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

The Commonwealth.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

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THE COMMONWEALTH,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to the Interests of Clallam County and the Cause of Labor.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS
—AT—
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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1889.

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

The *Call* in the issue of the 20th takes ground against divorces capable of a man born and reared in the dark ages. Here is a sample:—"The defect. of the divorce law is found in its not being rigid and severe enough." "The universal divorce law should contain a provision that when a man and women are granted a divorce, neither of them should ever be allowed to marry again." The *Call* can find an example of its "no di- olicy in France. They don't rces there and one child in born out of wedlock. The st post itself on Sociology pts to instruct the pub- s of marriage.

F. Post at the Celebration
Jefferson and Progress
ty, April 2nd, 1889.

nd Gentlemen: This meeting ouble purpose. We celebrate the n of the man Thomas Jefferson (applause), and we celebrate the birth of the book "Progress and Poverty." (Applause.) Thomas Jefferson was born 146 years ago. Owing to a change in the calendar he has two birthdays—the 2nd of April, which we celebrate to-night, and the 13th of April, which I understand will be celebrated by our friends in Brooklyn. I remember reading, or being told—I have forgotten which—of a green reporter, (some reporters are green, though not many), who in reporting a wedding at Grace church, an aristocratic wedding, said that the bride and groom were very successfully married; and in view of his two birthdays I suppose we might say that Thomas Jefferson was very successfully born. (Applause and laughter.)

But that aside, Thomas Jefferson was successfully born because in a long and active and useful life he proved himself the typical democrat of American history? (Applause.) And is it too much to say that the typical democrat of American history is the typical democrat of the world's history. (Applause.) Thomas Jefferson would have been successfully born if he had done no more than embody in the charter of our liberties those immortal words: "All men are created equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These words have been criticised with sneers as a glittering generality of the French revolutionary period, and it has been said that they are false because all men are not created equally tall, or strong, or of equal intellect; but in the obvious meaning of the words, they are absolutely true. If all men stand on a level all men are equal even though some be tall and some be short, but when you thrust one man into a trench and put another on an eminence you have no right to say they were not created equal. (Applause.) The words of Thomas Jefferson mean that all men were born with equal opportunities and endowed with equal rights. (Applause.)

THE COMPLETION OF JEFFERSON'S WORK.

But Jefferson's work was incomplete. His hopes were not realized. He saw the establishment of political equality, but to him industrial equality was only a dream. He did not even see the way of gaining and securing it. It remained for "Progress and Poverty" to survey a path to the summit of Jefferson's hopes. "Progress and Poverty" was not the work of a day. It was the result of years of hard labor, years of careful preparation. When Congress was conveying land grants by way of subsidy to the Pacific railroad, and most of us were thinking of iron tracks across the continent, Henry George was thinking (prolonged applause)—Henry George was thinking of future generations whose right to a place on the earth was being voted away before they were born, and he wrote then, years ago, a pamphlet called "Our Land and Land Policy." That pamphlet was the germ of "Progress and Poverty." Later Mr. George, in this metropolitan city, observed the misery and squalor, the wretchedness, the poverty that everywhere abounds here in the midst of the greatest plenty, and he says the thought would not let him rest until he should find the cause. Even then he was prepared for the work. He was not a college graduate, but he had acquired an education which many a university graduate can not boast of, and, in addition to that, an education which no university gives. He had been a sailor before the mast. He had been a traveler in farthest countries. He had been a journeyman printer. He had been a magazine writer. He had been a working editor. He had been a theoretical and practical politician in the highest sense. He had been a reader and student of books. He had constantly disciplined his mind by systematic study of the principles of logic. He had been a student of institutions. He had been a keen observer, at all times and everywhere, of the conditions that surrounded him. He was familiar with the standard political economy. His knowledge of history gave him that second hand experience, as it has been called, without which any man can only grope and blindly experiment. But he was not satisfied. He was about to undertake a work which he intended should be perfect in every particular so far as it lay in his power to make it. And so he made the first part of his work one of special preparation. History was reread with this special purpose in view. Political economy was restudied, and every proposition subjected to the most profound analysis and the keenest and closest reasoning of which he was capable. When Henry George began to write "Progress and Poverty," he was prepared to write it! (Applause.) He knew all of value that had been said or written on the subject, and if we are to judge by the replies to "Progress and Poverty," he knew all that can be said (applause); and he had made himself competent to winnow the chaff from the wheat. The same conscientious labor he had devoted to preparing for the work he devoted to the work itself. Chapter after chapter—whole books—in that small volume, were written over and over again. Every statement of fact was verified. Every proposition was measured and weighed and tested by all the methods known to logicians, and by every expedient a cultivated mind could invent. Every sentence was scanned and scanned and scanned again. Conclusions were discussed with the learned and the unlearned, with the business man, the professional man, the man without work, the mechanic, the unskilled laborer—all with a view of preventing the escape of any objection which might be suggested by experience or skill or ingenuity or observation, whether from friend or foe. And so after many months of writing, and many more of hard work at special preparation, together with the preparation of a lifetime, the book, whose birth we celebrate to-night, was finished. (Applause.)

