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Getting Down to Work (Aug. 2, 1889)

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THE CHEHALIS NUGGET.

VOL. VII.

CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

NO. 5

THE NUGGET.

ISSUED VERY FRIDAY
BY
A. W. WEHNER
Publisher and Proprietor,
—AT—
CHEHALIS, W. T.
Subscription \$2.00 Per year.

N. B. COFFMAN
—BANKER—
Chehalis, Lewis County, W. T.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Receives money on Deposit, subject to check without charge.
Exchange Bought and Sold.
Telegraphic Transfers sold on Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, and New York.
Money Remitted by draft to any point in Europe.
Makes Loans on approved security.
Discounts Notes, Bills and Accounts.

Negotiates
FARM MORTGAGE LOANS.
Buys and Sells REAL ESTATE on Commission.

PROFESSIONAL
ATTORNEYS.
M. YODER, JAR. M. EPLER, J. M. PICKENS.
YODER, EPLER & PICKENS,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,
OFFICE ON RAILROAD ST.,
CHEHALIS, WASH.

FORREST & WELTY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and Notaries Public.
CHEHALIS, W. T.
DANIEL C. MILLETT
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHEHALIS, W. T.

J. B. LANDRUM
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CENTRALIA.
Office with J. F. Davis, Real Estate agent.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. J. T. COLEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
—TEMPORARY OFFICE AT—
RESIDENCE, EAST MAIN ST.,
CHEHALIS, W. T.

DRS. LA MOREE & SULLIVAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
CHEHALIS, W. T.
Will give prompt attention to calls from any part of the county.

C. E. CASE, M. D.,
DISEASES OF WOMEN
AND
ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
TACOMA, W. T.
E. M. BROWN, M. D.
DISEASES OF WOMEN
A Specialty.

OFFICE, Chamber of Commerce Building, Residence, Puget Sound College Hospital, D st., Tacoma, W. T. Will visit any part of the country to perform operations. f8tf

L. LAWRENCE
Blacksmith,
Chehalis, Washington T'y.
I guarantee that my work will be well done and that my prices will be reasonable.

R. SHEANE,
—THE—
Photographer
Guarantees as good work as can be had in Portland, and prices just as reasonable.
Office in the Art Gallery on East Main Street, Chehalis, W. T.

H. H. SCRIBNER,
Harness Manufacturer
Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Curry Combs, Brushes, Harness Oil. Repairing promptly done.
CHEHALIS, W. T.

J. S. LONG,
HAVING PURCHASED A FULL LINE OF
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
Wishes to announce to the people of Chehalis and vicinity that he will commence business about March 1st, at his NEW STORE, on East Main Street. He also will handle
ALL KINDS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
CHEHALIS W. T.

MORE PARTNERS TO THE OLD FIRM
THE STORE OF
LEONARD BROS.
Of Winlock, will in the future be known as
LEONARD, WATSON & CO.
All the old accounts are turned over to the new firm. Parties whose accounts are over due will please call and settle as soon as possible. They are compelled on account of room to enlarge their building and will in the future carry a full line of
DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, HOSE, BLANKETS AND QUILTS, RUBBER GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FURNITURE, TABLE WARE, CUTLERY, FLOWER SEEDS.
[Nail, Glass, Putty, Paint, and Oil.]

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
CALL AND INSPECT OUR SHOES.
LEONARD, WATSON & CO.

THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
NO DELAYS. THE DIRECT ROUTE. NO DELAYS.
To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO and ALL POINTS EAST.
The Only Dining Car Line.
Direct Line to Yellowstone Park.
Through Tickets to All Points in the United States.
IM TABLE
SOUTH BOUND. NORTH BOUND.
Passenger No. 1 10:15 A. M. Passenger No. 2 3:25 A. M.
Express " 3 12:30 A. M. " 4 4:53 P. M.
Freight " 13 6:25 P. M. Freight " 14 7:55 A. M.
" " 15 11:45 A. M. " " 16 3:10 P. M.
Round trip tickets over the best lines in the Atlantic service from all Points in Europe.
Outgoing passengers can secure reservations on Steamer desired at this office.
For Tickets, Rates, Maps, Etc., call on or address
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
No. 121 First Street, Cor. Washington, Portland, Oregon.

RIVERSIDE : ADDITION!
Messrs. Devereese, Bishop & Phillips have just placed the lots in the Riverside Addition on the market. Their prices are within the reach of all, and range from \$30 to \$75 per lot. Parties wishing to purchase acre property for gardening purposes can also be supplied.
DEVERESEE, BISHOP & PHILLIPS,
CHEHALIS, WASH. TER.

