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.

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THE COMMONWEALTH,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to the Interests of Clallam County and the Cause of Labor.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS
—AT—
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FRIDAY, JULY, 5 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.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

There seems to be abundant evidence that Dr. Cronin was condemned to death by the Clan-na-Gael and cruelly murdered in cold blood. The Clan claimed to have evidence that Cronin was a spy and kept the British government posted on the doings of Irish conspirators in this country. Whatever he may have done there can be no possible excuse for the existence of a society with objects so criminal as to necessitate a death penalty to compel its members to keep its secrets. It is evident that if Cronin was murdered by the Clan the purpose of the organization was to do deeds of crime of so foul a character as to condemn the perpetrators to capital punishment if their deeds were discovered. The existence, however, of such a monstrosity in the most enlightened country in the world is not without a cause. Men, as a rule, do not commit murder for fun. There must be somewhere some kindred wrong of which the doings of such bodies as the Nihilists and the Clan-Na-Gael are the legitimate complements. That the Irish people have great cause to cry out against the injustices of British rule is no doubt true, but more so of the past than the present.

The horrors of landlordism were not born in a day. The people of Ireland no more however than of England, Scotland and Wales, have groveled and groaned beneath the yoke of the landlord for centuries. Growing intelligence among them has enabled them to see what they once looked upon as a divine institution in its true light. Their mistake is in looking to half measures for relief. It may be possible to frighten a few landlords into lowering rents or selling out to their tenants who in their turn will become landlords, but that does not abolish the system, which has borne such vicious fruit, but rather helps to perpetuate it. They should go to the root of the matter. In other words they should adopt a course in the campaign against landlordism savoring more of principle and less of politics.

The primal injustice under which the Irish groan is not that they have but a few land-lords, nor that they are alien land-lords, nor that they are unusually cruel land-lords, but that they have any land-lords at all.

It is that they allow to be treated as the exclusive property of some, that on which and from which all the Irish people must live. Some of her leaders already see this but lack the courage to come out and abandon the present half way policy of the land league.

When Irish leaders are ready to quit temporizing with the most stupenduous evil that civilization has developed—land monopoly—and make a straight cut for justice by way of the single tax on land values, the redemption of the Irish people from the curse of landlordism will come quickly, and that too, without the aid of blood and thunder societies like the Clan-Na-Gael.

THE SINGLE TAX AND INTEREST.

The question "will the single tax abolish interest" is now receiving much attention from a class of reformers who have hitherto bitterly opposed the George doctrine because he justifies interest. The hatred of the idea of interest has been caused by the opportunity which an unjust land system has given for exactions of interest on land mortgages. The thought of the mortgage with its constant drain of interest, taking the bulk of the farmers crop and, in the event of failure of crops or other misfortune, taking the home and making the owner an outcast may be after years of toil and economy, leads many to despise the very word interest. This disagreeable feature of the interest question will be eliminated by the single tax. For when society takes as taxes those values which are created by the growth of the community there will be no mortgage value left in land, and capitalists and money loaners will have to seek elsewhere for a profitable investment of their surplus. Interest paid on the purchase price of land is not in reality interest at all but a form of rent. It is largely a price exacted for the use of that part of the unearned increment of the land which has not yet been paid for by the purchaser.

To illustrate: The value of an improved farm consists of two parts, that belonging to location and natural productiveness, and the improvement value. The former was not created by labor and is not therefore, capital, as it belongs to the community. The improvements which add to the productiveness of the soil, are created by labor and may be rightly termed capital. Interest on the former value cannot be justified because that value belongs to the community which created it. But as improvements are the property, rightfully, of him who made them, he can rightfully charge interest on their capitalized value. It is evident that when interest is limited to this application of the term or to the payment for the use of productive capital its objectional features will in large part be done away with.

TO THE QUILLAYUTE!!

A meeting has been called of the citizens of this county to get the sentiment concerning the opening of a road from Port Angeles to the western end of the county. That such a road is a dire necessity goes without saying. The COMMONWEALTH has urged the necessity of such a road, with a bridge across the Elwha, for some time. It will doubtless be impossible for many of the people from the West end of the county to attend the meeting but they can send a delegate form each precinct, which will do as well, provided he is empowered to cast the vote of his section upon the question at issue. We believe the commissioners would be justified in bonding the county to build this road. It is one of those things the benefit of which is shared by the next generation and it is only just that they should help pay for it.

We are not in favor of bonding the county to subsidise a R. R. Co. but bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the purpose of making necessary roads to enable the people to market their crops is as legitimate an assumption of indebtedness as would be the borrowing of money by a rancher to pay for clearing. Crops cannot be raised without clearing nor markeded without roads.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Congress of Land Reformers that met in Paris, France, on June 10th, if we can believe the reports of press correspondents, was a complete success. The following is a partial report as gleaned from the press:

Here Mr. Henry George is the conspicuous figure of the convention, and his time is taken up nearly all day by French newspaper interviewers and local labor leaders.

M. Charles Longuet, the well-known socialist writer, who has spent part of his life in England, has been unanimously elected president of the congress. Just as he took the chair a little accident occurred, which, in a less enligatened meeting, might have been regarded as an evil omen. The lights went out and the window shutters having been closed for the night, the meeting was left for some time in utter darkness. M. Longuet said that although he and many of his free friends differed from Mr. George in points of detail, he (Longuet) was among his most enthusiastic admirers, that the land question was the most important social problem of the nineteenth century, and that Mr. George had done as much as anybody towards bringing it to the fore. He added more—that "Progress and Poverty" was the best book on land reform ever written in the English language, and that although the French writers prided themselves upon their lucidity, no Frenchman had ever surpassed him in the clearness, incisiveness, good sense and originality which had compelled the admiration even of his adversaries.

M. Longuet also gave a welcome to Mr. Firth, the head of the London county council. Mr. Firth, in reply, expressed the belief that the governments of the two cities would become a united bond, never to be broken, and warmly eulogized Mr. George, whose great qualities, he said, must extort admiration even from those who disagreed with him.

Mr. George said that the end which they had in view was that of peace, justice, emancipation of the world and the recognition of the rights of men and of citizens. He congratulated London on the county council, and said that it was perhaps the most important movement of modern times.

Turning to France Mr. George proceeded as follows: "There is one thing which the two republics have in common—that is, the peasant proprietors. It has been said that their existence as a class would ever be a stumbling block to land reform in the two countries. I have never believed that, because I have never believed in the stupidity of men or in the dominance of self-interest. The highest force is not self-interest, but sympathy. Those who took a leading part in the land agitation of America and who gave most money to the party fund were the very people who had nothing to gain from it, and to whom the world in its present condition was a sort of paradise. Wherever we have been to the farmers of the United States we have won them over to our side."

In conclusion, Mr. George said that he looked forward to the day when man's proudest boast would be that he was a citizen of the world, instead of as now of a mere state.

M. Toubeau, the Belgian delegate, adhered to the programme of denationalization advocated by Mr. George, while succeeding speakers showed that there was a distinct antagonism between the aggressive doctrine of the French collectivists and the teachings of the American and English schools.

