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

The Commonwealth.

Abolish all Taxes save on Land Values, Repeal all Special and Unjust Laws Result, Freedom

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

Vol. 5. No. 40. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889. $1.00 Per Annum.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

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

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.

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

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 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.

INDIVIDUALISM AND THE SINGLE TAX.

continued.

That society may rightfully do any and all things which are for the benefit of all its members and thus tend to the preservation of the race is not to be questioned. Societies are composed of individuals and only in so far as individuals are bettered in their conditions will society improve as a whole. Those features of our existing system which have caused the terrible destitution in the midst of plenty and make men tramp the country through in the vain effort to find work till tramps are numbered by the tens of thousands, can be shown to be the result of a superstition, *ie* the belief in the soverignty of the state, and investing it with a personality. If the state was looked upon as a partnership of the members which compose it we would never have had laws granting land in fee simple to any body thus creating a set of land lords. Neither would we have joint stock corporations national banks nor a system of mortage, nor the state collection of debt, nor a legal interest. All these laws are the out growth of the militant or despotic form of government. The *sovereign* confers some of its powers upon the individual or the corporation and so gives it or him an advantage over others. It gives the right of eminent domain to R. R. and Telegraph companies and confers upon them the right to tax the community for their support. And to the individual it says—this piece of the earth's surface is yours as against the whole world, either to use or not as you like. It is yours and your children's if you please to the end of time. No matter how population increases you can hold your land idle while men and women are homeless, and what is more if any one shoots rabbits on that land without your consent the government will back you in their punishment with the whole army and navy if necessary. This is the way the state has used its sovereignty—to confer individual benefits and create classes. Progress in the right direction is not toward more legislation and the conferring of more benefits but is rather to be found in the repeal of the class legislation and the abandonment of the inhuman policy of lending the sovereignty of the state to individuals or corporations. First and foremost of the abuses of this kind is the so called protective tariff which, by preventing the individual from trading with whomsoever he pleases forces him to buy of a particular set of dealers or pay a fine. That the tariff is the parent of the "trust" is now generally conceded.

It is abuses growing out of such nefarious legislation as that outlined above that socialism seeks to remedy. Is it logical to expect to cure the evils of state interferences with social and individual rights by additional interference? Shall we not rather find the quicker and more lasting remedy in the removal of restrictions upon individual liberty and tearing down the barriers which the state has erected between the people and the soil of their country on the one hand and in the abrogation of all laws which confer any part of the supposed sovereignty of the state upon individuals or corporations on the other?. This at least is our belief.

The dream of the Anarchist is of a time when the condition of the world will correspond to the christians idea of the milenium; when swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn to war no more; when the people of the world will dwell to gether in unity being a "law unto themselves" thus making law and government unnecessary.

Society is surely tending in this direction, but that it will be ages before the moral status of the people will reach a point where such a state of things will be possible is at least probable.

In our next we propose to point out what we believe to be the proper function of government and the system under which we believe the most rapid progress possible, and which while securing to the individual the full use and developement of his powers will prevent oppression of the weak and abolish poverty.

The Tacoma chamber of commerce is exercised over the fact that there is too much of a granger element in the convention and has sent a delegate to watch the proceedings and report any action threatening the interests of capital. All this means that the C of C have their eyes on a valuable school section in Tacoma and are interested in a waterfront steal. So far as the whole people are concerned it might be well to enquire whether there is anybody in Olympia paid to look after their interests in the framing of the organic act and to keep them from being bartered away. Their interests demand that the school and tide lands should be leased, and if the constitution offered to the people proposes anything else it should be voted down. If properly managed the tide and school lands will pay the bulk of the expenses of the state and relieve the farmers from the burden of tax under which they groan.

We hope the County commissioners will see the necessity of a road to the Quillayute and will not hesitate to raise the necessary funds by means of bonds. There is a vast difference between bonding the County to benefit some corporation and the case in point. If we build the road we own it and the people of the County get the benefit and as it must of necessity be built some time there is no excuse for delay.

The Individualist.

The Denver *Arbitrator* has changed its name to *The Individualist*; Frank Q. Stuart, editor, and is published in book form. The following from its editorial columns shows that the editor has looked deep into the problem of human life and sees the secret of human progress. We commend these pertinent truths to those who think the race so weak as to need strong governments to take care of it. We wish the *Individualist* success:

The Individualist believes in personal liberty, and demands it. That a man is born into the world is sufficient evidence that he has the right to live. That he may rightly live he must exercise the powers and faculties with which he is possessed.

He must have liberty, but he must have more than liberty, as we often think of it, that he may properly develop toward strong and independent manhood. All that he does must be done at his own cost. Nothing must stand between him and the consequences of his own acts. He must have liberty with responsibility. If you protect fools from their folly you breed a race of fools. It is better that the drunkard die than that he have liquor kept from him by law. For, so doing, you do not cure the thirst and you make it easier for him to pass it on to his children. If a man fail short of a complete life, his should be the failure. If he makes of his life a worthy thing his should be the success and its reward.

The Individualist's appeal is not to selfishness. It asks that every man be permitted to gain for himself, if he will and can, an existence worthy of a human being, and thus take the first and the indispensable step toward helping others. This is the religion of Self Respect. This is the doctrine of enlightened self-interest. This is the method, if we understand rightly the news science brings us, by which man has come to be man, and the crown of creation. No favors from nature; no privileges from nature; no regulative laws from nature—simply justice—success crowning right conduct—failure putting an end to wrong. This is the way the world has become the best possible world, for to-day, and by which alone tomorrow's world can become a better one. This is the creed of the worth of every soul; the doctrine that each must work out his own salvation. This doctrine has made, in the nations of the West, everything of individuality, personality, character, originality, the ego. Research, discovery, study, invention, exploration, advance in every line of thought, progress toward liberty: these have come to us not from Chrisianity or Democracy, but from this, and in this: that on the Aryan races has fallen the thought that each man is a unit, of value in himself; that his nature is worth developing; his powers worth putting to use;—to put it *economically*, that he counts one in society—to put it religiously, that his soul is worth the saving.

Able with a Jury.

At a burglar's cell in the county jail.

Lawyer Marks—Now, John, tell me were you concerned in this burglary or were you not? Are you guilty or innocent?

John—I'm guilty. If I were innocent I wouldn't say so.

"Why not?"

"Because you are a good deal better with a jury when you know you are lying than when you are telling the truth."—Chicago Herald.

The Bill of Rights.

The Olympia convention had a lively time over the „God in the Constitution" business last week and we give below the whole text of the discussion. On a vote the Preamble was lost by a tie and referred back to the committee:

The convention then began consideration, in committee of the whole, of that part of the constitution which declares that certain rights of the citizens of Washington shall remain forever inviolate—the bill of rights. This was preceded by the following preamble:

"We, the people of Washington, to preserve our rights, do ordain this constitution."

Dyer, Turner and Lindsley each had substitutes. Dyer wanted to alter the preamble so that the people of Washington would be "grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty and self-government," etc. Eshelman, the reverend delegate from Yakima, promptly inforced this interpretation.

Turner wanted to displace Dyer's substitute and the original preamble, by a clause similar to the constitution of the United States. It was:

"We, the people of Washington, in order to form a more independent and perfect government, establish peace, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, profoundly grateful to Almighty God for this inestimable right and invoking his favor and guidance, do ordain and establish the following constitution and form of government for the state of Washington."

Lindsley's substitute, which made no reference to the Deity, was declared out of order for the present, and so he withdrew it altogether.

Judge Turner—I admit that this is purely a matter of sentiment, but it accords with the feelings of ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens of Washington. We are here to make a constitution for the sovereign people of Washington, and it would be a disregard of their desires to omit recognition of the Deity.

Mr. Griffith cited constitutions in which the Deity is not mentioned, and opposed the amendment, not that he wanted to appear irreverent, but because he thought it wiser to leave his name out.

T. M. Reed and Mr. Warner spoke briefly, the former for, the latter against the substitute.

P. C. Sullivan said: I believe the report of this committee should be sustained. It is certainly an able committee, and they considered the subject carefully before they came in here and made this report. The argument we hear that if we do not put our gratitude into the constitution that it will prevent immigration to this territory, it seems to me is on a very low basis. The constitution that has been referred to here, the supreme law of the land, did not have God in it and yet certainly there has been a reasonable amount of immigration to this country and the class of people who came here are reputable citizens. I say that argument is no argument at all. I would have little respect for the men who would remain away simply because in this political organization the name of the Deity was not mentioned. This is not a question of gratitude. As well might we express our gratitude to the congress of the United States who really permitted us to meet here. And how many members of this convention if arraigned before Almighty God this morning, and he were to select those who were profoundly grateful in the highest sense—how many members would be selected by Almighty God? If we treat it as a political matter, how would he respond to that, coming from a political body, a political organization, as to its gratitude to him. I believe simply that it is a matter of sentiment in the convention and not a question of absolute principle. For that reason I oppose it.

