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

The Commonwealth

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

Vol. 5. No. 27. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 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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F. S. LEWIS, E. B. MASTICK, Jr. } Editors and Publishers.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 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.

I AM RESPONSIBLE.

In as much as the question of authorship of an editoral in the last issue of this paper respecting the brutal murder of a man who eloped with the wife of the murderer has been raised, I deem it proper to state that I am the author of the editorial. I am selfish enough to desire all the credit to which the authorship entitles me. It was written after mature reflection upon the subject involved and I have nothing to retract.

living in a time when all questions are discussed with some approach to candor and hence in an age of peaceful progress. There is no law however [illegible] custom so hoary with age, [illegible] though made sacred by [illegible] of centuries, that can [illegible] from just and impartial [illegible] day and age. This being [illegible] we well be prepared to witness the dethronement of our idols by the inexorable hand of truth.

[illegible] marriage laws of all countries are [illegible] monuments to the selfishness of the male portion of society. So are all the laws which relate to women; and so far as these laws are unjust; so far as they infringe upon the equal liberty of woman with man they are doomed to pass away just as chattel slavery has passed away. We have got to come to a full recognition of womans right to herself; and this can only be secured by placing marriage on the same level with other legal contracts, to be entered into or annulled equally by the consent of the parties thereto. The present system encourages deception before, and cruelty and license after marriage.

Marriage is made the most fateful and fearful step in life. Both parties are tempted to keep the best side out and appear angels of light in the sight of the other till after the wedding, then, having gotten each other in limbo by the aid of the law the characteristics of the lover too often disappear and with them the love also.

This is why there are so many unhappy marriages, this is why the court records of this country for the last 20 years show 228,000 divorces granted.

Would such a state of affairs exist if the parties to the marriage contract held each other only by kindness and affection made daily apparent by thoughtful consideration of each others feelings and desires? most certainly not. It is high time this subject received the attention it deserves at the hands of the press and legislators. Marriage is no longer held to belong solely to the domain of theology and is a fit subject for state investigation. We have no doubt but that where properly studied it will be found with this, as with many other social matters that the greatest good lies in the directionof increased liberty.

F. S. LEWIS.

STEAM CONNECTION WITH PORTLAND.

In our last issue we noted the fact that we were to be connected by steam with Portland, Ore. We print below the *Associate Press* dispatch of the 8th inst. on the subject:

The establishment of this line will be of incalculable benefit to Port Angeles. Heretofore the immigrants who came to this place had to run the gauntlet at up Sound ports, and the wonder is that our town made as much improvement as it has. At Tacoma immigrants were sent to the various bays and inlets on the upper Sound. Those who arrived at Seattle found they could cross into Kitsap County or go down the East Sound toward Whatcom for fifty cents, while toward Townsend the fare was two dollars and fifty cents, and to Port Angeles an additional two dollar fare was charged. Those who did reach Townsend intending to come here were interviewed in that city and advised to go to Mukilteo, San Juan County, Hoods Canal, in fact everywhere and anywhere so as to keep Port Angeles from growing.

Our harbor, the best on Puget Sound, was described as no harbor whatever. Some said it was too deep, others too shallow; some said it was subject to heavy gales; others, that ships could not get in because of lack of wind. The mountains were said to rise up from the bay, and our fine agricultural and timber lands were declared to be myths. Our town was kept back for years, but the last two years proved how we had been misrepresented and our growth since has been phenominal and is still more rapidly increasing. Our traveling facilities have always been poor and never up to the demands of the times. Seattle and Port Townsend have had our trade, and as we were compelled to go to those places, they little cared how we got there. Now they will have a competitor and one they may well fear. The trade of this town and county is large and growing, and is worth saving. If the up Sound ports want to keep it they must see to it that our people can reach their towns in safety and comfort, and the freight and passenger rates, must not be "all the traffic will bear."

As this will be, practically, the first port after leaving Portland, our resources and advantages will be seen and will attract a large immigration, who can come by this line, without interference by rival towns.

Our shingles for eastern markets can be shipped via Portland. Goods can come from there with but one freight charge instead of two or three, as now.

We welcome the change. It will be the means of breaking the chains of bondage that have held us from prosperity so strongly in the past.

Deacon Rogers's House.

Deacon Rogers had made up his mind to build a new house.

The deacon was a successful business man. Beginning life as an errand boy he worked his way through the various grades of clerkship in the store where he was employed. At thirty he was a partner in the firm. At forty he was the sole proprietor of a first-class business in a growing town. The old house his father had built was antiquated; and moved by the oft-repeated urging of his wife and family, the deacon had at last decided to build a house which should be worthy of his position as a leading merchant, and at the same time an ornament to the town he lived in.

The question now was, what kind of a house should he build? And on this the deacon was taking counsel with himself.

After consultation with his architect, the deacon had finally narrowed his choice down to two designs, one to cost $18,000 and the other $30,000. His inclination was toward the more expensive. Could he afford it?

With pen and paper, Deacon Rogers carefully set down the figures of his income and disbursements. So much could be relied on as profit from his business; so much would come in yearly from the investment of past savings. On the other side he set down the expenses of his children,s education, the cost of maintaining an increased establishment, a certain amount to be prudently saved and reinvested every year. The two sides of the account came perilously near to balancing; but still there was a margin.

"I'll do it," said the deacon as he looked lovingly at the design of the more expensive house and thought what a vastly improved appearance it would give the village street. And without more ado the deacon wrote a letter to the architect instructing him to go ahead and prepare the specifications and contracts.

The letter was sealed, the ink on the envelope still wet, when the deacon's old friend, Mr. Smith, the tax collector, entered. In the pride of his heart the deacon showed him the plans of the new house.

"Beautiful indeed," said Smith. "A building like that will give our village a regular boom; bring us in a pretty penny more in taxes, too, won't it?"

Deacon Rogers started. He hadn't thought of that! He made a hasty calculation of what the additional taxes would be, and found they would more than swallow up the narrow margin of income over expenses. "I was only joking, Smith," said he. "That's the house I'm going to build." And the deacon displayed the plan of the $18,000 building.

So the smaller house was built. The lumber dealer sold less lumber; the other dealers sold fewer nails, less glass, fewer stones, lighting fixtures, plumbing, furniture, and so on. The contractor made smaller profits, and the carpenters, and masons, and bricklayers, and daily laborers all had less to do and got less wages. And all because the village authorities wouldn't let Deacon Rogers build a house without fining him for doing it.

And the vacant lot which lay next the new house increased in value by nearly a thousand dollars as soon as the house was built; and the man who had intended to use his savings in buying it and building a house upon it found he couldn't manage it.—By W. C. Wood, M. D. in The Land and Labor Library.

From Portland to the Sound.

Portland, April 8.—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company announced to-day that on the 20th it will establish a steamer line between Portland and Puget Sound, to compete with the Northern Pacific for through business. This matter has been under the consideration of the managing officials of the company for some time, and it has been thought that a road would be laid from here to some point on the Sound, presumably Seattle or Tacoma. As there are various points on the coast between here and Cape Flattery and also between that place and Port Townsend, which the company desires to accomodate, the plan of building a road was deemed hardly practicable, so it was decided that Portland and the Puget Sound district should be connected by a steamer line.

