The Land Belongs in Usufruct to the Living.---Jefferson.

The Commonwealth.

I am for a Protection which Leads to Ultimate Free Trade.---Garfield.

FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 17. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889. $1.00 Per Annum.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

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

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

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

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THREE MONTHS, .25 | SAMPLE COPIES, FREE

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

The Commonwealth is sent this week to a large number of persons in Clallam County and elsewhere. in the hope that they will appreciate our motives and whether they agree with our views or not, will give us, by subscribing, a chance at least to make ourselves understood. To those who live in Clallam County, we would say, that your interests are our interests and that nothing so aids in building up a county as a live and aggressive newspaper and, to that end, in helping us you are helping yourselves.

THE MARCH OF IDEAS.

Fifty years ago, or more, in good old Connecticut, "the land of steady habits," the school girls and boys used to sing as they marched to a lively tune:—

"Arise my true love and present me with your hand,
We're marching in procession to some far distant land.
To some far distant land my true love and I will go
And we'll settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio."

But the settling was mostly done only in play. Very few of those singing youths and maidens ever really dreamed of going so far away. Those who did, were not called cranks, for the word was not then fashionable. Whatever they were called, they were thought to be fools, for which name the word crank is now often used for the sake of politeness. Sensible people in those days did not venture further west than western New York, which was the meaning of "out west."

Some few who went to Ohio were caricatured, and a skeleton horse around which the crows were hovering, was a prominent feature in the pictures that were distributed for the people's amusement, and to show the deplorable condition of returning emigrants who had been such fools as to go there.

Nevertheless, Ohio was settled, and became a State, and held up its head among the "old thirteen." They've gone and done it—those people of steady habits have settled down with people from all the old eastern and middle States, and with hosts of emigrants from the Oriental nations, and they have built not only great cities "on the banks of the pleasant Ohio," but they have scattered themselves over the whole State; and not only that State but a great many more, with their many great cities and many, many thousands of emigrants.

Now the real middle States are far from the so-called ones, and the old "west is a long way from the new."

The old cranks are now mostly dead and a new set are rapidly rising up and going from east to west and sometimes in other directions and settling themselves down in or ransacking all the finest intellectual regions and raising storms of thought and flooding the whole country with their swift-flowing currents of ideas. Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman and Tom Johnson have been talking to a legislature committee appointed to listen to them and Mr. Shearman with his shears of facts harder than steel is chipping away and throwing to the winds the old notions about the true interest of the farmers.

Democratic clubs with a spice of crankiness are now attracting much attention, so that it has already been said that to be a Democrat is worse than to be an Anarchist.

Judge Tuly of Chicago has lately decided that all kinds of meetings, Anarchists, Arbeitor bund, Democrats and all, are lawful so long as people only talk of overthrowing things without using physical force or instigating its use in a mob like way which the peaceable Anarchists despise and moreover he will issue an injunction if the policeman of Chicago further molest quiet citizens in their lawful assembling.

We extract the following in regard to the matter from the *Standard*.

Inspector Bonfield of Chicago, who for the past two years has been the censor whose gracious countenance, if not consent, was a necessary prerequisite to public meetings in that city, has just been told upon authority that the right of assembly and free speech is fundamental and not subject to the whim of a constable. A mechanics' organization calling itself the Arbeiter bund called a meeting at a hall it had hired, which meeting Bonfield interfered with on pretense that the members of the society, were anarchists and had met to progagate their doctrines. Claiming that its objects were lawful, the society applied for an injunction against the police to prevent further interference. Whether or not a court of equity can interfere in such a case is, as matter of precedent, at least doubtful; but embarrassment was saved upon this point by the city attorney's stipulation that the police would be guided by the opinion of the court. An injunction was therefore not granted, although Judge Tuley stated that he would issue one if the police interfered with future meetings.

"It is time to call a halt," Judge Tuley says; and he accompanies the words with an opinion which, at a time when our judges are turning themselves into lackeys, is as refreshing as spring water to a thirsty traveler. He further says:

"The members of this society may seek to disseminate views and principles which, in the opinion of the great majority of our citizens, are inimical to the rights of property and the public welfare. But they have the right to publicly meet and discuss them in a quiet and peaceable manner, and make converts to their views if they are able to do so. This right of free speech and free assemblage is a natural right, and it would seem unnecessary to be expressly provided for in a republican form of government. It, however, is expressly secured to the people by the bill of rights in our state constitution."

* * * * * * *

"I am astounded to find that at this day, in this free country, it should be urged by affidavit and arguments in a court of justice that a police official can forbid the meeting of a society or a public meeting because of his belief that the society is a treasonable one and the members are about to commit treasonable acts. If this be law then every political, literary, religious or other society would hold their constitutional right of free speech and peaceable assembling at the mercy of every petty policeman—for the chief in this respect has no more power than his lowest subaltern. . . . What judge or justice of the peace would issue a warrant upon such affidavits? And if the police had arrested without warrant any member of this society who attempted to go into their hall, as they threatened to do, what judge in the state, if such a person had been brought before him upon the writ of habeas corpus and for cause of arrest the police had put these affidavits of Bonfield and Hubbard in the arrest, but would have discharged such arrested persons as quick as he could have written the words 'discharged from custody? In no city of the Union, in no part of any state or territory of the United States, except here in the city of Chicago, have police officials attempted to prevent the right of free speech or of peaceable assemblage upon such unwarranted pretenses and assumptions of power."

There is one clause of Judge Tuley's opinion the truth of which every really law abiding and peaceable citizen should grasp and cling to: "The police by arbitrary arrests without warrant, and by such illegal acts as are here complained of, cause more disorder than they cure, and create more crime than they prevent!"

How Switzerland is Governed.

It has about one twelfth the population of our "two little islands," and its tiny territory is surrounded on all sides by powerful states, chiefly despotic. The inhabitants speak, some German, some French, some Italian. In religion they are divided into Roman Catholics and Protestants, the latter being chiefly Calvinistic Presbyterians. Yet this strangely composite population admittedly possesses the oldest, the freest, and the most enlighened form of government in the world—a government to which the people are so devoted that in its defense four hundred thousand citizen soldiers can be relied on to take the field on the shortest notice.

And what is the Swiss form of government? The *federal*. Little Switzerland contains not merely four, but twenty-two separate "cantons" or commonwealths, each governed by its own laws, legislature, and executive. The supreme authority of the nation is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the state council and the national council. The former consists of forty-four members, two from each canton. The latter is chosen directly, one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The two together constitute the federal assembly. From the federal assembly emanate the federal council, or executive of seven, and the federal tribunal, or supreme judicature of eleven. The harmony of all the parts of this wonderful machine of government is complete; and whenever a constitutional amendment is proposed, it has to be put to the vote of the entire electorate—yes or no.—Reynold's Weekly.

Justice Should be for All.

The men of wealth, the men who control these great corporations—these great mills—give millions away in ostentatious charity. They send missionaries to foreign lands. They endow schools and universities and allow the men who earned the surplus to die in want. I believe in no charity that is founded on robbery. I have no admiration for generous highwaymen or extravagant pirates. At the foundation of charity should be justice. Let these men whom others have made wealthy give something to the workmen—sometaing to those who created their fortunes. This would be one step in the right direction. Do not let it be regarded as charity—let it be regarded as justice. —R. G. Ingersoll in New York World.

In other words adopt the profit-sharing system.

Dr. Lyman Abbott told a great truth, and one that becomes more and more evident the more closely it is examined, when he said, "Crime and intemperance are entirely dependent on poverty." It will be in vain for temperance refermers and those who would suppress crime to build their feeble, ineffectual dykes and barriers while the great cause of the evil continues. While the causes of poverty exist and operate, crime, drunkeness, and all the children and outgrowths of poverty, will have to be reckoned with.—Labor Reformer.

DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS OF CIVILIZATION.

THEY RULE LAND. THEY RULE TRANSPORTATION. THEY RULE MONEY.

Their Relation to Society. Their Relation to Happiness. Their Relation to Unhappiness.

[BY J. HARPER, DANVILLE, ILL.]