Delegate Eshelman poetically declared that the constitution without God would be the forest with drooping trees, a bed of flowers with withering buds.

J. Z. Moore did not belong to any religious sect; but it would be setting a bad example for the youth of Washington not to mention the Deity in the constitution.

Mr. Comegys—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Moore—Yes, sir.

Mr. Comegys—Would it not have been a bad example to the youth of the country if congress had decided not to put the word God in the constitution?

Mr. Moore—I am not prepared to answer that. I have not examined the subject.

Mr. Buchanan—May I answer the gentleman?

Mr. Moore—I yield the floor to the gentleman from Adams for that purpose.

Mr. Buchanan—No matter what congress did, the colonies set the example. They recognized the Creator by frequently devoting days to thanksgiving and humiliation for the blessings bestowed upon them.

Mr. Moore, continuing, said,—Atheism goes hand in hand with nihilism and communism, and that the latter had their origin from the former.

Mr. Tibbetts said he wanted to go on record as favoring the substitute.

ALL FOR SHOW.

"This is all for show," declared E. H. Sullivan. "It means nothing else. Stuff and nonsense, that's all. We are the laughing stock of the newspapers of the territory to burdening the constitution with needless provisions. It is necessary for us to go back to the dark ages and copy the example of the people who taught their children to speak little and say as little as possible. Some people who have spoken the loudest about a Supreme Being have gone out and shot down their neighbors with revolvers. If our motives are good, that is the best passport to heaven. Loud prayers, supplication on knees—stuff and nonsense, if your motive is bad—that is a passport to the infernal regions. I don't believe in putting God in the constitution to please the populace. According to the rules of society at present you are compelled to shake hands with a neighbor and then turn back and wish he was in infernal regions. The Supreme Being care nothing about being in this constitution. If we do put Him in it will avail no one anything at the Divine Throne."

Gilman reiterated the statement that it was a mere matter of sentiment. If 999 men asked to have a thing done for sentiment and one opposing the thing for principle, he would stand in with the man of principle.

To the Constitutional Conventions of the Four new States.

The undersigned, officers of the American Woman Suffrage Association, though not properly entitled to address your convention, nevertheless ask its courtesy on account of the great interest they feel in the question of the status you will give to women.

You, gentlemen, felt keenly the disadvantage you were under when you had only Territorial rights. If you will consider how much greater are the disadvantages of a class that is wholly without political rights, you will, we feel sure, pardon our entreaty that in building your new constitution you will secure for women equal political rights with men.

The older States have applied the principle of "the consent of the governed" to one class after another, until now the women stand alone, the one class of adult citizens not convicted of crime who are utterly without political rights. The position is one of measureless humiliation and helplessness. Think what it means to have all your interests controlled by others,—your rights of persons, your right to your children, your right to buy, to sell, and will, and deed, all held by others; to be without a jury trial of your peers; to have your property taken in taxes, while you have no voice in the amount to be taken or in the use to which it is to be put. There is no man who would not stand aghast with indignation and dread if a political position similar to that imposed upon women were to be thrust upon himself. But the loss and the injury are as great to women as they would be to men in the same case.

Disfranchisement is a stigma. It was imposed upon Jefferson Davis, because he was a traitor, and as the worst punishment that could be inflicted. The unpardoned felon in the State prison has his right to vote taken away as a punishment for crime. If you will consider the matter, we believe you will not be willing to put the law-abiding women of your new State on the same plane politically with the male criminal classes.

The men of the older States inherited the constitutions, with the odious features which the common law imposes upon women. *But you are making constitutions.* You have the golden opportunity to save your women from all these evils by securing their right to vote in the organic law of the new State. By doing this, over and above the satisfaction which comes from having done a just deed, you will win the gratitude of women for all time, as our fathers won the gratitude of the race when they announced the principle that we ask you to apply. You will also secure the historic credit of being the first men to take the next great step in civilization—a step sure to be taken at no distant day. "The coming events cast their shadows before." Already in fourteen States women have school suffrage; they have municipal suffrage in Kansas, and full suffrage in Wyoming, while in England, Scotland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, women have greater political rights than they do here; and everywhere with the best results.

Philanthropists like Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, statesmen like Charles Sumner and George F. Hoar, clergymen like Phillips Brooks, James Freeman Clarke and Robert Collyer, all favor the enfranchisement of women.

If it is objected that many women do not want to vote, it must also be said that many women, and in constantly increasing numbers, do want to vote, but that no one is compelled to vote.

If it is objected that women do not fight for their country, it must be remembered that while a majority of men are never called on for military service, all mothers *must* devote many of the best years of their lives to rear the sons who may defend the country. This inevitable and indispensable service of mothers is fully as important to the national welfare as the possible service of the soldier. Moreover, on the battle-field, in camp and hospital, women do their part in nursing the brave but wounded men, while the women at home often do the work the soldier was obliged to leave, and their own work also.

Edward Everett once said, illustrating the effect of small things on character: "The Mississippi and the St. Lawrence Rivers have their rise near each other. A very small difference in the elevation of the land sends one to the ocean amid tropical heat, while the other empties into the frozen waters of the north." So, it may seem a small matter whether you admit or shut out women from an equal share in the government. But if you shut them out, you shut out a class of citizens pre-eminently orderly, law-abiding and peaceful, and especially interested in the welfare of the home and the safety of society. If, at the same time, you admit all classes of men, however worthless, provided they are out of prison, and if you make them free to stamp their impress upon the government, in the long run you will find the moral tone of the community lowered and cheapened and your most sacred institutions imperilled by the dangerous classes to whom you enthrusted the power which you denied to orderly and good women.

In asking you to secure for women equal political rights with men, we are only asking you to apply the admitted and self-evident truth that "just governments derive their power from the consent of the governed"—of the governed women as well as of the governed men. Wendell Phillips once said on this same subject: "A principle which God has made true, He has also made safe"

Earnestly desiring that you may trust this principle, and thus use your great opportunity to lead all the States up to its practical application,

We are yours very respectfully,
LUCY STONE,
MARY A. LIVERMORE,
JULIA WARD HOWE.

THE STATE MAKERS.

A Partial Synopsis of the Work Accomplished.

OLYMPIA, July 28.—Four more blocks for the foundation of the new state were hewed during the past week at Olympia, in the adoption of the articles on county, city and township organization and on executive department. The article on judiciary also was completely shaped the first of the week, when it was formally adopted by the committee. The article on county organization took up Wednesday and Thursday, and the executive department Friday and Saturday. These likewise have been agreed upon; and so three important parts of the work of the convention are done, and will be ready to take their places in the constitution, when the revisory committee has passed upon them. It may be that reconsideration of some of the various sections will be attempted; but unless an emergency arises that would justify their appeal they will be submitted to the people for their ratifications just as they are now.

With one or two exceptions the sections of the article on county, city and township organization followod the ordinary provisions of the organic laws of other states. Section 2 is extraordinary, in that it requires a three-fifths vote of the electors of any county voting at any election to change the location of the county seat. It was in this section that the first evidence of sectional feeling was manifested in the deliberations of the convention. The measure was proposed and championed by a delegate from a county where the location of the county seat is a perennial source of acriminous dispute. The members, however, are not disposed to be censurious of the action of the member, for the measure is general in its provisions, and, it is believed, will discourage attempts to move county seats until there is a pronounced and general feeling in any county in that direction.

Section 3 of this article is more than extraordinary in that it renders comparatively easy the division of counties and because, also, it immediately follows a section that guards so cautiously and rigorously the interests of every county seat. This was the section of which Dr. Minor took occasion to make caustic criticism and which was modified by a condition that "the territory affected can be stricken off only under such other conditions as shall be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state"—words that are meaningless when analyzed, for the constitution will of necessity make elsewhere general provision against special legislation.

A third unusal provision is section 10, conferring upon cities of over 20,000 inhabitants power to frame and adopt their own charters. This section, which originally contained such permission for cities of 25,000 inhabitants, was very nearly defeated by constant amendments, and, indeed was once entirely abolished, to be inserted again with a reduction of 5,000, on motion of Stiles, of Tacoma.

The system of township organization, directed to be established by the legislature in the counties of the state, is commonly found in many eastern states. The legislatures also fix salaries for all county officers, except public administrators, surveyors and coroners, who may or may not receive salaries. Constables in towns of under 5,000 inhabitants will get fees; but all remaining county officers shall be allowed a stated annual stipend. With these exceptions the article on county, city and township organization contains features to be found in almost every state constitution.