General Freight Agent B. Campbell was sent to San Francisco to make arrangements with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company about securing a steamer. He secured the Idaho, which will make about four trips a month. If the venture proves successful more steamers will be put on the line.

Speaking of the enterprise, Mr. Campbell said: "This line will be a leader for Portland, or, for that matter, for all points that are tributary to Portland, because the companies can now make through rates at satisfactory figures to all points on the Sound and coast along which the line runs. One vessel will touch at Neah Bay, Port Dungeness and Port Angeles, ports situated between Cape Flattery and Port Townsend, with which we now have no connection. The new system will bring within the reach of Portland a large territory of trade which merchants here have been unable to touch before. There will be no point on the Sound that we can't reach independent of any one else when our steamer is started up. There is another fact of great importance to this place. By our new service we can receive freight at Portland for Alaska points, and transfer it to the steamer line that has its terminus on the Sound. Thus we have established means whereby the city of Portland is brought into direct connection with points in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska which have been practically out of her way heretofore."

How to Increase Profits.

To the merchant of limited capital, to him who belongs to the vast middle class, about to start business for himself or who perchance has been carrying on on his own account, the query; How may profits be increased? will appear of a certain interest; and if we assure him at the outset that the plan we propose is certain to do what we promise—viz, to increase profits—he may think it worth while to read our method and weigh its value.

"A penny saved is twopence gained," is a wise old saw. First, then, we propose to increase profits by diminishing expenses.

"A nimble penny is better than a slow sixpense," is another equally valuable adage. Second, we propose to increase profits by making more and quicker sales.

Is it within your power, oh, citizen merchant, to decrease your expenses and add to your sales by one and the same method?

It is! And, as before said, the method is certain; and, unlike most now followed by the ordinary trader, it is perfectly just. It will harm none. It will benefit all. What is it?

Abolish all taxes save one upon the values of land.

But that is Henry George's theoretical humbug!

Yes, friend! and it is a sure and certain remedy for your lack of business and for the numberless failures of men who, like you, with limited resources, have started to build up a business in the midst of our merciless modern competition.

Listen, then, to how we propose to diminish expenses.

What is your largest single expense? The rent of your store, is it not? Well, we propose to lower that rent. Is that practical enough for you? How? Well, thus. The rent you now pay is of two kinds; one on the store building you occupy and the other for the land that building stands upon.

The first it is perfectly just you should pay; but the last, that paid for the land, is not just—at present.

Now if you and others like you would join with the other workers of the city or town or village where you live and labor, and instruct your legislative representative in congress and in the state legislature, to so modify the present methods of taxation that all the taxes should be placed upon the values of land irrespective of improvements, you can easy see that values of land would fall.

No one who held land would continue to hold it without using it; for if he did, the tax upon its value would soon eat him up.

Land would under such a condition be a useless thing to the holder unless he used it. Every owner of land would either put it into use himself, or, perchance, dispose of it to somebody else who would.

New buildings, new dwelling houses, new stores for selling and dealing in, would go up wherever they could be put up—and coming into the market and competing with the stores and dwellings now built and in use would cause rents to fall. And as this would be a general state of affairs it would affect all buildings and every neighborhood. So we should diminish your main expense—rent.

Next, by the same means, we would increase your sales.

For, if taxes were gathered alone from the values of land, as has been before stated, no man would hold land unless he used it. Improving, building, employing of labor in some way upon the land would at once become the necessary condition of affairs.

Everywhere builders would be at work—painters, bricklayers, masons *busy at all times.*

But workmen won't work unless they are paid? True! therefore as the same condition that compelled their employment would cause money to circulate that is now locked up, capital would flow out into building and the various ways of improvement of land, and the pockets of the workers would be filled with wages.

Now, as you know, these workmen need for themselves, their wives and children, the goods in which you deal. When they had full and steady pay they would buy more generously of you, and when your store was always full of customers your sales would increase, would they not?

So, then, by this same means we would increase your sales and diminish your expenses.

Merchant, storekeeper, worker of the middle class, is not this true?

Do you know that in our country between 1870 and 1885—fifteen years—of every 100 men who went into manufacturing or storekeeping, 97 failed?

Do you know that in that same fifteen years ninety-five per cent of all the failures in business that took place, were of men of $5,000 capital or less?

Knowing these things, if you are a member of either the wornout and decayed republican party or the dishonest and rotten democracy, neither of which attempt to give a reason or a cure for such a truly damnable condition of affairs, is it not time you put on your thinking cap, and asked yourself, What are you going to do about it?—A. J. Steers, in Land and Labor Library.

The Chicago Times very solemnly accounts for crime in these truthful and pointed words: Men are going to the penitentiary in increasing numbers, because they want money quicker than it can be earned by hard work.—P. T. Call.

If the above editors were not too infernal lazy to investigate, they would know the reason to be the denial of work to men who earnestly and despairingly seek it, by a system which makes the resources of nature a monopoly in the hands of a few. A lazy and hence dishonest editor, masquerading as a public teacher, is one grade meaner than the laziest workingman.

CLALLAM COUNTY.

Her Resources and Rapid Developement.

TWO YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

This county has now a population of above twenty-two hundred.

Port Angeles, the most important district in the county contains about eight hundred people, a gain of six hundred within two years. At that time there was but one store and two hotels in the town. Now the business of the town may be summoned up as follows:

Genl. Mdse.	4	Jewelry	2
Furniture	1	Building Material	1
Stationery etc.	1	Stoves, Hardware	1
Drugs etc.	1	Real Estate Ag'ts.	6
Tailor Shop	1	Shoe Shops	2
Wharf Co's.	2	Physicians	3
Carpenters	8	Newspaper	1
Job Printing	1	Fishery	1
Hotels	5	Bakery	2
Wagon shop	1	Blacksmith	1
Butcher	1	Nurseries	2
Mattress Factory	1	Shingle Mills	1
Saw Mill	1	Brick Yard	1
Ship Yard	1	Tin Shop	2
Saloons	2	Billiards Halls	2
Barber shop	1	Wash Houses	2

U. S. Signal Station 1
Livery and feed stable 1
Millinery and Ladies Furnishings 1

The offices of the County Surveyor, Sheriff, Probate Judge and Supt. of Schools are located here.

In 1887 the town contained a store two hotel buildings, Signal Station and six dwelling houses. Now there are, besides a public hall and Congregational Church, one hundred and twenty business and dwelling houses and fifteen dwellings more in course construction, and a $2,000 school house soon to be completed. Quite a flattering showing in two years. There is not a vacant dwelling house in the town. The surveyed land around the town has been all entered under the various land laws, though some entered under the timber act is said to be agricultural in character and if so the entries can be contested by homesteaders.

There is considerable good land in this vicinity still unsurveyed, some of it rich bottom land, easily cleared. This will probably be settled upon during the summer.

