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

The Commonwealth.

FREE TRADE! FREE LAND! FREE MEN!

Vol. 5, No. 26. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

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.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 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.

A BLOW AT FREE SPEECH.

Murat Halstead, Editor of the Cincinnatti *Commercial Gazette*, a life long republican, one of the most staunch of the countries supporters in her time of trial and withal a man of unblemished reputation and whose personal and political character bears no stain was nominated for Minister to Germany by President Harrison. The nomination was an opportunity too good to be lost by the Senate. It gave that body a chance to revenge itself on the press of the country. [illegible] Halstead had advocated an investiga[illegible] manner of the election of [illegible]ayne by the Ohio Leg[illegible] that it was brought [illegible]ney.

[illegible] denied. It was [illegible]ption to ask that [illegible]y should criminate [illegible]sh to ask it at their [illegible]e Senate never forgives; [illegible] was defeated; smitten in the [illegible] friends.

[illegible] as Mr. Halstead's loss is however, [illegible] people's gain. It discloses to them [illegible]e drift of American affairs in a way that he who runs may read. If you desire preferment at the hands of the powers that be you must close your eyes to the iniquities of politics. You must be blind to corruption, especially in high places, and in the election of senators in particular. For years the corruption of state legislators by the use of corporation money has been notorious. It is well known that neither party dares put up a poor man for Senator, no matter what his ability or how high his character. The more honest and incorruptible the candidate the surer his defeat. It is well, therefore, that this House of Lords, this relic of monarchy, this congregation of American Pecksniffs has chosen for the victim of its wrath a shining mark; a man who can and will strike back.

It requires some such home thrust to let the light in upon the drift of our affairs. The many have long seen that the Senate was becoming but a representative of the organized wealth of the nation against the people. But the few and fortunate, those who had nothing to lose and all to gain by class legislation laughed and cried—"Away with agitators." And not the least of this class was Halstead. He has been a supporter of that policy which has made the millionaires; an apostle of "things as they are." He is the victim of his own credulity. It is well. He was bitten by the serpent he had warmed.

TIME TO HALT.

KILLED HIS WIFE'S SEDUCER.

Texarkana, Ark., April 2.—A farmer named S. W. Wilkins, who lives near Marshall, Tex., was called away two weeks ago from his home, and on return found that a man in his employ named Sutton and his wife had decamped. He started in search, and located them near Texarkana. The wronged husband dashed into the room, brandishing a huge knife, with which he attacked the destroyer of his home and literally cut him to pieces. Wilkins escaped.—Telegram.

Yes—the murderer escaped! But what kind of a sentiment is it that led the community in which the dastardly act was committed to let him escape? No less than the remnant of the barbarous notion that the husband owns the wife. A sentiment that puts an elopement, the parties to which must be supposed to be intelligent human beings, on the level with horse stealing and burglary. Such a sentiment is an insult to every self-respecting woman. Who knows but that in the case cited above, the woman induced the man to help her escape from a brutal bondage? A boudage just as real and more degrading than even bound chattel slave to his legal owner.

It is time the press took this matter in hand and spoke out the truth, viz: that the bondage of marriage, that gives a man the control of the person of a woman is as hideous and disgraceful to civilization as bondage for debt or by any form of law. That an unwilling union of the sexes is unnatural and worse than brutal. That where human law antagonizes natural law it only warps but does not improve conditions. And right here is a good place to quote from a recent sermon of the Rev. Dr. Harcourt of San Francisco. He says:

"I do not believe, as some do, that facility of divorce, especially when accompanied by the liberty of remarriage, will lower the moral tone of society; I believe that, as John Milton said, 'honest liberty is the greatest foe of dishonest license.' The state, therefore, does well to make provision for the well-being of its subjects. The popular cry is heard on all sides of the great evils of divorce. It is about time for us to look at the many evils on the other side. There is a bondage that is often worse than death. Emancipation from this is Godlike. What I am astonished at is not that so many married people get along so poorly, but that, under all the circumstances, they get along so well."

LET US HAVE HEALTH.

It will be a fortunate thing for Port Angeles if something should happen at an early day to move the center of business back from the beach. There is nothing to be gained by building a city on piles when there is plenty of good solid ground on which to build it.

The curse of such a proceding can be seen in Seattle where acres of buildings are erected on piles over the tide flats, preventing all necessary improvements to prevent disease. Acres of flats are there uncovered by every out-flowing tide, filling the air with an unbearable stench and infecting it with the germs of disease. Should an epidemic of cholera visit Seattle the lower part of the city would be speedily depopulated. Port Angeles should be saved from such a fate. It will be time enough to build buildings north of Front street when a sea wall perforated for sewers has been built beyond low water mark and the space behind it filled in with solid earth. It will be years before we can afford to make such improvements, and till then it will be foolish to build.

Nature has done all in her power to make this the most healthful of cities. Twice daily the tide sweeps round the inner curve of our bay washing away the filth. Nothing should be done to interfere with her health preserving work.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

Henry George arrived safely in England and was enthusiastically received. He entered at once on the campaign of the Single Tax, his first meeting being held in Camberwell Green chapel, one of the largest Congregational churches in the kingdom. The leading men in the Congregational body are showing great interest in the cause and have opened their churches to him, the pastors presiding at the meetings and rendering him every assistance in their power in furthering the cause. So far the meetings have been well attended and evince an intelligent enthusiasm. He will visit every part of the kingdom before his return. The manner of his reception; the class of people who have taken the initiative in the present campaign; and the peculiar state of english politics, all indicate the most rapid growth of his ideas in that country and point to the early downfall of the landlord system. We wish him a hearty good speed in the work.

Daily Laborer.

He was a go-ahead young man. But because his parents were poor he had missed an education, except a few weeks in the winter; and as a result at twenty-one he was only a day laborer. He wanted a home, and so formed himself into an "anti-poverty society of one," and began to save his wages. At the end of the first year he had $50 in the bank drawing four per cent. This he continued to do year after year with patient perseverance, never running in debt or spending money foolishly, until at the end of ten years he had just $750.

At that rate the home seemed as far off as ever so he determined to buy a lot, and with what was left start the house and give a mortgage on the whole to get the money to complete it.

But while he had been working and saving others had done the same thing. The town had grown and the value of land had increased. Across the street was the lot he had set his mind on having and he went to buy it. The price was a thousand dollars. For the last ten years he couldn't remember that even a cow had pastured there. The boys had used it to play ball on Saturday, and that was all.

"Why," said he, "ten years ago I could have bought that lot for a hundred dollars from you." "More fool you that you didn't," said the owner. "It's worth a thousand now." And so it was. He ought to have purchased then, only he had no money in those days. "Well, I'll have to find a cheaper lot," he said to himself, and wandered from one real estate office to another till at last, way out on the edge of the town, far from his work, in a squalid neighborhood, where there were none of his kind, he found a lot that three hundred and seventy-five dollars would buy.

He could have got cheaper ones further on, only they were so far he couldn't reach his work mornings, so he bought this—half his savings gone. He begins his house, borrows $500, gives the mortgage, and at last has a lot worth $375 and a house worth $850, or $1,025 in all.

Now, at last, says he, I have a home, and the fifty dollars a year I save will pay the interest of thirty dollars and a little on the principal.

Then the assessors come along and assess him on the house as worth a thousand dollars, while the six vacant lots next to his place, for which $375 apiece is asked, are assessed as worth only $250 in all. The mortgage is a bill of sale to the man he borrowed of, of his house and lot, yet he himself pays the taxes on it all. He can only work six days in the week, while the mortgage works all the time, nights and Sundays. The burden of debt and taxes is eating him up, and the little "anti-poverty society of one" is in danger of a foreclosure.