The new state will have a full complement of officers. Besides governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and superintendens of public instruction, it will boast of a lieutenrul governor, auditor and commissioner of public lands, which some states have and others have not. The legislature is empowered to abolish these three latter officers. The powers and duties of all officers are exactly in accord with those of other states. The attempt to deprive the governor of his veto failed, as well as to distribute the power of pardons amongst several state officers. The salaries allowed are about average.

The reports of four committees are ready to be taken up at any time. They are on municipal indebtedness, preamble and bill of rights, corporations and military affairs. They are on the calendar in the order named, and will be so considered.—Post Intelligencer.

Washsnington's Heritage.

An exchange has investigated some of the good things with which Washington is favored thus:

The farming interest flourishing.

Cities and towns rich and prosperous.

Have good home markets for livestock.

Average elevation above the sea 5,000 feet.

Streams and rivers in all parts of the territory.

Greatest wheat, oats, barley and mineral resources in the Union.

Summers mild, winters exceedingly short and pleasant.

Native grasses the most nutritious in the world.

Smallest precentage of illiteracy of any state in the union.

On the route of the principal transcontinental railway routes.

The finest Indian summers to be enjoyed anywhere in the world.

The most healthy territory in the Union; pure and bracing air.

THE PECULIAR LETTER.

Read Before the Constitutional Convention This Morning.

The letter of Frank Streamer reads as follows: Fifth chapter of Amos. Menatchee, Wash., July 27th. Hon. John P. Hoyt, president constitutional convention, Sir: This is no flash letter. The writer is not the author no more than the operator is the telegram. The peanmanship will attest its mental mechanism, and the source of the sentences is the essence of concentrated truth of three score years' gleaning. There is not a ruler of note in the United States that does not respect and consider well the weight of words, that high mountain atmosphere from the purity of inhalated feelings. Scholars are not philosophers and lawyers not physicians. Law is not always nature. Mosiac law was written on tables of stone, it is said, by the finger of God on Mount Sinai, while the constitutional convention of the Aaronites was in session in the swamps below framing Leviticus.

The results were perihelian floods, wars, epidemics and bad literature, such as is contained in the various police *gazettes* of Washington Territory, now called newspapers, whose reporters and editors imagine they know how to build a ship or construct a railroad. Consider this, there is not a newspaper on the Pacific coast, and not a cemmercial writer engaged on any journal west of the Missouri river. That is the kind of free press we are pressing into. Licentious constituents to thwart virtuous legislatures by surreptitious paper laws that all nature of sun, air and stream set at naught.

Consider the Pennsylvania floods. Are you delegates assembled in the constitutional convention framing a building, or are you stowing one with refuse merchandise? Is a preamble to a constitution the leading lie of it, or the only truth of it? Does not the main body of any constitued thing wag the head adversely?

Consider this, as your adopted preamble annuls all law sections in your constitutional body. Every builder knows you must first have a building and then have it occupied by tenants before you get laws of natural sense to govern it. No school master ever makes laws to govern his pupils until he sees and knows what kind of pupils he has to train. How many of your delegates know the ailments of mind which frenzy into law, law; a disease worse than bloody flux. For pity sake, rub out the entire judiciary article. It cursed California and beggered its builders. Don't disgrace Washington. Constitutions are misnomers now-a-days. The name should be indigested. The climate changes between now and 1900, which will render your conventional laws void.

I would that my people would consider the seventh and tenth Mount Sinai commandments and stop law making entirely Try every case by its evidence at the time of infraction and award punishment at once through a jury of decision. No precedents are needed for proofs of past wisdom. Every case must be tried on its merits immediately and no more shifts and evasions. Appelate courts are conspiracies for endangering innocence with a second trial. A repeated violation of the constitutional edict of the United States government constitution, which denies God, repeals its preamble and puts law tails of amendments to its tory body. What blasphemy that is. Dare you repeat it?

Simply create in your constitution certain state officers, fix salaries in minimum and regulate duties and taxes. That is all you are elected to do. Let future legislatures fix term of office and pass general laws for public approval. This is sense and will be sustained by the sun, air and stream, the great Creator's trinity of offices. Shiloh.

Wants to Know, you Know.

Under the above heading, Ross Winn, of Aurora, Texas, writes to the Denver *Arbitrator* as follows:—

If protection protects workingmen by increasing their wages, why are manufacturers, capitalists and employers protectionists?

If protection protects the American laborer from competition with the pauper labor of Europe, why are manufacturers permitted to import foreign labor under contract?

If protection increases wages, why do the workingmen of high tariff Germany receive less wages than do the workingmen of free trade England?

If the protective tariff originated at Tariffa, a town in Morocco in Africa, how came it to be called the American system?

If free trade will lower wages, why do not manufacturers and employers favor free trade?

If the American people favor protection and oppose free trade, why did they give Cleveland 97,000 majority of the popular vote at the last presidential election?

If the protective tariff is not the most infamous system of legalized robbery ever perpetrated upon a supposed free people, then what is?

The Real Lord Fauntleroy.

The popularity of the book and play which hinge upon the name of an imaginary Lord Fauntleroy is such that memories of an actual Lord Fauntleroy are revived, and The Pall Mall Gazette gives an interesting account of the man of that name who convulsed London over a century ago with a series of forgeries unheard of before that time and scarcely equaled since. Altogether the titled forger stole something like £800,000—the equivalent of £2,500,000 today. He was at the head of a bank, and carried on his operations in the boldest manner. His gains were squandered in riotous living, and he went to the scaffold in a halo of "glory" of the sort most dearly prized by scoundrels of high and low degree.—San Francisco Chronicle.

COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. May I. Smith and daughter arrived on the Evangel yesterday.

LOTS are going lively in the Gale Addition, 8 lots being sold this week.

Hon. Dudley Cooper of Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of our latest arrivals. We understand Mr. C. intends to make this his home.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Culver at their residence on First St. last Saturday night. It was quite a success. Every one was more or less surprised.

The Colony has joined with Messrs Gale, Levy and Chambers in securing a franchise for a wharf at the foot of Liberty St. at the East End.

Our patrons will be glad to learn that this Post Office has been made a money order office. This will enable our people to transent money without loss in future.

Last Monday evening the little folks gave a surprise party to George Meagher eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Meagher formerly of this place, who has been spending his vacation here. The youthful party amused themselves with games and dancing, ate nuts and drank lemonade and had a general good time.

We have to record the marriage by the Rev. A. H. Howells, on Tuesday last of Mr. Frank Patten of this place to Miss Ella B. Stage of Clearfield, Pa. The COMMONWEALTH was remembered by a choice sample of cake. We offer congratulations.

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.

To all Lovers of Flowers.

GREETING—Floral Festival to be held Aug. 16th, at Port Angeles at Congregational Church. To cultivate flowers and to study their teaching means to study and contemplate so to know more of infinite love and goodness. Who should not be intereste1? All do seek for better conditions and more good. No one will deny the powerful influence of those silent mesengers, the flowers whether growing in cultivated parks or on the wayside, whether in the valley or on the mountain tops, ever do we welcome them and like all. Nature, humbly offering their wisdom in fragrance and beauty, ever singing, until the soul was enraptured and the hearts welcome gives them a place in our memory and there still laboring on to adorn and to scatter fragrance and beauty. It is the labor of those lovely, innocent flowers that makes us call on you all today to assist us in scattering lessons thought us abroad, to gladen more hearts, to bring joy to more homes, to wipe away the tears of darkness and to make us look upward and inward for the cause of being, to bring us tidings of wisdom and love from beyond this seeming darkness. Do help us friends to make this earth bloom let us have flowers everywhere round the workshop, by the kitchen by the factory everywhere and soon the songsters of the field and forest the humming birds with their beautiful plumage and songs most magnificent will frequent those avenues where flowers are cultivated. Many a one's burden will be lightened and life made pleasenter by surounding them with flowers. Love and wisdom have given flowers such prolificness that many times hundred seeds are ripened by one tiny plant and one percent oftimes is sufficient for the owners and the balance goes to waste. Let them send us their surplus and we will see that the same is distributed where it will bring joy and pleasure, also are there many who desire seeds for exchange let them be sent and we will do our best to satisfy. In order to organize the work a committee of three has the work in charge until next May when at a convention held by the society new officers will be chosen.