The socialists have been as completely routed by the labor conference this week as they were at the labor convention at Syracuse two years ago. Henry George has won a decided victory, and done much to popularize the single tax ideas in France, where heretofore he had but few supporters. Various schools of continental nationalizers were represented at the conference, but the dominant idea of all was clearly in favor of a single tax. Mr. George skilfully avoided the introduction of the vexed question of nationalization of capital which would surely have become a cause of strife and divergency of opinion. He managed to confine the discussion to the single tax doctrine alone. All differences were harmonized to-day by the final resolutions in favor of equal rights in land.

Mr. George has been made chairman of the international committee.

The concluding banquet to-night was attended by many influential people.

Mr. George told the *World* correspondent that he was well satisfied as to the results. He said that the single tax idea was firmly planted on the continent, and would rapidly develop.

BUYING UP DUKEDOMS.

British Landowners and Aristocrats Locating Huge Estates in America—Some Princely Domains.

The *World* had a three column article last week entitled "England's new invasion," in which were some very interesting facts about the tribute which American citizens are paying to British subjects in the way of rent and interest, the interest being for the most part on mortgages, that is, rent. In the introductory remarks the writer says:

There is no longer either honor or profit in being a landlord in Ireland, and those who could sell their properties have done so. The land restoration leagues of England and Scotland have reached such proportions that the future holding of real estate is of doubtful value, while the social democrats, who seek the establishment of a social republic, are enlisting the workingmen and poor of both countries, and a general uprising is only a question of time. The nations of continental Europe, although more backward, are moving along the lines of socialism and republicanism, and in Germany especially the downfall of imperialism must occur at no distant day. Thus the capitalists of the old world have sought new and sure fields in which to invest, and the United States furnishes all the requirements desired by the most careful money lenders of the world. The European capitalists know better the capabilities and possibilites of this country than the majority of its own citizens. They perceive that our 2,298.282,240 acres can sustain hundreds of millions of people; they know that our mineral deposits are comparatively inexhaustible, and they also know that this is the most stable government in the world, because the people have a voice in the selection of their officers.

While the favor with which these farsighted capitalists regard the United States may be accepted as a just tribute to the greatness of the country and the people, the fact must not be lost sight of that their appreciation is entirely selfish. Their willingness to own land, to invest in business enterprises, to possess the patent rights of machinery, to run breweries, to tunnel or bridge rivers, to build houses, to work mines, or to operate railroads, is not from any love for this country. It is altogether that they may lay every man, women and child under tribute—not only the present, but all future generations; that every one here who toils may pile up for them riches to be spent in their own countries. That they may perpetuate here the conditions against which their own countrymen are about revolting. They would fasten on the people of the United States the curse of "absentee landlordism."

Then the writer goes on to show how this is done. He rehearses the story of Lord Scully's thousands of miles of rack rented farms in Kansas and Illinois, of which mention has frequently been made in the *Standard*. Next comes Arkansas where the Dundee investment company of Dundee, Scotland, owns 48,000 acres, Alexandria Cross of Glasgow, 30,000 and an English syndicate 100,000. This last tract was bought for $2 an acre and now $1,000,000 would not buy it. But the writer says:

This is a bagatelle compared with that held in the neigboring state of Texas. At present the land owned there by foreign capitalists is mainly used as cattle ranches. The greatest holding is by the Capitol syndicate, amounting to 3,000,000 acres in Hartley, Graham and Gallan countries. This grant was made by the state to Contractors Abner Taylor and John B. Farwell, of Chicago, on condition that they would build the capitol at Austin. They placed this immense tract with a London syndicate. The Dundee investment company, refered to by a previous correspondent, holds the Kings and Kenedy ranches, in Nuces county—the former 500,000 and the latter 278,000 acres respectively. The Franklin land and cattle company, of which Lord Roseberry is a large stockholder, has 638,000 acres in Hudson, Robberts, Carson and Gray counties in the Texas Panhandle. This makes a total for the three concerns of 4,416,000 acres. Of course this is not by any means all the land held by or controlled by aliens in Texas. There is probably another half million acres or more held in smaller quantities. The enterprising Briton does not always desire, however, to be actually possessed of the land, but sometimes prefers to reap the fruits therefrom without the trouble of ownership. So it happens that in Austin there is an Edinburgh firm of money lenders, holding a million dollars worth of mortgages on farm lands, and advertising that it has $7,000,000 more to lend on improved property.

Florida has within the past twenty years been very attractive to the British investor, and the state authorities claim that there is more foreign capital invested there in various ways than in any other southern state.

The world's correspondent at Tallahassee furnishes a list of "a few British subjects" holding land in the flowery state. Sir Edward J. Reid is credited with 500,000 acres and the duke of Sutherland with 424,000 acres; a Scotch syndicate, 500,000. Lord Houghton, 60,000; William McCabe, 25,000; William Little 10,000; H. M. Grenrede, 9,000; Florida Estates Company, London 5,000; Grenrede & Ashton, 5,000; F. B. Williams, 25,000; J. W. Williams, 25,000; J. W. Phillips, 2,000; E. H. Ronalds, 1,658; John McNichol, 884 acres—a total of 2,000,000 acres.

A dispatch from Pensacola, May 18, informed the *World's* readers that the Southern States Land and Lumber Company (an English corporation) had purchased property in the section aggregating five miles, with 400,000 acres of yellow pine land and about forty miles of railroad, for which over a million and a half of dollars had been paid. This respectable deal does not, however cover all the holdings of aliens in that state.

In Mississippi and Alabama a similar state of affairs prevails. While an English company (represented by Close Bros) controls 110,000 acres in Wisconsin, the Missouri land company, of Edinburg, Scotland, 465,000 acres, and Mr. Ellerhauser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is said to possess 600,000 acres in West Virginia, and other aliens property amounting to nearly a million dollars. The nortorious Maxwell grant in New Mexico of which the original grant was for only 96,000 acres, but which was surveyed and patented for 1,714,764 acres, is in the hands of aliens.

The California redwood company, a Canadian corporation composed, however, of Scotchmen, secured by false entries under the timber claim laws redwood forests in California estimated to be worth over $6,000,000. The Schenley family, of Pittsburg, British subjects, draw $100,000 a year in rents from Pittsburg tenants.

Concluding, the writer says:

Leaving out of calculation those who have not been located in this country, but of which there are few doubts, we have the locations of about eleven million acres owned by British subjects. This immense area is more than equal to the combined states of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island, which to-day support a population of over 3,600,000 persons, and which are not by any means fully developed.

In addition, it is estimated that fully $1,000,000,000 of railroad stocks and bonds are owned by foreigners. And this investment is much the same as if the same amount had been put in lands.

THE HAPPY DAYS OF ANCIENT PERU.

When the People Had but Little, but When Want and Misery were Well Nigh Unknown.

To those who regard recognition of equal rights to land as an utterly impossible dream, and to those eminently practical people who regard the followers of Henry George as enthusiasts with a nice theory, whose only fault is that it could never be made to work, the following facts are referred and they need only get a history of Peru to verify them:

In the year 1532, when Pizarro, with his band of adventurers landed in Peru, they found there a country supporting 30,000,000 inhabitants, about twelve times the number that it does at the present time.