THE RED FRONT
—Is now in Operation with a Stock of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Etc.
Come and see US, and you will be satisfied WE can sell our goods as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Cossairt, Jonas & Co.
MARKET ST. NEAR DEPOT.
WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Cor. Front St. and Pacific Ave.,
CONVENIENT TO THE DEPOT.
The rooms are large, clean and conveniently furnished. The restaurant in connection is commodious and well arranged, and the best white cooks and waiters are employed.
We also carry in connection with the above a large and well selected stock of groceries, tobacco and cigars, as well as a large variety of fruits in season. Owing to the fact that this branch is in connection with the restaurant, we are enabled to constantly keep on hand all fresh goods. Call and be convinced.
BERRY & LOOMIS, PROPS.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headaches ensue; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.
As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

Contracts for grading 25 miles of the Tacoma, Olympia & Chehalis Valley railroad have been given and work is being pushed vigorously, seven miles being already graded.

In his new discovery for Consumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Pains in the chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by J. H. Moss, Chehalis, W. T.

John Lee, of Slaughter, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago by shooting himself through the head. Although badly wounded, at last accounts he was still alive.

CURE FOR PILES.
Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding and protruding Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. 50 cents. Address Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by J. H. Moss, Druggist, Chehalis, W. T.

The Boston National Bank will be the name of a new financial institution soon to be organized at Seattle.

Advice to Mothers.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

That portion of Washington lying west of the Cascade range is usually understood as comprising the great timber belt of the territory. Deducting the area covered by Puget Sound there will remain a little more than 20,000 square miles of surface, the greater portion of which is still clothed by a dense growth of timber, fir and cedar, principally, with scattering districts yielding spruce, hemlock, oak and ash. Western Washington, bounded by British Columbia on the north, the Pacific ocean on the west, the Columbia mountains on the south and the Cascade mountains on the east, comprises an area equal to or greater than the whole of peninsular Michigan. Scattered over this vast expanse are the interminable primeval forests which are destined to represent the great staple product of the future state for a long series of generations to come. The mean of a great many estimates, made by experienced lumbermen, places the total amount of timber now standing in Western Washington ready for the woodman's axe, at 200,000,000,000 feet. Now this is simply enormous, and we cannot, from an adequate conception of the amount of lumber such forests are capable of producing.

The largest ship load of lumber that ever left this coast, if we may believe Puget Sound millmen, was about a million feet. But if the whole of the timber now standing in the above mentioned boundaries—timber we mean ready to be worked up into good merchantable lumber—were actually logged this year and cut into the various forms of building material, in the rough, it would require more than 200,000 ships, each of one million feet carrying capacity, to transport it to the markets of the world. Putting the aggregate cutting capacity of the mills of Puget Sound at 200,000,000 feet per year, they might be kept running ten hours a day and six days a week for one thousand years before they could exhaust the forests of our timber belt now ready to be utilized. These conclusions are real and not imaginary. Doubting Thomases have only to go to the mills, get the statistics and make the computations themselves to be thoroughly convinced of the truth of these statements. The actual lumber product of the Puget Sound district alone, for the year 1888, was 285,000,000. This may have been an exceptionally active and prosperous year in the lumber business, but the figures will tend to show the stupendous character of this industry. The value of the lumber cut in the whole territory during the same year was no less than \$6,750,000. The figures with which we have been dealing with, perhaps, seem more reconcilable when it is stated that many timber land districts will yield from 30,000 to 60,000 feet to the acre. Old timber cruisers well know that our fir trees grow to the height of from 250 to 300 feet, with a diameter of from six to eight feet, while cedar attains an altitude of from 100 to 150 feet, and a diameter averaging three feet.

Such, then, are some of the gratifying assurances as to the realities of the timber resources of our territory. No wonder that the veteran lumbermen from Maine and Michigan stand amazed as they contemplate the huge logs daily worked up at the lower Sound mills; logs that will make a stick a hundred feet long and four feet square from end to end. Simply wonderful are the timber resources of our territory.

The Democratic Leaders.
It has been declared by the New York Tribune, that Mr. Randall has become the most conspicuous and influential democrat of his party and has been promoted to party leadership. This declaration has been echoed and re-echoed with slight variations by all the republican party organs.

The democratic party went into the last campaign contending that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation; that the federal government had no right to take more money

to rob the mass of the people by unjust tariff legislation in order to build up special interest monopolies and trust. The party platform demanded a radical reform of tariff laws. The party candidate for president of the United States, demanded a reform of the tariff laws. Every democratic newspaper of the country demanded a reform of the tariff laws. And nearly six million democrats voted for a revision of the tariff laws.

A democratic house of representatives, with few exceptions, demanded a reform of the tariff laws, and redeemed the party pledges by passing a bill to reduce the tariff tax. Mr. Randall was one of the few democratic members of the house of representatives who opposed the demand of his party for a reform in tariff legislation. He voted with the republican members of the house in opposition to a democratic measure to reform the tariff laws. He is now rewarded for that by being elevated to the party leadership of the democratic party by the republican press of the country.