Anyone may be a member who contributes flower seeds or slips for exchange or distribution, and the committee may call on members at any time to assist in work connected therewith if necessary. No charges are made by the committee or officers as the laboris one of love and their salary is the good they can do. But there are some expences, which will be met by voluntary contribution or by the floral entertainment to be held on August 16th at Port Angeles in the Congregational Church. At which we hope to see many of our neighboring cities, Dungeness and the lower part of our county present, the admission we placed so low that everyone can attend and which is only ten cents and should anyone be unable to pay that, we want him to come nevertheless. The receipts are to be used to wards printed matter, paper, envelopes for seeds and correspondence and the purchase of seeds if possible for distribution.

We hope that all will assist us by bringing flowers if convenient on the 14th and 15th of August. All those who will assist in decorating etc. will please leave their names with the committee. We will give three Recognitions in writing Therefore designs, bouques etc. should have the name of the donor on them.

1. R. the most beautiful design.
2. " the hansomest bouquet.
3. " the choisest flower.

We would be glad to receive flowers from abroad if they could be sent express paid, so as to arrive on Thursday the 15th or on the morning of the 16th. One or more choice flower may be sent in dry cotton placing a little wet moss or sponge at the end of the stem. All are welcome. We need the help of all to give us flowers as the same are already scarce the season being advanced.

Let us plant flowers everywhere and the good and pure in heart will come and make their home amongst us.

Hoping that all will assist that can, we assure you of our love in the work by signing your servants.

THE COMMITTEE.

All seeds sent to Mrs. V. Voldo.

Treasurer.

Sufficient amount of stamps to pay return Postage where seeds are to be exchanged should be enclosed. All written Correspondence should be sent to Louis Williams.

Manager.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 22, 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," Ira J. Greenwood, of Port Townsend, W. T. County of Jefferson, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4892, for the purchase of the SW1-4 of Sec. No. 33, in twp No. 31N, R No. 11 West, W. M. 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 17th day of Oct., 1889. He names as witnesses: Henry C. Clark, Port Townsend, W. T. Jno. Wassingham, of Port Townsend, W. T. Geo. Fife Tacoma, W. T. and Hiram M. Smith of Tacoma W. T. Any and claiming persons adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of Oct. 1889. T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

8 2 10 4

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 17, 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 of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday Sept. 10th 1889, viz Lorenzo T. Haynes Pre. D. S. No. 11428 for the Lot 1 in E ½ SE ¼ Sec. 8 and SW ¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 9 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, vis: P. W. Calnan, C. M. Armstrong, Peter Kiernan, and Chas. S. Stakemiller 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.

7 19 to 8 23 T. M. REED, Jr. Register

Metropolitan Press Agency, - 45 Warren St., N. Y.

Notice to Pre-emptors and Homesteaders.

Any settlers who have forwarded to the Land Office the money to pay for publication of their notices of final proof during the administration of J. B. Baird, which notices have not been published should send in their claims to ROBERT HARRISON Inspector of District Land Offices at Seattle for adjustment.

Any settlers having claims of this kind can have them prepared at the COMMONWEALTH office at West End, Port Angeles without charge.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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, Terriory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4816, for the purchase of the NW ¼ NE¼ E½ NW ¼ in Sec. 35 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. No. 26 in Twp. 31 N R, No. 11 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 30th 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 T. 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 Montrose 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 beforesaid 21 day of August, 1889.

Aug. 27 T. 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, Terriory 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 T. 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. 10449, for the S½ 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: F. J. Hart, F. 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.

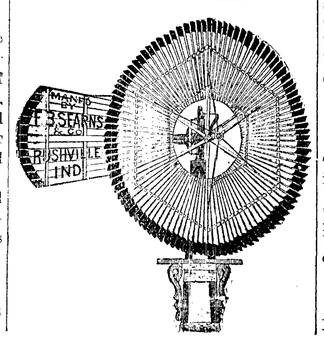
T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 2, 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 Sept. 7th 1889, viz: W. D. Stivers, Pre. D. S. No. 13304 for the Lot 4, Sec. 27, Lot 1, 2, SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 33, NW ¼, N W ¼ Sec. 34 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, James M. Dougherty, Thos. Edwards and Thos. Petty 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.

7 12 to 8 16 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.



NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 at Seattle, W. T. on Thursday Oct, 24th, 1889, viz. George Haehule Pre D. S. 13070 for the S½ of SW1-4 and W½ of SE1-4 Sec. 4 Tp. 28 N of R 14 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. S. Pullen, of LaPush, W. T. M. J. Smith, J. S. Maxfield, and Wm. R. Hicks, all of Quillayute W. T.

7 25 8 30 T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 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 Judge or in his absence Clerk of ProbateCourt at Port Angeles, W. T., on Friday Sept. 27, 1889, viz: Sarah C. Martyr, Hd. No. E 11,226 for the lots 1 and 2 and S ½ NE1-4 of Sec. 2 Tp. 30 North of Range 7 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. Peters, All Meagher, Hartley Goodwin of Dry Creek W. T. and Silas Goodwin of Elwah, 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.

7 26 to 9 6 T. M. Reed Jr., Register.

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 T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 21, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Norman R. Smith of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4265, for the purchase of the lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section No. 21, in twp. No. 30 N, R No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 3rd day of July, 1890. He names as witnesses: E. B. Mastick, Jr. F. S. Lewis W. E. Smith, and W. N. Beck, all of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, W. T. Any and all perions claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of July, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register

6 7 to 8 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., December 1 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," Wm. Plummer, of Snohomish, County of Edmunds Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3755, for the purchase of the S½ and NE ¼ sec. 14 and SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ of sec. 15 in Tp No. 31N. R No. 12 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and will establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montrose, and Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Ed. Snow of Seattle, W. T. and George Bartlett of Edmonds, 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 1st day of December 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

7 26 to 10 4

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Dana M. Woodin of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washingron has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3749, for the purchase of the E½ SE1-4 SW SE 1-4 and SE1-4 SW 1-4 of Sec. No. 6, in Tp. 31 N R. No. 12 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 27th day of September, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montross and Fred Brockway of Pysht, W. T., C. McDougald of Shelton, W. T., Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of September, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

7 26 to 10 4

Treasurer's Notice.

The Treasurer of Clallam Co. Wash. Terr. will pay on presentation at his office in New Dungeness Wash. Terr.

All warrants drawn on Treasury of said County prior to and including No. 113 issue of Feb. 6th 1889. No interest will be allowed on said warrants after this date.

W. L. CHURCH JR.
Treas. of Clallam Co. Wash. Terr.

Office of Treasurer Clallam Co. July 26 1889.

PUGET SOUND CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lumber, Lath, Moulding, & Pickets.

Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

Outside Orders Solicited.

F. M. McGILL

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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

CHEAP FOR CASH.

FRONT St. - - PORT ANGELES,

D. McInnis, Jr.

Real Estate Agent.

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

COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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

Port Angeles, W. T

GOOD BOOKS

Sent post-paid on receipt of price:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 2, 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 Pt. Angeles, W. T., Thursday Sept. 12, 1889, viz: G. G. C. Gordon Pre. D. S. No. 11677 for the Lots 2, 3, 4, and S ½ NW ¼ Sec., 8, Tp. 30, N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Paul Land, Peter Kiernan, C. S. Stakemiller and L. T. Haynes 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.

7 12 8 16 T. M. REED, Jr., Reg.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 15, 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 Monday., Sept. 16, 1889, viz: Peter F. Kiernan, Pre. D. S. No. 11561 for the NW ¼ SW1-4 Sec. 8 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. G. G. Gordon Lorenzo T. Haynes, C. S. Stakemiller, and Axel Forsberggall 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.

7 26 9 6 T. M. Reed Jr. Register.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little 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.

D. W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

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

AND OTHER GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.

Port Angeles, W. T.

Watchmaker & Jeweler!

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

A specialty to fit Spectacles to the

EYE.

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

Call on or Address: L. WILLIAMS, Jeweler,

Front Street, West End, Port Angeles

LAWRAY & SCHROEDER

Architects and Building Superintendents.

Post Office Box 237,

PORT TOWNSEND, W T.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. June 2nd, 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 District Court at Port Townsend on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1889, viz: Hans H. Lepso, Hd. E. No. 9627 for the S ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 30; NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 31 Tp. 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, C. Skavdal, Albert Rinstrom and Herman Molin all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substancial 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.

7 12 8 16 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

L. H. SMITH

Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware.

Rancher's Stoves a Specialty.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

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

Garretson, Woodruff, Pratt & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods

Notions Etc.

1305 & 1307 Pacific Avenue Tacoma, W. T.

5 24 9

JAS. W. STOCKAND,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

All Kinds of Furniture,

Bedding Supplies, Carpets, Rugs. Etc.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Port Townsend, W. T.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS

Str. Evangel,

JAS. MORGAN, MASTER.