The territory of the empire of Peru was divided into three portions, one of which was devoted to the Sun, another to the Inca, or ruler, and the third to the people.

The vast and costly temples to the Sun, the numerous priests, and all the expenses of carrying on the national worship were supported by the first.

The royal household and all the government expenditures were supported by the second, and the third of these was divided among the people at so much per head.

There was a new division of the soil every year. Chamber's encyclopædia, commenting on this annual division says: "It might be supposed that this arrangement would be fatal to the improvement of the soil, and to the pride in and love of home; but this was not the case, and it is probable that at each partition of the soil the tenant was confirmed in his occupation."

The land was cultivated in the following manner. That devoted to the Sun first, then that belonging to the people themselves, and lastly, the Inca's portion.

The people all engaged on the Inca's land at the same time, and the toil enlivened by the singing of the national ballads and the holiday attire of the workers, was more in the nature of a festival than work. The Inca, himself, on these occassions, showed his respect for the occupation of the husbandman, by turning the first shovelful of earth himself with a golden spade.

The mines and manufactures of the country were operated in the same manner, the people working a portion of their time for the government and the rest of the time for themselves.

Under this system the ancient Peruvians lived and prospered and spread their empire until the arrival of the Spaniards. Everybody obtained sufficient of the necessities of life and poverty was unknown. Their labor was light and interspersed with frequent holidays. Crime was so scarce that it could almost be said not to exist. When a man left his house for a time it was the custom to lay a light rod across the open doorway, to signify the owner was absent, and he had no fear of being robbed. Drought and famine were not feared as the granaries of the sun were always full and food enough to tide them over to a year of plenty was always on hand.

With all our boasted civilization of the nineteenth century, with all the elevating influences of Christian religion, have we not a lesson to learn from these barbarians? Their land was not disgraced by a prison or almshouse, and the need for them did not exist, and what a slur upon Christianity and civilization, that not one of the most enlightened nations of the earth can now say as much.

Even now in the valleys of the Cordilleras, and on the plain of Cuzco, the Peruvian may be heard lamenting in song the happy days enjoyed by his ancestors.

It is no wonder that the Peruvians, living under a system where labor was not hampered by unnatural restrictions should have achieved the great engineer-feats they did; should have built great roads over the mountains so solid as to endure to this day; should have built aqueducts 400 and 500 miles in length, over marshes and through solid rock and changed sterile deserts into blooming fields.

And if it were possible 400 years ago for this simple people to almost exterminate poverty, vice and crime, ought we not be able to attain much more perfect results? If not, our civilization is a delusion and mockery.

Any thoughtful man must admit that if these things were possible among the ancient Peruvians with their crude methods and limited knowledge, there must be some reason why they are not possible today. And what is this reason but that the land, the property of all, and from which all must live is usurped by a few who are constantly becomisg fewer?

And if all this is possible then, what, with all our great inventions of which the ancients never dreamed, may not be possible now? What may not come to pass, when the people once more resume their natural heritage, the gift of God to all—the land. B. A. BIRMINGHAM.

Kansas City, Mo. in Standard.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The World's Fair of 1892—A Chinese Theatrical Company—Reform in the Post Office.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1889—No one who has seen New York harbor has failed to notice a small island midway between the Battery and Brooklyn whose front seems almost entirely occupied by a formidable looking building which is immediately recognized as a fort. This is Governor's Island which has for years been used as a military station by the U. S. Government. It is this island which will in all probability be selected as the site for the great Exposition of 1892, in honor of the discovery of America. It is said that the Government intends to abandon the island as a military post, and the citizens' committee are accordingly making preparations to occupy it for the World's Fair. To do this it will require the consent of Congress which will no doubt be patriotically granted. At present the exhibition promises to be a great affair, and if the coveted site is obtained there will practically be no doubt of success. New York is just the place for such a fair and 1892 will be just the time, and if our citizens take hold of it in earnest, as now seems to be the case it will be a "rattler." Contractors are ready to begin the buildings as soon as the site is obtained, and a very large number of applications for space are expected immedtately.

A CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

Perhaps the most unique and novel entertainment ever presented to New Yorkers will be given to-night at the Windsor Theatre in the shape of a play by the Swintien Lok Royal Chinese Thertrical Company, consisting of fifty actors, the chief of whom is Taka Wing. They will play for two weeks at the Windsor and it is said their 24 plays will be presented with a gorgeousness of costume never before seen in this city, at a cost of $100,000. There is a great excitment among the Chinese residents of Mott Street, and every box and most of the seats have been taken for the opening night. It is expected that a large number of Americans will take advantage of the opportunity to study the manners and customs of the Chinese.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

The Post Office Commission which has been for several weeks investigating the workings of the New York Post Office has completed its labors and is ready to report to Postmaster-General Wannamaker. The report will not be made public until it is approved by the Postmaster-General, but it is said that it recommends, among other things, an increase in the number of branch offices and postal agencies for the sale of stamps etc., and a complete recoganization of the general office under the new law which takes effect July 1 and provides for a classification of divisions in all first and second class offices throughout the country. As I remarked some time ago, it is perfectly evident that these reforms are badly needed here and will be appreciated, not only by the public but by the 1,800 employees. In my opinion there is no position in the civil service which requires so much hard labor with as little pay as a position in the post office, especially a subordinate one such as letter carrier or sorter. The latter are compelled to work in the most cramped-up and unhealthy places, and every man is worked to his utmost capacity. Upwards of 3,000 bags of mail are received every day from out of town, not to mention the outgoing city mails. To attend to this mountain of work the men should have proper conditions if good results are expected. By all means, let us have reform, if not for the sake of expedition, then for the sake of decency to Uncle Sam's hard-worked servants.—Edwin Arlington.

Meddling and Robbing "Protectorates."

"South West," Fort Worth, Texas.

This is a world of cant, sham and hypocrisy. In the late reports from the Samoan conference at Berlin, occurs the following: "It is also more than likely that the commission has decided in favor of the absolute independence of Samoa as soon as the people there demonstrate their ability to go alone." And who are to decide when they will be able to go alone? And by what standard will they decide that the Samoans have acquired the necessary ability to go alone? The principal apparent troubles of the Samoans have been caused by the intermeddling and selfish intriguing of officials and other persons from the three countries whose representatives are now sitting in solumn conclave to decide the destiny of Samoan people. The people of those three countries, have they demonstrated their ability to go alone themselves? In the cities of New York, London, Berlin and other places in each of those countries may be found hundreds of thousands of their people sunk in degredation and squaldid savagery far below the level of the Samoans. Of course the big chiefs in those lands are richer and live in grander style than do the Samoan chiefs. But that only shows that the Samoan chiefs have been exacting a smaller percentage from the products of the labor of their fellow men than have the big chiefs in America, England and Germany. By the way, would it not be better for those governments to try to improve the condition of their own people some more, before starting to regulate outsiders? They had better try to remove the ignorance, poverty and hideous degradation within their own borders before they undertake any outside contracts. They had better first see that they have proper, honest, decent and efficient government fit for civilized beings to live in and under in their respective countries before undertaking the job of making to order governments for other peoples. If their bungling efforts at self-government result in the wretchedness so frightfully prevalent among themselves, how can they hope to fashion a government suitable for another and a foreign people? It is no doubt a benevolent impulse to try to benefit other people, and of course it is pure benevolence that prompts those governments in efforts to make the Samoans happy? But charity should begin at home. Leave the Samoans to manage their own affairs. Possibly they may make mistakes. If they do, they may learn from experience to do better next time. Yes, they may quarrel and fight among themselves. There have been more children killed in New Sork by poverty in the past five years than there have been men killed in Samoan quarrels in the past half century. The same applies to London and Berlin. Is it not, then, presumption for those governments to assume to make a government for the Samoans?