AN INSPIRATION BACKED BY HARD WORK

This is no imaginative story, my friends. It is no exaggerated story. It is the simple truth. Whoever thinks "Progress and Poverty" an inspiration in the sense of being a spontaneous outburst from an uncultivated or undisciplined mind, makes a great mistake. It was an inspiration, but it was an inspiration that would have fallen stillborn but for the labor of its author. Do you wonder that some of us who know how this book was made, who know the qualifications its author brought to his task, do you wonder that sometimes we feel just a little impatient when men who have not studied the subject, who are not even acquainted with its literature, much less with the literature related to it, who have no special qualifications, want to improve "Progress and Poverty" by taking some thing out or putting something in it, or who flippantly cast its conclusions aside? We are accused of wanting to make of the author of "Progress and Poverty" an economic pope. Well, I do not think that is true. But, without discussing it, if it were true, there is this much to be said for us, that our economic pope learned his trade! (Applause.)

And for a moment, what is the substance of this book? To understand and appreciate it, you who have not read it must read it for yourselves. But in a few words I will endeavor to state what it teaches. It is both theoretical and practical. Henry George first proved his theory, and then he proposed the practical measure for realizing the theory. In his theoretical propositions he attacks a deeply rooted social wrong, but he moves not exactly with the drift of popular thought, but diagonally with it. Let me illustrate this. About a year ago I was at Lockport with a friend, and we were walking near the railroad. A heavy freight train was passing along the track. Just before we arrived there a man had crossed, but the man's dog was still on our side. The dog wanted to get to the man and made a dart to cross under the train. The train was moving slowly and the dog might have got safely across and he gone diagonally in the direction the train was going. But he hadn't sense enough for that. He insisted on going straight. (Applause.) Well, he made several attempts, rushing close to the train each time and then going back. Finally, he made a rush and didn't go back. Under the ponderous train he went, straight across, and as he got to the further rail we heard one squeal, and that dog was not worth anything anymore—not as a dog. (Laughter.) Now, Henry George made up his mind that he would not be that kind of a dog. He made up his mind to cross diagonally. So he laid down the practical proposition that all taxation should be placed on the values of land. (Applause.) No man to be taxed on his labor, no man to be taxed for what he produces, no man to be taxed for anything that is his, but all men to be taxed for the public privilege they enjoy—the exclusive occupancy of the land which belongs by common right to all the people. (Applause.) In order to do this, he proposed to abolish taxes on the products of labor as fast as possible, until we have but the one single tax on the value of land. (Applause.)

PUBLICATION AND SALE OF "PROGRESS AND POVERTY."

After a manuscript of "Progress and Poverty" was finished, a small edition was published in San Francisco. Then the book went begging for a publisher in New York. The great publishing house of the Harpers rejected an opportunity to publish the greatest book of the century. (Applause.) A special arrangement was finally effected with the Appletons. Soon after, Kegan Paul, the great publishing house of London, printed it, but their edition, except a few copies, was stored in the cellar, where they expected it to remain. About that time Mr. George was in Ireland, and the British government conspired to make "Progress and Poverty" popular in London. (Applause) They arrested its author as a suspect, and within a fortnight Kegan Paul could not get out editions fast enough to meet the demand. I do not mean to say seriously that this little incident was the real cause of making "Progress and Poverty" popular. It called attention to it, but the book was worth the money and after it once got out, people wanted more. (Applause.) Since then, in England and the United States and Canada, hundreds and hundreds of thousands of copies of the book have been sold. No one, not even the author himself, has the slightest idea of the number that has been sold. Not only has it circulated so largely among English speaking people, but (and this is hardly, if at all, true of any other American book) it has been translated into all the principal languages—into French, into German, into Italian, into Swedish, into Dutch, into Turkish, and Vice-Chancellor Bird has translated it even into the language of New Jersey. (Laughter and repeated applause.)

It used to be asked, Who reads an American book? The answer has come. All the world reads "Progress and Poverty! (Applause.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Delegates to a constitutional convention are to be elected May 14, 1889. That convention is to frame a constitution, which will define the civil ond political rights of the men and women in the State of Washington. One of the fundamental rights to be defined is the right of suffrage. As a part of the people, the adult women of this Territory heretofore enfranchised, have political rights to be protected by the constitution.

The national Republican platform of 1888, declared the right of every lawful citizen to vote at all elections to be "a supreme and sovereign right." This is a declaration that suffrage is a fundamental right, and not a privilege to be given or taken away at the pleasure of others.

The majority report of the senate committee on woman sufferage in the 50th congress in favor of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the disqualification of voters on account of sex, held:

"But your committee do not intend in this report to restate the arguments which guarantee to women the exercise of this inalienable natural right, without which neither life, liberty, nor property can be secure."

"Nor shall we pause to confute the sophism that woman is protected as well as man in governments wholly conducted by males. The assertion is not true in fact, and even if women were as well protected as men under the existing system of sex domination, it is no reply to the claim that the participation of women in the government would greatly improve the condition of all. The extension of the power of government from the despot and the monarch to the many, even though they be only men, has resulted in untold good to the whole race."

"What, then, will be the happier condition of human society when the other half of it, and that by the admission of man the superior," "shall be admitted to the full enjoyment of the greatest of rights—the right preservative of all rights—the suffrage of sovereignty."

The laws of this Territory have been liberal to women. The school law of April 12, 1854, made her a voter. The disability of coverture was removed in 1861. In 1871 the school law again abolished sex as qualification for voting; and from that day to this she has voted for school officers. In 1883, 1886 and 1888, the election laws abolished sex as a qualification for voting.

If the legislature had power to pass such laws she is still a voter.

The supreme court of this Territory, however, has decided that the legislature had no such power under the organic act. The conclusion is reached by the asumption that congress in 1853 did not intend to permit woman to vote, and that they meant "male" citizens when they declared that the voters must be "citizens" or have

continued on 3rd page.