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

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

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

RETURNING.

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

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

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

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

MORGAN & MANN,
Port Townsend, W. T.

People's Market,

Corner Water and Taylor Streets

Port Townsend, Wash.

THOS. JACKMAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

THE very best quality of all kinds of Meat at wholesale and retail. Sausages, Head Cheese, Bologna Sausages, etc., always on hand

☞Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

Ninth Year Of Publication.

LUCIFER, THE LIGHT-BEARER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Frank and Fearless Discussion of Human Rights Especially to the Right of Women to Self-Ownership—Self-Control of her Children. For the alledged

CRIME OF PLAIN-SPEAKING

in defense of these rights "LUCIFER" its editors and publishers, for more than two years last past have been

Prosecuted in the U. S. Courts.

$1.25 Per Year. Sample Copies Free. Trial Trip 3 months 25cts.

Address M. Harman, Valley Falls, Kansas.

DR. G. W. HUNT,

DENTIST,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

DR. G. W. VAIL,

Physician and Surgeon,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

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

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

Special attention given to Chronic Diseases.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

DOLPH HEYLIGER.

By WASHINGTON IRVING.

In the early time of the province of New York, while it groaned under the tyranny of the English governor, Lord Cornbury, who carried his cruelties towards the Dutch inhabitants so far as to allow no dominie, or schoolmaster, to officiate in their language, without his special license: about this time, there lived in the jolly little old city of the Manhattoes, a kind motherly dame, known by the name of Dame Heyliger. She was the widow of a Dutch sea captain, who died suddenly of a fever, in consequence of working too hard, and eating too heartily, at the time when all the inhabitants turned out in a panic, to fortify the place against the invasion of a small French privateer. He left her with very little money, and one infant son, the only survivor of several children. The good woman had need of much management to make both ends meet and keep up a decent appearance. However, as her husband had fallen a victim to his zeal for the public safety, it was universally agreed that "something ought to be done for the widow;" and on the hopes of this "something" she lived tolerably for some years; in the meantime, everybody pitied and spoke well of her; and that helped along.

She lived in a small house, in a small street, called Garden street, very probably from a garden which may have flourished there some time or other. As her necessities every year grew greater, and the talk of the public about doing "something for her" grew less, she had to cast about for some mode of doing something for herself, by way of helping out her slender means, and maintaining her independence, of which she was somewhat tenacious.

Living in a mercantile town, she had caught something of the spirit, and determined to venture a little in the great lottery of commerce. On a sudden, therefore, to the great surprise of the street, there appeared at her window a grand array of gingerbread kings and queens, with their arms stuck akimbo, after the invariable royal manner. There were also several broken tumblers, some filled with sugar plums, some with marbles; there were, moreover, cakes of various kinds, and barley sugar, and Holland dolls, and wooden horses, with here and there gilt covered picture books, and now and then a skein of thread, or a dangling pound of candles. At the door of the house sat the good old dame's cat, a decent demure looking personage, that seemed to scan everybody that passed, to criticise their dress, and now and then to stretch her neck, and look out with sudden curiosity, to see what was going on at the other end of the street; but if by chance any idle vagabond dog came by, and offered to be uncivil—hoity-toity!—how she would bristle up, and growl, and spit, and strike out her paws! she was as indignant as ever was an ancient and ugly spinster, on the approach of some graceless profligate.

But though the good woman had to come down to these humble means of subsistence, yet she still kept up a feeling of family pride, having descended from the Vandersplugels, of Amsterdam; and she had the family arms painted and framed, and hung over her mantelpiece. She was, in truth, much respected by all the poorer people of the place; her house was quite a resort of the old wives of the neighborhood; they would drop in there of a winter's afternoon, as she sat knitting on one side of her fireplace, her cat purring on the other, and the tea kettle singing before it; and they would gossip with her until late in the evening. There was always an arm chair for Peter de Groodt, sometimes called Long Peter, and sometimes Peter Longlegs, the clerk and sexton of the little Lutheran church, who was her great crony, and indeed the oracle of her fireside. Nay, the dominie himself did not disdain, now and then, to step in, converse about the state of her mind, and take a glass of her special good cherry brandy. Indeed, he never failed to call on New Year's day, and wish her a happy New Year; and the good dame, who was a little vain on some points, always piqued herself on giving him as large a cake as any one in town.

I have said that she had one son. He was the child of her old age; but could hardly be called the comfort—for, of all unlucky urchins, Dolph Heyliger was the most mischievous. Not that the whipster was really vicious; he was only full of fun and frolic, and had that daring, gamesome spirit, which is extolled in a rich man's child, but execrated in a poor man's. He was continually getting into scrapes: his mother was incessantly harassed with complaints of some waggish pranks which he had played off; bills were sent in for windows that he had broken; in a word, he had not reached his fourteenth year before he was pronounced by the neighborhood to be a "wicked dog, the wickedest dog in the street!" Nay, one old gentleman, in a claret colored coat, with a thin red face and ferret eyes, went so far as to assure Dame Heyliger, that her son would, one day or other, come to the gallows!

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the poor old soul loved her boy. It seemed as though she loved him the better, the worse he behaved; and that he grew more in her favor, the more he grew out of favor with the world. Mothers are foolish, fond hearted beings; there's no reasoning them out of their dotage; and, indeed, this poor woman's child was all that was left to love her in this world—so we must not think it hard that she turned a deaf ear to her good friends, who sought to prove to her that Dolph would come to a halter.

To do the varlet justice, too, he was strongly attached to his parent. He would not willingly have given her pain on any account; and when he had been doing wrong, it was but for him to catch his poor mother's eye fixed wistfully and sorrowfully upon him, to fill his heart with bitterness and contrition. But he was a heedless youngster, and could not, for the life of him, resist any new temptation to fun and mischief. Though quick at his learning, whenever he could be brought to apply himself, yet he was always prone to be led away by idle company, and would play truant to hunt after birds' nests, to rob orchards, or to swim in the Hudson.

In this way he grew up, a tall, lubberly boy; and his mother began to be greatly perplexed what to do with him, or how to put him in a way to do for himself; for he had acquired such an unlucky reputation that no one seemed willing to employ him.

Many were the consultations that she held with Peter de Groodt, the clerk and sexton, who was her prime counsellor. Peter was as much puzzled and perplexed, for he had no great opinion of the lad, and thought he would never come to good. He at one time advised her to send him to sea—a piece of advice only given in the most desperate cases; but Dame Heyliger would not listen to such an idea; she could think of letting Dolph go out of her sight. She was sitting one day knitting by her fireside, in great perplexity, when the sexton entered with an air of unusual vivacity and briskness. He had just come from a funeral. It had been that of a boy of Dolph's years, who had been apprentice to a famous German doctor, and had died of a consumption. It is true, there had been a whisper that the deceased had been brought to his end by being made the subject of the doctor's experiments, on which he was apt to try the effects of a new compound, or a quieting draught. This, however, it is likely, was a mere scandal; at any rate, Peter de Groodt did not think it worth mentioning; though, had we time to philosophize, it would be a curious matter for speculation, why a doctor's family is apt to be so lean and cadaverous, and a butcher's so jolly and rubicund.

Peter de Groodt, as I said before, entered the house of Dame Heyliger with unusual alacrity. He was full of a bright idea that had popped into his head at the funeral, and over which he had chuckled as he shoveled the earth into the grave of the doctor's disciple. It had occurred to him, that, as the situation of the deceased was vacant at the doctor's, it would be the very place for Dolph. The boy had parts, and could pound a pestle and run an errand with any boy in the town—and what more was wanted in a student?

The suggestion of the sage Peter was a vision of glory to the mother. She already saw Dolph, in her mind's eye, with a cane at his nose, a knocker at his door, and an M. D. at the end of his name—one of the established dignitaries of the town.

The matter, once undertaken, was soon effected; the sexton had some influence with the doctor, they having had much dealing together in the way of their separate professions; and the very next morning he called and conducted the urchin, clad in his Sunday clothes, to undergo the inspection of Dr. Karl Lodovick Knipperhausen.

They found the doctor seated in an elbow chair, in one corner of his study or laboratory, with a large volume in German print, before him. He was a short, fat man, with a dark, square face, rendered more dark by a black velvet cap. He had a little, knobbed nose, not unlike the ace of spades, with a pair of spectacles gleaming on each side of his dusky countenance, like a couple of bow windows.