These questions are of the highest importance. Depending on their rightful comprehension, hangs the weightest concerns of humane life. Their true place in the economies of the mortal state, is so vital, that to miss it is to fill the world with misery—make earth a charnel house.

Our present existence is one of trial, not final. The outcome, measures into eternities.

The self-suggesting question—

What am I here for anyway, has rung through the corridors of the soul in all ages, among all races of men. And it seems to us that Mr. Lincoln's formulated answer, the best ever reached—it is infinitely wide.

"I am here to make of myself the best intellectual, moral and physical being possible. And this I shall do, as I shall answer to God, country and self. To do it I am entitled to generous food, generous clothing and comfortable shelter. And if any person, or set of persons, lays upon me a burden, whereby I am restrained to use more than reasonable effort to feed, clothe and shelter myself, the person or persons, unreasonbly burdening me is an enemy to God and my murderer."

This rule once adopted and the destructive elements of civilization would vanish from the earth; society become a chastened aid to help us to a higher life.

Then the glad day of the peri-again,
So lovingly sang in the morn
When happy in Eden, the husband and wife
Of Eloim's Emt, was born.

In tracing these destructive elements in detail we will be able to point out the defects of civilization. We shall see clearly the weak places in the social fabric, and be able in some measure to determine why it is that the world is so empty of happiness and so full of misery.

Why see the palace and hovel side by side?

Why a Dives in linen and a Lazarus in rags blending garments?

Why does plenty and want go hand in hand?

Why the millionaire and the beggar, the saint and the sinner, grow from the same soil?

Is this the Republic the fathers dreamed of? Is this the government of the people that the Sages have talked about? Is this the liberty that patriots died for?

OF DEFINITIONS.

To arrive at a proper solution of these grave questions, a clear understanding of the terms is necessary. A brief summary will help solve them.

Element: "The first or constituent, or minutest part of anything."—Webster.

All the parts of a thing make up the whole of it: Civilization, *therefore*, is made up of "constituent principles," "minutest parts," without regard to quality. If all those elements were harmless—were right, then the superstruction called civilization would in itself be right. But as elements are diverse, civilizations vary, become complex—as the next step will show.

Destructive: "Having the quality of destroying, mischievious, pernicious."

Go a step further and combine these words; into.

Destructive elements. Here the words are compounded and if the compound they enter into has more of bad than the good, then the effect will be destructive. How then stands civilization, compounded, in its constituent parts of two kinds of elements?

Is modern civilization a thing to brag of? Is the spirit that moves it a friend of happiness? What does this civic thing feed upon and what form does it take? What does it grow to when complete? Are not the destructive elements at work in it?

What of this boastful seregity—dominating all Christendom as it does?

What of this thing, that has perfected war and made its chiefs demi-gods?

Is the civilization we sing of a crown jewel of good, or a dragon star of evil?

Are the "elements," "principles" of which it is composed, filling the earth with anthems of contentment, or chorus of confusion?

Why is it that *greed* shapes the policy of State and selfishness rules the church? The destructive elements control all that enter into the complex thing—*the civilization of the 19th Century.*

What is it any way?

W. H. Molluck, Social Equity, says:

"Material civilization is a desirable thing for one reason only. It is desirable only, because, and in so far, *as it increases human happiness.*"

Webster's dictionary says:

"The act of civilizing, the state of being reformed in manners from the grossness of savage life and, and improved in arts and learning."

This definition puts civilization as the *opposite* of the "savage state."

Yet it is doubtful whether "barbarian cruelty," so largely talked of, equals the tortures inflicted by this boastful civilization.

The horrors of war among the civilized people has caused heaven to be draped, while hell jubilated. The savage in his "paint" the Thug in his "sheen of death," has not reached the infernal cruelty that orders the disemboweling of the weeping prisoners, by a Christian state.

Our civilization may reclaim from the grossness of barbarism, only to fill earth with the "refinements of sin."

To allow the destruction of the unborn to become a profession, to starve them after they have "seen the light," to become a policy.

And to enact upright, into *law*, become its boastful achievement.

But this is *not* removing the destrctive elements. Look at the fruitage.

The Unemployed.

The proportion of unemployed to the employed army of wageworkers in this country is about six and a quarter per cent. This in itself is terrible enough. Any day in the week can be seen in any city in the union hundreds of men, citizens of this republic, who cannot obtain any employment upon any terms. They are a weary, despondent, hopeless mass of humanity. They perchance have a home to go to; may be, however, they have none; no food, except that of occasional charity. But the picture increases tenfold in its horror when we think of women, children and aged parents depending on these men for sustenance. The statement made so openly that in this country no man need starve is an unmitigated lie, and the man who makes it must be conscious of this fact, unless he is insane. Charity favors the latter conclusion.

This is *our* country, *our* land—but it is true only in an abstract sense. It is ours in the sense that we live here, but the necessities of life are in the hands of a few men, making it impossible to live unless by their permission, and as a means to increase the gains of those who own *our* country. But in any city the unemployed of that city have to live, they must eat, and they must sleep in some house or be arrested. They must clothe themselves decently to hide their nakedness, not for comfort, or be arrested for indecency. Now, these things are impossible absolutely to this class except they depend upon charity. Yet they have a just claim that this should not be so. The income of that city is derived from them; the worker now employed is paid probably a present living wage, but when age and infirmity make work impossible he is helpless. The economic systems of the city claim to supply a return to the producer sufficient to live on and to bring children into the world. That this is false no one can deny; but that the claim meet the requirements of the people it is false. If this is true, and I challenge dispute in the matter, then where is the many possible loophole of escape from care and absolute bondage to the will of the employers and what escape from absolute starvation without the privilege to labor?

There is land in plenty held out of use by speculators, held to force unreal prices. Must the majority starve to increase this price? The worker needs the land; shall he not have it in preference to the Shylock of modern finance? Machinery there is in plenty which daily takes work from hundreds. Does not the supply of the demand created by the people belong to those who created it, and not to a few to fatten upon? And if it does, do not the requisites for furnishing that supply belong also to the people? The unemployed have a right to demand now, of those who have turned the bread from their doors, that they supply means of obtaining it. The municipal government has no right to dole out charity to strong men, but to tax the rich so as to find means for construction of public works upon which to employ the poor. Let the unemployed meet together, and demand of the city councils work and keep up their demand until they get it.—T. H. Garside in Workingmen's Advocate.

Mass Meeting.

Last evening the citizens assembled en masse at the City Hall. Bruce Milroy was made chairman and Oscar Fechter, secretary. L. R. Freeman stated the object of the meeting. Addresses were made by R. K. Nichols, S. O. Morford, C. J. Taft and Bruce Milroy.

G. W. Rodman presented the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That it now devolves upon the people of Washington Territory to assert their rights as American citizens and secure relief from Territorial vassalage.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this Territory be requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Washington Territory, to assemble at their different voting precints, and elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held at North Yakima on the twenty-first day of May 1889, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Washington. To this end and to further the admission of this Territory, the city of North Yakima hereby pledges and offers full and ample accommodations to the convention and assembled delegates.

Which are unanimously adopted.

The chair appointed R. K. Nichols, A. B. Weed and Matt. Bartholet a committee to telegraph the proceedings of the meeting of the Govenor, and the several daily papers of the Territory. The president and secretary were authorized to sign the engrossed proceedings and mail them to the governor.—Washington Farmer.

A Very Poor Rule.

"It is said that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways." According to the above maxim the business of this country is carried on by a very poor rule. Do the men who carry on business and rent houses to their employes cut down their time, wages and rents at the same time? Not any on the rent! That must be paid at the same figure, or above, whether men work full time or not. It is none of the employer's business to ask whether their men are able to pay the rent or not. They are not responsible for short hours or low wages! Oh no! But they are responsible for high rents and they make no effort to reduce them when business is bad.