News Jottings.

The Cornwall Spinning Mills, at Cornwall, Ont., were burned recently. The loss was $140,000.

The post office a Waycross, Ga., was entered by burglars and $1,000 stolen. There is no clew to the robbers.

J. Otis Humphrey, of Springfield, Ill., has resigned as a member of the commission to treat with the Cherokee Indians.

The new Missouri saloon bill, going into effect July 1, prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard tables, pool tables, bowling alleys and boxing gloves.

The Local Option bill, after hanging fire in the Michigan Senate for weeks, has passed that body, and will probably becom a law as soon as it reaches the Governor.

The McElroy Car Heating Company of Detroit, and the Sewell Car Heating Company of Portland, Me., have consolidated. The combined capital is $2,500,000.

The remains of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee which have lain for seventy-four years in North Alabama were last week reinterred in Knoxville with imposing ceremenies. A twenty thousand dollar monument will be erected over the grave.

The United States Fish Commission at Wood's Hill, Mass., are actively engaged in hatching and planting lobsters, scup and sea bass in Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay and contiguous waters.

The veteran actor, John Gilbert, died at the home of his sister, in Boston, June 17; aged 79 years 4 months and 20 days. Mr. Gilbert was about the last of the famous old men of old English comedy.

He Weighed 640.

Last week John Lewes, the phenomenal fat man, who weighed 640 pounds, died at his home in Eimira, N. Y., from erysipelas. He was born in England and was about forty years old. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade up to about three years ago. At that time he weighed but little more than 200 pounds but began rapidly gaining in flesh at the rate of about five pounds per week until he became a veritable mountain of fat. Everything known to medical science was tried in his case, but it baffled the skill of the best physicians.

Boston, June 21.—A fire this afternoon in the store of Heyer Bros., No. 22 Summer St., caused a damage of $125,000. The firm sells toys, fireworks, &c. Four persons were killed by the explosion of the fireworks.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Lehi Granger took another load of lumber to Seattle for Reed, Woodfill and McBride.

Reed, Woodfill and McBride have given up the lease of the mill to the Puget Sound Colony. The mill started up Monday under their management.

The Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Co. at Dry Creek have got their new engine running and are now turning out the finest sawed shingles in Western Washington.

Work at the mill of the Port Angeles Mill and Lumber company is progressing rapidly. They now have a shingle machine in operation and will soon be ready for putting in the sawmill machinery.

Wm. Bell lately transferred from Roseburg Ore. Signal Station to take charge of Cleveland, O. office had his orders revoked the day after his arrival at the latter city and was sent to the office at Toledo, O., where he is now stationed.

Last Saturday while felling a cedar tree at the works of the Port Angeles Mill and Lumber Co., at Dry Creek, Richard Eacrett received a blow from a limb cutting a serious gash on the head. His brother Tom acted the surgeon and sewup the wound with a common needle and thread.

Acknowledgements.

We received on the morning of the 4th a piece of wedding cake from the double wedding at Dungeness on the 2nd inst. It was good and we tender them our thanks.

The brides, Miss Maggie Travers and Miss Annie Bell are both Clallam County girls; the former the only daughter of R. W. Travers Commissioner from Sequim; the latter youngest daughter of John Bell one of the oldest residents in the county. Messrs Simmonds and Buckner are well and favorably known in Port Angeles. Their many friends here wish them all the happiness and prosperity imaginable. The COMMONWEALTH sends greetings and congratulates, the happy couples and hopes their paths through life will be as smoothe as Clallam County paths can possibly be.

Fourth of July at Port Angeles.

The independent spirit of the people of Port Angeles was manifested by the having of two distinct and separate Fourth of July entertainments within a mile of each other, with but little mixing or commingling of the people engaged in each celebration. If the great and illustrious forefathers of our country, celebrated both in song and story, could have looked down or up as the case might be, and see their progeny at this place so patriotic as to give two entertainments to commemorate the result of their labors, they would have felt that they had not lived, suffered and died in vain. Undoubtedly we are entitled to "carry the broom" as in all probability no other town of its size in these United States has shown the patriotism, evinced by our citizens yesterday.

This will utterly and forever silence the up-Sound papers which have heretofore accused the people of Port Angeles with lack of patriotism and love of our glorious country—"the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Of course, at both places the Declaration of Independence was read, that goes without saying, for what would a celebration be without i.

Among the features of the day were a match game of base ball between the Port Angeles nine and a nine made up of Clallam Indians which resulted in a victory for the former of a score of 25 to 10.

There was some very creditable playing on both sides. The Indians had never before played a match game and considering this fact did exceedingly well.

A very amusing feature of the celebration was the egg race which made great sport for the lookers on—Julia Ferguson won the young ladies race, Teressa Graham won the girls race, while Harry Coveaton and Herbert Babcock won the race for men and boys respectively. For a short time it looked as if there would be a panic in the egg market. A little girls running race was won by Lulu Maloney. The boys sack race was won by Earnie Graham and Theo. Brewster won the dollar that perched in seeming defiance on top of the greasy pole.

About the funniest thing we have ever seen was the buscuit race, an attempt on the part of a half a dozen men to see which could first place themselves outside a good sized biscuit hung by a string and covered with syrup.

The high jump was won by an Indian who is an all round athlete, Hoopeye Charlie by name. To add the charm of grace to the occasion every opportunity was afforded for "tripping the light fantastic toe." A dancing floor was built at the junction of Laurel and First streets for the afternoon dance while in the evening a dance was held at Brewster's hall and one at the Opera House both being well attended. The latter was given by the Port Angeles Cornet Band the music being furnished by their orchestra, being its first public appearance. The music was first class and Port Angeles is to be congratulated on this addition to its resources for furnishing good music. The dance at the Opera House realized to the band about $50. The dance at Brewster's hall was free. No attempt was made to make a pyrotechnic display except by private parties.

To add variety to the occasion the Indians at Ennis creek held a celebration in their own way going through the ceremony of "making a doctor" which was very amusing to those who had never witnessed the rite.

All in all the affair was very pleasant and creditable to all the parties concerned there being very little to mar the harmony of the proceedings.

If we have omitted any important feature of the day's gayeties we shall be obliged to crave the indulgence of those concerned as our reporter found himself wholly unable to make himself occupy two entirely separate and distinct portions of space at the same time.