A copy of "Progress and Poverty" falls into his hands, and in the evening when not too tired, and perhaps a Sunday afternoon, he studies that wonderful book, until at last the light breaks in upon him, and he begins to see why it is so hard for a poor man to get a home or anything else in this world, and next we hear him discussing it with his nearest neighbor.

"You see," he says, "I thought I was saving $50 a year, but I wasn't. I was only giving it to a fellow that hasn't done anything but wait. The man that sold me this lot just now for $375 would have sold it ten years ago for $25, so I have been saving $35 a year to give to this man who has done nothing for it. It's because we have been working here and the boss using his capital and building up trade and business that this land has risen in value and it seems to me that if we make the value that the land gets the land ought to pay the taxes; and it seems to me too that if I only had to pay taxes on the value of my lot and not on my house I wouldn't have much taxes to pay, and they'd make up the loss by assessing those six empty lots alongside of me just the same as they assess my lot, and that fellow would pay taxes on $2,250 instead of on $250, which is what his lots are valued at now. I guess I'll vote the George ticket when I get a chance."

"And you can count me with you," says his friend.—W. C. Wood, M. D. in Land and Labor Library.

Making Bread Dear.

A few days ago a friend lent me a copy of *The North American Review*, in order that I might read an article by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, on "Making Bread Dear." In that article Mr. Lloyd shows me the intricate wheels, cogs, and pulleys of that ingenious machine by which a conspiracy of the "rich criminal classes" can increase the price of bread. As my muscle and bone have always been cheap, it is of critical importance to me that bread should be cheap also. As I have usually sold myself in the market for a dollar a day, and from that to a dollar and a half, it has been an essential condition of existence to me that the land around me should be fertile, the rain upon it copious, and the sunshine strong. I have prayed against the late frosts in the spring, and early frosts in fall, so that the crops might be abundant, and provisions cheap. My prayers have generally been answered as to the crops, but flour has not been cheap, and for years I have been dodging the price of bread. Sometimes I would sneak behind potatoes, but they were perishable, and grew dear in the winter time; then I hid among corn, and a good retreat it was, but the children asked for sure enough bread—the Johnny cake was dry. In the winter time white beans have been my generous friends, and often they have helped me to evade the price of bread. All through the summer time, Nature, the bounteous mother, covers our share of the earth with a carpet of grain resplendent in green and gold, while bands of criminals are permitted by the laws to discount it and corner it, to bewitch it and bedevil it, that it may become costly and scarce to the workingman. The guilty profit goes to them, and with it they corrupt our laws in the very capitol where they are made.

While one gang of food gamblers raises the price of bread, another gang raises the price of meat, but this concerns me little, for little of it I get. Another gang raises the price of coal, another the price of oil, and another the price of matches with which I light my pipe. I am in the toils of monoplies that shave my wages down to "what the traffic will bear." I use the slang of capital, which in my case means the lowest point that flesh and blood can bear, and have strength enough left to shovel. When the wages comes the monoplies lay tax and tribute on it, and scale a bit of unjust profit from what ever I have to buy. I am helpless. I can not get even with anyone. As I am the mudsill of society, there is nobody below me that I can oppress in revenge. I can not retaliate on anybody. If I try to skrimp the dirt, and wheel up a light load, the boss on the bank detects the short measure, and yells, "Fill up the 'barrow." Bread-earners by hard labor of every degree. We are the Hebrew Hercules, shorn, and in the hands of the Philistines; we make rare sport for their holiday, but the revelry of monoply cannot last forever: the hair of Samson will grow again.

I am told that high prices indicate social prosperity, and that they are necessary in order to make high wages for me. I doubt that; I think it is untrue. For many years my wages have remained in figures much about the same, although its power in the market has varied a great deal. Sometimes it would buy a good many comforts, and at other times very few, although nominally it was about the same sum. Since I first worked with the wheelbarrow the population of the country has doubled, while the wealth of it has multiplied four fold and more. Of that multiplied wealth I get no share at all. I know of it only from reading. I never felt its growth in the swelling of my wages. The increased cost of life I know by hard experience, but no proportionate recompense in higher wages has ever come to me. Relatively, indeed, I am sure that my wages is less than it was, because the higher prices make it harder for me to live. Though the increased power of machinery an hour's human labor now produces twice or thrice as much as it did some thirty years ago, but I get no benefit from that; my hours of labor remain the same. I shall never again believe that high prices for everything is a good thing for me.

When I first went to railroading, my wages was a dollar a day; it is now from a dollar and a quarter to dollar and half. To say nothing of the increased wealth of the country, and the multiplied facilities for producing all the comforts of life, this raise of wages does not even correspond with the higher prices of food, fuel, rent, and clothes, to say nothing of a hundred other things. You may prove to me by what you call political economy, that I am wrong in this opinion, but I can prove to you by my household economy that I have had no meat for dinner today and in that I know that I am right. I have not capacity sufficient to learn the abstract principles of social science, and even if I had the genius, I am too tired to exercise it now. I learn by object lessons, like a child, and I know that the home of every laborer in Chicago is an object lesson, from which even our statesmen yet may learn that progress sometimes travels hand in hand with poverty. As I lay my touch upon the Titan wrist of labor, I feel in its pulsations, the resolution that they must be divorced, that the makers of progress shall enjoy a larger share of it beneficence.

* * * * *

"We must make the five cent loaf a little smaller," said the bakers of Chicago a month or two ago, when a rich forestaller had successfully performed an operation on the "Board." "Or else we must reduce the weight of the pound loaf to fifteen ounces." Either way, it means a smaller ration for me. In defiance of this visible fact, I am assured by impossible algebra and much double rule of three, that I am getting richer every year by higher wages, and fatter by cheaper food. Statesmen of terrapin brain tell me that I can not possibly be hungry, because the statistics prove the increasing fatness of the land. I once took a seat in the gallery of the United States Senate in order to hear the debate. In the arena below me was a club of millionaires. To my surprise I saw that they had lost the power of natural speech. They could not talk; they clinked, like dollars rustled in a bag. In metallic monotone they told me that of the joint product of labor and capital the share of labor was absolutely and relatively inceasing, while the share of capital was relatively decreasing. When I ask for my dividends I am told that I can get them from the statistics. Meanwhile I hear the drone of the everlasting driving-wheel furnishing power to numerous eccentrics whose providence is to make bread dear, and laborers cheap.—Wheelbarrow, in Open Court, Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

Passed by Congress Repealing the Pre-Emption Law.

The following is the text of the bill recently passed by congress repealing the pre-emption law:

An act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, ETC.:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act no public lands of the United States, except those in the state of Missouri, shall be subject to private entry.

Sec. 2. That any person who has not heretofore perfected title to a tract of land of which he has made entry under the homestead law, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding one quarter section of public land subject to such entry, such previous filing or entry to the contrary notwithstanding; but this right shall not apply to persons who perfect title to lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws already initiated: Provided, That all pre-emption settlers upon the public lands whose claims have been initiated prior to the passage of this act may change such entries to homestead entries and proceed to perfect their titles to their respective claims under the homestead law, notwithstanding they may have heretofore had the benefit of such law, but such settlers who perfect title to such claims under the homestead law shall not thereafter be entitled to enter other lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the register and receiver of any public land office, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, that any settler upon the public domain under existing law is unable by reason of a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon him or her, upon the lands settled upon, then such register and receiver may grant to such settler a leave of absence from the claim upon which he or she has filed for a period not exceeding one year at any time, and such settler so granted leave of absence shall forfeit no rights by reason of such absence; provided, that the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law.