He who regards woman as his inferior is either a fool or a knave; for if he reasons, he must know that the superior could never be born of the inferior. Therefore if woman was inferior to man the race would surely degenerate. And if reason teaches us that woman is man's equal, none but a knave would insist on her taking an inferior position.—Exchange.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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" Frederick Renstrum of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3984, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 14, in Tp. 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 Monday the 10th day of Feb., 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland of Tacoma, W. T.; T H. Brown of Tacoma, W. T.; T. A. McDonald of Port Angeles, W. T. and Richard Martin of Port Angeles, 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 Feb., 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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," W. C. Smith of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3977, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 14, in Tp. 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 Friday the 7th day of Feb., 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland of Tacoma, W. T.; T. H. Brown of Tacoma, W. T.; T. C. McDonald of Port Angeles, W. T. and Richard Martin of Port Angeles, 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 7th day of Feb., 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January, 10th, 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," James E, Hamilton, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3911, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 28, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 6 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 2nd day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: O. S. Toffling, S. K. McGee, Jas. H. Johnson, and E. O. Clark, all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of January, 1890. JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 1 9 to 4 5 9

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.

EAST END STORE.

ROBT. SHIELDS, Prop.

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.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Ole. Westgrund of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3979, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 14, in Tp. 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 agricultureal purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Saturday the 8th day of Feb. 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland of Tacoma W. T., T. H. Brown of Tacoma W. T., T. A. McDonald of Pt. Angeles W. T., and Richard Martin of Pt. Angeles 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 8th day of Feb., 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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," John Westgrund of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3980, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No 14, in Tp. 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 at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 8th day of Feb., 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland of Tacoma, W. T.; T. H. Brown of Tacoma, W. T.; T. C. McDonald of Port Angeles, W. T. and Richard Martin of Port Angeles, 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 8th day of Feb. 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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," Laurence Clabby of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3978, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 10, in Tp. 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 Friday the 7th day of Feb., 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland of Tacoma, W. T.; T. H. Brown of Tacoma, W. T.; T. C. McDonald of Port Angeles, W. T. and Richard Martin of Port Angeles, 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 7th day of Feb., 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7, 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," Frank A. Gray of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3884, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of sec. No. 20 in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 7 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 14th day of Dec., 1889. He names as witnesses: Chas. Peters, Port Angeles, W. T.; J. A. McDonald, Port Angeles, W. T.; Peter Wilcox, Enumclaw, W. T.; Robt. Christie, Whatcom, 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 14th day of Dec., 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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. Bonney of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3882, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 21, in Tp. 30 N, R No 7 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T.. on Friday the 13th day of Dec., 1889. He names as witnesses: Chas. Peters of Port Angeles, W. T.; J. A. McDonald of Port Angeles, W. T.; Peter Wilcox of Enumclaw, W. T.; Robt. Christie of Whatcom, 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 13th day Dec., 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Titus Graybill is quite ill.

The pile-driver at the West End is ready for operation.

Dr. W. W. McGeorge is located at the East End. His card appears this week.

Pettygrove & Co. can save you on a fine suit four to six dollars. 2w

Capt. England paid a flying visit up sound this week.

The Evangel brought another large number of passengers for this port last Tuesday.

Dances will be given the balance of the season by the Port Angeles Cornet Band every two weeks.

When in Port Townsend attend Pettygrove & Co's. great sale of clothing at cost. 2w

G. V. Smith came riding into town yesterday on a fine horse which he had purchased at Dungeness.

The Colony have sold their shingle mill to Smith & Mastick. We are unable to ascertain where the mill will be located.

L. B. Hastings & Co. Port Townsend, are still doing business at the old stand, as can be seen by their new ad. this week.

The Delmonico restaurant at Port Townsend have a new ad. this week. Having tried it we advise others to call at that epicure's reeort.

Pettygrove & Co. Port Townsend are selling their immense stock of clothing, furnishing goods, boots, shoes and hats at cost. 2w

☞ Good Spectacles and Eye Glasses at J. Steadman's from 25 to 75 cents per pair. Bargains not to be found any where else this side of Chicago. Call and examine my stock.

The advertisement of Messrs. deLion & Barthrop of Port Townsend may be seen in another column. Persons in need of goods in their line will do well to give that firm a call.

We wish to call attention to the great reduction in gents furnishing goods offered by Burkett & Eisenbeis Port Townsend. Some figures can be seen by referring to their ad. in another column.

As per last week we are still of the opinion that more hotels are needed here. The Evangel never makes a trip without bringing a full consignment of passengers. Both hotels at the West End are crowded to overflowing. The right man could make money by putting up a hotel here after the plan of the Model hotel of Port Townsend.

The immense sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been produced to a great extent, by people, who have been cured by it telling their friends and neighbors of its good qualities and urging them to try it. The most severe cold will soon yield to its soothing effects. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

Lieut Lutz, formerly of the Revenue Cutter Wolcott, made a bid for the entire part of school section No. 16 south of this townsite but the County Commissioners rejected the bid because they did not approve of monopolies and therefore refused to let any larger piece than 40 acres to any one person.

The marriage of Mr. B. B. Meagher and Miss Laura A. Fend took place last Tuesday at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Manalou of Port Townsend. We acknowledge the receipt of some fine cake. We offer our heartiest congratulations and wish the couple much joy and many happy returns of the day.

Many persons contract severe colds during the early winter months and permit them to hang on persistently all winter; weakening the lungs and paving the way for catarrh, chronic bronchites, or consumption. No one can afford to neglect a cold. A single bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure the most severe cold, and costs but 50 cts. For Sale by E. E. Fisher.

N. R. Smith, Thos. Maloney, J. W. Stewart and E. B. Mastick Jr. drove to Dungeness to attend Commissioners court. The court was filled to overflowing with rampant citizens, who were bidding for school lands. The average lands leased for ten cents per acre but lands on the Dungeness bottom brought one dollar per acre. It is expected the Commissioners will appiont Road Supervisers at this term. It is hoped they will select such men as will give the most of their attention to our main roads through the county. Notwithstanding the heavy condition of the roads, the drive of 16 miles was made in less than four hours and a half by the party.

LAND OFFICE BULLETIN.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information concerning this land district:

Land contests decided.—The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters:—

United States vs WILLIAM WALTER, TRANSFEREE.

John B. Tenny vs CHARLES A. JOHNSON AND ALEX R. SEALANDER.

Horace A. Cramer vs AUGUST SUNDERSTROM.

WEATHER REPORT.

Station, Port Angeles, W. T., for Week Ending Feb. 5th 1889.

		Min Temp.	Daily Precip.
Weds.	30	30.0	.17
Thurs.	31	32.0	.16
Frid.	1	34.6	.14
Sat.	2	37.4	.40
Sun.	3	38.0	.00
Mon.	4	34.0	.00
Tues.	5	32.0	.00

Total Precipitation, .87.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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

W. H. Cobbett of Council Bluffs, and Frank Davis of Omaha, arrived here on Thursdays boat. They express themselves as much pleased with Port Angeles.

It is with grief we are compelled to announce the death of Mrs. M. M. Hickox. She was born at Canandaigua N. Y. As a genuine poetess, she took no credit to herself for her fine poetical productions believing that she received them as a spirtual medium. She had an extensive correspondence and many friends. Although she had resided here but a few months and was sick much of the time she endeared herself to all who had the opportunity to make her acquaintance, all of whom now feel a warm sympathy for her mourning friends. She was evidently a woman of rare moral as well as intellectual characteristics, and her very expressive countenance and beaming smile will be long remembered.

East End Literary Society.

Following is the program for the East End Literary meeting Monday evening Feb. 11th.

Reading	Mr. Culver.
Song	Mrs. Koole.
Recitation	Belle Shearer.
Reading	Mr. Shields.
Song	Mrs. Russel & Julia Ferguson.
Reading	Ida Hulquist.
Reading	Mr. Hickox.
Song	Lida Beaumont.
Reading	Chas. Foss.
Reading	John Martin.
Song	Mr. Seevers.
Recitation	Sarah Ferguson.
Continued Reading	Mr. Hinckly.
Song	Mrs. Hoag.
Reading	Mrs. Russel.
Reading	Mrs. Foss.

Port Angeles Literary Society.

The Port Angeles Literary Society will meet on Friday evening, Feb. 8th, at Mr. L. William's Jeweler store on Front Street. Following is the program for the evening:

Song	Mr. Bowman.
Reading	Miss Kelly.
Reading	Mrs. Fletcher.
Song	H. Vail.
Reading	Mr. Bowman.
Duet	Mrs. C. Gordon and Lida Beaumont.
Recitation	Mrs. Henson.
Recitation	Estella Fletcher.
Original Poem	H. G. C. Gordon.
Song	Mr. Spencer.
Recitation	Alice Henson.
Recitation	Mrs. E. W. Gordon.