Dolph felt struck with awe, on entering into the presence of this learned man; and gazed about him with boyish wonder at the furniture of this chamber of knowledge, which appeared to him almost as the den of a magician. In the center stood a claw footed table, with pestle and mortar, phials and gallipots, and a pair of small, burnished scales. At one end was a heavy clothes press, turned into a receptacle for drugs and compounds, against which hung the doctor's hat and cloak and gold headed cane, and on the top grinned a human skull. Along the mantelpiece were glass vessels, in which were snakes and lizards, and a human fœtus preserved in spirits. A closet, the doors of which were taken off, contained three whole shelves of books, and some, too, of mighty folio dimensions—a collection the like of which Dolph had never before beheld. As, however, the library did not take up the whole of the closet, the doctor's thrifty housekeeper had occupied the rest with pots of pickles and preserves, and had hung about the room, among awful implements of the healing art, strings of red pepper and corpulent cucumbers, carefully preserved for seed.

Peter de Groodt and his protege were received with great gravity and stateliness by the doctor, who was a very wise, dignified little man, and never smiled. He surveyed Dolph from head to foot, above and under, and through his spectacles; and the poor lad's heart quailed as these great glasses glared on him like two full moons. The doctor heard all that Peter de Groodt had to say in favor of the youthful candidate, and then, wetting his thumb with the end of his tongue, he began deliberately to turn over page after page of the great black volume before him. At length, after many hums and haws, and strokings of the chin, and all that hesitation and deliberation with which a wise man proceeds to do what he intended to do from the very first, the doctor agreed to take the lad as a disciple; to give him bed,

The doctor agreed to take the lad as a disciple.

board and clothing, and to instruct him in the healing art; in return for which he was to have his services until his twenty-first year.

Behold, then, our hero all at once transformed from an unlucky urchin, running wild about the streets, to a student of medicine, diligently pounding a pestle under the auspices of the learned Dr. Karl Lodovick Knipperhausen. It was a happy transition for his fond old mother. She was delighted with the idea of her boy's being brought up worthy of his ancestors, and anticipated the day when he would be able to hold up his head with the lawyer that lived in the large house opposite; or, peradventure, with the dominie himself.

Dr. Knipperhausen was a native of the Palatinate of Germany, from whence in company with many of his countrymen he had taken refuge in England on account of religious persecution. He was one of nearly 3,000 Palatines who came over from England in 1710 under the protection of Governor Hunter. Where the doctor had studied, how he he had acquired his medical knowledge, and where he had received his diploma, it is hard at present to say, for nobody knew at the time; yet it is certain that his profound skill and abstruse knowledge were the talk and wonder of the common people far and near.

His practice was totally different from that of any other physician, consisting in mysterious compounds known only to himself, in the preparing and administering of which, it was said, he always consulted the stars. So high an opinion was entertained of his skill, particularly by the German and Dutch inhabitants, that they always resorted to him in desperate cases. He was one of those infallible doctors that are always effecting sudden and surprising cures when the patient has been given up by all the regular physicians; unless, as is shrewdly observed, the case has been left too long before it was put into their hands. The doctor's library was the talk and marvel of the neighborhood, I might almost say of the entire burg. The good people looked with reverence at a man that had read three whole shelves full of books, and some of them, too, as large as a family Bible. There were many disputes among the members of the little Lutheran church as to which was the wiser man, the doctor or the dominie. Some of his admirers even went so far as to say that he knew more than the governor himself—in a word, it was thought that there was no end to his knowledge!

No sooner was Dolph received into the doctor's family than he was put in possession of the lodging of his predecessor. It was a garret room of a steep roofed Dutch house, where the rain patted on the shingles and the lightning gleamed and the wind piped through the crannies in stormy weather, and where whole troops of hungry rats, like Don Cossacks, galloped about in defiance of traps and ratsbane.

He was soon up to his ears in medical studies, being employed morning, noon and night in rolling pills, filtering tinctures or pounding the pestle and mortar in one corner of the laboratory, while the doctor would take his seat in another corner when he had nothing else to do or expected visitors, and, arrayed in his morning gown and velvet cap, would pore over the contents of some folio volume. It is true that the regular thumping of Dolph's pestle, or, perhaps, the drowsy buzzing of the summer flies, would now and then lull the little man into a slumber; but then his spectacles were always wide awake and studiously regarding the book.

There was another personage in the house, however, to whom Dolph was obliged to pay allegiance. Though a bachelor, and a man of such great dignity and importance, yet the doctor was, like many other wise men, subject to petticoat government. He was completely under the sway of his housekeeper; a spare, busy, fretting housewife, in a little, round, quilted, German cap, with a huge bunch of keys jingling at the girdle of an exceedingly long waist. Frau Ilse (or Frow Ilsy, as it was pronounced) had accompanied him in his various migrations from Germany to England, and from England to the province; managing his establishment and himself too; ruling him, it is true, with a gentle hand, but carrying a high hand with all the world beside. How she had acquired such ascendency I do not pretend to say. People, it is true, did talk; but have not people been prone to talk ever since the world began? Who can tell how women generally contrive to get the upper hand? A husband, it is true, may now and then be master in his own house; but whoever knew a bachelor that was not managed by his housekeeper?

Indeed, Frau Ilsy's power was not confined to the doctor's household. She was one of those prying gossips that know every one's business better than they do themselves; and whose all seeing eyes, and all telling tongues, are terrors throughout a neighborhood.

Nothing of any moment transpired in the world of scandal of this little burg, but it was known to Frau Ilsy. She had her crew of cronies, that were perpetually hurrying to her little parlor with some precious bit of news; nay, she would sometimes discuss a whole volume of secret history as she held the street door ajar and gossiped with one of these garrulous cronies in the very teeth of a December blast.

Between the doctor and the housekeeper it may easily be supposed that Dolph had a busy life of it. As Frau Ilsy kept the keys, and literally ruled the roast, it was starvation to offend her, though he found the study of her temper more perplexing even than that of medicine. When not busy in the laboratory she kept him running hither and thither on her errands; and on Sundays he was obliged to accompany her to and from church, and carry her Bible. Many a time has the poor varlet stood shivering and blowing his fingers, or holding his frostbitten nose, in the church yard, while Ilsy and her cronies were huddled together, wagging their heads and tearing some unlucky character to pieces.

With all his advantages, however, Dolph made very slow progress in his art. This was no fault of the doctor's, certainly, for he took unwearied pains with the lad, keeping him close to the pestle and mortar, or on the trot about town with phials and pill boxes; and if he ever flagged in his industry, which he was rather apt to do, the doctor would fly into a passion and ask him if he ever expected to learn his profession unless he applied himself closer to the study. The fact is, he still retained the fondness for sport and mischief that had marked his childhood; the habit, indeed, had strengthened with his years and gained force from being thwarted and constrained. He daily grew more and more untractable, and lost favor in the eyes both of the doctor and the housekeeper.

In the meantime the doctor went on waxing wealthy and renowned. He was famous for his skill in managing cases not laid down in the books. He had cured several old women and young girls of witchcraft; a terrible complaint, nearly as prevalent in the province in those days as hydrophobia is at present. He had even restored one strapping country girl to perfect health who had gone so far as to vomit crooked pins and needles; which is considered a desperate stage of the malady. It was whispered, also, that he was possessed of the art of preparing love powders, and many applications had he in consequence from love sick patients of both sexes. But all these cases formed the mysterious part of his practice, in which, according to the cant phrase, "secrecy and honor might be depended on." Dolph, therefore, was obliged to turn out of the study whenever such consultations occurred, though it is said he learned more of the secrets of the art at the keyhole than by all the rest of his studies put together.

As the doctor increased in wealth he began to extend his possessions and to look forward, like other great men, to the time when he should retire to the repose of a country seat. For this purpose he had purchased a farm, or, as the Dutch settlers called it, a bowerie, a few miles from town. It had been the residence of a wealthy family, that had returned some time since to Holland. A large mansion house stood in the center of it, very much out of repair, and which, in consequence of certain reports, had received the appellation of the Haunted House. Either from these reports, or from its actual dreariness, the doctor had found it impossible to get a tenant; and, that the place might not fall to ruin before he could reside in it himself, he had placed a country boor, with his family, in one wing, with the privilege of cultivating the farm on shares.

The doctor now felt all the dignity of a landholder rising within him. He had a little of the German pride of territory in his composition, and almost looked upon himself as owner of a principality. He began to complain of the fatigue of business, and was fond of riding out "to look at his estate." His little expeditions to his lands were attended with a bustle and parade that created a sensation throughout the neighborhood. His wall eyed horse stood, stamping and whisking off the flies, for a full hour before the house. Then the doctor's saddle bags would be brought out and adjusted; then, after a little while, his cloak would be rolled up and strapped to the saddle; then his umbrella would be buckled to the coat; while, in the meantime, a group of ragged boys, that observant class of beings, would gather before the door. At length the doctor would issue forth, in a pair of jack boots that reached above his knees, and a cocked hat flapped down in front. As he was a short, fat man he took some time to mount into the saddle; and when there, he took some time to have the saddle and stirrups properly adjusted, enjoying the wonder and admiration of the urchin crowd. Even after he had set off, he would pause in the middle of the street, or trot back two or three times to give some parting orders, which were answered by the housekeeper from the door, or Dolph from the study, or the black cook from the cellar, or the chambermaid from the garret window; and there were generally some last words bawled after him just as he was turning the corner.