Jottings by the Wayside.

On Wednesday, June 12th, a representative of the COMMONWEALTH made a trip to Port Discovery bay over the line of the road now to be built. From Angeles to Dungeness in a road cart, was made in three hours, where we put up for the night at the Dungeness hotel, F. J. Ward, proprietor.

Next morning we struck out for Sequim prairie over a fair road, making good time. We left our rig at H. Zimmerman's and footed it to Sequim bay, where we hired a boat from Schr. August to take us to the trail on the east side of the head of the bay. About half way up the bay we met the sloop Eureka under command of our old friend, A. E. Simmonds, an "ex-Angelite," who with Henry Freeland was enjoying a sail on the placid waters of Sequim. They took us aboard and to their camp at the head of the bay where a fine meal was prepared by friend Simmonds who, by the way, is a cook as well as a captain. After dinner we were entertained for about an hour by the boys when we started on our weary way rejoicing.

The road around the head of Sequim bay is first class and is a credit to Mr. Freeland and to the county. It was filled in, last fall under contract and the work was well and cheaply done.

When teams have been over it a few times it will make a good road.

From the head of Sequim to Discovery bay the trail is poor and in some places considerable timber is across it. The selection of the ground for a road bed is good and will make a first class road, with no heavy grades on it. The distance by the road from bay to bay is about seven miles, and it will be comparatively cheap to build.

We reached Nelson's place on Discovery bay about six o'clock where we staid over night. Mr. Nelson has a cozy little place near the head of the bay which he has owned for about five years. He has the finest fruit trees in the two counties. His orchard is not large but is well cared for and he takes pride in getting and keeping the trees in shape.

Some of them were very old when he bought the place. These he has cut down and grafted and they are just beginning to show what they will be a few years hence. This little orchard is a good advertisement for the lower Sound, showing what thrifty trees the country will produce. If all the farmers would plant orchards and then give them the little care and attention they should have, Clallam and Jefferson Counties would be noted for their fruit production. But the average farmer buys and sets out a few trees and leaves Mother Nature to do the rest. The trees are never pruned or cleaned, and the land is allowed to over run with weeds.

The wonder is that any fruit is raised, and it speaks well for the productiveness of the country that the trees grow and bear without any attention or care.

On our return next day we went over the trail around the west side of Sequim bay. It can be called a trail but nothing more, as it is almost grown up with brush in places. It is called four miles in length but it was a longer four miles, we thought, than any other four miles in the far northwest. The ground is good, but there are two large gulches to be bridged. Still they are no worse, nor perhaps as bad, as some on the road between Angeles and Dungeness.

The grain in Dungeness looks well. There is some little complaint throughout the district about shortage of crops owing to lack of rain. That is, with good rainfall, the crops would have been much heavier, especially with spring sown grain. Some few farmers have commenced cutting their hay and about all expect to start in within the next few weeks. This part of the county has received many new settlers within the past year. Around Sequim bay the Government land has been mostly taken up.

Large holdings by non-residents keep many out who would like to settle near that pretty sheet of water, but that is the fault of the system that permits men to grab all the land they can get and keep it away from the hand of industry. When this system is changed—or in other words when the Single Tax proposition is understood, it will be accepted and labor will be relieved of a heavy burden.

Many settlers have gone in on the Dungeness river and between there and Morse's creek, but in this district as well Sequim thousands of acres of land are held for speculation and would-be settlers must pass over this and go on to unsurveyed lands if they wish to make their home in the district. The land from Discovery bay almost to Angeles townsite was "offered land" subject to sale at the Land Office at $1.25 per acre. Thousands of acres were sold at this price by the Government, and is now held by non-residents. From Angeles toward Quillayute the land was subject to Homestead and Pre-emption. A great deal of this was captured by the land sharks but nothing to what has been gobbled up in the smaller district to the eastward. Some day a check will be put on to this holding of unused land. It will take time, but "truth is mighty and must prevail." Sequim, Dungeness and Pysht are to-day kept from growing because they are fenced in by the large land owners. When opportunities, instead industry, are taxed the good land will be brought under cultivation. Taxes will be lighter than at present for those who are building up the county and "the wilderness will be made to blossom as the rose."

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 NW¼ 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 Pysth, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of August, 1889.

Aug. 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 24, 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 Sneeal, 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 R., 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,
6-28-3t Guardian.

Notice.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or in his absence Clerk of Probate Court, at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 13 1889, viz: John Cleland, Hd. No. 10819, for the Lots 3 and 4 and SE 1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 9 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: D. P. Quinn, Warren R. Dodge, Davis W. Morse, and L. T. Haines, all of Pert Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7 to 712 Jno. B. Baird Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: L. P. Crawford, Pre. No. 11753 for the NW ¼ NE ¼ N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 27 and NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 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.

JON. 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 Graman, 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.

MARRIED.

At New Dungeness, July 2nd, 1889, A. F. Simmonds, to Maggie J Travers, all of Sequim W. T.

ALSO

At New Dungeness, July 2nd, 1889, H. T. Buckner to Annie Bell all of Sequim W. T.

Everyone who desires to keep posted, should read our New York letters: they are from the pen of the well-known writer, Edwin Arlington, and contain brief comments on the most interesting topics of the metropolis.

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COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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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 NR 8 W. He names he following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Norman L. Guillikson, John O. Lee, John J. Lendheafter, 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.

Geo. Venable Smith.

Probate Judge of Clalam 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.

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,

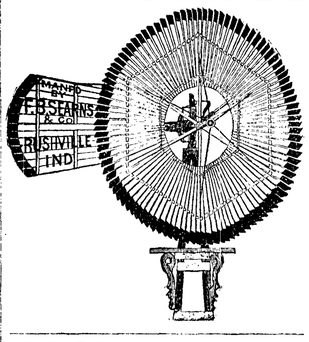
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

As we have purchased the interest of J. W. Woodfill in the late business of Reed, Woodfill & McBride. All debts will be paid and all accounts collected by

J. B. REED & T. G. McBRIDE.



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

RETURNING.

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

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

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A[illegible] Dating RUBBER [illegible] undersigned has com[illegible] the above work in [illegible] solicits orders from [illegible] Port Angeles in par[illegible] do any work intrust[illegible] best manner, and at [illegible] the sender, and suf[illegible] duty.

[illegible]LLIAMS,

[illegible]

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 lots 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: A. G. Draper, Luther A. Mason, Horace C. Mason and Walter M. Burch, all of Port Angeler, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W T. on Monday, July 15, 1889, viz. Newton Granum Pre. No. 13279 for the SW1-4 Sec. 19 Tp. 30 NR 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Frank Schlegle, William VanAllen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, 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 rebutal 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 Halland Pre. 12073 for the NW ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He [illegible]s the following witnesses to prove [illegible]tinuous residence upon and culti[illegible] said land, viz: Warriner Smith, [illegible]n, Fred Nager and A. Kel[illegible] Angele[illegible] per[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

"THE BARRING OF THE DOOR."

The Eastern Incident Which Furnished the Theme of a Scottish Song.