DIED.

At Port Angeles Feb. 6th, Mrs. Malura Mack Hickox, aged 66 years, of congestion of the stomach, after an illness of 36 hours.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Father Manalou, B. B. Meagher and Miss Laura A, Fend, all of Port Angeles W. T.

Washington Territory.

All parts of the Territory have experienced during the past year a notable influx of newcomers, and the aggregate increase in a desirable, permanent population has been large. This added population, while to a considerable extent cosmopolitan in character, has been principally from States and Territories of our own country and Canada, and especially from the States contiguous to the eastern ends of our great transcontinental lines of railway. The northwestern States—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota—have undoubtedly contributed the largest percentage, and the central west, comprising Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, the next largest. Many have came from Texas and California. The prospective immigration from all these States, and from other localities in the east and south, as evidenced by the large number of letters of inquiry daily received, and information from other sources, is larger, and, in my opinion, will exceed by 50 per cent. that of the past year. Immigration from prairie States, who desire to engage in wheat and stock raising, are advised to stop in eastern Washington; those from California, Colorado and other districts where irrigation is practiced and who desire to be similarly circumstanced in their new homes, are recommended to the Yakima and Kittitas valleys; those from northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and some of the eastern and southern States, generally find the most congenial homes in the wooded regions of western Washington.—Ex.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," David Robinson of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3896, for the purchase of the lot 3, : 40 E ½ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 21 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: J. A. Cosner, C. H. Beers, J. L. Cooks and W. H. Hanson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 18, 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 E. Parkhurst of Fox Island, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3962, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 34, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 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 Wednesday the 29th day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: John Fitzgerald, Chas. Everhart, G. Hays, and James K. Ruth all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of January, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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," Frank Carlyle of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3873, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 23 in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Monday the 9th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Thos. Grady, E. S. King, A. Brooks and Geo. S. Powell all of Seattle, 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 9th day of Dec., 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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," C. E. Olcott, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3995, for the purchase of the S ½ SW ¼; SW ¼ SE ¼ and Lot 3 of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. 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 Saturday, the 15th day of February, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland, of Tacoma, W. T., T. H. Brown, of Tacoma, W. T., T. A. McDonald, of Port Angeles, W. T., and Richard Martin, of Port Angeles, 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 15th day of February, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 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," P. H. Gano, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3996, for the purchase of the Lot 2, NW ¼, SE ¼ and N ½, SW ¼, of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. 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 before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland, of Tacoma, W. T., T. H. Brown, of Tacoma, W. T., T. A. McDonald, of Port Angeles, W. T., and Richard Martin, of Port Angeles, 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 February, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

—FOR—

Stoves & Ranges

of the best quality, call at the

MECHANIC'S STORE,

Occidental Block,

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

FOR SALE.

80 acre tract; 8 miles from Port Angeles.

Good wagon road to the tract.

Good stream of water through the place.

60 acres bottom land.

20 acres good upland.

10 acres slashed for burning.

ALSO

Stock or Dairy Farm of 320 acres.

95 acres cleared and fenced.

55 under cultivation.

Good house, barn, and orchard of bearing trees.

Some stock with place if desired.

Further particulars

Enquire at this Office.

1-1 to 2-1-9

BELVIDERE SALOON.

FRANK MEERWALDT, PROPRIETOR.

Finest Of

WINES and LIQUORS.

ALSO

Choice Brands of Cigars.

Foot of Laurel Street Wharf.

Port Angeles, W. T.

STEPHEN LAND,

Contractor and Builder,

Port Angeles, 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.

DR. C. W. HUNT,

DENTIST,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

CLOCK

WATCH AND JEWELRY

repairing well and carefully done by J. STEADMAN,

East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

COLONY NURSERIES

Greenhouse and Nursery stock of all kinds for sale.

Script or wage credits taken as readily as cash.

Address:

J. M. GRANT, Manager.

For Small Maps of

ORT ANGELES

Townsite and Bay,

Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

East End Hotel,

JAS. ALLEN, Manager.

A few Rods from the Colony Dock,

at which passengers may land. Rooms large and commodious. Rates very reasonable.

PORT ANGELES, W. T.

P. S. C. C. TIN SHOP,

L. H. SMITH, Manager.

Tin Ware of all kinds made to Order Good Work and low Prices. Orders Solicited.

East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

—JOBBER AND RETAILER IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

Ship Chandlery, Mechanic's Tools,

WAGONS, MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, ETC.

SEATTLE, - - WASH. TER.

LUMBER, DRESSED OR ROUGH,

FOR SALE AT THE

COLONY MILL.

A good supply of Shingles and Laths always on hand. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address:

PUGET SOUND CO-OPERATIVE COLONY,

Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

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.

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

THE de Lion & Barthrop Co.

Port Townsend, W. T.

INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

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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.

WM. RITCHIE,

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.

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.

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 $15 to $50 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.

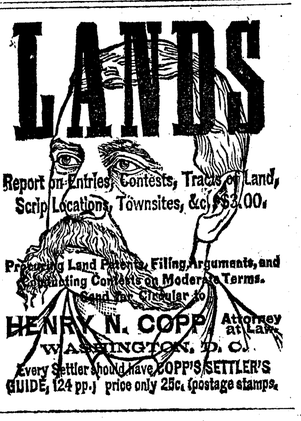
Address:

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,

Port Angeles, W. T.

LANDS



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Progress and Poverty- paper	$ .35
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For sale at th s office or sent by mail on receipt of price.

ALSO

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

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

DO YOU WANT

Real Estate

In Port Angeles, the Finest Located Townsite on Puget Sound.

We Have on Sale a Number of the Finest Lots in the

BUSINESS and RESIDENCE Portions

of the Townsite.

ALSO OUTSIDE LANDS

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

For Bed Rock Prices

Address:

THE COMMONWEALTH,

East End, - - Port Angeles, W. T.

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.

Photographs

Of Points of Interest in Port Angeles and vicinity, supplied at $5 per dozen.

Address:

The Model Commonwealth,

Port Angeles, Washington Territory

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.

The Single Tax.

The "single tax" is having a vigorious growth, despite the fact that its way is persistently blocked by mistatements as to its objects and effects. Like all other reforms, its worst obstacle is ignorance, and its enemies rely upon this almost solely and mistake its terms on every occasion. But people are thinking more and more carefully and do not so willingly accept every interpretation as formerly. This is as it should be. All theories put forward in the interest of humanity should be examined in a spirit of fairness, and if they are faulty they will fall to the ground —they cannot bear scrutiny, but if they contain a fair amount of truth, no amount of malicious misrepresentation can blot them out. In regard to the single tax idea, where the correct theory has been received and understood, it has taken deep root, and at the present time petitions are in circulation in many sections asking for the single tax.

In the District of Columbia the petition has been in circulation several weeks, and is being largely signed by prominent business men, and the people generally.

In Texas the petition to the Legislation for the single tax is being most successfully pushed in every county in the State.

In Ohio the same work is going on. The Legislature of that State at its last session appointed a committee to consider and report at the present session upon the best method of raising the State revenues, and that committee has had several conferences with the single tax men, and the State Single Tax Organization is preparing to bring a mammoth petition to bear upon the Legislature in favor of single tax. To-day, the 19th of January, 1889, Henry George and Thos. G. Shearman will address the joint session of that body on this subject.

In Minnesota the Single Tax men are petitioning the Legislation.

In Dakota there is strong probability of that territory coming in with a single tax plank in its State Constitution. The Dakotans want to free their labor from the burden of taxation and place it upon land values where it properly belongs.

At a reception to Henry George at Cooper Union, on his return from England, he said: "The world of thought and opinion and aspiration has been moving on the other side. The three kingdoms are on the verge of a great movement forward. It is not long since the landlords were looked upon as the choicest products of the three kingdoms. It is a great advance to hear now the cry in England among radical clubs. "Tax the landlords out." The Knights of Labor in England are single tax men, whatever the opinion of Mr. Powderly may be, and the single tax movement is now a formost factor in English politics and an will be a prominent element in the coming election."—Western Watchman.