New Dungeness the county seat of Clallam, is the oldest settled district in the County. It has a population of four hundred, contains two hotels, two Genl. Mdse. stores and the offices of the County Auditor and Treasurer. The regular cession of the Probate Court is held every two months. This place is the most important farming and dairying district in the County, Its butter, hay and potatoes being justly celebrated on the Sound, and bring higher prices than the same products of any other section on the Sound.

Sequim, in the north eastern part of the County, has a population of about two hundred. The industries of the place are sheep and cattle and general farming.

Crescent Bay with a population of about three hundred is about fifteen miles west of Port Angeles. There is one Genl. Mdse. store located here. The business of the place consists of logging, shingle weaving and farming.

Pyscht contains less then one hundred people. It has one store and a hotel. The mails for Quillayute are tranferred here. The country in and about Pyscht is owned mostly by Brockway and Meril a wealthy Michigan lumber firm, who are holding it till the stumpage will bring them in hundreds of thousands in profits. This body of timber is the finest on Puget Sound, and most of the land is valuable for agricultural purposes as well. Were the lands in small holdings Pyscht would be one of the important places in the County.

Neah Bay, the northwestern corner of the County is an Indian reserve. It has the second best harbor in the County, and would be an important place were it not that the reserve takes in all of the frontage on the bay. Its population consists of few besides the agency people and store keeper. There is a large quantity of good land in the reserve. The Indians spend their time in sealing and fishing, paying no attention to agricultural pursuits. This tribe, the Makahs are the only wealthy Indians on the coast. They own three sealing schooners and a store on the reservation. The men are hired by other schooners in the fur sealing season getting from three to five dollars for each skin.

Quillayute comprising the western portion of the County, is divided into three smaller districts, viz: La Push, Forks and Beaver, This district is mostly prairie and river bottom lands, and is the finest farming and stock-raising district in the County. At present the ingress or egress is via Pyscht. The trail is very poor and everything is packed in or out by horses. A trail will be opened from Port Angeles this summer which will be of great assistance to the farmers.

There is considerable vacant Government land to be had in this part of the County and settlers are flocking in. Probably two or three hundred settlers can get claims there yet.

The immigration to the county has been quite large the past two years, but but there is still room for many more.

A great many timber claims have been entered within the last few months and have not yet been proved up. These claims should be rigidly inspected and if found to be more valuable for agricultural purposes than for their timber, the entries should be declared void and the land given to homsteaders. It is no help to a county to have its lands held by non residents, and actual settlers kept out thereby. What little the taxes received may help is more than counterbalanced by the harm done tee actual settler who manages, here and there, to get a claim that has escaped the rapacity of the timber sharks. It is the duty of every settler to see that would be settlers get claims, and that agricultural claims taken wrongfully under the timber act, are pointed out to those who want to settle in our county.

With the establishment of the new steamship line immigrants will come to the Sound this way, and many will stop off at Neah Bay or Angeles. These should be assisted to find places and should not be charged exhorbitantly for the service. We will now have a chance to build up our county; let not therefore, greed for gain, drive these people away. If people in the different districts in the county will advise us as to how many claims can be taken up in their vicinity we will gladly give the information, without charge, to those arriving at Port Angeles. With a liberal policy shown by the people of this county our growth will be great this summer. We will have the chance, let us improve it!

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 Plummer 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. 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 Tuesday the 1st day of October, 1889. He names as witnesses: Kents Montrose and Jacob Sitker of Pysht, W. T., Ed Snow of Seattle, W. T. and George Bartlett 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. Donnelly 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. 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 24th day of June, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. A. Johnson, R. H. Reberge 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.

The Brotherhood of Creatures.

Near the city farm in Lewiston, Me., is a curious pet and a stranger adoption. A philosopher finds in it proof of the brotherhood of creatures that live. A few weeks ago the family dog brought in a baby mink, its eyes as yet only open—a helpless creature so inoffensive that the dog would not harm it. At that time the family cat was in the joys of recent maternity, and her family was still in darkness. The little girl of the house bethought herself to put the mink in with the kittens, and after a few objections the cat accepted the addition to her family, and has since carefully tended, nursed and reared it. The kittens and the mink are all wide awake now, and it is hard to tell which is the happiest. The odd-looking little animal plays as gleefully as the rest, rolling over the floor, capering, gamboling, jumping, and in all respects enjoying life. It is not evident, either, that the cat has any less regard for it than for any of the kittens.

It All Depends.

A man who changes his opinions to our side of a question is "a growing statesman who has the courage of his new convictions." A man who changes from our side to the other is "a monumental turncoat and fraud."

HAND TO HAND.

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

[Copyrighted.]

PART I.

The managing editor's patience [illegible] most exhausted. "Positively, Maj. [illegible]ish, I don't see that we can find an[illegible] for anything of yours in the Came[illegible] week. Or any week," he added with a [illegible]ward oath to himself, glancing impatie[illegible] at the heap of "revises" waiting upon [illegible] desk. He did not take them up, howev[illegible] but stood outwardly respectful, for he wa[illegible] young fellow, and Standish, though a not[illegible]ous bore, was old and white headed.

The major patted him patro[illegible] the shoulder. "My dear fell[illegible] luscious, grandiloquent to[illegible] you a hint. I've been twe[illegible] very thick and heat of Am[illegible] and you are but a neoph[illegible]

make?
sir, dun[illegible]
paper. It nee[illegible]
—something at
Philosophic and vif, [illegible]
you take my meaning?"

"Something like that in your hand, eh?" laughed Stinger.

"Precisely. You've hit it," complacently twitching his white whiskers.

"No. Not today, major."

"Suppose we try a short thing on fish culture? I've got myself up on fish[illegible]

"The Times did that on Friday."

The major stood a moment anxious and silent. "This new asteroid, now? When was on The London News, Griffin used ways to say: 'For anything taking in the scientific line, Dan Standish is our man.' Don't want it, eh? Who's doing that hang-ing down in Delaware for you? I'll make you a two column job of it for $5, and pay my own expenses. That road always deals heads me."

Stinger took up his proofs. "We sent a stenographer reporter this morning. We really have no use for you, Maj. Standish."

"You never were more mistaken in your life. Where you need me, my dear boy, is to take charge of your reportorial corps. I'd make those lazy fellows toe the mark."

"Mr. Stinger!" It was the proprietor McMurray's voice, which rasped through the room like the filing of a saw. He came to the door of his office. A sandy, flat built Scotchman, to whose making up nature had grudged every atom of flesh save in the one matter of a keen, red, tomahawk shaped nose. "Have not those proofs gone up yet? You encourage too many idlers in the office, sir. You here again, Standish?"

"You here again, Standish?"

"Ah, Mr. McMurray! A de-lightful morning, sir!" The major beamed on him effulgent. Stinger and Withrow, the news editor, both driving their pens furiously at McMurray's appearance, winked at each other. The seedy major, with his grand brawny build, his imperturbable suavity and his dauntless lying, always came off first best in these encounters. McMurray, in his faultless black clothes, with all his backing of wealth and conscientious religion, seemed to feel himself thin and sour, and cowed before him.

"I wonder," he said, with a sneer, "that with your higher literary occupations, you can spare time to besiege this office as you do."