The Prison a Luxury.

Union county, in New Jersey, is vexed about its tramps. It doesn't know what to do about them. The road between New York and Philadelphia passes through the county, and the consequence is that tramps are more than ordinarily plentiful. The county jail at Elizabeth is kept full of them, and still they keep coming. The Chosen Freeholders are puzzled what to do.

The reason why the Chosen Freeholders are puzzled is this. They have been trying to make life a burden to the imprisoned tramps by keeping them at work breaking stone for use on the streets of Elizabeth. This plan was successful enough as to its main object; the prisoners had a sufficiently disagreeable time of it. The only trouble was that it didn't pay. The stone breaking had to be done under sheds open to the air, and this necessitated winter clothing for the laborers, for which the county had to pay. Hammers cost money, too the stone had to be carted to and from the jail, and the wages of an inspector had to be provided. Altogether, it was found that it was considerably cheaper to buy stone already broken in crushing machines. So the stone breaking was given up and the tramps kept in idleness. But this system also developed its evils. It soon appeared that mere imprisonment had an encouraging rather than a deterrent effect upon the industry of tramping. The tramps found life in jail decidedly more comfortable than life out of it, and welcomed arrest and conviction. As for the moral penalty—the disgrace of being sent to prison—somehow they didn't seem to mind that Tramping round the country begging for food, sleeping in railway round houses, and constant lying, are not conducive to moral dignity. The tramps began to beg the justices who sentenced them to give them the longest terms of imprisonment possible.

So now the chosen Freeholders are falling foul of the justices and of one of them particularly. Justice Hetfield, of the Elizabeth police court, is accused of being altogether too liberal in his treatment of prisoners. The Freeholders say he sends men to jail who are not fairly entitled to such a favor. They complain that fellows whose only merit is that they have been stealing rides on the railway trains, are actually treated as first class criminals, and rewarded with terms of imprisonment. This, the Freeholders complain, is making the jail altogether too common. They think it would be wiser to confine the privilege of imprisonment to a more advanced class of criminals, and not to send a man to jail unless he has shown himself entitled to the favor by some distinctly overt act of wickedness, such as stealing or assault. To all of which Mr. Justice Hetfield replies that it is none of his business. The law defines his duty, and he proposes to do it. The law says that if a man begs for food in Union county, or steals a railway ride, he shall be sent to jail; and Mr Hetfield declines to nullify the law at the bidding of the Chosen Freeholders Tramps have rights, as well as Freeholders, and Justice Hetfield proposes to maintain them. Altogether the situation is perplexing.

The worst of it is, that for such a situation there is no solution. The Chosen Freeholders of Union county haven't found this out yet, but they will before they get through with it. When a community has become civilized enough to refuse to kill off its workless population, and is still sufficiently barbarous to forbid men working when they want to work, such a deadlock as this is sure to come sooner or later. When men are refused the right to use the earth, and can't find any earth owners to employ them, society must either kill them or support them. There is no third course. If the workless ones don't die, manifestly they must live. And if they can't live by productive labor, they must subsist at the cost of the community. We can put them in jail, or we can let them go around loose, begging and stealing; but in one way or the other we must provide for them.—T. L. M'Cready in Standard.

A MEXICAN WOLF-HUNT.

Description of One Witnessed in the Uplands of Chihuahua.

Mexico and our Southern border States still harbor three species of the genus *lupus:* The black wolf, the coyote or prairie wolf, and the gray wolf (*canis occidentalis*)—the last the most mischievous, and with a single exception of the grizzly bear, the boldest predatory quadruped of the North American continent, writes Felix D. Oswald in the New York *Mail and Express.* Wolves, surprised in the act of disembowelling a dead horse, have been known to attack a meddlesome dog and tear him limb from limb, and then, as if encouraged by their success, make a headlong charge upon a mounted hunter, and, in spite of repeated pistol shots, pursue him for a distance of several miles.

A "hue and cry" is a phrase often applied to the petty stop-thief sensations of our modern cities, but he that would know the original significance of the term should see the effects of a wolf-alarm in the uplands of Chihuahua. The restless vigilance of the mounted herders has gradually driven the wolf population to the fastness of the alturas, or rugged highlands, where caverns and thickets of myrtle and cedar-shrubs offer then vantage ground. In stress of famine, however, the fierce highlanders now and then sally in force, and, by avoiding all beaten roads, occasionally succeed in raiding the pastures of a lonely rancho and effecting their retreat to the summit regions of the Sierras.

The experienced leaders of such expeditions are not apt to tarry on a scene of carnage, well knowing that the shelter of night alone can revert retribution if his retreat should be interrupted. At the first sound of the *trompada*, or alarming trumpet, the farmer leaves his plow and the miner his pan, dogs are unchained, horses saddled in wild haste, and, five minutes later, dust-clouds sweeping across the vega as if on the wings of the storm, announce the arrival of rescuing parties from far and near. There is no time to be lost. The baffled marauders are flying for the Sierra, and by an unsparing use of spur and whip may be overtaken, headed off, perhaps, and possibly caught in the coils of a rodeo or circle hunt—a sport the wild hunters would not exchange for the spectacle of the finest bull fight in Spanish America. Forward, hounds and racers ahead through bush and bramble, guided by the bugle signal of the vanguard—joining the direct pursuit or taking advantage of a bee-line trail to gain the uplands ahead of the fugitives, and turn their flight by a flank charge.