Sec. 4. That the price of all sections and parts of sections of the public lands within the limits of the portions of the several grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads which have been heretofore, and which may hereafter be forfeited, which were by the acts making such grants or have since been increased to the double minimum price, and also, of all lands within the limits of any such railroad grant, but not embraced in such grant lying adjacent to and conterminus with the portions of the line of any such railroad which shall not be completed at the date of this act, is hereby fixed at $1.25 per acre.

Sec. 5. That any homestead settler who has heretofore entered less than one-quarter section of land may enter other and additional land lying contiguous to the original entry, which shall not, with the land first entered and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres, without proof of residence upon and cultivation of the additional entry; and if final proof of residence upon and cultivation has been made for the original entry, when the addition entry is made, then the patent shall issue without further proof; provided, that this section shall not apply to or for the benefit of any person who at the date of making application for entry hereunder does not own and occupy the lands covered by the original entry; and, provided, that if the original entry shall fail for any reason prior to the patent, or should appear to be illegal or fraudulent, the additional entry shall not be permitted, or, if having already been initiated shall be canceled.

Sec. 6. That every person entitled under the provisions of the homestead laws to enter a homestead, who has heretofore complied with or who shall hereafter comply with the conditions of said laws, and who shall have made his final proof thereunder for a quantity of land less than 160 acres, and received the receiver's final receipt therefor, shall be entitled under said laws to enter as a personal right and not assignable, by legal subdivisions of the public lands of the United States subject to homestead entry, so much additional land as, added to the quantity previously entered by him, shall not exceed 190 acres; provided, that in no case shall patent issue for the land covered by such additional entry until the person making such additional entry shall have actually and in conformity with the homestead laws resided upon and cultivated the land so additionally entered and otherwise fully complied with such laws; provided, also, that this section shall not be construed as affecting any rights as to the location of soldiers' certificates heretofore issued under section 2306 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 7. That the "act to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands," approved March 3, 1879, shall not be construed to forbid the taking of testimony for final proof within ten days following the day advertised as upon which such final proof shall be made, in cases where accident or unavoidable delays have prevented the applicant or witnesses from making such proof on the day specified.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this act shall be construed as suspending, repealing or in any way rendering inoperative the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," approved July 5, 1884.

Approved March 4, 1889.

Points From Carrol D. Wright.

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has submitted his fourth annual report which is about "working women in our great cities." Here is a bit of it, referring to San Francisco: The average weekly earnings of working women range from $2.05 in Atlanta, Ga., to $9.91 in San Francisco. The average of all the cities is $5.24. In San Jose the average is $6.11.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

In speaking of the industrial conditions in San Francisco, the Commissioner says: "The presence of the Chinese has had a considerable effect upon the industrial condition of the San Francisco working women. For a number of years it has been the custom to employ Chinese as house servants almost exclusively. Since the Restriction Act has lessened the supply of Chinese, the San Francisco housewives have attempted to get white girls to do their housework. To get them is very difficult. House service has so long been the special field of the Chinese that the white girls think there is something degrading in the work. Some girls who refuse house service will perhaps accept work in a cigar factory, which, although employing Chinese, is not pre-eminently a Chinese field of labor.

THE FRUIT-CANNERIES.

"The fruit-canneries of San Francisco afford temporary employment to a large number of women and girls. During the season, which lasts from June 1st to the latter part of August, these canneries employ hundreds of girls. The rest of the year the cannery girls go to school, engage in domestic service or stay at home. In the canneries of San Jose, Oakland and other neighboring towns the girls employed are often of good family and education, some being school teachers, who thus spend a portion of their vacation in a not unpleasant occupation which brings them 'pin money.'

In San Francisco the fruit cannery employes are, as a rule, of the lower class. The canneries are usually in a very dirty, unhealthy condition, crowded with a motley array of people of all races and of both sexes.

THE SEAMSTRESSES.

"The poorest classes of women in San Francisco are seamstresses. A number of institutions were discovered by the agent of the department where a regular system of fraud was being practiced upon defenseless sewing women. The general plan of such frauds is in brief as follows: A standing advertisement is kept in the papers asking for girls to do tailor sewing. When a girl applies she is told it will take her several weeks to learn the work, but after she has learned, good wages would be paid. The girl accepts and goes to work. She demands pay for her work, and she is told that she is not satisfactory and that she cannot be employed. The agent found cases of this kind where the women had not only given their labor but had also brought their sewing machines to the fraudulent factory and given them use of them, and at the end of a month or more had been sent away without pay. The exposure of this system, which was practiced by a number of disreputable firms in San Francisco, led to a mass meeting at which the Sewing Girls' Union was formed, one of the objects of which was to prosecute their perpetrators.

"Almost all the necessaries of life are dearer in San Francisco than in the Eastern cities, but to counteract this, wages are slightly higher. The mildness of the climate enables the working women to do with less fuel, less clothing and even less food. It seldom happens that a San Francisco working woman spends anything for fuel except for cooking purposes."

Single Tax.

A gentleman went to Traverse county some time ago and took up a homestead. There were a few others in the neighborhood and all were desirous of improving the locality and establishing schools. This of course necessitated a tax. On looking into the matter he discovered a condition of things which made it impossible to do anything in that line, and in fact broke up the homestead scheme. Those who enter homesteads are relieved from taxation on their real estate for five years, but all improvements are taxed. Now as it happened nine-tenths of the land was in such shape that not sufficient money could be raised for the support of free schools, and for that reason our informant quit the country. Every alternate section belonged to the railroad, exempt from taxation; agricultural college lands, exempt; State swamp lands, exempt; then come the speculator's lands, worth $8 and $10 an acre, but which were rated on a government basis of valuation of $1.25 per acre, and government pre-emption lands, also exempt. It will be seen by this that the homesteaders, who were but a small proportion of the real estate owners, had to practically pay all the taxes or go without schools, roads, etc., and in making improvements they were giving increased value to the property of other chaps who did nothing.—Grand Rapids Workman.

She May Have Been Right.

A Roman Catholic priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Good," said the priest. "Put her down to the fut of the class," counseled the curate. "Lave her alone," said the priest, "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."—Toronto Mail.

Why Is This?

Murder and suicide are getting to be very common affairs in every day life. There is an alarmingly low value put upon human life in this nation to day. Why is this? Is it not because life in America is becoming more and more hopeless? The avenues to comfort and fortune are blocked in every direction by a struggling mass. The American with education in the enjoyment of political equality, and with an ambition inspired by his royal citizenship, is far more unhappy in poverty and want than the lowborn serf or pauper of Europe who has no taste of comfort above a hut, and no glance above a brutal blow.—Ex.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

UNCLE [illegible]

Substance of the [illegible] viding for Their Purchase.

For ten years following the close of the rebellion the army was supplied with horses which were gathered up wherever they could be found, says the Detroit *Free Press*. The cavalry horses came mostly from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri. As the Western States and Territories became sprinkled with settlers, the attention of the latter was turned to the matter of breeding horses. During the Indian troubles of 1875 and 1876 in the Northwest and Texas it was found that the native-bred horses, although a trifle under the regulation size, were much better adapted to rough service than the Eastern horses.

The commanders of the Indian division communicated this fact to the department at Washington; and it was decided to supply the army of the West with these horses. Quartermasters were directed to specify to this effect in advertising for horses. For a couple of years past the horse: for both the cavalry and artillery service of the Western division have been purchased on the coast, and there is no likelihood of this practice being discontinued in the future. Lower Oregon and Upper Nevada are now breeding the best army horses on the coast. The ranges in these regions are rocky and hilly, and the horses are therefore provided with hard hoofs, muscular limbs and a fine development of chest and body. They are considered far superior to the Kansas horses. The stock-raisers breed them especially for the purpose of selling them to the Government.