"'Pon my soul, I wonder, too. Now that is precisely what my publishers say to me. 'Write a book, Standish,' they say. 'Take the public between the eyes with a knock down blow.' Then those magazine fellows in New York and Boston are crying out every month for me to come to their help. But I like to see the old Camera succeed, that's the truth."

"The Camera is under obligation to you."

"Not at all. I'm glad to help build it up. I've a pride—Philadelphia enterprise, sir—a pride in it," backing to the door. "What I have here, sir," touching his forehead, "was meant for mankind, not to barter for fame or money. By the way, have you seen that last little thing of mine in the Westminster?"

"No, nor nobody else," savagely.

"Ah," you don't take the quarterlies? I'll send it to you. I'll send it to you. Good morning, Mr. McMurray, good morning."

"Keep that liar and braggart out of the office, Mr. Stinger," said McMurray in his coldest, civilest tones; for when other men would have raged, his sense of duty kept him quietest. He smoothed his face before going back into office. Young John Proctor was there, the clergyman to whom McMurray's church, through his influence, had just given a call. He had just come from the depot after two years' absence in the west, and McMurray was striving to do him honor in his hard, ungenial way. Proctor had been a sort of ward of his, and it was whispered about in the office that McMurray would be glad to have him now for a son-in-law. This church was his idol, and to see his only child the wife of one of its ministers was, in his opinion, to inclose her [illegible] pearly gates of salvation w[illegible]

"The office" felt s[illegible] haired little heir[illegible] on Proctor. [illegible] know how t[illegible] had said bu[illegible]

Mr. McMu[illegible] when he [illegible] Bohemian [illegible] most dis[illegible] look for t[illegible] wits."

"Who [illegible]

"Star[illegible]

"Wh[illegible] the offi[illegible] stairs, [illegible] McMur[illegible] up his [illegible] carnal [illegible] than he [illegible] rios[illegible]

Jo[illegible] dow[illegible]

Jo[illegible] fas[illegible]

[illegible] remembrance of those Saturd[illegible] is when, for year after year, he [illegible] pe from boarding school and re[illegible] the same cockloft over the warehouse [illegible] fell himself a Gypsy or a Crusoe for a [illegible] blitous hours. What a vagabond, [illegible] in life it was! the poverty, the shi[illegible] n, the inextinguishable jollity and [illegible] wounder it all! What a prince the [illegible] nd Madeline made of him—saving all [illegible] compass the Saturday's roast chicken [illegible] anberry tart! Proctor had never kno[illegible] ther or mother; his ideas of love or a ho[illegible] ere all drawn from poor Standish and h[illegible] razy menage. So strong was this boyish im[illegible] pression in him just now that he actually stood [illegible] reathless when anybody resembling the [illegible] major came in sight. If the old man should [illegible] recognize him, or should meet him with [illegible] e formal deference of other respectable [illegible] people, why, then, good-by to that old boy-[illegible] ood, so horribly dear and disreputable! [illegible] Now the major was in a restaurant a few [illegible] ers down the street. "Try an advertise-[illegible] ent in The Camera, Sam," he said to the [illegible] okkeeper. "I swear it will pay you like [illegible] H[illegible] His talk halted; the ideas seemed [illegible] stagger through his brain.

"I believe you've had a drop too much, [illegible] andish," said Sam.

"No; I've had to stop drinking. You [illegible] n't get a glass of champagne fit for a gen-[illegible] man in this accursed town. But about [illegible] advertisement?" (The Camera paid him [illegible] mall percentage on this sort of business, [illegible] d a few cents now would buy him his din-[illegible] r.)

"No."

[illegible] he major leaned on the glass counter for [illegible] noment. It was two days since he had [illegible] ted food. The steam of savory dishes be-[illegible] l was too much for him. A collapsed [illegible] nach in a powerful frame like his is a [illegible] cily drag upon a man's pluck. He looked [illegible] dam. The fellow would give him his din-[illegible] if he asked it, he knew.

[illegible] e gathered himself up with an effort. [illegible] "steal, but I can't beg," he said, silently. [illegible] Hodded affably to Sam, and filliped to the [illegible] pot as he went out. His high featured, [illegible] ustly florid face, had turned cold and blue [illegible] unr the mustache and whiskers, but he [illegible] caed himself jauntily.

[illegible] hn Proctor saw him as soon as he stepped [illegible] one street. There was the identical broad-[illegible] ck suit cut twenty years ago, and the vast [illegible] exnse of shirt bosom, frayed in the plaits, [illegible] buimmaculately white. The major was a [illegible] prerty of the town, well known as the city [illegible] clc. With his bushy white mane, his im-[illegible] pog shoulders, his lofty bow, he radiated [illegible] anfilled the pavement from wall to curb. [illegible] Prtor thought the old man would be glad [illegible] to a him, but he certainly had not expected [illegible] therange effect which the sight of him pro-[illegible] dud. Standish stopped as though he had [illegible] beestruck a blow, holding him off at arm's [illegible] lenh. His pomposity seemed to suddenly [illegible] drc from him.

"Why, Jack! Jack!" he stammered, "I did [illegible] notook to see you. I beg your pardon, Mr. [illegible] Pictor. I forget"— drawing back, yet still [illegible] hding the young man's coat sleeve with [illegible] wat would have been very like a caress in [illegible] a woman.

"Forgot? You forget old friends, I think." [illegible]

"Prince Hal has changed his state," said the major, smiling with an effort to be himself. "It is time he took on old Falstaff.

How ill white hairs become a fool and a jester
So surfeit swelled, so old and so profane!

touching his big breast with a bitter laugh.

"You did not use to affect the cynic."

"No. It is the sight of you that reminds me of what I had better forget."

Proctor was ashamed, as one man always is of emotion in another. "You had always an unreasonable liking for me, vicious young dog that I was!" he said, lightly. "You're at the old place, I suppose? I'll come round at dusk. We'll broil a steak together, hey, major? My hand has not lost its cunning."

The old man looked down at him steadily with an inexplicable brightness in his keen eyes. "I did not think you would go so far as that, my boy," he said quietly.

Mr. McMurray's carriage drew up at the door at that moment. It was plain but rich, the horses thoroughbred. An innocent looking, delicate little blonde, dressed with Quaker like plainness, looked out and blushed crimson at the sight of John. At that the blood mounted also into the fellow's tell tale face, and he went down to the carriage, leaning on the door to speak to her.

"A handsome pair, major," whispered Withrow, who was still loitering near.

Standish nodded. "She looks like a good religious woman. McMurray [illegible] raise his daughter cleaner than other [illegible]

"She's worth a cool half [illegible] way in which I'd think [illegible] her."

"So I do, Mr. Wi[illegible] very lucky. Talents [illegible] ligion, and now a g[illegible] The boy could not [illegible]

There was so[illegible] usual quie[illegible]

...t a sash ...
...tory. These im...
will pay.

A. Mr. White from ... chased the McClees farm at El... sideration thirty-three hundre... the stock.

The emigrant steamer Der... from Copenhagen is reported as s...omned in mid-ocean. She had over ... people on board, whose fate is not y...own.