The wolves keep well together, fully aware that stragglers will be instantly cornered; another mile and the thickets are gained; but left and right the hillsides already clatter under the hoofs of galloping horses, the fatal *trompada* rings out its signal blasts mingled with even louder cheers, and the running fight with a legion of yelping curs presently becomes a general melee, the *galgos*, the fierce bloodhounds of the border-ranchos, have forged ahead, and cheered by the yells of the hunters at once rush into the thick of the flying outlaws. For a moment the terrible fangs bites of the marauders prevail; the assailants recoil, but the victory has been purchased at the price of a perilous delay; the racers have passed the foothills, and horn signals already blare from the gates of the mountain passes; the remaining hopes of escape are measured by minutes. The *galgos* again rush in; but in the midst of the confusion a veteran wolf is seen standing firm, scanning the rocks ahead with the eye of an expert campaigner, evidently resolved to keep his wits ready and utilize every possible chance of salvation.

But that chance is soon reduced to a problem of battle-tactics. The confusion of the second charge has involved the loss of an additional minute, and that minute has decided the fortune of the day. Reinforcements of bloodhounds charge howling up the glen, a whirl of galloping hoofs sends down a shower of pebbles from the flank of a lateral ridge, and a new detachment of hunters storms ahead to complete the blockade of the *alturas.*

Every *galgo* of the uplands will soon be on the ground, even if his owner should have to recall him from the view hallo chase of a deer hunt. Near the little mining hamlet of San Rafael I once visited the camp of a railway surveyor, when the echo of a *trompada* sent our Mexicans a flying in all directions, and a few minutes after the first bevy of hunters a strange team came thundering down the road—a horse, two mules and a two-wheeled cart containing a hunter and a grizzly old *galgo.* The dog was still sore from the scars of a recent prize fight, and had one of his legs bandaged; but rather than incur the odium of shirking the rally, his owner had decided to fetch him out in a cart, and in spite of his wounds the old fighter stood bolt upright, answering the cheers of the villagers with deep-mouthed bark.

A dozen such champions can be warranted to save the expense of gunpowder, even in a wolf-hunt. In the first heat of the pursuit, and when the plurality of his allies are still far behind, they often outstrip the horses and strain every nerve to accomplish the main purpose of interrupting the fugitives, but in a pitched battle they can appreciate the advantage of co-operative tactics. Two and two, or in larger packs, they keep close together, and while the mounted hunters charge in with clubs of hackberry wood, their canine allies pick off blockade-runners till the reduction of the hostile force warrants a signal for a general assault. That signal tests the power of the leaders, for the wolves now close their ranks, and the valor of their veterans seems to increase with the hopelessness of their plight, and even the last survivors perish in selling their lives as dearly as possible. Dripping with blood and the foam of their savage snap-bites, they stand bristling at bay, grimly determined to resist their aggressors to the very last.

She-wolves, however, somewhat lack that stoicism, and in view of inevitable death are apt to lift their heads and wake the echoes of the *alturas* with a wierd farewell howl, addressed, perhaps, to the memory of their starving whelps in the caverns of the distant Sierra.

A Mighty Big Lift.

Deacon (to country minister: "I s'pose, parson, that the advance in your salary from $500 to $600 will be a big help to you?" Minister: "Yes, indeed; the additional $100 will enable me to hire a man to collect the $500."

HAND TO HAND,

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

continued.

"From Virginia, you see," said Withrow, putting the paper in his pocket again; "and came here about the same time you say you did. But your name's Dan. Certainly. It looks like a trick of the police to get hold of a criminal to me."

"So it does to me."

"Going, eh? Proctor's busy," with a significant wink. "He has no need of old fellows like us, now."

"No." The major stood a moment watching John's eager gestures, and the bright, blushing face bent over him. "No; he has no more need of me," he said [illegible] turned away with a bow as he [illegible] carriage, though neither of them saw [illegible] again in his office, safely [illegible] let him go without a word or two of [illegible] "Should you accept it" (they were [illegible] the call), "you must be careful, my dear [illegible] to avoid even the appearance of evil. You are young and impulsive, fond of your friends. The dignity of your position would render improper many associates whom you knew as a boy, unless, indeed, you approach them officially, administering the Word as the hope of salvation. This Maj. Standish now, for example"——

"I am very uncertain about accepting this church at all," broke out Jack. "There is a place in the west that suits my ways better. But I could not marry on their salary. It's the merest pittance. I could barely live on it."

Mr. McMurray paused, and answered with deliberation: "In the matter of marriage, must you consult that point of salary at all, Mr. Proctor? The wife you may select may—will, in all probability—be independent. A woman ought to feel herself honored in being called to share the spiritual work of a Christian minister, and should rejoice if she can bear her part in his temporal burdens."

"I'll never be supported by a rich wife," said John, bluntly. "I'll be frank with you, Mr. McMurray. There is a woman whom I have loved long and faithfully. I will marry her, if I can. If she has money, well and good; but I must be the provider in my own household."

"It is a natural feeling, and a manly one," said McMurray, not ill pleased.

"We differ, too, in this matter of associates," obstinately resumed Jack. "I have never felt that my 'cloth,' as the vulgar phrase has it, placed me one whit apart from other men. When I measure myself with a prince or ruffian in the dock by his courage or good sense or faithfulness to his friend, I touch a brotherhood between us stronger than any church bond. We get our naked hands together. You understand? And oftener then it is he who gives the Word to me than I to him," he added, under his breath.