The army regulations provide for the purchase of horses in a certain routine fashion. As a matter of course only geldings are accepted. They must be sound and in good condition; that is, with no traces of constitutional defects; the height must be from fifteen to sixteen hands, and they must not be less than five nor more than nine years old. The specifications conclude with the ambiguous statement that the horses must also be in all respects fitted for the cavalry service. This latter being solely a matter of individual opinion is the source of many quarrels and disputes between contractors and inspectors. More care is exercised in the selection of a cavalry horse than a horse intended for the artillery service. He must possess a bright, intelligent eye, a good head, shapely shoulders and breast, and a hard hoof, free from splints and unsightly marks. His weight must be between 900 and 1,100 pounds. The color of the animal has much to do with his being purchased. The colors which are preferred are roan, black, bay and chestnut. Next to these come iron gray and sorrel. Horses of "off" colors, such as calicoes, buckskins, etc., are taken only when it is necessary to do so to complete a contract. White horses are rarely accepted for the ranks, although they are sometimes bought and used in mounting buglers or a band. The modus operandi of purchasing horses is, as a rule, as follows: At stated periods, say the end of each quarter, each company commander of a cavalry troop makes out a requisition on the assistant quartermaster of his department for the number of horses which he may need. When the requisitions are all in, the assistant quartermaster advertises for bids for the horses wanted, the animals to be delivered at a certain place for inspection on a certain day. Each bid sent in must be in triplicate and accompanied by a guarantee, indorsed by two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the contract will be fulfilled to the letter. At the time and place agreed upon the contractor must not only have the number of animals actually required by the Government, but also a sufficient number to select from in case of rejections, and he should fall short of fulfilling the terms of the contract.

PHILANTHROPIST CHILDS.

A Pen Picture of Philadelphia's Most Favorably Known Citizen.

During the pleasant hours spent one day in the company of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, I had a favorable opportunity of observing the character of the Quaker City's far-famed publisher and philanthropist, says the New York *Every Saturday*. Personally, Mr. Childs is below the average height, thick-set, a shapely head, well balanced on a sturdy neck, and a figure inclined to corpulency, without obesity. But few wrinkles mark a face bronzed by the suns of fifty odd summers, and but for the iron gray which streaks his thick sort of hair, neatly trimmed side whiskers and fringe of chin beard, one could easily be persuaded that old Father Time had been cheated in the race. Sharp penetrating gray eyes twinkle with good humor, and his rather round face bespeaks the honest philanthropy and generous heartedness, characteristics which have made his name honored throughout the land.

If, as Polonius asserts, the apparel oft proclaims the man, the dress of Mr. Childs indicates him to be a plain, unassuming gentleman, whose sense of obligation to society dictates the character of his attire, which is "rich, not gaudy." This substantial elegance of dress may be accepted as an index to his general disposition—a plain, every-day gentleman, with [illegible] of the snob or pedant in his na[illegible]

The publisher of the *Pub*[illegible] appreciates a good [illegible] too, and that w[illegible] tale. He is a g[illegible] light up with [illegible] gaged in conv[illegible] served was [illegible] and, withal [illegible] portment, [illegible] in his cor[illegible] tion is c[illegible] reminisce[illegible] events m[illegible] er, besid[illegible] are such [illegible] to attract [illegible]

When so[illegible] mentioned [illegible] Presiden[illegible] ment s[illegible] kno[illegible] be [illegible] to [illegible] f[illegible] d[illegible]

AN OLD-FASHIONED CALL.

What These Visits Were in New England Forty Years Ago.

Nearly forty years ago, one Jun[illegible] says a writer in the New York *Indep*[illegible] a white horse and a chaise were led to [illegible] door of an old farm house, and the fath[illegible] and mother drove away, leaving four c[illegible] dren (all girls) alone with Ann for the afternoon.

Now, this was something outside of the ordinary state of things. Usually an aunt was visiting there, or Miss Ward was sewing—some one of whom the children stood in awe. Then Sallie, the second girl, ten years old, was hardly ever left with the others. She was so full of mischief that the older people said: "If you will take her away ye can manage the rest." But to-day father and mother must go together, and the charges were given to Ada, for Ann was too busy to be disturbed.

Hardly was the chaise out of sight when Sallie's quick eye spied a well-known horse and carriage coming up the Andover road, and she hastened to give the alarm.

"There's the minister! He's coming here. O, Ada, what shall we do? Let's run out to the barn."

Now, in those days a call from a minister was a serious, solemn occurrence. Children especially dreaded it, for fear of the questions he might ask; and though they all loved Parson Maynard, with his white hair and mild, pleasant face, yet Ada felt that she was called upon to pass through a terrible ordeal.

But she was very womanly, in spite of her twelve years; and now she said to her sisters:

"Don't leave me alone. Let us all sit down on the sofa and see how well we can behave."

"I ate thum fennel in meetin' last Thunday afternoon, and I'm 'f'aid he'll 'member it," said Ruth, who was four years and would lisp.

"I saw him look right at me when I pushed you, Clare," said Sallie; "but I'm going to hold my cat, anyway." And she took up old Grim, who had been dressed in a doll's cloak and hood while enjoying her after-dinner nap.

"Don't talk any more, girls. Don't you see he's getting out? I'm going to put on mother's half-handkerchief and white apron, so as to look older."

And while the minister was tying his horse Ada slipped into the other room, and came out dressed so much like a little old woman that the children burst out laughing. Now Parson Maynard knocked, and Ada whispered:

"All stand up when he comes in. Sallie, do cover up that cat."

"How do you do, my little girl?" And the old gentleman bowed as respectfully as if it had been her mother. "Are your par[illegible] home [illegible] this afternoon?"

[illegible]ir. They [illegible] have both gone to Low[illegible] [illegible]t you plea[illegible] [illegible] come in?"

I will stop a fe[illegible] [illegible]w minutes, as I may [illegible]e to call again for [illegible] some time."

[illegible] a seat in the arm-cha[illegible] [illegible] eyes resting amused expression upon the quaint little figure before him, who immediately seated herself beside the three others. Sallie folded her arms, [illegible] hold of Ruth's hand, and all four [illegible] motionless as statues.

"I believe you all attend meeting and Sunday-school, do you not?"

"Yes, sir," said Ada.

"Do you remember the texts of last Sabbath?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. It was Genesis, thirty-ninth chapter and first verse, in the forenoon, and twelfth chapter and second verse, in the afternoon."

"Very well, very well, indeed, my child. And could you comprehend the meaning of either discourse?"

"Yes, sir. I understood about Joseph's selling his brother—no, I mean the brethren selling Joseph."

"And could your sister next tell me what her last Sunday-school lesson was about?"

"Yes, sir," said Sallie. "It was about Noah. I remember it because when I got home, Marcus, one of our hired men, let me get into the corn chest in the meat-room and play I was in the ark, and he said he'd be whale on the outside."

Poor Ada's face grew crimson, and s[illegible] touched Sallie to keep still.

"I trust it was not on Sunday afternoon, my little girl. I trust it was on Monday; Sunday is not a day to play." And the minister looked so seriously at Sallie that she hung her head and wished she had [illegible] him. He continued: "Could [illegible] me the names of Noah's [illegible]

"Yes, sir; Sham, [illegible] plied Clare, prom[illegible]

The corn[illegible] ered [illegible]

"Y[illegible] That [illegible] tell [illegible] lived [illegible]

"[illegible] over, ye[illegible]

"It ith old [illegible] last Thunday[illegible]

"Oh, Mr. M[illegible] tears in her e[illegible] care, "she does[illegible] lah."

"Never mind [illegible] are well-behaved [illegible] ther; bu[illegible]

...and Fa...
...town Wed...

...Gordon has been ...
...sident of the Worlds Arbi...
...for Washington Territory.

...e old mill hands are at work in ...mill, J. R. McDonald has been reap...d to his position as mill boss.