It is not generally known that the incident which forms the subject of the droll Scottish song, "The Barring of the Door," which also occurs in the "Nights" of Straparola, is of eastern origin. In an Arabian tale a blockhead having married his pretty cousin, gave the customary feast to their relations and friends. When the festivities were over he conducted his guests to the door, and, from absence of mind, neglected to shut it before returning to his wife.

"Dear cousin," said his wife to him when they were alone, "go and shut the street door." "It would be strange, indeed," he replied, "if I did such a thing. Am I just made a bridegroom clothed in silk, wearing a shawl and a dagger set with diamonds, and am I to go and shut the door? Why, my dear, you are crazy. Go and shut it yourself." "Oh, indeed!" exclaimed the wife. "Am I, young, robed in a dress of lace and precious stones, am I to go and shut the street door? No, indeed! It is you who have become crazy, and not I. Come, let us make a bargain," she continued, "and let the first who speaks go and fasten the door." "Agreed," said the husband, and immediately he became mute, and the wife, too, was silent, while they both sat down, dressed as they were in their nuptial attire, looking at each other and seated on opposite sofas.

Thus they remained for two hours. Some thieves happened to pass by, and, seeing the door open, entered and laid hold of whatever came to their hands. The silent couple heard footsteps in the house, but opened not their mouths. The thieves came into room and saw them seated motionless, and apparently indifferent to all that might take place. They continued their pillage, therefore, collecting together every valuable, and even dragging away the carpet from beneath them; they laid their hands on the noodle and his wife, taking from their person every article of jewelry, while they, in fear of losing the wager, said not a word.

Having thus cleared the house the thieves departed quietly, but the pair continued to sit, uttering not a syllable. Toward morning a police officer came past on his tour of inspection, and seeing the door open walked in. After searching all the rooms and finding no persons, he entered their apartment and inquired the meaning of what he saw. Neither of them would condescend to reply. The officer became angry and ordered their heads to be cut off. The executioner's sword was about to perform its office when the wife cried out, "Sir, he is my husband. Do not kill him!" "Oh! oh!" exclaimed the husband, overjoyed, and clapping his hands, "you have lost the wager; go and shut the door." He then explained the whole affair to the police officer, who shrugged his shoulders and went away.—St. Louis Republic.

The Fair Sex in France.

Place aux dames. The fair sex of all classes of society are just now distinguishing themselves in the French capital. What with lady doctors, lady artists, lady politicians, and lady agitators of all colors, they are making remarkable progress. Should they continue to advance at the present rate, their male rivals will have to look to their laurels. The Parisienne is evidently determined to show that she is fit and able to become a public character. Too long has she been kept in the background to tend the children and mend the stockings. The time has arrived to prove to the world, and particularly to their masculine tyrants, that women are really superior beings, and capable of taking care of themselves in the struggle for life. They have not yet obtained the right of political voting, and consequently cannot be deputies, but they look forward to that victory at an early period, and say they will not be satisfied until they get it. They hold that, being forced to pay taxes, they are entitled to have a voice in the affairs of the nation. In any case, they contend, with some reason, that things could not possibly be worse than they are, and in all probability would be infinitely better.—London Globe.

He Clung to His Tormentor.

A friend relates the following rather jocose incident: Proceeding down Joy street not long since, his attention was called to a little negro boy who was crying piteously, and alternating his outbursts by munching a glowing hued red pepper. The tears were streaming down his ebony cheeks and he was bellowing loudly about the burning sensation in his mouth and throat, totally oblivious of the fact that the pepper was the cause of his trouble, and that he was continually aggravating the pain by endeavoring to masticate the pungent article.

The narrator, noticing his trouble and its cause, stepped forward and snatched the pepper from his hands and threw it into the street, whereupon the black urchin set up a most vociferous howl and dashed after his treasure, while a burly negress rushed out of a doorway, evidently thinking her child had been abused. The well meaning pedestrian did not linger to explain. As he departed he caught a glimpse of the ebonized gamin again in possession of the pepper and yelling and munching as before. Adapting a fragment of a common quotation, it was a case where ignorance is bliss.—Boston Budget.

A Good Description.

Here is a good evidence of childish memory:

The other day, at table, the talk [illegible]ned on dress and appearance of cer[illegible]n tribes and races of men. A little [illegible]e and a quarter year old girl, who [illegible]ppeared to be listening attentively, [illegible]nd who, two years ago, had seen real [illegible]pecimens in their western homes, was [illegible]sked how an Indian looked. Without hesitation, she answered:

"Like a bundle of blankets with a head on one end."

Which was exceedingly good, after two years' interval.—Boston Transcript.

A VERY GREAT SCHEME.

There's Money in It if You Provide Against Possible Inconveniences.

"I was in Chicago some weeks ago," said a well known man about town, "and had some business with a friend away on the outskirts of the city, five miles or so from my hotel. During the transaction of the business we had occasion to enter a small cafe near by. While we were there a fine looking man, gray whiskered and bearing a strong resemblance to the late Roscoe Conkling, came briskly into the place and called for the best rye whisky. It was set before him. He poured out a gentleman's drink. He had the glass half way to his lips, and as he was raising it nearer he slipped his other hand into his trousers pocket. A queer expression came suddenly into his face. He put the glass down.

"'I beg pardon!' he said to the bartender; 'I don't want the drink.'

"With that he hurried out.

"'Crazy!' said the bartender, 'or else he didn't have the price.'

"I returned to my hotel soon afterward. An hour or so later I was passing out to take the train on my way east, when I met the gray whiskered man who had so suddenly changed his mind about taking the drink at the cafe. He came into the hotel, looking jaded. If I'd had time I'd have satisfied my curiosity about the man there and then. But I didn't and hurried on to catch my train.

"The other day I dropped into the Bohemia on Broadway, and you may imagine my surprise when I saw the handsome gray whiskered hero of the incident at the out-of-way cafe in Chicago sitting at a table with a jolly group, of which he seemed to be the life. I was introduced to him. He proved to be one of the most jovial of all the genuine old time actors. I couldn't help telling him at once under what peculiar circumstances I had seen him in Chicago, and asked him if he remembered it.