Mr. McMurray checked the angry rebuke on his lips. All young men were flighty nowadays, and given to this visionary talk. He remembered John Proctor's brilliant reputation in the church, the crowds that pressed to hear him as he went from city to city. If Clara were his wife, no woman in the church would hold higher rank. "I cannot understand," he said, gently, "what bearing this has on your intimacy with Maj. Standish, particularly"—raising his voice when Proctor would have spoken—"when I have every reason to believe the police are on his track as a long escaped criminal."

John's face burned as though he himself had been accused. "What proof have you of this?" he said, rising.

"There is a New York detective here to identify him now," in a mysterious whisper. "I could learn no more from him than that Standish is living under an assumed name. But I fear the worst, Mr. Proctor, the very worst."

"Bah!" muttered John to himself. "Where is this fellow? I'll go to him at once," putting on his cap.

McMurray rose and put out his hand. It was high time that he became the mouthpiece of the church and Clara. "Mr. Proctor, I beg that you will not espouse this disreputable old man's cause so vehemently. His name is a public by-word of infamy among newspaper men. A vaporing boaster and liar."

"Newspaper men know but one side of the fellow," retorted John, hotly. "I could tell you tales of him, of his unselfishness and his noble charity, that would put the lives of many of our professors to shame. Besides, he was kind to me when I was a boy. I'll not turn by back on him now."

McMurray's sallow cheek began to burn. "Then I regret to say, Mr. Proctor, that you must make your choice between the church and your very boyish impulse. A clergyman who makes an associate of so doubtful a character is hardly suited to our society. As for his good traits, I know nothing. I do not know that the righteousness of the carnal flesh is filthy rags."

"And I know that courage and self-sacrifice are proofs of as good mettle in poor old Standish as in a church member, and come as direct from the Master of both. I must judge for myself in these matters."

"Assuredly. But if your judgment in points so essential differs so widely from ours, I must beg leave, as chairman of the committee, to withdraw the call. Do not be rash, my dear sir," changing his voice, and laying his hand on John's shoulder. "There! don't answer me now. Think it over, and by evening you'll see that I was right. You are young and—pardon me—a little hot-headed."

A friendly word disarmed Jack. He laughed. "You're right there, anyhow. Let the matter go till evening. But I will not change my mind." And, nodding a hasty good-by, he ran down the office stairs.

Now the quality of loyalty to his friends was exaggerated in John Proctor. But yet he was a young man, with all the ambition, tastes and shrewd knowledge of the world belonging to young men of the present day. When he reached the pavement he saw the stately towers of the church in which he was called to minister, and beyond, the exquisite parsonage, its picturesque walls draped with ivy. Mr. McMurray's carriage rolled by again, and soft, tender little Clara beckoned smiling to him with her white jeweled hand. It was a high path and a flowery one that opened itself before him. No wonder that the doubt suggested itself to him, as he stood hesitating, whether it was worth giving it up for a bit of quixotism—a romantic fealty to a boyish fancy.

PART II.

Later in the afternoon the major stood leaning against a pile of bales in front of the ware house, loftily tapping his chin with his pinchbeck headed cane and listening to Mr. McMurray. That gentleman, in his anxiety lest the church should actually lose Proctor, had resorted to the desperate remedy of an appeal to Standish. The old man kept his malicious eyes fixed upon him, and grinning with enjoyment of his embarrassment, but under the grin he looked haggard and anxious.

"So the boy has a mind to take the part of his old friend? He'd stick by the hulk because it's going down? Tut! tut! There's stupidity for you."

"I do not talk in metaphor about hulks. I only thought it likely, from my knowledge of you, you might presume on your acquaintance with the lad and his generous nature to draw him into trouble, and I warn you what the result will be to him."

"It will ruin him to be known as even my friend. I understand."

McMurray hesitated. After all, why not give Standish a hint of the detective on his track? If he would escape, all difficulty would be over. "Inquiries of a significant kind have been made for you this week, Maj. Standish," he said.

"So I have been told."

"I do not know to what part of your past career they refer."

"And you'd better not ask too close, Mac. Dan Standish has led a hot life, I tell you," with vicious [illegible] shudder [illegible] "Well, I have discharged my duty," said, after an irksome pause. "It is probable that young Proctor will come to seek you this afternoon."

"And if he comes, I am not to see him?" with an attempt at a jocular tone that had more terrible force in it even to the cold blooded hearer than any painful outcry. "Why, man, I am pushed nearer to the wall today than anybody knows. As for this boy—well, no matter what he is to me. I gave up something for him once. It seems as if I had the right to ask his help now, when—when death has me by the throat." He looked vacantly, quickly about him, at the boxes, the cars rattling by, at the head of his cane. McMurray thought he had been drinking. "I am sorry I troubled myself about it," he said, with dignity. "Good day, Maj. Standish."

"Good day," effecting a flourishing bow with his unsteady hand. "Take old Dan to point your next sermon, will you? I've lived by my wits. I've made myself the companion of poets—of nobles, sir! And now when the end comes, damn it, man, I haven't a friend!"

Mr. McMurray hurried nervously away, picking his steps among the boxes and bales. Standish stood a moment looking at the ground, and then turned and stumped up the narrow rickety stairs that led to the top of the building. He did not know what especial sin of old times was coming back to give him the last blow, nor did he care. That was all fair enough. It seemed to him sometimes, comparing his life with that of other men, that he had lived just like a beast from hour to hour, out of whatever impulse was in him. He was ready to meet any old abomination of his past life and take the punishment. "I've had the dance, and I'll pay the piper," he said, kicking open the door of his room and going in.

"But—the boy?"