The Evangel took up from...s place the following passengers to Se... Tuesday. W. S. Bush, D. P. Quinn, ... Chambers, L. Levy, T. Maloney, N... Smith.

Programs are now being ...ted for the Bon Ton Ball at the ...st End Friday evening Apr. 26. It w...e held in Ritchie's Hall, west of La...l street on the water front.

O'Brien & Co. have start...a brick yard at the East End. They...ill burn immediately a kiln of 150 M...rick and then start on a much larger on... Machinery will soon be put in for a ... factory.

The mill under the able ma...agement of Reed & Woodfill is doing ...d work. The yard is now well stocked ...h lumber of all kinds and orders for h...r abroad can be filled on short noti... SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

In the case of D. P. Q...n against Puget Sound Colony in Justi... Court before L. T. Haynes Esq., Mo...y, judgement was rendered in favor ...the plaintiff. The suit was brough...o recover commissions on a sale of real...state. An appeal was taken by defend...ts, to District Court.

A subscription list is ...ng passed around to raise funds to gr... and open Laurel street to townsite li... and fill up the old creek bed and slo...n on Front and Laurel streets. It wi...be a great improvement to the place a... all should subscribe liberally.

Mr. Whiteman of Seattle w... purchased the Decius farm at Elwh...brought his buggy on the Evangel last ...eek. It was the first vehicle of the kind i...Port Angeles and therefore worthy of ...ntion. On completion of his new far... house Mr Whiteman will remove his ...mily to this place.

T. M. Reid Jr. of Olym...a has been appointed Register of the La...d Office at Seattle. This is a good ...pointment. Mr. Reid is thoroughly con...rsant with Land Office business and ...e people of the district ...ay well ...pleased to see the office fil...d ...capable a man.

The school children are anticipating a pleasant time on May Day. They will give an entertainment, supper and necktie party. There will be no charge but only children will engage in the dance. The Band has kindly offered to furnish music for the occasion. The Program which will consist of music, recitations etc. will be announced next week.

Robt. Dunsmuir of Victoria B. C. died in that city on the 12th inst. He was President of the city council and President of the E. and N. R. Co., of which he owned a half interest. He owned the Wellington and Comox coal mines and was largely interested in other undertakings in the province. Port Angeles has lost a good friend in his untimely taking off, but whether his death will effect the extending of that road to Beecher bay and the proposed ferry to this place, cannot now be told. The S...thern Pacific owns the other half of ...d and it was the intention of Mr. ...ir and Crocker to start work on ...ention within a year, but both ...down the burden of this ...eir successors may do is ...to decide.

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...y owned by
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...ge of ...entle-

...fully in-
...unty that
...p in Port
...found pre-
...nd repairing

...SU...TION 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

The citizens of Port Angeles are planning a grand excursion to Victoria on the Queen's Birthday, May 24th, in return for the visit of Victorians to this place last fall. It is to be hoped as many as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity and make a good showing The trip will be via Str. Evangel—Fare $3 round trip.

C. C. Lollick

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J. M. GRANT, Manager.

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 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.

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.

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. 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 Sandharn 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., 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 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 Thursday the 27th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: F. H. Clark, 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.

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Address the 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," 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 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. Dalton of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4074, 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, 1889.

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 witnessess 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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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. Rotsbeck 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. SW 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 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," M. M. Bruce of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4202, for the purchase of the lot 2, 3, and 4 SW ¼ of NE ¼ of section No. 3, 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 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 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 Rehnstram 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 cultivat on of, said land, viz: Hans. H. Lepro, Claus. Skavdal, Herman Molin and Orevin 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.

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.

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. Colman, 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

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

Write as often as you feel inclined, but be sure to have your inquires in short sentences. If you desire your letters published, write upon 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.

In reply to frequent inquiries of late, will say that the number of stockholders in and near Port Angeles is between 150 and 175. As one aptly puts it, "40 is not a majority of 150, is it?"

The school house is well under way at last. It will be built now as quick as the materials can be put together. The district is very much in need of it.

The loggers, being but few in number, do not feel like assuming the responsibility of taking the cattle and logging appliance and depend upon their log output for pay for their time; stumpage and use of cattle to be deducted. So that in that Division the colony will guarantee the customary wages paid in other parts of the Sound country, and when it fails to pay its way, close it down. No work in the future will be done at a loss to the company if it be possible to avoid it.

The masts, booms, etc., of the schooner are about all out. The iron work is nearly all in place. The calking is finished and it is now only a question of a few days when the boat can be launched. The colony's interest amounts to a little over $500 about one-fifth of the total cost. There is some talk of incorporating as a boat and transportation company. If so, the company will have the management of the schooners.

A Chicago correspondent and others found that there are only two officers of the colony who are paid fixed salaries—the Secretary and Treasurer. Their combined salaries amount to $105 per month. All other officers and employees are paid for actual time rendered. This took effect and began on April 1st last. The trustees, as such, serve without pay. Sessions are held in the evening to avoid taking up valuable time through working hours.

Opportunities Offered Enterprising Manufacturers.

In cities like Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, to own a site suitable for manufacturing purposes is equivalent to having sufficient means to guarantee a good degree of independence itself. The man of small means, who wishes to be his own master, and desires a free field for his energy and perseverance, usually is compelled to pay tribute in a goodly sum to some landlord for the use of his site. He may design his machine, and succeed in building it after his ideal, but to place it in a position where it may be of use to him and the world, he must get a "permit" from some one who happened to reach the desired spot before he did. If the price asked is more than he can afford to pay, only his desire to "try" induces him to make the venture. In too many cases he is compelled to abandon his ideal and join his brain and muscle with the venture of some large and powerful company, who alone, by the process of making a little off the labor of each man in its employ, is able to meet the demands of the land owner.

Port Angeles is favorably situated for a manufacturing city. It has cedar and fir in great abundance; it has water sufficient for all conceivable purposes; it has a beautifully located site for homes; it has a large and commodious harbor; it has the great highway of the markets of the world at its door; and a farming country in its immediate vicinity that in a few years more will surprise the world for the vastness of its productions. Its genial climate is so well known that were it not that "climate" is a necessary element in the success or failure of every enterprise, but little or nothing need be mentioned concerning it. It is never excessively hot, nor ever extremely cold. Refreshing showers through the summer are frequent enough to guarantee that nothing shall suffer on account of drought. In winter it rains, but not sufficient to prevent out-door work nearly every day of the season.

Looking at the matter from any point you will, everything justifies the prediction that some day in the distant future, Port Angeles will be a great manufacturing city.

Fortunately for those who are seeking favorable sites, the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony has wisely reserved from sale its waterfront, over a mile in extent, and proposes to hold it, as long as it has a corporate being, for public purposes. If any one wishes to procure a site, he can never find a more favorable opportunity than now presents itself.

This opportunity, of course, is offered to those only who desire to conduct some manufacturing enterprise. The ground itself will not be sold. It will be leased on favorable terms to the user, and only so long as it is used. The colony proposes in this way, to assist the man of small means, and build up the surrounding country at the same time. In the minds of some men, the colony in the past, may have been a power of more or less evil. But in carrying out a policy as above out-lined, it must be admitted that it is a power of much good for this community.