...ympian House, subject to Brews...ase, and the Laurel St wharf have ...old by the Colony to D. W. Morse.

The Evangel took one hundred and ten thousand shingles for the Port Angeles Shingle Company Saturday to Townsend.

The Dispatch brought the Henry Hoffman boom of logs from Dungeness Sunday, having been purchased by the mill company.

The "sign" mania has struck the town. Every one in business is investing in a new sign much to the improvement in the looks of the West End.

Fred R. Thompson has purchased the Colony's interest in the East End store and is enlarging the store building preparatory to increasing the stock. R. Shields will have charge of the business as formerly.

Capt. Nichols of Tacoma from Neah Bay reports the Schr Lottie was in that place three days ago. This was the schooner supposed to be lost with her indian crew off Race Rocks during the heavy storm of last week. No schooner is missing among the Neah Bay fleet.

Eggs for setting, Light Bramha's, Plymouth Rock's and Pekin China Ducks at $1.50 per dozen.
Address:
Frank Chambers.
Port Angeles, W. T.
3 15 to 4 12

Considerable progress is being made in improvements on the hill. Three teams are being kept busy hauling lumber and lots are being cleared, picket fences built, and foundations put in. Altogether there has been considerable change in the looks of things during the past few weeks.

The new Dry Creek Shingle Co. expect their Perkins mill to arrive about the 15th inst. The boiler and en... have been set and a building fo... ...or the... besides several new house... ...s for thors built, and every thi... ...ing is m... to ...on the... ...e receipt of the m...

The name of the Tourists ... been changed to The Olympic House. ...lack of traveling facilities a hotel for Tourists alone does not pay, so Mr. Brewster concluded to give the hotel its present appropriate name, and open it for the accommodation of the traveling public generally.

On account of the high winds in the Straits Wednesday the following tugs with vessels came in for a harbor. Holyoke with ship Glory of the Seas. Tyee and Goliah with Bark Carleton and Katie with a Swedish bark. Tacoma from Neah Bay came in light. Capt. Nichols of the Tacoma paid us a pleasant visit at our n w sanctum.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

...disappeared on the mountains. Par... by the soldiers ...country, ...ings ...ith ...er ...eep ...from ...cattle in... ...the pros... advantages ...Lost. ...belonging at ...storm...

...DER.

...e Interesting Experiments with ... Ingenious Insect.

The Garden Spider (Epeira diadema) is one of the most beautiful, in form and color, of the many hundred species we have in England, says *Chambers' Journal*. The manner in which it spins its web—certainly the most regular in make—displays great ingenuity in the way the web is secured to sustain a sudden strain on any part of it. We have been watching several experiments with this spider, of which the following are a few of the most interesting:

Having an old fern case, with sides and top all glass, we filled the bottom with earth, placing a few sticks firmly in the soil, so that the spiders would have some projections to secure their webs to. The first spider we placed in the case was a very fine specimen, nicely marked on the top of the abdomen. We took her from an old laurel tree in which there were several young ones. The first day she remained crawling about on the ground; but on looking next morning, we found a perfect web, spun horizontally across the case, about half-way up; and on magnifying the ends of the web that were fastened to the glass—which was very smooth—we discovered the spider had frayed out the ends of the web-lines, and had fastened them to the glass by means of a gummy substance, thus giving it a greater power of adhesion than by trusting to a single cord. We placed a small horse-fly in the case, where it soon became entangled in the web, the spider immediately rushing down, seizing, and killing it. She then carried it to the top of the glass, and in four minutes had sucked all the moisture out of it. She then wrapped it loosely round with web, leaving only one line to it, by which she carefully lowered it, for about two inches through a space in the net; then cutting the line with her hind-feet, she let it fall to the ground.

After this we placed four flies in the case, three of which were speedily caught. The spider having evidently eaten enough, she disposed of these flies in a different manner from the first. Running to each in turn, she turned the fly rapidly round and round with her front legs; at the same time, two distinct webs kept winding round the fly from the spinnerets, until it was encased in such a bag of web that the fly could not be seen. She then hung them in different parts of the web, eating two of them the same night. Thinking the flies so wrapped up would be air-tight, we detached one from the web, leaving it exposed to the air for three days. Although the weather was very hot, we found, on carefully opening the case, that the dead fly was quite fresh, and when smashed between the fingers was in a perfectly juicy condition. This clearly shows their wonderful instinct in preserving food for future meals.

One day we placed in this case a large meat-fly, which immediately flew through the web, tearing it in a destructive manner. The spider at once came down and repaired it; and in a few minutes the fly was once more in the web, struggling hard. This time, the spider came within about half an inch of the fly, made a strong cord fast to three of the outside lines of the net, and then running quickly over the back of the fly, she made the cord fast on the other sides. On this cord we noticed tiny beads hanging, of a clear-looking substance, which, as the fly struggled, adhered to its wings, impeding its movements. Leaving the fly for nearly two minutes, by which time he was almost exhausted, the spider once more drew near, and quickly had him by the back. Swaying her body from side to side at the same time, she soon bound him with three cords, which she guided about over the fly with her hind-feet in a wonderfully rapid manner. She then pierced him on the side of the trunk, from which place she did not again loose until the fly was dead. Making a slight repast, she bound the remains securely in the web, for future meals. This same spider we have now. Last September she completely destroyed her web, and spun a bright yellow cocoon on the top of the glass, and laid, as near as we have yet examined, about three hundred and sixty eggs. She has since then remained hanging on this cocoon. Her body before she laid the eggs was as large as a small bean; it is now (January) not much larger than a grain of rape-seed. She refuses all food, and appears in a dormant, if not a dying state.

There was another old spider, of very dusky colors, which we placed in a large glass jar. Although he was a very large one, he did not erect any web, but used to try and catch the flies we placed in the jar by sneaking around the glass to them while they were resting. A few days after, we introduced a younger spider, about three parts grown, which quickly made a very strong and useful web. The old spider took no notice of the newcomer until the younger spider had completed his home and made all comfortable. Then the old one carefully climbed into the net or web, attacked and killed the owner and took possession. After this we placed several flies in the jar, some of which injured part of the web, the spider not attempting to repair the damage, not being able evidently to produce a web, through old age or injury. To show the power spiders have of knowing what insects they can safely attack, we placed two large wasps, or workers, in a ... spider came down and saw ...e, he fell from the web ...where he lay seem... We then re... did not return ...es, and then ...

...with a fly ...o used to ...ook the ...y from ...ly, she ...aying a ...

...s with ...rs may ...a vich ...in which ...to their

...ALE!

...the Store ...formerly ...owned by

...ORDON & GORDON

I will sell the present stock consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
TOOLS A D NOTIONS.

at very low rates for thirty days to make room for an entire new stock.

FRANK McGILL.

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Rancher's Stoves a Specialty.

PORT ANGELES, - - - - W. T.

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McInnis & Church

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COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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EYE.

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Front Street, West End, Port Angeles

BABCOCK & KELLY,

Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairing.

SPECIALTIES:

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Social Problems—cloth - - - - 1.00

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J. M. GRANT, Manager.

AN ENCHANTED MINE.

A Mountain of Gold Guarded by the Spirits of Massacred Miners.