A democratic leader opposed to the doctrine held by his party from the adoption of the constitution down to the present time. A democratic leader opposed to the doctrine of Jefferson and of democratic statesman of the party. A democratic leader opposed to the doctrine advocated by every democratic newspaper in the country. A democratic leader elected to office by republican votes. A democratic leader with all his followers in the republican party.

To select leaders for the democratic party, to designate who are the most conspicuous and influential of those who claim to march under the democratic banner, has been a labor of love, a pleasant and congenial mission on the part of the republican press for so these many years. In Oregon it has become a part of the business of republican managers or "bosses," to select the party leaders for the democratic party. They attend faithfully to this duty, and whenever occasion requires conspicuous and influential democrats are brought to the attention of the democratic party.

With a unanimity that shows the completion subjection, and thorough organization, of the rank and file of the republican party, the wonderful influence of these democratic leaders, is proclaimed in every town and hamlet in the states. Unfortunately when carefully examined this influence and conspicuousness has much of the wonderful growth and properties of Jonah's gourd, and when subjected to the fierce heat of a political campaign as suddenly and rapidly disappears. Yet it is due to the republican managers to say, that in the selection of democratic leaders, as in the case of Mr. Randall, due regard to their own and the interest of the republican party, is always considered. And unless prevented by circumstances over which they have no control, their selections, when acquiesced in and accepted by the democratic party, is always complimented by the full and hearty support of the republican ring.—Portland World.

Getting Down to Work.
The convention at Olympia is at last getting down to work. Too much time was wasted at the beginning of the session in debating questions of no great importance, but the members are now beginning to realize the nature of the work they have in hand, and the necessity for using all possible expedition in its accomplishment. The judicial committee has its work ready for the convention, and the legislative committee will soon have. Of the other committees, the one on preamble and bill of rights, the election and elective privileges committee, the state, county, and municipal indebtedness committee, and several smaller ones will probably report sometime during the week. It is also possible that the committee on corporations may do so. Of the other committees, the one on state school and granted lands will probably be longer in its deliberations and slowest in its decisions, owing

to the wide diversity of opinion regarding the status of these lands. There is no likelihood that the convention will complete its labors before August 15th, and is doubtful whether they will be completed then. The people of Washington will not, however, complain if the sitting lasts even two months, for the expense is not theirs, and the longer the sitting, the stronger the presumption that the work is being done well.

Seattle and Ellensburg.
In making comparison between Seattle and Ellensburg, the Seattle Times says: "Ellensburg is showing the same recuperative vitality after its recent baptism of fire as has been the rule in Seattle. This indomitable energy is a matter of surprise to people of the Eastern states, who cannot understand it. The reason, however, is plain. In Ellensburg, as in Seattle, are men of energy and courage, who, knowing the future of their cities, can never look backward—but always ahead. The destiny of each city will not allow supineness or regret over losses. Their natural resource demand that both cities be large and populous and force business men to either put forth their best energies or to step aside. The reason why Eastern people do not understand this is that in that section the future of their cities is in a measure limited, and their country so well developed that their growth is only that of natural increase."

The doctrine attributed to a western judge that it is the height of folly to give reasons for a decision seems to find some support in a recent ruling of the treasury department. The decision of the department that a band musician may not be imported into this country under contract would be if it stood unexplained entirely satisfactory; for there is a general feeling that we have enough band musicians in this country now. But when the department goes further and gives as a reason for its decision that the band musician is Very often, unhappily, he is not an artist; but occasionally he is. The rule laid down is altogether too sweeping.—Free Press.

Under territorial form of government it has been impossible for the progressive cities of Washington to advance as rapidly as they would have done had it been possible for them to bond their indebtedness at a low rate of interest. Improvements, such as the Post-Intelligencer has mentioned, can only be made by the procurement of cheap money. The Constitutional Convention should not tie up municipalities—the contrary it should give them wider latitude and greater freedom. Debts created by live towns—especially bonded indebtedness—are not paid by the present population, the payments are distributed through a series of years and are liquidated by future generations. All the cities in Washington need cheap money, and they can only obtain it by bonding their indebtedness. The convention should frame laws that will advance rather than retard municipalities.

The recent appointments have caused great comment as instances of nepotism. One of the appointments is by Thomas J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, of his wife as his private secretary at a government salary of one thousand dollars. The second is that of the wife of Mr. Dorchester superintendent of Indian schools, as an inspector of Indian schools at six dollars per day and expenses. The third is that of the daughter of Commissioner Tanner as his private secretary at \$1800 per annum. This last, the appointment of a school girl to a position that many experienced ex-soldiers have failed to fill satisfactorily has the additional objection of being in bad judgment. The argument against the appointments of relatives to office are: old as the government. Washington, Hamilton and Franklin all felt strongly on the subject regarding it as a dangerous movement tending to create an aristocracy of office holders. That such was not the result long ago was a mystery, though such appointments as these three show a reassuring desire to grab every thing in sight.