Now the major's cockloft was in reality a garret room covering the whole sixth story of the warehouse. The beams overhead, the plastered walls, the half dozen squat dormer windows, the pine floor, were as clean as lime and scrubbing could make them. It looked, in fact like a big white plain with a little camping ground at one end, in which was a grate with a good fire, a tent bed neatly made, a table with pens and paper laid in exact order, the "Men of our Day," out of which the major furnished obituaries at ten minutes' notice for The Camera, and an odd volume of Appleton's Cyclopædia, out of which he drew its supplies of science. Great decency of cleanliness everywhere, but nothing to eat. If there had been, perhaps the major's acts in the next hour would have been less guilty in the eyes of religious people. But when it comes to looking out in the world from a starving body, a man is apt to slip the orthodox leashes and follow his own notions of right and wrong.

He took off his black coat carefully, hung it up, threw his braces loose down his back, and sat down in his shirt sleeves before the fire, his hands on his fat knees. He wished, dully, Madeline was here to puzzle it out for him; remarking half aloud, that if that girl undertook to write a leader it would be bosh, but in every thing else she never failed to hit the nail plump on the head. There was a round roly-poly brown crock in the window, in which bloomed a buttony little rose, one of the Burgundy sort, red, fresh and pungent. Madeline had left it. It was like her somehow, the major thought. Do what he would, his thoughts would go back to the girl and to the years she had lived with him, instead of this question of life and death which must be settled today.

There was the door to her little room ajar. He always had contrived to pay the trifle of rent for the room after she left him, liking to think of it as hers. He remembered the day he brought her there first. He had had a tough siege nursing old Durbrow, her father (on The Camera like himself). When he was dead, the major settled up the estate: there were $400 of debts, and for assets, one trunk, empty; one suit of clothes, patched; one watch, gold; a pretty lot of meerschaums; and the little girl of 5, just over the measles. The watch went to pay the debts, and the little girl, of course, must go to an asylum. But the major brought her home for a week, to cheer her up a bit. He took her to the theatre and circuses every afternoon; he bought her a gay little plaid silk suit (it was a flush time with him just then); he stuffed her with oysters and caramels; and in the night, when she cried for her father, took her on his knee in her white nightgown, made her say over her prayers again, and then rocked and croaked over her some old ditty about "Shepherds, have you seen my love?" till she fell asleep. The other men, who missed him at billiards or over their stews and ale when the papers were out toward morn used to unearth old Standish at this work, and joked him about it roughly. But they were pleased when he k after week, and used to be p petually with scraps of p croup or nettle rash, p of buying all sorts things for "poor Dun

So it went on for y a strong smell of cigar the air the child b when she came to be a to think in a scrap way; but Mac cleanly, and s men, as if she garden of girls, garment of lies armor, or to pe among othe cockloft." almost girl. fath

Or cam Tha secr

and galled by the d today. He sat quie parlor, holding Jack cl the servants lighted the lamps and came and went; he looked steadily at t of what he meant to do.

"I'll take the weight of your old of you, Jack," he said at last, stooping the fat, red little face. "Good-by, my

He did take it off. He entered t under the name of Proctor at a fashi boarding school, setting aside the enti he had saved with which to start a pap Philadelphia. "I can scratch for myself, said.

"Let the lad have everything he wants," b urged his governess one day. "His fath had the best blood in Virginia in his veins, madam. And teach him religion. His mother"—but he broke down her. "She's yonder," he said quietly at last, glancing up. The governess nodded, and understood him.

So the feint succeeded. Of what it cost himself, he said nothing; it had lifted the boy at once, he thought, into a pure region o fashion, and refinement, and salvation. glories of the Proctors, in the course of grew and multiplied readily in the major handling. There were times when he becam confused himself, so real had Jack's illustr ous family grown. "Your father the general, lad!" urging t boy to manliness blesse oblige!"

"Damned if I know whether Gen. Proctor or not!" he would mutter perplexed to himself afterward.

Well, there was the end of it all now. The lie had been played successfully for years, yet now all Jack's world was to know it was a lie. Sitting by the fire in his shirt sleeves, tapping his knees with his clumsy fingers, the major went over it this afternoon.

"There's nobody who knew me in Virginia, and knows my name is Richard and not Dan, that can't tell about the boy." He saw no way of escape. "If to call himself my friend was ruin to the lad, what will become of him as my son?" And to-day, Jack's fate stood in the balance, as McMurray had said. Again and again the major reasoned round the dreary circle.

"On one side the charge of a great church, wealth, and the woman he loves; on the other—me." There was nothing beyond that. To-night must end it one way or the other. The drumming of his fingers grew slower on his knees, till he sat like a block staring in the fire. The gnawing hunger tearing at his flesh made his brain clearer. He was to be hung on his boy like a mill stone to drag him down, till one or other of them died? What if he were dead now? Great gain would follow; and as for loss——

The major rose mechanically, the eyes under his grizzly brows growing strangely keen and glittering. "I don't know that I'm of much account—if one took stock of me." He passed his hand with a queer chuckle over his big, hungry, rheumatic body; then glanced hastily toward the pile of MSS. on which no publisher had drawn for months, proudly conscious for a moment of the genius which had been his birthright. "I never made my mark, though," he muttered. He repeated that once or twice.

The stock was taken.

He stood quiet a moment, and then sopped his face with his ragged w handkerchief. It was strangely composed and grave. He went to a closet and took down from the orderly shelves a bottle full of dark brown liquid, from which he half filled a goblet, which he placed ready on the mantel shelf; then, as though doubting its efficacy, he took out a tiny vial full of white powder, and hid it in his pocket. Unlocking a desk, he took out an old leather covered Bible, yellow with age, and began turning over the leaves, to find the family record."