The whole neighborhood would be aroused by this pomp and circumstance. The cobbler would leave his last, the barber would thrust out his frizzed head, with a comb sticking in it, a knot would collect at the grocer's door, and the word would be buzzed from one end of the street to the other, "The doctor's riding out to his country seat!"

These were golden moments for Dolph. No sooner was the doctor out of sight than pestle and mortar were abandoned, the laboratory was left to take care of itself, and the student was off on some madcap frolic.

Indeed, it must be confessed, the youngster, as he grew up, seemed in a fair way to fulfill the prediction of the old claret colored gentleman. He was the ringleader of all holiday sports and midnight gambols, ready for all kinds of mischievous pranks and harebrained adventures.

There is nothing so troublesome as a hero on a small scale, or, rather, a hero in a small town. Dolph soon became the abhorrence of all drowsy housekeeping old citizens, who hated noise and had no relish for waggery. The good dames, too, considered him as little better than a reprobate, gathered their daughters under their wings whenever he approached, and pointed him out as a warning to their sons. No one seemed to hold him in much regard, excepting the wild striplings of the place, who were captivated by his open hearted, daring manners, and the negroes, who always look upon every idle, do-nothing youngster as a kind of gentleman. Even the good Peter de Groodt, who had considered himself a kind of patron of the lad, began to despair of him and would shake his head dubiously as he listened to a long complaint from the housekeeper, and sipped a glass of her raspberry brandy.

Still his mother was not to be wearied out of her affection by all the waywardness of her boy, nor disheartened by the stories of his misdeeds with which her good friends were continually regaling her. She had, it is true, very little of the pleasure which rich people enjoy, in always hearing their children praised; but she considered all this ill will as a kind of persecution which he suffered, and she liked him the better on that account. She saw him growing up a fine, tall, good looking youngster, and she looked at him with the secret pride of a mother's heart. It was her great desire that Dolph should appear like a gentleman, and all the money she could save went towards helping out his pocket and his wardrobe. She would look out of the window after him as he sallied forth in his best array, and her heart would yearn with delight; and once, when Peter de Groodt, struck with the youngster's gallant appearance on a bright Sunday morning, observed, "Well, after all, Dolph does grow a comely fellow!" the tear of pride started into the mother's eye. "Ah, neighbor! neighbor!" exclaimed she, "they may say what they please; poor Dolph will yet hold up his head with the best of them."

Dolph Heyliger had now nearly attained his one-and-twentieth year, and the term of his medical studies was just expiring, yet it must be confessed that he knew little more of the profession than when he first entered the doctor's doors. This, however, could not be from want of quickness of parts, for he showed amazing aptness in mastering other branches of knowledge, which he could only have studied at intervals. He was, for instance, a sure marksman, and won all the geese and turkeys at Christmas holidays. He was a bold rider; he was famous for leaping and wrestling; he played tolerably on the fiddle; could swim like a fish; and was the best hand in the whole place at fives or ninepins.

All these accomplishments, however, procured him no favor in the eyes of the doctor, who grew more and more crabbed and intolerant the nearer the term of apprenticeship approached. Frau Ilsy, too, was forever finding some occasion to raise a windy tempest about his ears; and seldom encountered him about the house without a clatter of the tongue; so that at length the jingling of her keys, as she approached, was to Dolph like the ringing of the prompter's bell, that gives notice of a theatrical thunder storm. Nothing but the infinite good humor of the heedless youngster enabled him to bear all this domestic tyranny without open rebellion. It was evident that the doctor and his housekeeper were preparing to beat the poor youth out of the nest the moment his term should have expired; a shorthand mode which the doctor had of providing for useless disciples.

Indeed, the little man had been rendered more than usually irritable lately in consequence of various cares and vexations which his country estate had brought upon him. The doctor had been repeatedly annoyed by the rumors and tales which prevailed concerning the old mansion, and found it difficult to prevail even upon the countryman and his family to remain there rent free. Every time he rode out to the farm he was teased by some fresh complaint of

Continued.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

Furnished Rooms

By the Day, Week or Month.

McCurdy's Brick Block,

Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend, W. T

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

L. B. HASTING & CO

Successors to J. C. Norris,

DEALERS IN

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

Plumbing and Gas Fitting

Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T.

N. D. HILL & SONS,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

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

Head of Quincy Street Wharf,

WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

Model Lodging House.

E. BIONDI, Proprietor.

Rooms to Suit the Times

$10 $12 and $15 per Month

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

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

2 15 9

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

The de Lion & Barthrop Co.

Port Townsend, W. T.

INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

DEALERS IN

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

Will Sell at Lowest Price.

Give us a Call.

BELVIDERE SALOON.

FRANK MEERWALDT,

PROPRIETOR.

Finest Of

WINES and LIQUORS

ALSO

Choice Brands of Cigars.

Front Street

Port Angeles, W. T.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK. Publishers.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. August 2nd, 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 Judge or Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday Sept. 23rd, 1889, viz: Owen McGlynn Hd. E. No 8740 for the SW 1-4 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: Frank Chambers, B. B. Meagher, J. F. Church and Ben Chambers all of Port Angeles W. T.

8 9 to 9 13 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 31, 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 Friday, Oct. 11th, 1889, viz: Frank T. Balch, Hd. E. No. 6948, for the lots 4 and 5 and S½ of SW 1-4 of Sec. 7 Tp. 28 N R 14 W; and the SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 Sec. 12 Tp. 28 N R 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. D. Pullen, D. W. Pullen, E. A. Esworthy and John D. Hagadorne all of Quillayute, Clallam County, W. T.

8 9—9 13 T. M. REED, JR., Register

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 31, 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 Friday Oct. 11, 1889, viz: Edwin A. Esworthy, Hd E No. 8130, for the SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 8; NW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 17 and N ½ NE ¼ Sec. 18 Tp. 28 N. R. 14 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. T. Balch, J. D. Hagadorne, M. D. Pullen and J. Caldwell all of Quillayute, W. T.

8 9—9 13 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 30, 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 Thursday Oct. 24, 1889, viz: Sarah C. Pullen Hd E No. 13309 for the Lots 1 and 2 Sec. 22 lot 1 and NW 1-4 NW 1-4 Sec. 23 Tp. 28 N of R 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Hicks, George J. M. Haehule, James B. Hagadorn and Charles Maxfield all of Quillayute Clallam Co. W. T.

8 9 to 9 13 T. M. REED, JR. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 31, 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 Friday, Oct. 11, 1889, viz: John D. Hagadorne Hd. E. No. 5964 for the SW 1-4 NE 1-4 SE 1-4 NW 1-4 NE 1-4 SW 1-4 and NW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 13 Tp. 28 N R 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon cultivation of, said land, viz: Frank T. Balch, E. A. Esworthy, M. D. Pullen and D. W. Pullen all of Quillayute, Clallam Co. W. T.

8 9 to 9 6 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. July 30th, 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 Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Friday September 20, 1889, viz Enos Raymond, Pre. D. S. No. 13482 for the N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 28 and E ½ NE ¼ Sec. 29 Tp. 30 N. R.5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz Patrick Murphy, Wm H. Corey, John Kennard, S. P. Raymond, all of Port Angeles, W. T.

7 9 to 8 13 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

Henry George Sustained.

Miss Culture—What do you think of Henry George's single tax idea?

Miss Gushington—Well, I see no reason why he should not tax single men, but I don't think he ought to tax single women—it isn't our fault.—New York Weekly.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 Judge or Clerk of Probate Court for Clallam Co. at Port Angeles W. T., on Saturday Sept. 7th 1889, viz: Patrick Murphy Pre D. S No. 13611 for the W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 28 and E ½ SE ¼ Sec. 29 Tp 30 N R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. P. Raymond, S. P. Raymond, Warriner E. Smith, and Malcolm 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 26 to 9 6 T. 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," 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 T. M. REED, Jr. Register

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. July 6 1889.

To Vincent Christmann and whom it may concern:

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. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday Sept. 2nd, 1889, viz: Mayne Nilsen Pre D. S. No. 13393 for the W ½ NW ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 25 and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 26 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Horace C. Mason and Herman Fisher 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.