A Case of Wait.

The stories still continue to come in of the paying of fantastic bets lost on the presidential election. Wheeling wheelbarrows. bare heads, gorging wine and in all conceivable manner of ways trying to outdo nature in making asses of themselves. But the bettors are not fools beyond all other fools, for all that. How do they compare, for example, with those workingmen who swallowed all the election promises made them and now stand, open-mouthed, waiting for the politicians to fulfill them? As compared with the betting idiots, don't these take the cake? —Labor Reformer.

It is estimated that about 700,000,000 feet of logs were gotten out in the Puget Sound district, W. T., last year, and although there is a large over-supply it is expected there will be a considerable increase next year, owing to the numerous new milling enterprises.

The Treasure of Franchard.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF DESPREZ.

The doctor's house has not yet received the compliment of a description, and it is now high time that the omission were supplied, for the house is itself an actor in the story, and one whose part is nearly at an end. Two stories in height, walls of a warm yellow, tiles of an ancient ruddy brown diversified with moss and lichen, it stood with one wall to the street in the angle of the doctor's property. It was roomy, draughty and inconvenient. The large rafters were here and there engraven with rude marks and patterns; the handrail of the stair was carved in countrified arabesque; a stout timber pillar, which did duty to support the dining room roof, bore mysterious characters on its darker side, runes, according to the doctor; nor did he fail, when he ran over the legendary history of the house and its possessors, to dwell upon the Scandinavian scholar who had left them. Floors, doors and rafters had made a great variety of angles; every room had a particular inclination; the gable had tilted toward the garden, after the manner of a leaning tower, and one of the former proprietors had buttressed the building from the side with a great strut of wood, like the derrick of a crane. Altogether, it had many marks of ruin; it was a house for the rats to desert; and nothing but its excellent brightness—the window glass polished and shining, the paint well scoured, the brasses radiant, the very prop all wreathed about with climbing flowers —nothing, but its air of a well tended, smiling veteran, sitting, crutch and all, in the sunny corner of a garden, marked it as a house for comfortable people to inhabit. In poor or idle management it would soon have hurried into the blackguard stages of decay. As it was, the whole family loved it, and the doctor was never better inspired than when he narrated its imaginary story and drew the character of its successive masters, from the Hebrew merchant who had re-edified its walls after the sack of the town, and past the mysterious engraver of the runes, down to the long headed, dirty handed boor from whom he had himself acquired it at a ruinous expense. As for any alarm about its security, the idea had never presented itself. What had stood for centuries might well endure a little longer.

Indeed, in this particular winter, after the finding and losing of the treasure, the Desprezes had an anxiety of a very different order, and one which lay nearer their hearts. Jean-Marie was plainly not himself. He had fits of hectic activity, when he made unusual exertions to please, spoke more and faster, and redoubled his attention to his lessons. But these were interrupted by spells of melancholia and brooding silence, when the boy was little better than unbearable.

"Silence," the doctor moralized—"you see, Anastasie, what comes of silence. Had the boy properly unbosomed himself, the little disappointment about the treasure, the little annoyance about Casimir's incivility, would have been forgotten. As it is, they claim like a disease. He loses flesh, his appetite is variable, and, on the whole, impaired. I keep him on the strictest regimen, I exhibit the most powerful tonics; both in vain."

"Don't you think you drug him too much?" asked madame, with an irrepressible shudder.

"Drug?" cried the doctor; "I drug? Anastasie, you are mad!"

Time went on, and the boy's health still slowly declined. The doctor blamed the weather, which was cold and boisterous. He called in his confrere from Bourron, took a fancy for him, magnified his capacity, and was pretty soon under treatment himself—it scarcely appeared for what complaint. He and Jean-Marie had each to take medicine at different periods of the day. The doctor used to lie in wait for the exact moment, watch in hand. "There is nothing like regularity," he would say, fill out the doses, and dilate on the virtues of the draught; and if the boy seemed none the better, the doctor was not at all the worse.

Gunpowder day the boy was particularly low. It was scowling, squally weather. Huge broken companies of clouds sailed swiftly overhead; raking gleams of sunlight swept the village, and were followed by intervals of darkness and white, flying rain. At times the wind lifted up its voice and bellowed. The trees were all scourging themselves along the meadows, the last leaves flying like dust. The doctor, between the boy and the weather, was in his element; he had a theory to prove. He sat with his watch out and a barometer in front of him, waiting for the squalls and noting their effect upon the human pulse. "For the true philosopher," he remarked delightedly, "every fact in nature is a toy." A letter came to him, but as its arrival coincided with the approach of another gust he merely crammed it into his pocket, gave the time to Jean-Marie, and the next moment they were both counting their pulses as if for a wager.

At nightfall the wind rose into a tempest. It besieged the hamlet, apparently from every side, as if with batteries of cannon; the houses shook and groaned; live coals were blown upon the floor. The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces giving ear.

It was 12 before the Desprez family retired. By 1:30, when the storm was already somewhat past its height, the doctor was awakened from a troubled slumber, and sat up. A noise still rang in his ears, but whether of this world or the world of dreams he was not certain. Another clap of wind followed. It was accompanied by a sickening movement of the whole house, and in the subsequent lull Desprez could hear the tiles pouring like a cataract into the loft above his head. He plucked Anastasie bodily out of bed.

"Run!" he cried, thrusting some wearing apparel into her hands; "the house is falling! To the garden!"

She did not pause to be twice bidden; she was down the stair in an instant. She had never before suspected herself of such activity. The doctor meanwhile, with the speed of a piece of pantomime business, and undeterred by broken shins, proceeded to rout out Jean-Marie, tore Aline from her virgin slumbers, seized her by the hand and tumbled down stairs and into the garden, with the girl tumbling behind him, still not half awake.

The fugitives rendezvoused in the arbor by some common instinct. Then came a bull's eye flash of struggling moonshine, which disclosed their four figures standing huddled from the wind in a raffle of flying drapery, and not without a considerable need for more. At the humiliating spectacle Anastasie clutched her night dress desperately about her and burst loudly into tears. The doctor flew to console her; but she elbowed him away. She suspected everybody of being the general public, and thought the darkness was alive with eyes.

Another gleam and another violent gust arrived together; the house was seen to rock on its foundation, and, just as the light was once more eclipsed, a crash which triumphed over the shouting of the wind announced its fall, and for a moment the whole garden was alive with skipping tiles and brickbats. One such missile grazed the doctor's ear; another descended on the bare foot of Aline, who instantly made night hideous with her shrieks.

By this time the hamlet was alarmed, lights flashed from the windows, hails reached the party, and the doctor answered, nobly contending against Aline and the tempest. But this prospect of help only awakened Anastasie to a more active stage of terror.

"Henri, people will be coming," she screamed in her husband's ear.

"I trust so," he replied.

"They cannot. I would rather die," she wailed.

"My dear," said the doctor reprovingly, "you are excited. I gave you some clothes. What have you done with them?"

"Oh, I don't know—I must have thrown them away! Where are they?" she sobbed.

Desprez groped about in the darkness. "Admirable!" he remarked; "my gray velveteen trousers! This will exactly meet your necessities."

"Give them to me!" she cried fiercely; but as soon as she had them in her hands her mood appeared to alter—she stood silent for a moment, and then pressed the garment back upon the doctor. "Give it to Aline," she said —"poor girl."

"Nonsense!" said the doctor. "Aline does not know what she is about. Aline is beside herself with terror; and, at any rate, she is a peasant. Now I am really concerned at this exposure for a person of your housekeeping habits; my solicitude and your fantastic modesty both point to the same remedy—the pantaloons." He held them ready.

"It is impossible. You do not understand," she said with dignity.

By this time rescue was at hand. It had been found impracticable to enter by the street, for the gate was blocked with masonry, and the nodding ruin still threatened further avalanches. But between the doctor's garden and the one on the right hand there was that very picturesque contrivance—a common well; the door on the Desprez' side had chanced to be unbolted; and now, through the arched aperture, a man's bearded face and an arm supporting a lantern were introduced into the world of windy darkness, where Anastasie concealed her woes. The light struck here and there among the tossing apple boughs, it glinted on the grass; but the lantern and the glowing face became the center of the world. Anastasie crouched back from the intrusion.