A Reply From the Secratary.

In responce to the suggestions of Mr. Walls who thinks "the Editor or Secretary should reply to the charges made if thought worth while" I have only this to say at present: If non-resident stockholders knew the man and his methods as well as I do they would not think it "worth while to pay any attention to his imfamous charges." But as they do not I simply wish to post them. He is one who has alway thought that this child of a Colony should be nursed and cared for by himself and its founder alone. Their nursing and care plunged it into a debt of $32,052'37 on the first of April A. D. 1888. His cry always has been: "order what is wanted. No matter about the pay, that is an after consideration."

Concerning "the old co-operative By-Laws" they were largely ignored by a vote of the stockholders themselves at the special meeting help in June last for the purpose of amending them. Many of the clauses which the author of the circular deems co-operative and vital "were stricken out by practically a unanimous vote, *he voting then with the majority.*

One year ago the colony hotel was closed, a stockholder was given permission to occupy it no rent being charged him for either room or fixtures, on his promise that he would opperate it on the co-operative plan. After being in full possession, he made no attempt to fulfill his promise and since October last it has been under the charge of the colony, and opperated on the co-operative plan. Running a boarding house is a legitamate business and one that this Board nor any other can prevent being done if they should desire to do so.

The colony store was run in the name of Robt. Shields, who with Fred R. Thompson, then president, advanced the necessary cash to stock it: The Colony at the time had neither money nor credit, and if a store was to be opened at all, it had to be under this device. Of course this was not generally known, but the author of the circular might have known it if he had come to the proper place for his information. Mr. Shields has received his proportion of the earnings and no more—not even asking interest for the money he had invested. The entire profits of the store have been divided among the workers in proportion to their hours of service.

The COMMONWEALTH was reduced in size in order that it might be gotten out at all. It takes money and considerable of it to run a newspaper. If we had adopted the old policy, ordered the necessary labor and supplies regardless of where the money was to come from to pay the bills, the paper might not have suffered on account of the terrible squeeze of the thumb-screw of the secretary."

The farm, fowls etc. had incurred an enormous debt, and in order that the debt should not increase, for the time being they were put out on lease.

The correspondence was not neglected. But on the contrary it has been well kept up. Today not to exceed a half a dozen letters remain unanswered. And those absent stockholders who were known to have some means, well know the many attempts that have been made by the present Board to get funds from them rather than from professional money-lenders.

The books and records have been open to the inspection of stockholders at all times, and secret sessions were held only for the purpose of talking over the situations and considering what was best to be done. All acts and resolutions of the Board were passed in the presence of those who had any desire to attend its meetings.

If piling up a huge debt, paying salaries to men whether they worked or not, wasting the property of the Colony for the sake of keeping up a show of "conducting industries," not "purloining off the public" as formerly was done, is abandoning co-operative methods, I admit that the present Board has been guilty of this offence. That it has disposed of any property or made contracts with its own members that it would not do with other stock-holders under like circumstances, is a falsehood, and the author, who has always been a professional agitator, well knows it.

If the non-resident stockholders desire to go back to the old method, and in another year or so have another debt, larger than the former one, they will be careful to make out their proxies to the author and his friends.

THOS. MALONY.

Having read the Secretary's reply to the charges made against the Board, I have only this to add: If the stockholders think that the proper way to manage this Colony is to use every means in our power to induce people to put their money into it, not scrupling at misrepresentation, or slight prevarications, or considering the fitness of the persons that we take in, and investing the money in large salaries for work that does not bring in the requisite results then they want the present Board removed and the old Board re-instated.

But if they want the affairs of the Colony economically managed; its resources fostered; its debts paid; its property saved; its stock made valuable, and not one but paying industries continued, whether they want the present Board continued or not, they certainly want the old Board re-instated.

HERMAN CULVER.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

WILLFUL SLANDERERS.

A False and Misleading Circular.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE PROXIES BY MISREPRESENTATION.

The Schemers Denounced.

We have received from Mr. Alex. Walls of Seattle, the following copy of a circular sent out by a committee of disgruntled colonists which we print entire. The persons whose names are marked with a * have not been in the employ of the colony for many months most of them having left it because of the mismanagement of the old board. Some whose names appear never saw nor heard the circular read. Other names were secured by telling the signers that it was a petition to close up the colony.

We have seen several whose names appear and have not seen one who recognized the circular as having been the paper they signed and are thus led to conclude that the majority of the names were surreptitiously obtained. In reading Mr. Walls letter below this fact should be kept in mind. It is true that the present Board have been compelled either to abandon for a time co-operative work or sacrifice the property of the colony. But it is equally true that they have not favored one class of stockholders more than another unless it be understood that in strengthening the colony's finances they help the man who has two shares twice as much as the one who owns one share. But this is the fault of the Founders who fastened the joint stock incubus upon the colony, not the fault of the present Board who have sworn duties to perform. The kickers have been requested to point out one dishonest action of the present Board but have so far failed to do so.

So far as the policy of leasing out the industries is concerned it was in full force at the time of the election of the present board. The writer was a member of the previous board and opposed the leasing policy from the start; but so highly was his course appreciated that he only got 38 votes out of about 150 cast for re-election and the majority of the present kickers voted against him.

Being fairly beaten he then fell in with the majority as represented by the board and has upheld them in their efforts to make the colony a business success at least—and thus save to every colonist the money he has invested and as much more as possible. We believe this to be the only sensible course and that on a careful examination of the facts outside colonists will conclude the present course of the board to be wisest and best.

F. S. LEWIS.

TO THE NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE PUGET SOUND CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Greeting:—

We, the undersigned Colonists representing a majority of those residing on the townsite, after more than a years' patient silence and non-interference with the Board of Trustees—trusting in its promises to win the confidence of our creditors and co-operators and achieve final success and having given the Board our confidence and support, deeming that non-interference would afford them a better opportunity, we are now—almost *too late*—unwillingly forced to the conclusion that they have pursued a policy and exercised a management, and have combined forces which if allowed to continue, must speedily result in the total destruction of every co-operative principle, and hope and loss of most of the small Stockholders' interests and the enrichment of a few large Stockholders. Representing, as we do, the small Stockholders and Co-operators, we deem it our duty to state briefly the situation of affairs with our grievances, and with facts and circumstances supporting our views and the measures we deem proper for the relief of all; trusting we may be able to convince our Brothers and Sisters that our actions are just and wise, and that they may join us for a speedy solution of the difficulties which face us.

At public meetings recently held, resolutions have been passed censuring the Board of Trustees for violation of trust and perversion of the just purposes of the Colony, and also demanding their resignation, which demand has been ignored by every member thereof. And resolutions are now pending proposing to call a meeting of Stockholders for the purpose of removing the members of the Board and the election of others in their places in accordance with the laws of the Territory. In support of these proceedings and of the justice of our demands, we state the following facts and circumstances:

First: Upon the resignation of President Smith and the old Board, a new Board was elected, the leading spirits of which form the majority of the present Board. The two later Boards, therefore, may be considered as one. Up to the resignation of the old Board increase of members and funds had not ceased. And with a Board actuated by a co-operative spirit, and with the opportunities which the present Board has had—untrammelled by agitations and crowding, backed by large resources, wonderful prosperity on Puget Sound and clamoring Co-operators anxious to aid us with means and labor from all parts of Union—there were wonderful opportunities for great progress, financially and co-operatively. At that time, there were two vital interests pleading powerfully for life, viz: The Co-operative principle represented by the small Stockholders upon the one hand, and monied interest represented by the large Stockholders upon the other.