"Born, Jan. 31, John, only child of Richard and Mary Standish."

He read it over as he had done every day since he gave the boy up. He fancied God came as near to him in those words as he could in any others in that book. It was the only page which he ever read. She had written them there.

"She knows whether I've loved her and you, Jack," stooping to kiss the faded writing. "Your old father shall never be a weight on you, boy." He opened a knife and cut the leaf. It was loose now; he held it in his hand and stooped over the fire irresolute. After all, his real hold on life for a good many years had been through that page; as it began to crisp, he glanced up quickly at the goblet, then out of the square dormer window. Lights were beginn beam in the houses beyond the k warmed red as cin set, while wis passi v

...e ti...
...ing was fina...
...r. Morse has con...
... and intends to ...
...ive it a general overhaul...

...he G. A. R. Camp-fire on Friday last ...uite a pleasant affair and enjoyed by ...n attendance. Dancing after conclu... of the exercises, was indulged in and ...ot up till the early hours of morning. ...e Revenue Cutter was in, and Collector Bradshaw and others were in attendance and seemed to be very pleased with the affair.

Friday afternoon Mr. Bradshaw visited the Colony cedar tract at Dry Creek and was surprised at the size and quanity of the timber. He pronounced it the finest body of cedar timber he had seen on the Sound, and believes at no distant day that the manufacture of shingles and clear cedar lumber will be one of the big industries of this place.

The Steamer Evangel ran aground in Dung... ...ght on her up trip, an... ...until Monday night. ...ght the mail to Dunge... Monday and towed the Evangel off the mud flat that night, The Evangel then proceeded to Neah Bay and way ports, arriving here at 3 o'clock A. M. Tuesday. It is time that the mail was run in the interest of the public instead of solely for private parties. We have always been cursed with an inefficient mail service, and have had to grin and bear it. Sometimes forebearance ceases to be a virtue. The Dispatch should have run the through trip and returned if necessary Wednesday to the relief of the Evangel, that is if the mail contract is for the benefit of the people. If given for the interests of the contract alone, then we are wrong in speaking as we have.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

Receiver of Land Office.

J. R. Hayden of Olympia has been appointed Receiver. Major Hayden was Receiver some two years ago and was removed without cause. His many friends and the people in the district generally will be glad to hear of his reappointment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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

Indignation Meeting.

A citizens meeting was held Monday night to consider the fact, the the O. R. & N. Co. had decided, under misrepresentations of our harbor and facilities, to leave Angeles out of the Portland, Puget Sound Route.

Ringing resolutions were adopted calling on the merchants and business men of the town to organize for the purpo... showing the Portland merchants ...N. Co. the advantages in ...n regular calling place. ...ith the merchants ...rowding ...ct.

...e O. R. & N. Co., and the ...d merchants are alive to their own interests, they will investigate the matter thoroughly, and will then see that it is to their advantage to have the steamer call. The Board of Trade of Portland would do a wise thing if they would send some one to this place to see our location, facilities, amount of trade etc. It will pay them to do so.

The firm of Jones & Church at New Dungeness, W. T., has been changed to Church & Lipsett, caused by the purchase of Jas. Jones' interest in the former's store, by H. J. Lipsett, formerly purser of S. S. "Premier."

The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of Church & Lipsett, who assume all store accounts.

Hoping by square dealing to continue to receive a portion of the trade of the people of Clallam County.

We remain respectfully,
CHURCH & LIPSETT.

Thanking our patrons for favors shown us in the past, we remain
Yours truly
JONES & CHURCH.

NOTICE.

In accordance with proclamation by the Governor.

Notice is hereby given that in the several voting precincts of Clallam County, Washington Territory, from nine o'clock a. m., till six o'clock p. m., on the 14th day of May, next, an election will be held for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent District No. 15, (the counties of Clallam, Jefferson, and San Juan) in a Constitutional Convention, to convene at Olympia, W. T., on the fourth day of July, next.

Done at New Dungeness, this 22nd day of April, A. D., 1889.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal.

SMITH TROY, County Auditor.

To the Democracy of Washington Territory:—

In view of the coming proclamation of the Governor, ordering an election to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889, of delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, at Olympia, July 4th., next ensuing, the Territorial Democratic Committee, would recommend that the Democracy of the Territory meet in their respective districts in convention to place in nomination two candidates for delegates to said Constitutional Convention.

It is urged, that the several nominating conventions be held a day not later than May 8th., next, and at such time, place, and manner, as may be designated by the local or district democracy through duly organized or existing committees.

C. H. WARNER, Chairman.
M. KAUFMAN, Secretary.

Clilfax, April 12, 1889.

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...of Wm. Rit... ...tween the ... 1 to 4 p. m. ...fence. ...ice or at own ...ed to. ...nic Diseases.
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...N & GORDON

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PROCLAMATION!

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

Executive Department.

OLYMPIA, April 15, 1889.

Whereas. Under the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, to enable the people of Washington to form a Constitution and State Government, and to be admitted into the Union, the Executive is required by proclamation to order an election of seventy-five delegates to a Constitutional Convention to convene at the city of Olympia, Washington Territory on the 4th day of July, 1889:

Now, Therefore, I, Miles C. Moore, Governor of said Territory, do hereby declare that general election will be held throughout said Territory of Washington, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1889, for the election of seventy-five delegates to said Convention; three delegates to be elected from each district as hereinafter named.