About sixty miles from the Pacific coast in the State of Sinaloa, is a mountain known as "Cerro del Oro," or Hill of Gold, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* from Sonora, Mex. It rises in majestic grandeur from the midst of clustering hills, grand in themselves, but insignificant in the presence of this silent, gloomy, rugged old king. To the casual observer there is nothing remarkable about this magnificent mountain, whose sides are covered with vegetation, and apparently as smooth as the grassy slopes of California, seen from the deck of a passing steamer. Its immensity is not realized until the ascent is undertaken. Its sides, apparently so smooth, are found to be traversed by deep gorges and by fissures, shaded by giant trees, whose interlacing branches cast a somber gloom over the entrances to the deep canyons. It is with hesitation akin to fear that one enters their cavernous depths. There it is that the people of the neighboring hamlets have taken refuge in the dark days of revolution and invading wars, leaving their poor huts, and huddling their children together to seek shelter from the rude storm of human passion, in the rugged bosom of the old mountain of mystery. Many a gray-headed man and woman can remember the time when with hurried steps and many backward glances they sought shelter in the deepest fastnesses, as the only haven of safety. Fortunate were they who had sufficient warning to gather up their few cows and burros, the former furnishing milk, and the latter loaded with corn and bedding from the home that would soon be destroyed by the relentless torch of the invader.

Nothing but war in its cruelest form could induce a Mexican to leave his home and seek shelter in the gloomy caves of old Cerro del Oro. For it is the abode of spirits and demons. No one cares to venture alone into its depths. Many queer tales are told of the strange sights seen by venturesome persons. That it is under a spell of enchantment is well known by the old and firmly believed by the young.

That extensive mining has been done in this mountain no one can doubt, as numerous patios where ore was assorted, and ruins of arrastras where the gold was extracted, prove that beyond a doubt; and by digging into the piles of waste fine specimens of free gold ore are obtained. But no trace of a mine can be found. Occasionally in the neighboring villages, while excavating foundations for houses, bars of gold have been discovered, and ornaments of gold, crudely hammered out, have been unearthed. But there are no gold mines known to exist within leagues of this mountain.

There is a strange tradition handed down, that long ago this hill was the scene of active mining; that the mountain side, now so gloomy and silent, echoed the click of the hammer, and the voice of the muleteer urging the patient animals as they toiled round the arrastra, and the singing of the happy miners rushing down the mountain side, their day's task done—thinking of the bright eyes watching for them, and the hot tortillas and frijoles waiting for them at their humble little home.

But in an evil day all was changed. A band of robbers, lured by the glitter of the abundant gold, swept down the mountain side like a blast of fire, shot down the men like dogs, not leaving a soul alive to tell the tale. The treasure they secured was immense. They loaded all the mules with treasure and left the place, so lately full of life, a scene of grim death and desolation. Then it was that the "Duendes" (fairies) of the mountain by enchantment closed up the entrances of the mines, and it is said that spirits of the murdered miners still dwell in the mines.

Once every year the portals of the mines are opened. On the eve of St. John towards evening an old man appears at the mouth of the tunnel, and later the mountain side is peopled as of old, the ghostly actors going through the work as in life, the men with their hammers, the muleteers at their arrastras, all busily at work, but silent as the grave. A young man who was belated while looking for cattle came unexpectedly upon the scene. He was fixed without power of motion, and was forced against his will to see the ghostly crew at work over the glittering golden treasures. At twelve o'clock the ghostly captain gave the signal and all hands quit work, and, seizing their napkins containing the midnight lunch, lit fires to heat their tortillas and coffee. The fire was an unearthly blue and burned with a flickering, uncertain light. The eyes of each and every one were lit up with an uncanny glow of phosphorescent light. At a word they all resumed work, until at the crowing of a cock at a distant hamlet, all vanished and the unwilling spectator found himself again capable of motion. In the gray morning he rushed frantically home, tearing his flesh and clothing in his mad rush through the thorny brush. Arriving home, he was met by a horrified look from his wife, who fell fainting to the ground. His hair had turned snow white, and while only twenty five years old, he appeared to be an old man of sixty.

Years after this some little girls were out gathering wild fruit. They camped upon a level place free of bushes, which they never remembered to have seen. Looking up they saw the entrance to a tunnel, and just inside was seated a venerable old man who was making motions for them to come closer, but they being frightened ran home. The next day a party of men visited the spot, but it was a tangled labyrinth of thorny brush interspersed with large trees.

The tradition further states that in only one way can the spell be broken. That a person of perfectly pure heart must walk boldly up to the mouth of the mine, and boldly addressing this old man, must ask who he is and what he wants. He will offer to give to the speaker the wealth of the mountain, only on the promise that one-tenth of the wealth taken from the mine be devoted to masses for the souls of himself and his murdered companions.

Fluency of the Sign Language.

Before spoken language was there were signs; before speech stepped in there were gestures; the face did duty as a revealer of the emotions, and the hands accompanied by gesticulation, as that of ideas, and for all the ordinary purposes of life the code is amply sufficient. Watch two deaf people as they use it. They have plenty to say and know how to say it. Their talk may not last more than ten minutes, but if all that talk was written out it would cover an astonishingly large amount of space. Politics, social topics, all may have been discussed with equal facility. True, the deaf make a free use of the manual alphabet in connection with signs, but the cause lies rather in muscular weariness than in any inadequacy on the part of signs themselves. As developed in the schools for the deaf, the sign language has a capacity for thought expression absolutely marvelous. Moreover, it is swift, comprehensive—and yet condensed—and above all, it is silent. A universally understood code of signs would do away with the strident and oft-times profane efforts to understand and be understood, which are at once the dread and torment of the average tourist.

Mrs. J. H. Young received a fine assortment of sunshades and embroidery by yesterday's steamer. Call and see them.

Settlers Attention!!!

If you want good claims near Port Angeles, call on or address:
W. E. SMITH, Surveyor
PORT ANGELES W. T.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. February 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," Frederick Goetz of Puyallup, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4122, for the purchase of the N ½ SW ¼ and N ½ SE ¼ of Sec. No. 32, 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 25th day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: John Bell, G. E. Fend, Wm. Gray and L. Henderson 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 25th day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 15 to 4 19 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 5, 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 S. Hayes of Yelm, County of Thurston, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4118 for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 32 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 23rd day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: L. DeMolliter, C. De Molliter, P. Garvent, and J. T. Wills. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
1 15 to 4 19 9

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, 4 and 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.

4 5—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31, 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 D. Dallen of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4064, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 2, in Twp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: F. W. Powers, Charles B. Smith, F. H. Clark and J. S. Harlan 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 29th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Friday May 3, 1889, viz: Chas. A. Foss, Pre. Emp. No. 11701 for the E ½ NW ¼ and N ½ SW ¼ Sec. 19 Tp. 30 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Glas, Peter F. Unsinger, Ed. Buchman and F. B. Mogart all of Port Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 3 JNO. B. BAID, Register.

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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Thursday May 2nd 1889, viz: Benjamin Chambers, Hd. No. 8457 for the NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14 E ½ SE ¼ Sec 15 and NE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec 22 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, Chas. A. Morse, James Meagher and B. B. Meagher all of Port Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JOHN B. BAIRD, Register.
3-22-9 to 5-3-9

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Port Angeles, Washington Territory.

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 OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. March 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or clerk District Court at Port Townsend W. T., on Wednesday May 22, 1889, viz: Albert Relmstrom pre. No. 12388 for the lot 4 Sec. 30 and lot 1 Sec. 31 twp 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Hans. H. Lyso, Claus. S. Kavdal, Herman Molial and Orevine Larson all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 17 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA SALOON

J. F. MEAGHER, Proprietor.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Front Street, Port Angeles.

GRAY and CHITWOOD,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Our Stock Consists of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
WOODEN WARE.