"This way!" shouted the man. "Are you all safe?"

Aline, still screaming, ran to the new comer, and was presently hauled head foremost through the wall.

"Now, Anastasie, come on; it's your turn," said the husband.

"I cannot," she replied.

"Are we all to die of exposure, madame?" thundered Dr. Desprez.

"You can go!" she cried. "Oh, go, go away! I can stay here; I am quite warm."

The doctor took her by the shoulders with an oath.

"Stop!" she screamed. "I will put them on."

She took the detested lendings in her hand once more; but her repulsion was stronger than shame. "Never!" she cried, shuddering, and flung them far away into the night.

Next moment the doctor had whirled her to the well. The man was there and the lantern; Anastasie closed her eyes and appeared to herself to be about to die. How she was transported through the arch she knew not; but once on the other side she was received by the neighbor's wife, and enveloped in a friendly blanket.

Beds were made ready for the two women, clothes of very various sizes for the doctor and Jean-Marie; and for the remainder of the night, while madame dozed in and out on the borderland of hysterics, her husband sat beside the fire and held forth to the admiring neighbors. He showed them, at length, the causes of the accident; for years, he explained, the fall had been impending; one sign had followed another, the joints had opened, the plaster had crackled, the old walls bowed inward; last, not three weeks ago, the cellar door had begun to work with difficulty in its grooves. "The cellar!" he said, gravely shaking his head over a glass of mulled wine. "That reminds me of my poor vintages. By a manifest Providence the Hermitage was nearly at an end. One bottle—I lose but one bottle of that incomparable wine. It had been set apart against Jean-Marie's wedding. Well, I must lay down some more; it will be an interest in life. I am, however, a man somewhat advanced in years. My great work is now buried in the fall of my humble roof; it will never be completed—my name will have been writ in water. And yet you find me calm—I would say cheerful. Can your priest do more?"

By the first glimpse of the day the party sallied forth from the fireside into the street. The wind had fallen, but still charioted a world of troubled clouds; the air bit like frost; and the party, as they stood about the ruins in the rainy twilight of the morning, beat upon their breasts and blew into their hands for warmth. The house had entirely fallen, the walls outward, the roof in; it was a mere heap of rubbish, with here and there a forlorn spear of broken rafter. A sentinel was placed over the ruins to protect the property, and the party adjourned to Tentaillon's to break their fast at the doctor's expense. The bottle circulated somewhat freely; and before they left the table it had begun to snow.

For three days the snow continued to fall, and the ruins, covered with tarpaulin and watched by sentries, were left undisturbed. The Desprez' meanwhile had taken up their abode at Tentaillon's. Madame spent her time in the kitchen, concocting little delicacies, with the admiring aid of Mme. Tentaillon, or sitting by the fire in thoughtful abstraction. The fall of the house affected her wonderfully little; that blow had been parried by another; and in her mind she was continually fighting over again the battle of the trousers. Had she done right! Had she done wrong? And now she would applaud her determination; and anon, with a horrid flush of unavailing penitence, she would regret the trousers. No juncture in her life had so much exercised her judgment. In the meantime the doctor had become vastly pleased with the situation. Two of the summer boarders still lingered behind the rest, prisoners for lack of a remittance; they were both English, but one of them spoke French pretty fluently, and was, besides, a humorous, agile minded fellow, with whom the doctor could reason by the hour, secure of comprehension. Many were the glasses they emptied, many the topics they discussed.

"Anastasie," the doctor said on the third morning, "take an example from your husband, from Jean-Marie. The excitement has done more for the boy than all my tonics, he takes his turn as sentry with positive gusto. As for me, you behold me. I have made friends with the Egyptians; and my Pharaoh is, I swear it, a most agreeable companion. You alone are hipped. About a house—a few dresses? What are they in comparison to the 'Pharmacopœia'—the labor of years lying buried below stones and sticks in this depressing hamlet? The snow falls; I shake it from my cloak! Imitate me. Our income will be impaired, I grant it, since we must rebuild; but moderation, patience and philosophy will gather about the hearth. In the meanwhile, the Tentaillons are obliging; the table, with your additions, will pass; only the wine is execrable—well, I shall send for some to-day. My Pharaoh will be gratified to drink a decent glass; aha! and I shall see if he possesses the acme of organization—a palate. If he has a palate, he is perfect."

"Henri," she said, shaking her head, "you are a man; you cannot understand my feelings; no woman could shake off the memory of so public a humiliation."

The doctor could not restrain a titter. "Pardon me, darling," he said; "but really, to the philosophical intelligence, the incident appears so small a trifle. You looked extremely well"——

"Henri!" she cried.

"Well, well, I will say no more," he replied, "Though, to be sure, if you had consented to indue—A propos," he broke off, "and my trousers! They are lying in the snow—my favorite trousers?" And he dashed in quest of Jean-Marie.

Two hours afterward the boy returned to the inn with a spade under one arm and a curious sop of clothing under the other.

The doctor ruefully took it in his hands. "They have been!" he said. "Their tense is past. Excellent pantaloons, you are no more! Stay! something in the pocket," and he produced a piece of paper. "A letter! ay, now I mind me; it was received on the morning of the gale, when I was absorbed in delicate investigations. It is still legible. From poor, dear Casimir! It is as well," he chuckled, "that I have educated him to patience. Poor Casimir and his correspondence—his infinitesimal, timorous, idiotic correspondence!"

He had by this time cautiously unfolded the wet letter; but, as he bent himself to decipher the writing, a cloud descended on his brow.

"Bigre!" he cried, with a galvanic start.

And then the letter was whipped into the fire, and the doctor's cap was on his head in the turn of a hand.

"Ten minutes! I can catch it, if I run," he cried. "It is always late. I go to Paris. I shall telegraph."

"Henri! what is wrong?" cried his wife.

"Ottoman bonds!" came from the disappearing doctor; and Anastasie and Jean-Marie were left face to face with the wet trousers. Desprez had gone to Paris, for the second time in seven years, he had gone to Paris with a pair of wooden shoes, a knitted spencer, a black blouse, a country nightcap, and twenty francs in his pocket. The fall of the house was but a secondary marvel; the whole world might have fallen and scarce left his family more petrified.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAGES OF PHILOSOPHY.

On the morning of the next day the doctor, a mere specter of himself, was brought back in the custody of Casimir. They found Anastasie and the boy sitting together by the fire; and Desprez, who had exchanged his toilet for a ready made rig out of poor materials, waved his hand as he entered and sunk speechless on the nearest chair. Madame turned direct to Casimir.

"What is wrong?" she cried.

"Well," replied Casimir, "what have I told you all along? It has come. It is a clean shave this time; so you may as well bear up and make the best of it. House down, too, eh? Bad luck, upon my soul."

"Are we—are we—ruined?" she gasped.

The doctor stretched out his arms to her.

"Ruined," he replied, "you are ruined by your sinister husband."

Casimir observed the consequent embrace through his eyeglass; then he turned to Jean-Marie. "You hear?" he said. "They are ruined; no more pickings, no more house, no more fat cutlets. It strikes me, my friend, that you had best be packing; the present speculation is about worked out." And he nodded to him meaningly.

"Never!" cried Desprez, springing up. "Jean-Marie, if you prefer to leave me, now that I am poor, you can go; you shall receive your hundred francs, if so much remains to me. But if you will consent to stay"—the doctor wept—"Casimir offers me a place—as clerk," he resumed. "The emoluments are slender, but they will be enough for three. It is too much already to have lost my fortune; must I lose my son?"

Jean-Marie sobbed bitterly, but without a word.

"I don't like boys who cry," observed Casimir. "This one is always crying. Here! you clear out of this for a little; I have business with your master and mistress, and these domestic feelings may be settled after I am gone. March!" and he held the door open.

Jean-Marie slunk out, like a detected thief.

By 12 they were all at the table but Jean-Marie.

"Hey?" said Casimir. "Gone, you see. Took the hint at once."