7 16 to 8 23 T. M. REED, JR. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 6, 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 in his absence Clerk. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Saturday Sept. 14th 1889, viz: Peter Germo, Hd. E 10881 for the S½ NW¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ NE¼ SE ¼ Sec. 13 Tp. 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Orin Mason, Herbert Beach, James Dougherty, and Julius Freyube 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.

7 19 to 8 23 T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 23rd, 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. Annie H. Fife of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4898, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 32, 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 18th day of October, 1889. He names as witnesses: John F. Walsingham, Henry E. Clark and Ira J. Greenwood of Port Townsend, W. T. and Mrs. M. E. Fife Smith of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of October, 1889.

8 2—10 4 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Clallam County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Thomas, 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 Cor. Front and Frances streets in Port Angeles, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or the same shall be forever barred.

Port Angeles, July 19, 1889.

PEDER PEDERSON, Administrator of estate of Adam Thomas, Deceased.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

NOTICE

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 22, 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," Henry E. Clark of Port Townsend, County of Jefferson Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4890, for the purchase of the NE1-4 of Sec. 33, in Twp. No. 31 N, R 11 W W. M, 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 17th day of Oct 1889. He names as witnesses: Ira. J. Greenwood, of Port Townsend, W. T. Jno. F. Walsingham of Port Townsend, W. T. G. W. Fife, of Tacoma, W. T. Mrs. M. Smith, of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17 th day of Oct. 1889.

T. M. Reed, Jr. Register, 8 2—4 10

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Mrs. M. E. Fife Smith of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4895, for the purchase of the NW 1-4 of Sec. No. 32 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 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 T. M. REED, Jr. Register

NOTICE.

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

To Vincent Christmann and whom it may concern:

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. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday Sept. 2nd, 1889, viz: Mayne Nilsen Pre D. S. No. 13393 for the W ½ NW ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 25 and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 26 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Horace C. Mason and Herman Fisher 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.

7 16 to 8 23 T. M. REED, JR. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 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 Probate Judge or Clerk of Clallam Co. W. T. at Port Angeles, W. T. on Saturday Sept. 7th 1889, viz: Wm. H. Corey Pre. D. S. No. 13610 for the SE1-4 NW 1-4 and E1-2 NW1-4 and SW1-4 E1-4 Sec. 28 tp 30 N Range 5 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick Murphy, E. P. Raymond, S. P. Raymond and Wariner Smith, 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.

7 26 9 6 T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 6th 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 of Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Friday, Sept. 13th, 1889, viz: C. S. Stakemiller, Pre D. S. No. 11455 for the E ½ SW ¼ W ½ SE ¼ Sec. 8 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. T. Haynes, G. G. C. Gordon, Peter F. Kiernan and John Cleland 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.

7 19—8 23 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 13, 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," Alice A. Wilson of Cresent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4881, for the purchase of the N½ NE 1-4 of Sec. 15, Tp. 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 10th day of Oct. 1889. He names as witnesses: G. W. Albright of Cresent Bay, W. T., J. H. Albright, of Cresent Bay, A. J. Bowman of Port Townsend, W. T, and Emmet Wassonkari of Cresent Bay, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of Oct. 1889.

7 26—9 27 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

UNLESS the church of Jesus Christ rises up and proves herself the friend of the people as well as the friend of God, and in sympathy the great masses, who, with their families at their backs, are fighting this battle for bread, the church as at present organized will become a defunct organization, and Christ will go down to the beach and invite twelve plain, honest fishermen to come into an apostleship of a new dispensation of righteousness manward, and Godward. The time must come when all classes of people shall have equal rights in the great struggle to get a livelihood—Talmage.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 22, 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 F. Walsingham of Port Townsend, County of Jefferson, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4891, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 33, in Tp. No. 31 N., R No. 11W W. M. 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 17th day of Oct., 1889. He names as witnessess: Ira J. Greenwood and Henry E. Clark of Port Townsend, W. T., G. W. Fife and Mrs. M. Smith of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of October, 1889.

8 2—10 4 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 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 the Judge or Clerk of Probate Court, for Clallam County, W. T. at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1889, viz: Francis M. Wait, Hd. E No. 8274 for the E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 13 and SE ¼ NE 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.

8 2—9 6 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 the Judge or Clerk of Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1889, viz: Edward Buchmann, Hd. E No. 11061 for the S ½ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 30 N R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Westbrook, Lewis Westbrook, George Draper and Henry Glas all of Port Angeles, W. T.

8 2—9 6 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 Clerk of Probate Court for Clallam County W. T. at Port Angeles, W. T. on Monday Sept. 16, 1889, viz: William Watts Shearer Pre. D. S. No. 12296 for the lots 1 2 and 3 and SW ¼ of NW ¼ NW ¼ SW¼ Sec. 1 Tp 30 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous upon and cul ivation of, said land, viz: Chas. Peters, Jno C. Davis, Thos. Eacrett and G. W. Vail, all of Port Angeles W. T.

8 2 to 9 6 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 Geo. V. Smith Judge and Clerk of Probate Court for Clallam County W. T. at Port Angeles W. T., on Wednesday Sept. 25, 1889, viz: Seth. M. Davis, Pre. D. S. No. 11595 for the SW ¼ NW ¼ W ½ SW ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 33 Tp 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Al. Miller, W. S. Miller, Charles Williams and George D. Raney all of Crescent Bay W. T.

8 2 to 9 6 T. M. REED JR., Register.

FOR SALE.

THE EARTH—or at least that portion of it covered by Gale's addition to

Port Angeles.

Nearly every citizen of our beautiful city that is posted knows of the extensive improvements in progress and contemplated this fall and the importance to every resident of Clallam Co., of securing a lot in town

While They Are Cheap.

Gale's addition comprising 76 acres is on the Bluff and commands a lovely view of the mountains, Harbor, Straits, and Puget Sound.

It is destined to be the choice resident part of Port Angeles. The lots are 40x140 50x140 and 50x165.

PRICES OF LOTS $35 TO $75 SLASHED.

Geo. H. Gale, Owner,
Cor. Front and Laurel Sts.
Port Angeles, W. T

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.

Keen Sense of Pressure.

The relative sensibility to pressure of different parts of the body is ascertained by placing weights of the same size but of different amounts upon the skin. By this means it has been found that the parts which have the keenest sense of pressure are generally those in which sensibility of touch is most developed. The smallest weight which can be perceived is 3-100 of a grain, and this is recognized by the skin of the forehead, the temples, the back of the hand and the forearm. The tips of the fingers can perceive a weight of 3-40 of a grain, the chin and the nose one of three-fourths of a grain, while the finger nails do not notice one weighing less than 15 grains. Considerable pressure may be exerted without its being perceived, if it is uniform. Thus, when the hand is plunged into mercury, the increased pressure is only felt at the line corresponding with the surface of the hand.—New York Telegram.

NOW ON THE MARKET

Puget Sound Co-operative Colonys

FIRST AND SECOND

ADDITIONS

TO THE TOWNSITE OF PORT ANGELES.

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

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

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

Address:

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,

Port Angeles, Wash. Terr.

I CURE FITS!

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

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

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

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. July 6, 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 Sept. 7, 1889, viz: Authur S. Kirkpatrick pre. D. S. No. 13237 for the lot 3 W½ SE¼; SE¼ SW½ Sec. 33 Twp. 31 N R 7 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land. viz: Alexander Clark, James Clark, W. D. Stivers and Thos. Edwards all of Pt. 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.

7 19 to 8 23 T. M. REED JR. 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 Mnodays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week.

OLYMPIAN HOUSE.

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

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

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

CLOCK

WATCH AND JEWELRY

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

EAST END STORE.

F. R. THOMPSON. Prop'r.

DEALER IN

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

MY MOTTO

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

PORT ANGELES BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager

Port Angeles, W. T.

For Small Maps of

PORT ANGELES

Townsite and Bay,

Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

BOOTS AND SHOES

are now made to order at the

Colony Boot and Shoe Shop,

East End, Port Angeles.

Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable.

JULIUS E. KRUGER, Manager

A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc

Made to Order.

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

Address, A. GOLDWATER.

Cor. Front and Lincoln Sts.

Port Angeles

THE PIONEER

Furniture, Undertaking and Sash and Door Warerooms, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish anything in the above line at reasonable rates. Repairing a specialty. Call on or address:

J. M. MARTIN,
RICH'D. EACRETT.

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

Ritchie & Bowman

General Real Estate Agent

PORT ANGELES

Property a Specialty.

Full lists of town and outside property constantly on hand.

Office in Morse's Building, foot of Laurel Street Wharf.

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

STEPHEN LAND,

Contractor and Builder,

Port Angeles, W. T.