grumble?

PORT ANGELES IS A TERRA-INCOGNITA

To most people. Heretofore it missed its trip at the ribbons, being passed by, slighted and overlooked. It is the only deep-water harbor protected against the storms of the Pacific by nature, has a splendid foreshore, backed by gentle sloping hills towards the giants of the Olympic Range, belonging to the United States in these northwestern waters. A solitary light-house is the only indication that its owners give that they are aware of the great gift freely given to them by a bountiful nature. It is bound soon to take the foremost place in the ring, when its natural capabilities will outstrip all competitors. Fortify Port Angeles, utilize its natural dock, some twenty acres in extent with a depth of sixty feet of water, for naval purposes. Let it be made a port of entry, in spite of lobbyists or wire-pullers, and it will soon become known. The United States will then possess a port of entry, a harbor of refuge and fortified position second to none along an extensive coast line.

The country back of Port Angeles, is rich, loamy soil, free from rocks, a beautiful valley through which flow purling streams of clear, pure waters from the snows of the Olympic Range, and an explored route, with no engineering difficulties for connection with the railroad at present under construction from Olympia to Chehalis, Gray's Harbor, on the western coast of Washington Territory. The distance is some eighty miles or so. American enterprise and ingenuity should not be wanting to speedily develop and utilize the unrivaled facilities placed by kind nature within their grasp.—*San Francisco Call.*

Port Angeles.

Mr. Frank Campbell has on view at his famous corner a pencil sketch of the thriving town of Port Angeles, across the straits. The sketch was made by Pilot John Thompson, who by his long experience knows every inch or the coast. He has been very exact in his representation, and accompanying the picture is a complete list of the various localities of the town.—Victoria Colonist.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. June6, 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 N1-2 SE 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. Taggart, 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. 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 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. Wait, 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.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. June 16, 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 Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Monday Oct. 14, 1889, viz: Harry J. Moritz, Pre-emption No. 13944 for the N ½ NE ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 8 Tp. 28 N R. 14 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. D. Pullen, Frank T. Balch, J. S, Maxfield and E. Esworthy all of Qillayute, Clallam Co. 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 28 8 2 F. M. REED, Register.

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.

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. 8474 for the lots 2, 5, 7, SW1-4 NE 1-4 NW1-4 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 Corragher, S. B. Laughlin, Sam'l Nelson and John Erickson 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., 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. Taggart 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

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. 11490 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. 19twp 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 Cohn, 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. Forsberg, 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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

GOOD BOOKS

Sent post-paid on receipt of price:

In the Heart of Africa.— A most thrilling and instructive work. 286 pages; paper 25 cents; cloth $1.00.

The Imitation of Christ.— By Thos. à Kempis. Paper, unabridged, 15 cts.

American Humorists.— Selections from Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, etc. 179 pages; paper 15 cents; cloth 75 cents.

Metropolitan Press Agency, 45 Warren St., New York.

WRITE TO US. Any book in the world furnished at publisher's price.

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 Mf'g. Co.

JOB - PRINTING:

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Bill Heads.

Business Cards,

Shipping Tags,

Legal Blan

GOOD WORK GUA

Address,

The Com

Office of Port Angeles a R. Company.

PORT ANGELES, W.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Sr Capital Stock of the *West Shore Railr* received by the u ther notice. The p is one hundred do paid for as follows:

In full at time of stallments of five subscribed, on a cal calls to be at least 60 Thus a share may be p ments of five dollars pe.

Forward all applicati tary. All funds to the T.

J. M. GR.

THOS. MAL

Port Angeles and West S Port A

OLYMPIAN

Having lately rented above Hotel, I am p Boarders and Lodge or mont at low rate Patronage So

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

Cor. Laurel and Front Sts. adj Wharf. Port Angeles W.

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 PIONEER

Furniture and Undertaking