From the beginning of power the present Board have apparently disregarded the co-operative principle and struggled solely for the salvation of the *monied interest*, ignoring small Stockholders at large and all co-operative advantages, and joined with the large Stockholders and Capitalists to build up a monied interest entirely. Among the first acts in pursuing such a policy, the old co-operative By-laws were absolutely ignored. The Colony Hotel was closed and members of the Colony were allowed to run boarding houses, in competition with each other.

The Colony Store was changed to the private interest of a *member of the Board*, to whom the monopoly of the trade of the Colony was given with personal privileges far beyond any working member. It was subsequently learned that two other members of the Board also had private interests in the store. The name of Co-operation was hushed in our Model Commonwealth and that paper was reduced to a dwindled sheet, disgraceful to the cause, under the thumbscrew of the Secretary. The Colony farm, nursery, fowls, etc., were also leased in the same manner. The works of the Colony were being gradually closed out, reducing employment of Colonists, who were forced to seek subsistence elsewhere until the numbers employed have been reduced to an insignificant force. The correspondence was neglected, outside Colonists and the friends of Co-operation were ignored, and Capitalists alone were sought to co-operate with their means, upon modern commercial methods—while the friends of co-operation were ready and willing to have advanced sufficient means, with the abundance of security at our command—if they had been recognized and asked upon a basis of co-operative policy. Of course, commercial capital was refused us—except it was forced to save its own interests. The next step then, for the Board, was to sell valuable property of the Colony as the only means they seem to have left them to pay off our indebtedness. Still the Colonists were silent and patient, trusting that the Board were yet true to co-operative principles. *But abuses increased.* Preferences were given to chosen favorites, their forces were joined with those of the large Stockholders who they formerly bitterly opposed and distrusted. The business of the present Board and all affairs of the Colony, commenced in a state of secrecy, has now become clouded in such obscurity as to be known only to the chosen few. The Board has sold land to its own members and friends of the Board on more favorable terms than to others, and in some cases without the payment of a dollar for several years.

And most fatal of all, they have leased the saw-mill to non-Colonists, who intend, it is reported, to construct another mill in Port Angeles, as soon as they can saw the lumber with our mill. And thus, while perhaps outside capital and competition will be allowed to crush the business of our mill, the last remaining source of employment for Colonists has been shut off from them. And every active feature of Co-operation is either suspended or totally destroyed. It is our belief, therefore, that the tendencies and invariable policy of the Board is to kill the hopes of Colonists, and while they are scattering to parts unknown, discouraged and disgusted, the property of the Colony which is rapidly increasing in value, will settle down under the control of a few large Stockholders. And while time with a rising market will make the corporation rich, the large body of small Stockholders will lose most or all their interest, and the cause of Co-operation will receive another discouraging blow.

It is our conviction that speedy action should be taken by the Colonists at large and if Co-operation cannot be re-established, at least to prevent the interests of labor from being robbed again by capital.

This can only be done through the election of another Board. In our opinion it would be too late to wait until the general election in October next.

Even, if it be desired to close out the Colony at once, we do not believe it safe to allow the present Board *to act*, as they would have the power to do under our laws, unless a new Board be chosen.

Those who are willing to join us will please signify the same *at once* by addressing either of the undersigned and state whether you are in favor of calling a meeting of Stockholders for that purpose and willing to send proxies to cast your vote in favor of removal and the election of a new Board. We will give any further information desired.

S. M. Graybill,*	M. A. McLennan,*
Carrie Church,*	Wm. McLennan*
John F. Church*	Alfred Goldwater*
F. H. Liese,*	Amelia Goldwater,*
S. L. Liese,*	John Cook,*
Richard Eacreet,*	C. W. Cook,
Mary Eacreet,*	P. W. Gallup,*
C. S. Stakemiller*	C. D. Gallup,*
M. E. Stakemiller,*	O. W. Gallup,*
P. F. Kiernan,	Addie M. Smith,*
Fanny Morgart,*	L. T. Haynes,*
F. B. Morgart,*	Louis Toxward,
Louis Williams,*	E. E. Seevers,
Lizzie Williams,*	Lizzie Haynes,*
R. E. LaFetra,*	Hans Hanson,*
E. B. Hickox,*	Henry Glass,
L. P. Crawford,*	Chas A. Wood,
T. M. Graybill,*	Warren J. Hoag,
F. Hinckley,	Hattie E. Hoag,*
L. H. Smith,	John B. Cosser,*

*—Not in the employ of the Colony.

(The following is written in led pencil at the bottom of the circular in the handwriting of F. Hinckley.)

If you get a circular from the Board *do not* send answer to the Secretary but to some friend with your proxy. Because if the Board call the meeting to wind up—the Law keeps them in power until the business is completed and they will only work as now for themselves and the large Stockholders and may prolong the winding up for years—while they pay themselves fat salaries from the earnings of labor. Justice demands that this be prevented.

SEATTLE, April 8th, '89

Editors COMMONWEALTH:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to answer a circular sent to me by some persons claiming to be members of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony and speaking for a majority of resident colonists. The author of that circular is an adept in the art of evil speaking, lying and slander as anyone knowing anything of the colony affairs from the commencement of it up to the present can testify—after reading the circular.

The persons who had the unblushing impertinence to get up that circular and send it broadcast among non-residents colonists trusting to their ignorance of colony matters to help them in their designs to re-instate the members of the first board who are yet around or others like them have anything but the well being of the colony at heart. My opinion is that the old board from G. V. Smith down were about as ignorant a set of incapables as it ever was the misfortune of working people to trust in—and probably worse than incapable—if some of them had been prosecuted and punished for obtaining money under false pretences they would only have got what they deserved. They are the worst kind of criminals who swindle the poor. That anyone could be found to put their signatures to such a document only confirms my opinion that a majority of the resident colonists were expecting to find soft jobs at big pay, and as long as money came in from the outside and during the G. V. Smith regime they did find them and probably would have been enjoying them yet if the outsiders had not become justly suspicious of the incapability of the then managers and stopped sending money I would ask some or all of them to point out what there is to show for the 35 or 40,000 dollars that came to the colony and what is their to show for the debt of $20,000 or thereabouts that G. V. Smith and his famous or rather infamous board left the new board to wrestle with. It takes more than fine words and ideal thoughts to run a co-operative colony. Where were the industries that were talked about so much and made to serve for a bait to the unsuspecting but honest poor in the east. Where is the railroad—true we have a road-bed built through a Government reserve—a monument to the business incapacity of its projectors.