"'I should say so!' he replied; 'and it was all because of my not having a quarter instead of ninety cents. Seems funny, doesn't it? But, all the same, I'd have had that drink if I'd had a quarter in my pocket, but with the ninety cents I couldn't get it. It was this way. Some weeks ago I had a sudden inspiration, and I said to my wife that from then on I'd never spend another ten cent piece, but that every one I got I'd keep for the children to put in their savings banks. My wife thought that would be a tolerably correct measure, and it was adopted at once. It had been in force but a few days when you saw me in Chicago. I was playing an engagement there at the time. The day of the little cafe incident I had gone out to that jumping off place on business. Just before starting I found I had no money in my pocket, and I got a silver dollar from my wife. The street car conductor gave me nine ten cent pieces and a nickel in change when I paid my fare. I ran about for two or three hours out there, and when I got through I was tired from head to foot, and if ever I yearned for a large and juicy ball it was just then. I spied the little saloon and struck a bee line for it, tossing my nickel to a blind beggar as I went. That drink you heard me order was going to taste better than anything I'd had for many moons. As I was dallying with it in joyful expectancy I felt for the money to pay for it. You may have noticed the shade of sorrow, of disappointment, of hopelessness that swept over my face at that moment. It was born of the suddenness with which the awfulness of the situation struck me when my fingers came in contact with the nine ten cent pieces. Instead of four or five fat solid nickels, I had but a paltry ninety cents, and I'd have chocked on the drink if I had used a single ninth part of the sum to pay for it. That was why I returned the cup to the bartender and refused to look upon it when it was red, and went sorrowfully but hastily out. I rushed for a street car. It was not until the conductor came around for his fare that I came to myself again. Again the fatal nine ten cent pieces arose before me, and I suppose the conductor also thought I was crazy or broke the way I got off that car. I tramped the five miles back home, and I suppose I was just dragging myself into the hotel as you were going out. But it's a great scheme,' concluded the actor. 'A fellow can save a lot of money by holding on to his ten cent pieces; but he wants to have a couple of dollars with him to spend while doing it, if he doesn't want to go dry and walk.'"—New York Sun.

A Puzzler.

A man had sold himself to the devil, who was to possess him a certain time unless he could propound a question to his satanic majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three questions to him. The time came for the devil to claim his own, and he consequently appeared. The first question the man asked was concerning theology, to which the devil with no trouble replied. The second he also answered without hesitation. The man's fate depended on the third. What should it be? He hesitated and turned pale, and the cold dew stood on his forehead, while he shivered with anxiety, nervousness and terror, and the devil triumphantly sneered. At this juncture the man's wife appeared in the room with a bonnet in her hand. Alarmed at her husband's condition, she demanded to know the cause. When informed she laughed and said: "I can propound a question which the devil himself cannot answer. Ask him which is the front of this bonnet." The devil gave it up and retired in disgust and the man was free.—Salem Gazette.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow owed much of the reputation which he had while living to his awe inspiring manners. "It is impossible for a man to be as wise as Thurlow looks to be," said a critic, referring to the chancellor's face, which was so remarkable for its appearance of wisdom that the Duke of Norfolk called one of his owls Thurlow.

THE HARMONY OF HOME.

Cultivate Good Temper for the Family Circle More Than for Your Friends.

A home of discord may be visited by acquaintances, but its doors are never likely to be knocked at by friends. Sensible people will give it a wide berth, and prefer friendship and intimacy with those who live at peace. Nobody finds a wise young man courting a girl in a family who get on ill among themselves. He wants a bird out of a good nest, and has no wish to be drawn in by marriage to take one side of a life long fireside feud. It is hard on a girl, you say. Sometimes. But about the young man's sagacity there can be no question whatever. If all homes were happy what a pleasant world it would be, and there is no reason why happiness should not reign everywhere if people would only make wisdom, and not stupidity, the guide of their lives.

What strikes one as an odd thing is that many are able to exercise patience and common sense abroad, but find it next to an impossible task at home. With them everything is done for the benefit of society at large and at the expense of their own circle. In other people's houses they have a face like a benediction, whilst in their own it is disfigured with frowns. Of all follies this is one of the greatest. As if it were not their interest, let alone their duty, to do exactly the reverse. If any one has a mind to be cross, snappish and disagreeable, let her choose a field for giving vent to her ill humor as far removed from home as possible. Our best side should be turned not to strangers, but to those with whom we dwell, and, while it is right to wish for the good opinion of everybody, we should be anxious most of all about the favorable impression we make on our own folks at home.

If there is to be household harmony an important point is to cultivate a sweet temper. We cannot do without that. Some tempers are like violin strings out of tune; with them who can expect either melody or harmony from the family orchestra? This is specially a young woman's subject; indeed, if our girls are not amiable nobody else can be expected to be. It is to their kind and gentle words that we must look for an antidote to fretting and ill humor. At home the keynote of the day's music is often struck by the first word we hear in the morning, and happy is the house where it is always uttered by the smiling lips of good tempered girls.—The Household.

Queer Things Out of the Sea.

Stonington fishermen are continually drawing queer things, sometimes treasures, from the bosom of the deep. One of the Williams brothers of that borough, lobstermen, was surprised to find in one of his pots in Fisher's Island sound a lobster as blue as the sky, and he placed it on exhibition. It was blue all over, dark on the back, and shading by imperceptible degrees into a light though vivid hue at the end of the claws, as delicate as the pink that etches the inner curve of some tropical sea shells.

Old fish dealers of Stonington said that no such beast was ever taken from Connecticut waters before; but they were mistaken. Two blue lobsters were caged in Fisher's Island sound last summer by lobstermen Wheeler and Story of this city; yet blue lobsters are exceedingly rare. Not a dozen of them have been taken, it is believed, in the history of the fishing industry of this country; all that have been caught have been "chicken" lobsters. Science is unable to account for the hue unless it is due to melancholy.

At about the time that Williams captured the blue lobster, Capt. Samuels Staplins, of Stonington, picked up a round clam on the shore, and he extracted from its belly a neat little pearl, for which Tiffany & Co. of New York offered him $25. Every idle man in Stonington is now walking the ocean beach picking up round clams and cracking them. One day last summer a Stonington fisherman found a pearl in a clam, and got $30 for it from a Maiden lane dealer in precious stones, and a few days after that happening, another lucky borough man caught a big fish in whose stomach were a button hook, some glove buttons, and other toilet articles that evidently had belonged to a western belle at Watch Hill.—Norwich Telegram.

He Who Lives on a Back Street.

If you want to employ a barrister in your case, whose name is known as a special authority only to your solicitor, you will be surprised to find when you come to inquire that his brief is marked 100 guineas. If you go to the specialists recommended for your complaint by your medical director, you will see that he reckons the value of his casual conversation at something like 25 shillings the minute. If you desire to buy a water color picture by an obscure member of the institute or a young exhibitor at the new gallery, you will have to pay some £30 down for a square of paper 12 inches by 20. But when you begin to inquire into the income of writers whose works we read, to borrow the famous phrase of a sister in the craft, "from Tobolsk to Tangier," or whose books may be bought in paper covers (probably pirated) at Valparaiso and Petropaulovsky, you discover to your astonishment the strange and seemingly inconsistent anomaly that the man known to half the world in a dozen countries is earning about one-twentieth of the income earned by the man known only to the skilled in a particular profession in the city of London. The American enthusiast, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of his [illegible] admired and worshiped English author, has been heard to express his keen surprise when he lighted at last on the object of his ardent devotion in an eight roomed cottage among the remotest recesses of suburban Middlesex, or ran him to earth in a dingy stucco fronted family residence of the eligible order of architecture, lost among the monotonous and dreary desert of a London back street. How does it come, then, that these things are so?—The Fortnightly Review.

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Herman Culver, Chairman and General Manager.
Robt. Shields, Thos. Maloney,
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.