Orders Promptly filled and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

JOB - PRINTING:

Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads.
Business Cards,
Shipping Tags,
Legal Blanks, &c.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED

Address,
The Commonwealth,

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," E. F. Rotsheck of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3997 for the purchase of the Lot 1 N ½ NE ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 8W 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 17th day of Feb. 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland and T. H. Brown of Tacoma W. T., and T. A. McDonald 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 Feb. 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
3 1 to 5 9 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that ... ance with the provisions ... Congress of June 3, 187... act for the sale of ... States of California, ... Washington Territo... Seattle, County of K... Washington has this ... office his sworn statem... the purchase of the lot 2, ... of NE ¼ of section No. 3, in ... N, R No. 12 W, and will offer ... show that the land sought is m... able for its timber or stone than ... cultural purposes and to establish ... claim to said land before the Regist... and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 6th day of June, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. D. Dalton, F. H. Clark, Albert A. Sargent and C. A. Schopeke 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 6th day of June, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31st, 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. E. Henderson of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4075, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 15, in Twp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. H. Harlan, T. W. Power, F. H. Clark and J. D. Dalton 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 29th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 11, 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," Mabel Stuart of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3921, for the purchase of the SW ¼ NE ¼ S ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ SW ¼ of section No. 15, in twp. No. 31 N, R No. 11 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday 8th day of January, 1890. He names as witnesses: Jacob Panline, Fred Brockway, Keats Montrose all of Pysht, W. T. and C. W. Snow of Seattle, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described land are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of January, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.
3 8 to 5 10.

I CURE FITS!

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

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK. Publishers.

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.

The Colony cows were sold at auction as per notice, on Saturday evening last. The six cows sold for $370.75. A fair price, yet but little over their actual cost.

The matter of devising ways and means by which the large debt of the Colony may be paid off, has been referred to the finance committee of the Board. They are expected to render their report Monday evening next.

Three mills ought to be located in Port Angeles at once. There is timber enough within a radius of fifteen miles of this place to wear out a large number of them. Our citizens should offer every inducement in their power to have capitalists establish their works here.

An Agent of capitalists is expected every day from the East, who will report upon the feasibility of building the Railroad to the lakes and the Quillayute country at once. He has been delayed in Montana, or he would have been here long before this date. Friends who desire to come here this year, should so inform the Secretary, so that they may be advised as to the probable time they can be given employment. Axmen, sawyers, and general workmen are preferred, and are most likely to have regular employment.

The west half of what formerly was Surburban Lot 30, now a portion of the Colony's subdivision has been designated as the "brick yard reserve." Work will begin on the yard on Monday next. A. O'Brien and H. Westphal are the managers of the new company. The company will pay the Colony 10 cts. per M. for every M. made and salable. This is considered by some, who pretend to know, to be equal to owning a large interest in a dividend paying gold mine.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be elected on the first Tuesday of next month. Are we yet prepared to say who shall represent us? If not is it not about time we were taking some interest in a matter of so much importance? Port Angeles should set an example in nonpartizanship by calling a mass meeting and electing delegates to represent us in any and all conventions that may be called to nominate the candidates for the Constitutional Convention. That Convention should know no party nor be interested in any special legislation. But if we are not vigilant, the designing ones will "get there."

That it is possible for working men to earn a fair income for themselves, when they themselves conduct the work, has been proven by the result of the recent experiment in this line in this colony. From Nov. 10th to Jan. 5th, the income averaged 25 cents per hour for all the work done. From Jan. 5th to April 1st, the average was a little over 30 cents per hour, which anyone must admit is a fair income for this season of the year. Had the ready money been at hand with which to do the needed repairing, and *to pay cash to the men at stated intervals*, there is no doubt but that the income would have been considerable more. The so-called "new rule" has proven a success as an experiment, and it was the only attempt at genuine co-operation ever made in the colony. It is to be regretted that the capital required was not on hand so that the experiment could have been continued during the year, as was at first intended. But paying off one debt by creating a new one, is a hard way of getting on in the world. But the order now is that no work be conducted that will not produce a net income to the colony, and the Trustees propose that the order shall be enforced or know why.

WANTED.

To work in the logging camp: 1 filer 1 hook-tender and 1 teamster accustomed to handling oxen. Apply to Ed. Studivan foreman, or at the Colony office.

To Colonists.

Not exceeding three lots may now be purchased on the installment plan, in other of the Colony's Additions. The payments are cash—at least $5.00—and at least the same amount monthly hereafter. Deferred payments drawing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

PORT ANGELES, Mch. 28, 1889.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that the School Board of District No. 7, Clallam County, W. T., will make an application before the County Commissioners of Clallam County, W. T., at their next session for the vacation of the alley abutting on lots 1 to 6 and 13 to 18 inclusive in block 28 of N. R. Smith's subdivision of the townsite of Port Angeles. The said school board have bargained for the above property and design using it for school purposes.

THOS. MALONY, School Clerk, Dist. No. 7.

THE PIONEER

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

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

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

Front Street, Port Angeles, W. T.

ATTENTION!!!

LOT OWNERS.

Having just received a Stump Machine from the East, the undersigned is prepared to contract for the removal of stumps and trees from land in and near Port Angeles.

LOTS CLEARED AND STUMPED AT REASONABLE RATES.

For Further Particulars, Call on or Address:

M. GERAGHTY,

PORT ANGELES, W. T.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Daniel Woodin of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3749, for the purchase of the E ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. No. 6, in Tp. 31 N R. No. 12 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 27th day of September, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montross and Fred Brockway of Pysht, W. T., C. McDougald of Shelton, W. T., Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of September, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 8 to 5 10

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., December 14, 1888.

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," William Plunkett of Edmunds, County of Snohomish, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3755, for the purchase of the S ½ NW ¼ section 14 and SE ¼ NE ¼ and NE ¼ SE ¼ of section No. 15, in twp. No. 3, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday the 1st day of October, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montross, Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T., Edward Kinney of Seattle, W. T. and George Barthrop of Edmunds, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1st day of October, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 8 to 5 10

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 20, 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," Cora L. Donnell of Sackenaw, County of Kitsap, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4242, for the purchase of the lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section No. 31, in twp. 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 Tuesday the 24th day of June, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. A. Johnson, R. H. Reberger, Michael J. Cunningham and Edward Silcox all of Tacoma, County of Pierce, W. T. Any and all perions claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of June, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 8 to 5 10.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. March 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday May 8th, 1889, viz: Wm. Douglass, Hd. No. 8250 for the W ½ SW ¼ sec. 13 E ½ SE ¼ sec. 14 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Chas. A. Morse, Walter M. Burch, Ben Chambers and Jno. F. Church all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 3 JOHN B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January 9, 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," Thos. W. Green of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3901, for the purchase of the NW 1-4 NE 1-4 S ½ NE ¼ Sec. No. 7, SW ¼ NW 1-4 Sec. 8, 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 Thursday the 26th day of Dec. 1889. He names as witnesses: Robt. Christie of Whatcom, W. T., Frank Waters, George Williams and George Sandhara of Stillaguamish, 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 26th day of Dec. 1889.

4 12—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. March 20, 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. Schmitt of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4464, for the purchase of the W ½ SE 1-4 SE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 1 NW 1-4 NE 1-4 of Sec. 12, in Twp. No. 31 N, R 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday the 23 day of Sept., 1890. He names as witnesses: George Merrill, W. C. Taggert, Fred A. Brockway and Jacob Schaefer all of Clallam County, 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 23rd day of September, 1890.

4 12—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk District Court at Pt. Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday June 19, 1889, viz. Norman L. Gillikson Hd. No. 9623 for the SE 1-4 Sec. 31 Tp. 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Herman Molin, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and 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.