"I do not, I confess," said Desprez, "I do not seek to excuse his absence. It speaks of want of heart that disappoints me sorely."

"Want of manners," corrected Casimir. "Heart, he never had. Why, Desprez, for a clever fellow, you are the most gullible mortal in creation. Your ignorance of human nature and human business is beyond belief. You are swindled by heathen Turks, swindled by vagabond children, swindled right and left, up stairs and down stairs. I think it must be your imagination. I thank my stars I have none."

"Pardon me," replied Desprez, still humbly, but with a return of spirit at sight of a distinction to be drawn; "pardon me, Casimir. You possess, even to an eminent degree, the commercial imagination. It was the lack of that in me—it appears it is my weak point—that has led to these repeated shocks. By the commercial imagination the financier forecasts the destiny of his investments, marks the falling house"——

"Egad," interrupted Casimir; "our friend the stable boy appears to have his share of it."

The doctor was silenced; and the meal was continued and finished principally to the tune of the brother-in-law's not very consolatory conversation. He entirely ignored the two young English painters, turning a blind eyeglass to their salutations, and continuing his remarks as if he were alone in the bosom of his family; and with every second word he ripped another stitch out of the air balloon of Desprez' vanity. By the time coffee was over the poor doctor was as limp as a napkin.

"Let us go and see the ruins," said Casimir.

They strolled forth into the street. The fall of the house, like the loss of a front tooth, had quite transformed the village. Through the gap the eye commanded a great stretch of open snowy country, and the place shrunk in comparison. It was like a room with an open door. The sentinel stood by the green gate, looking very red and cold, but he had a pleasant word for the doctor and his wealthy kinsman.

Casimir looked at the mound of ruins, he tried the quality of the tarpaulin. "H'm," he said, "I hope the cellar arch has stood. If it has, my good brother, I will give you a good price for the wines."

"We shall start digging to-morrow," said the sentry. "There is no more fear of snow."

"My friend," returned Casimir sententiously, "you had better wait till you get paid."

The doctor winced, and began dragging his offensive brother-in-law toward Tentaillon's. In the house there would be fewer auditors, and these already in the secret of his fall.

"Halloo," cried Casimir, "there goes the stable boy with his luggage; no, egad, he is taking it into the inn."

And sure enough, Jean-Marie was seen to cross the snowy street and enter Tentaillon's, staggering under a large hamper.

The doctor stopped with a sudden, wild hope.

"What can he have?" he said. "Let us go and see." And he hurried on.

"His luggage, to be sure," answered Casimir. "He is on the move—thanks to the commercial imagination."

"I have not seen that hamper for—for ever so long," remarked the doctor.

"Nor will you see it much longer," chuckled Casimir, "unless, indeed, we interfere. And, by the way, I insist on an examination."

"You will not require," said Desprez, positively, with a sob; and, casting a moist, triumphant glance at Casimir, he began to run.

"What the devil is up with him, I wonder?" Casimir reflected; and then, curiosity taking the upper hand, he followed the doctor's example and took to his heels.

The hamper was so heavy and large, and Jean-Marie himself so little and so weary, that it had taken him a great while to bundle it up stairs to the Desprez' private room, and he had just set it down on the floor in front of Anastasie when the doctor arrived, and was closely followed by the man of business. Boy and hamper were both in a most sorry plight, for the one had passed four months underground in a certain cave on the way to Acheres, and the other had run about five miles as hard as his legs would carry him, half that distance under a staggering weight.

"Jean-Marie," cried the doctor, in a voice that was only too seraphic to be called hysterical, "is it?— It is!" he cried. "Oh, my son, my son!" And he sat down upon the hamper and sobbed like a little child.

"You will not go to Paris, now," said Jean-Marie, sheepishly.

"Casimir," said Desprez, raising his wet face, "do you see that boy, that angel boy? He is the thief: he took the treasure from a man unfit to be intrusted with its use; he brings it back to me when I am sobered and humbled. These, Casimir, are the Fruits of my Teaching, and this moment is the Reward of my Life."

"Tiens," said Casimir.

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

L. B. HASTINGS & Co.

Successors to J. C. Norris,

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

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DR. W. W. McGEORGE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Having located at Port Angeles, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

OFFICE—East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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." Isaac P. Smith of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3881, for the purchase of the SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 13 SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 and E ½ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 23, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 13th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Thos. Grady, E. S. King, A. Brooks and Jno. S. Powell all of Seattle, 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 13th day of Dec., 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 10, 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," J. F. Laughlin of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3913, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of sec. No. 27, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 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 3rd day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: E. R. Marcum, F. T. Taylor, J. M. Ferris and Ole Peterson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of January, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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," Chas. J. Anderson, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3883, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 21, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: Chas. Peters, of Port Angeles, W. T., J. A. McDonald, of Port Angeles, W. T., Peter Wilcox, of Enumclaw, W. T., and Robt. Christie, of Whatcom, 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 14th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 3rd, 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," Ed. Morrison, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3850, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 17, in Tp. No. 30 N, R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Monday the 25th day of November, 1889. He names as witnesses: Harry Halland, of Port Angeles, W. T., Chas. Christie, of Whatcom, W. T., Frank Chambers, of Port Angeles, W. T., and J. A. McDonald, of Port Angeles, 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 25th day of November, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January, 3rd, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Benj. Blanchette, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3865, for the purchase of the NW 1-4 of Sec. No. 23, in Tp. No. 30 N, R. No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, the 4th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Henry Ratzeman, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Ellis Williams, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Geo. Platt, of Slaughter, W. T. and Robert Christie, of Whatcom, 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 4th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE SEATTLE, W. T., January 5th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Benj. Blanchette, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3865, for the purchase of the NW 1-4 of Sec. No. 23, in Tp. No. 30 N, R. No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, the 4th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Henry Ratzeman, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Ellis Williams, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Geo. Platt, of Slaughter, W. T. and Robert Christie, of Whatcom, 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 4th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 5th, 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," Geo. M. Wall, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No, 3866, for the purchase of the SE 1-4 of Sec. No. 22, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: Henry Ritzeman, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Ellis Williams, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Geo. Platt, of Slaughter, W. T. and Robert Christie, of Whatcom, 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 4th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January, 5th, 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," O. Otness, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3869, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 23, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1889. He names as witnesses: Henry Ratzeman, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Ellis Williams, of Stillaguamish, W. T., Geo. Platt, of Slaughter, W. T., and Robert Christie, of Whatcom, 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 6th day of November, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 1 9 to 4 5 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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," H. J. Conrad of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3889, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 17, in Tp. No. 30 N, Range No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday the 18th day of December 1889. He names as witnesses: H. Halland, T. H. Brown, F. B. Patten, A. McDonald, all of Port Angeles, 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 December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

1-18-9 to 3-22-9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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," H. J. Conrad of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3889, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 17, in Tp. No. 30 N, Range No. 7 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday the 18th day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: H. Halland, T. H. Brown, F. B. Patten, A. McDonald, all of Port Angeles, 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 December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

1-18-9 to 3-22-9

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January, 14th, 1889

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday, March 13th, 1889, viz: Clara J. Robertson, wife of Chas. M. Robertson, (dec'd) Hd E No 7594 for the lot 8 and SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec 23 and lot 8 and E ½ SE ¼ Sec 22 Tp 28 N R 15 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Carnes, David Smith, C. T. Harris, and Ollie Smith, all of Quillayute, Clallam County, 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.

JOHN B. BAIRD, Register.

1-25-9 to 3-1-9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 7th, 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," Edward La Bounty, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3891, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 19, in Tp. No. 30 N, Range No. 7 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 19th day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: H. Halland, T. H. Brown, F. B. Patten, A. McDonald, of Port Angeles, 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 19th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

1-18-9 to 3-22-9

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

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

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

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

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

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

Taxes Are Due.

Once a year we have one glorious privilege in this country—that is paying taxes. But they must be paid and no matter how hard we may try to avoid their payment, the treasurer at last gets them and, if delinquent, with penalty and interest. It is quite necessary that they be paid for this school district as soon as possible. The District is very much in need of a building. To provide a fund, a special tax of one per cent., was levied and is now being paid in. The total rate this year, including the special, is 2.077 per cent. or $2.77 on each $100 of property assessed.