On the 28 ult., Reed, Woodfill and McBride, who had the mill under lease, having agreed with the Colony upon terms, surrended it to the latter who took immediate possession and began making lumber on Monday last. The mill is now under the sole charge of J. C. Coolidge, a man of large experience in saw mill work. The crew numbers twelve, but as they saw about one thousand feet to the man, they average as much as any of the great mills. It is hoped that it will result in having a source of income, now that it is in good repair and in the charge of good men.

The next thing is a market for the lumber made. The local market will not consume one-third of the production, and to compete with the other mills in other markets, lumber will have to be made very cheap, consequently labor can not be paid much more than at other mills. Heretofore the Colsny has been noted for its liberality with its employees. It should always pursue that course, but not to the extent of paying out more than it recieves. It must accumulate a surplus from year to year if is desired that it be of any value to future working people, and a portion of this surplus must of necessity be contributed by those who do its work.

The proper system to be used in recompensing all help is on that of distributing among them the fair proportion of net earnings of their joint labors in proportion to the time contributed by each. This was the plan pursued by the Colony from last November to April 1st., and would not have been abandoned had it not have been for the old desire to saddle the responsibility of all loss upon the employer and knowning every Saturday night just what has been earned during the week—in other wores we came here to "co-operate"—which means anything but a stated wage oeing paid—yet we had not been out of slavery long enough to free ourselves from the old system of selling ourselves for so much per day.

The men who become independent in world are those who break away from the old system and depend upon their own exentions for their income and their living. That man who would go into a wilderness to clear up a farm for which he had incurred an indsliedness that of itself was a burden, and while clearing it up would vote himself a "stated salary"—in the aggregate exceeding his income—and through some means would draw a large portion of the salary from portions of his farm which he had sold and not from the results of his labor—that man would not come out with very much of this world's goods at the end of two years.

"That man" is the Colony and the Colony did to a very large extent precisely what every one would now say "that man" should not do. Some people profit by past experience. Are we wise enough to do so?

If "that man" had been content with a pioneers fare for a few years he would have come out as most men do who build moderate cabins and live within their means. Such men usually "get on" in the world. We should in the future rather rest our success upon the success of the Colony and not upod its failure as has been the case too much in the past.

Our School District.

Not long ago we published a statement of the finances of this district. Among the resources was mentioned the item;

"April 8th 1889 apportionment $635.03."

This was in accordance with the letter of with the letter of instruction from W. M. Barch, Supt. of schools for this county. A week ago we received a statement from the county treasurer in which this apportionment is stated to be $434.20. Here appears a difference of $200.83. Before the last statement was recened, the Directors had planned to seat two of the rooms of the new building with the latest improved seats and employed two teachers. This discrepency and loss in the funds compells them to cut one month off this term and await next apportionment before deciding about what shall be done in the future. It is hoped our Supt. will send us a report next time that will correspond with the Treasurer's report.

Parties having books belonging to the colony library will confer a favor by returning them at once when they have read them. There is much demand for "Looking Backward" and the two copies of this work should be returned at once so that others may have an opportunity of reading them.

The clerk of this school district has completed the school census for this year. It shows the following: Number of children between 5 and 21 years of age resigning in the district: Males, 74; Females, 81; Total, 155. Number under 5 years of age: Males, 18; Female, 12; Total, 30. Number enrolled in the schools during the year: Males, 56; Female, 73; Total, 129.

A SOUTHERN PAPER'S VIEWS.

It does not Fully Indorse the Single Tax Because it does not yet Fully Understand it; but it Opens its Columns for Discussion.

We do not wish to be understood as fully indorsing the single tax theory of Mr. Henry George, for in fact we do not yet fully understand the working of this method of taxation; but we are fully in favor of this and all other plans being discussed, for our present method of taxation can certainly be improved upon. Ten years ago when Mr. George first advocated in "Progress and Poverty" this single tax idea, he was looked upon as a visionary by some and a crank by others. "Progress and Poverty" has been demolished a great many times, but nevertheless the interest in this question of taxation has continued to grow, until now many of the papers all over the country either advocate Mr. George's idea, or the free discussion of the question of taxation. In New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, Pensacola, Chattanooga and other southern cities the press has more or less favored it, while leading papers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and smaller cities north and west, either unqualifiedly advocate it, or are kindly disposed toward it. In the last congress there were over seventy outspoken friends of this idea; several states have had the single tax under discussion in one way and another before its legislators; some of the western states and territories are about to put the question to vote, for a popular expression of opinion. In Maryland single tax men have been elected to local offices upon this question. Texas has a petition of 82,000 signers, asking that the law be so changed that all taxation be levied upon rental values of land alone, and a similar petition has been sent to the house of representatives of the United States, with many thousands of signers from all over the United States.

The state of Nebraska has for years had in operation the single tax plan of leasing school lands of the state, and singularly enough people there prefer to occupy lands under a lease than to buy the lands outright, the leases running twenty-five years, with a fixing of the rental value every five years. New York city is rapidly regaining possession of its docks and water fronts, and leasing them as it leases its ferry privileges, and is also considering the advisability of removing all taxation from personal property and increasing it upon land values. Other cities in self defense will be compelled to follow the example should New York make the change. C. A. Pilsbury of Minneapolis, Minn., the proprietor of the largest flourning mill in the world, is an advocate of the single tax, as is also Mr. T. L. Johnson, the largest owner of street railway property in the United States, and who is also an extensive iron mill owner and operator.

The proprietor of the largest watch works in the world, and also the most extensive maker of shelf hardware, Mr. Sargent, are in favor of this method of raising taxes. We make no attempt at compiling a list of friends or advocates of this cause; these occur to us as noted from time to time in exchanges. Rev. J. O. S. Huntington and many of the most prominent divines of all denominations are advocates of this tax; and some of the ablest men of the bar are outspoken in their advocacy of it. Thomas Jefferson once said: "Land belongs in usufruct to the living," and if this is so no one ought to be allowed to hold land idle for speculation, while anyone is in need of land to use; or, if by such idle holding others are placed to a disadvantage. If there is a defect in the theory of the single tax, we shall be pleased to give space to any writer who will demonstrate it. We advise, however, that correspondents first make sure that they fully understand the subject before attempting to enlighten others. Our columns are open for this discussion.—Mobile Item.

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 Sysup for Children Teething.** Its value is incatcuable. It will relieve the poor little sufferers 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 inflamation, 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.**

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Address M. Harman, Valley Falls, Kansas.

Notice.

PORT ANGELES, June 26th 1889.

To all whom it may concern.

Certain parties are endeavoring to dispose of water front property in block 25; that belongs to the undersigned. You are hereby cautioned against purchasing any property in this block without first obtaining the consent of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony.

THOS. MALONEY.

Notice to Creditors.

In the probate court of Clallam county Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Mrs. Malura M. Hickox, 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 administrator at his residence on the Elwah river about seven miles and a half west of Port Angeles W. T., within one year from the date of this notice or the same shall be forever barred.

Port Angeles W. T., July 5th, 1889.

Elihu B. Hickox,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Mrs. Malura M. Hickox, deceased.

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 ofSec. 28Tp.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 toprotest againstthe 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. Patronize white labor!!

6 1 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, SW1-4NE 1-4NW1-4 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 16 7 7 12 JNO. B. Baird, Register.

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