4 12—5 17 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. March 29, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 1, 1889, viz: Paul Land, Pre. No. 11440 for the Lot 6 and SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec 7 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Meagher, P. F. Kiernan, Chas. S. Stakemiller, and H. G. C. Gordon, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4 12 to 5 24 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. March 6th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Seattle W. T., on Wednesday, June 5th, 1889. viz: James Heard H. E. No. 8735 for the S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14, Tp. 30 N, R. 6 W. He names as witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ben Chambers, Frank Chambers, Owen McLane, Samuel Morse and Ralph Chambers all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 15 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31, 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," Charles B. Smith of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4070, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 2, in Tp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 27th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, J. D. Dalton, H. E. Henderson and Fred Power 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 27th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

For small Maps of

PORT ANGELES Townsite and Bay,

Address COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. February 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," Otto A. Schanz of Olalla, County of Kitsap, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4116, for the purchase of the NE 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 Tuesday the 22nd day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: Wm. Gray, L. Henderson, John Bell and G. E. Fend all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-decribed lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

1 15 to 4 19 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 5, 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," Joseph Bechardt of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4123, for the purchase of the SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 26 E ½ NE ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 35, 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 at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 25th day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: L. Henderson, Wm. Gray, John Bell and G. E Fend 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 25th day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. Feb. 7th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Port Townsend W. T., on Wednesday May 1st, 1889, viz: John J. Leadbeatter for the NW ¼ of NE ¼ and E ½ of NW ¼ Sec. 6 Tp. 30 N. R. 7 W. and SE ¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 31. Tp. 31 N. R. 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gus Colmann, Chas. Williams, Frank Robinson and J. W. Everett all of Crescent Bay, Clallam Co. W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 22 to 5 3

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. 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 7th 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. 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 8th day of Feb. 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 8 9 to 4 12 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. December 15, 1888.

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," George D. Raney of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3757, for the purchase of the Lots 2 and 5 and SW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 22 and NW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 27, in Tp. 31 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 Wednesday the 2nd day of Oct., 1889. He names as witnesses: L. Miller, W. S. Miller, Andrew Backus, and Chas. Williams all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of Oct., 1889,

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 15 to 5 24

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31st, 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. S. Harlan, of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4073, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 15, in Tp No 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, J. D. Dalton, F. H. Clark, F. W. Power, 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 29th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. February 1, 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," H. F. Jones of Seattle County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4078, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 1, in Tp. 31 R. No. 12 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Tuesday the 1st day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, F. H. Clarke, J. D. Harhan F. W. Power of Seattle W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their clams in this office on or before said 1st day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January 31, 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," Fred W. Power of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4071, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 1, in Tp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 28th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, F. H. Clark, 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 28th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January 31, 1880.

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," F. H. Clark of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4069, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 11, in Tp. No. 31, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Thursday the 27th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, J. S. Harlan, F. W. Power, and J. D. Dalton, 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 27th day of March 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January, 31st, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled act for the sale of timber lands in States of California, Oregon, Washington Territory," W. Osceola, County of King, Washington, has this day filed in office his sworn statement No. the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. in Tp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday the 28th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, F. H. Clark, 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 28th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January 31, 1880.

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," F. H. Clark of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4069, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 11, in Tp. No. 31, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Thursday the 27th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, J. S. Harlan, F. W. Power, and J. D. Dalton, 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 27th day of March 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. January, 31st, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled act for the sale of timber lands in States of California, Oregon, Washington Territory," W. Osceola, County of King, Washington, has this day filed in office his sworn statement No. the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. in Tp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Wednesday the 28th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, F. H. Clark, 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 28th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. February 5, 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 Ranorting, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in office his sworn statement No. the purchase of the NW ¼ of S in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 6 W, and proof to show that the land more valuable for its than for agricultural tablish his Register Seattle day of Wn G to for 2 15

Real E

Tow

FAR

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...ges, Head
...on hand
...ntry will receive

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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 ...January, 1890. He names as witnesses: ...Toffling, S. K. McGee, Jas. H. John... ...nd E. O. Clark, all of Tacoma, W. ...y and all persons claiming ad... ...above described lands are ... their claims in this office ... 2nd day of January, ...IRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Dungeness, W. T., on Wednesday, May 22nd, 1889, viz: Sarah C. Martin, Pre No 12146 for the lot 21, S ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ Sec 2 Tp 30 N R 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: O. A. Gouler, Silas Goodwin, Heartly Goodwin, and P. A. Meagher, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4 5—5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

...e is hereby given that the follow... ...settler has filed notice of his ...make final proof in support ...nd that said proof will be ...Judge or Clerk District ...ond, W. T., on Wed... ...viz: William L. ...for the Lot 1 ...20 p 31 ...wing wit... ...Residence ...land, viz: ...s, Al. Mil... ...of Crescent ...ho desires to ...owance of such ...any substantial ...w and the regula... ...r Department, why ...t be allowed, will be ...y at the above men... ...place to cross-examine ...of said claimant, and to ...vidence in rebuttal of that sub... ...ted by claimant.

...5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

...TICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

...is hereby given that the following-...settler has filed notice of his intention ...final proof in support of his claim, and ...d proof will be m de before Judge or ...Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Mon... ...May 13, 1889, viz: Henry Glas, Pre. No. ...d for the SW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 18 W 1-2 NE 1-4 ...W 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 19 twp 30 N. R 5 W. He names ...following witnesses to prove his continuous ...nce upon and cultivation of, said land, ...Peter Unginger, John Westbrook, A. Lee ...Greybill all of Port Angeles, W. T. ...son who desires to protest against the ...of such proof, or who knows of any ...l reason, under the law and the reg... ...the Interior Department, why such ...not be allowed, will be given an ...t the above mentioned time and ...examine the witnesses of said ...to offer evidence in rebuttal of ...

...ed, Register.

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...on ...ill, ...Port ...ires to ...such proof, ...eason, under ...he Interior ...not be al... ...y at the ...cross-ex... ...and to

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31, 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," Richard Kelly of Mt. Vernon, County of Skagit, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4062, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 35, 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 Monday the 24th day of March 1890. He names as witnesses: C. P. Crawford, O. B. Jordon, L. Henderson, and Louis Cohn 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 24th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 27, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Wednesday, May 22, 1889, viz: Rosline Orso, Pre. No. 12174 for the SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 Sec. 2 Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: August Wasaukari, Manuel Wasaukari, August Peterson and James Frank all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 5, 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," Carl Bischoff of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4121, for the purchase of the W ½ NE ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of Sec. No. 30, 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 24th day of April, ...90. He names as witnesses: Wm. Gra... Henderson, John Bell and G. E. ...nd 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 24th day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 5, 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," Herbert J. Gray of Orting, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4190, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 32, 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 24th day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: L. DeMolliter, C. DeMolliter, P. Garvent and J. T. Wills 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 24th day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., February 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," Wm. McNeill of Puyallup, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4119, for the purchase of the N ½ S ½ of Sec. No. 33, 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 23rd day of April, 1890. He names as witnesses: W... Gray, L. Henderson, John Bell ...G. E. Fend all Port Angeles, W. T. ...and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of April, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

1 15 to 4 19 9

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 31, 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," Horace ...llogg of Port Angeles, County of ...n, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4061, for the purchase of the NW ¼ of Sec. No. 35, in Tp. No. 30 N, R 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 ...y of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: C. P. Crawford, O. B. Jordon, L. Henderson and Louis Cohn 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 22nd day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 30, 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 D. Mitchell Osceola, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4059, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Sec. No. 31, 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 21st day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: C. Crawford, O. B. Jordon, L. Henderson and Louis Cohn 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 21st day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

5 to 4 19 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., January 30, 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," L. D. Blake of Osceola, County of King, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4058, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 31, 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 21st day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: W... P. Crawford, O. B. Jordon, L. Henderson, and Louis Cohn 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 21st day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 15 to 4 19 9

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., March 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday May 7, 1889, viz: Warren R. Dodge Pre. No. 10841 for the SW 1-4 NE 1-4 and S 1-2 NW 1-4 NW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 21 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bell, Wm Klaunig, James Meagher and Allen R. Chitwood all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5 3 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

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WINES and LIQUORS.

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