To assist those who may be absent, it may be well to say that lots on what is called "the flat" in the West End of the townsite, are assessed at $100 each; on the "hill" in the same part at $50 each as far east as Laurel Street, between Laurel and Vine Streets in blocks 16, 17, 18, 19, and the corner lots in block 20, at $40 each. All other lots at $30 each, so that the tax on a $50 lot will be $1.39, on a $40 lot, $1.11 and on a $30 lot 83 cts.

If colonists abroad will refer to the Treasurer's notice in another column of this issue they will see that a penalty of 25 per cent will be added to all taxes delinquent on March 1st. the total sum of which, will amount to considerable and is worth saving.

Money may be remitted to the Treasurer direct as to the Secretary. The latter has a full statement of the amount due from all colonists, and can give the information to any who may call at the office. Be sure to remit enough to cover postage: We propose to remit from here every Friday, so that correspondence may be governed accordingly.

The following letter was received a few days ago. As our time lately has been very much occupied in contending against "Man's Inhumanity to Man," as it is possible to concentrate much of it in the make-up of those people who are constantly aiming and grasping at very much for nothing, we allow the letter to appear this issue, the comments upon it being left for the future. We earnestly suggest that every reader give the thoughts presented, his careful consideration:

CRESCENT, Birmingham, Eng.
December 31, 1888.

DEAR MR. MALONY—Your letter of the 4th inst., acknowledging receipt of subscription to the paper, arrived on 26 inst. I was much pleased to learn therefrom, that in many respects you are progressing. To your inquiry for information respecting management of co-operative concerns I have forwarded by this post "Craig's History of Ralahine." It is the best book I know of for giving detailed information. Should I come across any thing more will send it forward.

We have a lot of co-operative establishments in England, but they are for the most part distributive stores.

I may however be able to gleam some information that will be useful, in that case I will send it on. There are two matters in reference to our colony enterprise, which I am writing, I should like to refer to and which seems to me rather serious defects. Looking as I do at a distance, unable to see only its bold outline.

My first point has reference to the absence of a real department of agriculture. To me one of the first escentials to a co-operative enterprise, (no matter what its ultimate development may lead to) should be, to possess means and power of providing all its members in food supply—this I regard as a fundamental basis of any co-operative colony. When this is secured then the efforts of the community can be extended in any direction favored by condition and circumstances of location; but until this method of self sustenance is secured much of the wealth otherwise obtained is flittered away, in channels which bring no direct benefit to the colony.

My second point has reference to the apparent impatience and anxiety to boom the concern into an immediate financial success, which if accomplished would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to the colony, as you would be over-run with parasites in every possible form. In addition to this,—this "hurry up business," and feverish haste to do something big is inimicable to the best interests of co-operation; and I will tell you why. Hasty anxiety, and bustle of necessity begets rudeness of humor and rude manners become the seeds of irritation, distrust, and hatred, and with these feelings in anyway dominant, co-operation is an impossibility.

Co-operation depends upon unity—unity upon *individual concession*: and individual concession is only found where there is courtesy and generous forbearance prevailing among all; and, therefore, I contend that eagerness to make a big show in as small a time as possible should not be encouraged. For my own part, I believe it is a moral as well as an industrial change we require to build up the new world.

Better for us to proceed little by little with the possibility of some small opportunities of leasure art culture, than with the absence of these. Hurriedly build up a substructure, only to collapse in a short time.

After all, I may be wrong in my conception, and, therefore, not justified in writing thus, but if so, I hope you will bear with me, and point out my errors when you write again. Remember I only write as one looking from a distance, and therefore likely to be deceived.

I must now say good-bye; the year is fast coming to a close. I trust before another 12 months have gone I shall be one among you and help in some way to work out the destenies of the little Colony dear to us all. With best wishes for our co-operative enterprise, and a happy New Year to all, I remain Yours Fraternally ERNEST JAMES BURNS.

The following parties have each leased 40 acres of Sec. 16, south of the townsite, at an annual rental of $4.00 per forty, the lease to run six years unless "the Territory shall sooner become a State."

Stephen Land	T. W. Edwards
Thos. Malony	J. W. Stewart
L. D. Stewart	F. Beahn
L. H. Smith	J. M. Grant
A. Anderson	Sam'l. Shearer
Fred R. Thompson	Robt. Shields
David Ferguson	Christ Becker

Geo. F. Haines.

All colonists except Mr. F. Beahn. Every one expects to improve more or less during the coming year.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that on and after this date, Feb. 7th, A. D. 1889, any employee of this company, who shall become intoxicated, or in any wise shall conduct himself in a disorderly or immoral manner, shall immediately upon committing any such offense, be discharged from the employ of this company.

By order of the Trustees.

THOS. MALONY, Sec'y.

Dated Feb. 5th, 1889.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

GREETING—You are hereby notified that on and after January 1st, A. D., 1889 the prices now fixed upon unselected lots will be advanced twenty-five per cent. Colony lots now costing $50 each will on and after that date cost $62.50, and no warranty deed will be issued for a less amount for a single lot, or a proportionate amount for more than one lot. Thirty days after selection will be given to make payment in full for the lot or lots selected. A failure to make such payment in full, will work a forfeiture of such selection.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the P. S. C. C.

THOS. MALONY, Sec'y.

To the Voters.

The officers of the municipality of the City of North Yakima, and the board of trade of the City of North Yakima, do hereby invite and request the voters of Washington Territory to assemble at the voting precints in their several counties on a date to be designated by the Governer, and elect delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in said city of North Yakima May 21, 1889, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Washington.

The said city of North Yakima, by its officers, hereby pledging and agreeing to furnish ample accommodations for the convention and assembled delegates.

PER ORDER OF COMMITTE.

Territorial papers please copy.

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Oil Skin Coats, Pat., long,		$ 2 20
" Pants, "		1 00
Overalls, Boss of the Road, per pair,		60
" Common, "		50
Felt Hats, each,		$1 25 to 2 25
Men's Suits	former price $20 00,	15 00
" " " "	22 50,	16 50
" " " "	25 00,	$18 18 50
" " " "	18 50,	13 50
" " " "	17 50,	12 50
" " " "	12 50,	7 50
" " " "	10 00,	5 50
Red Marysville Drawers and Shirts,		
White " " "		$ 75 to 1 15
Jumpers, each,		60
Wool Hats, each,		$ 50 to 75
Nutria Hats, each,		$2 25 to 3 25
Men's Pants	former price $8 00	6 00
" " " "	7 50	5 00
" " " "	6 50	$4 25 to 4 50
" " " "	5 00	3 50 to 4 00
" " " "	2 25 to $2 50	1 75
Working Pants, heavy.		$ 75 to 1 15
Men's Brogans	$1 00,	1 50 to 1 75
" Buff Gaiters,		$1 25 to 1 75

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January, 7th, 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 Wash. Terr.," Eugene Felton, of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 3887, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: E. R. Marcum, F. T. Taylor, J. M. Ferris, and Ole Peterson, all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

219 to 459

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 10, 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 G. Ebinger of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3909, for the purchase of the S ½ NE ¼ and S ½ NW ¼ of Sec. No. 29, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 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 31st day of Dec., 1889. He names as witnesses: E. R. Marcum, F. T. Taylor, J. M. Ferris and Ole Peterson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 31st day of Dec., 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

219 to 459

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 10th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with 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," S. D. Hubbard of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3912, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 28, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 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 2nd day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: O. S. Toffling of Tacoma, W. T.; S. K. McGee of Tacoma, W. T.; Jno. H. Johnston of Puyallup, W. T. and P. J. McGraw 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 2nd day of January, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

219 to 459

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January 10, 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," Peter Stenger of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3910, for the purchase of the S ½ NE ¼ and S ½ NW ¼ of Sec. No. 28, in Tp 30 N, R. No. 6 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone that 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 31 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: E. R. Marcum, F. T. Taylor, J. M. Ferris and Ole Peterson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 31 day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

219 to 459

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 8, 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," O. A. Parks of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3893, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 18, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 7 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 20th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Chas. C. Dural, Edw. Hanson, L. W. Gray and Clarence Vandewort all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of December, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

219 to 459

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