Let me ask these people if it is not a fact that in a majority of cases they came without being called and came with nothing, are they not all much better off, have they not all got more of this world's wealth than they would have had where they came from, have any of them sacrificed wealth or social position for the sake of the colony—I believe not. In fact I believe it was the shiftless and lazy, who were failures where known that rushed to the colony first without being called people who had very little if

invested and nothing to lose and as soon as the soft snap of eight hours a day and little or no work and big pay was stopped have become chronic kickers, sneaking kickers as the injunction written in lead pencil at the foot of the circular proves, it says:

"If you get a circular from the board do not send answer to the Secretary but to some friend with your proxy."

I inclose the circular to you Mr. Editor. I leave it to you and our Secretary to answer the charges contained in it. If worth while print it in your paper it contains its own condemnation it will hardly be worth while taking up valuable space to answer it.

ALEXANDER G. W. WALLS.

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.

OLYMPIAN HOUSE.

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

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

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

EAST END STORE.

F. R. THOMPSON. Prop.

DEALER

Groceries, Provisions, Hard-
Goods, Notions, Etc.

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"QUICK SALE
SMALL PRO

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

THE PIONEE

Furniture, Undertaking and
Door Wareroo

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.

D. W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

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

AND OTHER

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Farm Produce of all Kinds Bought and Sold.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner LAUREL and FRONT Sts.

Port Angeles, W. T.

A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc.

Made to Order.

Good work and low prices a Spec
Call and examine my stock. P
lar attention given to outside

Address, A. GOLDW

Cor. Front and Line
Port Angeles

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March, 1890. He nam
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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. 1 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 co
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Congress of June 3, 1878,
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READ! READ! READ!

At Last the Time has come when the Great Natural Advantages of

Port Angeles

...ed. Within eighteen months at least two trans-continental railroads will be running into this city. A line direct from Portland, Oregon, by Quillayute will be in active course of construction the ... and the Southern Pacific are alive to the advantages of proper connection between Port Angeles and Victoria, B. C. ... worth of property changing hands here daily. The eyes of all capitalists are now turned towards Port Angeles, as the spot presenting the most advantages for the

Manufacturer, Merchant and Capitalists,

...ay to Puget Sound, the center of trade and travel. Possessed of an abundance of water and timber. Blessed with a wide-awake progressive people and a fine climate. Increased its popula... in twelve months, will do the same in 1889. Port Angelss will beyond all question become the

Great Commercial City of the Sound

...nteen months there will be a complete system of electric motor power and lights all developed by the magnificent water power of Ennis and Frazier creeks. A first class hotel, opera house, school ...bores of improving business houses, and houses for the people.

Fifty Thousand People

...Sound this year to stay, and it is not with the bounds of reason to say that ten thousand of those will come to PortAngeles the coming city of Puget Sound To Port Angeles with her un... To Port Angeles with her magnificent water power. To Port Angeles with her vast and varied resources. This is the town and now is the time to make

Investments

...a year. ...is money. And every day passed is money lost. We have struggled long and earnestly to prevent a boom, but it has got to come, and coming it surely is and sooner than ...will be wonderful. The steam is up and he who would ride must catch on. Our most sagacious business men and financiers predict for Port Angeles the

Grandest Future

...ter natural advantages will more firmly convince you of this fact. We have more water front for deep draught vessels than any other town on the Sound. This is no ficti... you get solid value for every dollar invested. Invest at once; plant your crop in Port Angeles, the

Gateway City of Puget Sound.

...s investments made through us in the past, knowing that the investor, in every single instance, will bear us out, in the fact that the deal has proven profitable beyond all ...mend the following list: The Syndicate Addition; The Baker Addition, and the Glover's Suburban Plat, as the best, safest and cheapest property for the home builder or ...uses and machine shops for all railroads running down the west side to deep water wharves. Title perfect, full waranty deed, and abstract give to every purchaser ...ricultural and timber lands on the market. Choice water front lots reserved for actual enterprises. Call and see us. Correspondence solicited.

P. QUINN,

Real Estate Dealer and Notary Public,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

...& CO.,

...nds of Meat
...ages, Head
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NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Dana M. Woodin of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washingron has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3749, for the purchase of the 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.

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

...hereby given that in compli... provisions of the act of ...e 3, 1878, entitled, "An ... timber lands in the ... Oregon, Nevada and ..." George D. Raney ...y of Clallam, Ter... this day filed ...atement No. ...Lots 2 and 5 ...d NW ¼ ...R No. 8 ...t the ...tim... ...r.

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.

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 May 29, 1889, viz: William L. Church, Jr., Hd. No. 9653 for the Lot 1 Sec. 19 and Lots 4 and 5 Sec. 20 p 31 NR 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Raney, Chas. Williams, Al. Miller, and Winfield S. Miller 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--5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

...otice is hereby given that the following-...ed settler has filed notice of his intention ...make final proof in support of his claim, and ...said proof will be made before Judge or ...ark Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Mon...y May 18, 1889, viz: Henry Glas, Pre. No. 1700 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 the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Unsinger, John Westbrook, A. Lee Greybill all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any ...who desires to protest against the ...uch proof, or who knows of any ...n, under the law and the reg... terior Department, why such ...be allowed, will be given an ...e above mentioned time and ...xamine the witnesses of said ...offer evidence in rebuttal of ...y claimant.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

...OF FINAL PROOF.

...ICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., ...ebruary 20, 1889.

...that the following-... of his intention ...his claim, and ...fore Judge or ...Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on ...Unsinger, Pre. ...¼ SE ¼ Sec. 18 ...e following wit... residence upon ...viz: T. Greybill, ...Leonard all of Port ...who desires to ...such proof, ...on, under ...e Interior ...d not be al... ...unity at the ...e to cross-ex... ...nt, and to ...ted by

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, 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 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. 4120, 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 witnessess: Wm. Gray, L. Henderson, John Bell and G. E. Fend all Port Angeles, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversly 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 A. Kellogg of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, 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 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 Saturday the 22nd day of March, 1890. He names as wit... C. P. Crawford, O. B. Jordon, L. ...son and Louis Cohn all of Port ... W. T. Any and all persons c... versely the above described l... quested to file their claims in ... on or before said 22nd day of ...

JNO. B. BAIR...

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 of 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. 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.

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: 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 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.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

Furnished Rooms

By the Day, Week or Month.

McCurdy's Brick Block,

Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend, W. T

WHITEWAY & SCHROEDER

Architects and Builders
Superintendents.

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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

L. B. HASTINGS & Co.

Successors to J. C. NORRIS,

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

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Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T

DR. C. W. HUNT,

DENTIST

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T

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

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Drugs, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, TRUSSES,
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PIANOS,
FIELD and
OPERA GLASSES.

Head of Quincy Street Wharf,
WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

Model Lodging House.

E. BIONDI, Proprietor.

Rooms to Suit the Times

$10 $12 and $15 per Month

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

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
2 15 9

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

THE de Lion & Barthrop Co.

Pt Townsend, W. T.

INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

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Will Sell at Lowest Price.

Give us a Call.

BELVIDERE SALOON.

FRANK MEERWALDT,
PROPRIETOR.

Finest Of

WINES and LIQUORS.

ALSO

Choice Brands of C...

Foot of Laurel Street Wharf,
Port Angeles, W. T.