All persons who are qualified by the laws of Washington Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form said convention, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to said convention; and the qualifications for delegates shall be such as, by the laws of this Territory, persons are repuired to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof.

As required in said Act, the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of the Territory have, in proportion to the population as near as may be, divided the Territory into twenty-five districts as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Okanogan county, Stevens county and the following precincts from Spokane county: Twin Prairie, Kidd, Bridge, Peone, Five-mile, Saltese, Richland and Rockford.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 1nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Spokane county, precincts as follows: Spokane Falls, 2d Ward, Mount Hope, Waverly, Latah, Spring valley, Spangle, Buckeye, Rock Creek, Marshall, Rock Lake, Graves, Stevens, Coulee, Deep Creek, Medical Lake and Cheney.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Lincoln county and the following precincts from Douglas county: Moses Lake, Moses Coulee, Okanogan, Chester, Foster Creek, Columbia, Grand Coulee, Crab Creek.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Kittitas County and the following precincts from Douglas county: Waterville, Mountain and Midland.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Whiteman county, the following precincts: Rock Creek, Pine City, Rosalia, Coin, Steptoe, Elberton, North Colfax, Diamond, Endicott, South Colfax, Mouth Rock Creek Pampa, Sutton, Harper, Guy, Onecho, Almota, Penewawa, and Texas Ferry.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Whiteman county, the following precincts: Palouse City, Branham, Pullman, Clinton, Staleys, Colton, Lone Pine, Tekoa, Farminton, Oaksdale, Garfield, Uuiontown, Seats' School House and Ewartsville.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Adams county, Garifield county Asotin county and Franklin county.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Columbia county and the following precincts from Walla Walla county: Eureka Flats, Prescott, Waitsburg and Coppei.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Walla Walla county, the following precincts: Wallula, Hill, Lower Touchet, Frenchtown, South Walla Walla, North Walla Walla, Baker, Small, Russel Creek, Mill Creek and Dry Creek.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Yakima county Klickitat count .

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Skamania county, Clarks county.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

Cowlitz county, Wahkiakum county, Pacific county.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

Chehalis county, Mason County.

DISTRICT NO. 15.

Jefferson county, Clallam county, San Juan county.

DISTRICT NO. 16.

Whatcom county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Cypress, Guemes, Ship Harbor, Deception, Fidalgo, Point William, Samish, Mount Baker, Padilla, LaConner, Franklin, Alpine, Avon.

DISTRICT NO. 17.

Snohomish county and the following precincts from Skagit county: Skagit Mount Vernon, Clear Lake, Sterling, Prairie, Sedro, Lyman, Birdsview, Cullum, Sauk.

DISTRICT NO. 18.

Island county, Kitsap county and the following precincts from King county: Renton, Duwamish, Green River, Slaughter, Kent, Whith River, Sunnydale, Bayview, Vashon and Union.

DISTRICT NO. 19.

King county, the following precincts or polling places within the city of Seattle: 1st District, 2d District, 3d District and 4th District.

DISTRICT NO. 20.

King county, the following precincts or poling places within the city of Seattle: 5th District, 6th District, 7th District and 8th District.

DISTRICT NO. 21.

King county, the following precincts: Duram, Franklin, Black Diamond, Arthur, Cedar River, New Castle, Squak, Snoqualmie, Falls City, Enumclaw, Osceola, Salmon Bay, Tolt, Duvals, Avondale, Redmond. Houghton, Juanita, Samamish, and Hot Springs.

DISTRICT NO. 22.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 2d Ward and 3d Ward.

DISTRICT NO. 23.

Pierce county, the following precincts: Tacoma, 1st Ward and 4th Ward; Puallup Reservation, Puyallup Precinct, Alderton, Summer, Gig Harbor, Minter, Vaughn, Lake Bay, Artondale, Fox Island, Steilcoom, Roy, Lake View, Wintermute, Clover Creek, South Praire and Lake Tapps.

DISTRICT NO. 24.

Thurston county, and the following precincts from Lewis county: Lincoln Creek, Hanaford and Centralia.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

Lewis county, the following precincts: Elk Creek, Clabuato, Boisfort, Little Falls, Salmon Creek, Toledo, Winlock, Cowlitz, Napavine, Eadonia, Chehalis, Salkum, Alpha, Klickitat, Vance, and the following precincts from Pierce county: Tanwax, Muck, Carbonada, Orting, Wikseson and Buckley.

The said election shall be conducted the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to said convention issued in the same manner as is perscribed by the laws of this Territory regulating elections therein for Delegate to Congress, and the number of votes cast in each precinct shall also be returned.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done in the City of Olympia this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

MILES C. MOORE.

By the Governor:

{SEAL.} O. C. WHITE,
Secretary of the Territory.

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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: Keats Montrose and Jacob Shafer 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.

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L. T. HAYNES, Manager.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," E. F. Rotsheck of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3997 for the purchase of the Lot 1 N ½ NE ¼ and SW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. No. 20, in Tp. No. 30 N, R No. 8W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Monday the 17th day of Feb. 1890. He names as witnesses: H. Halland and T. H. Brown of Tacoma W. T., and T. A. McDonald and Richard Martin of Port Angeles W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of Feb. 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 1 to 5 9 9

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that 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 one side of the sheet only. We will reply to any inquiry whether connected with the Colony or not. If a personal letter is wanted, inclose stamps to cover postage.

THE ANGELES.

An Important Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Steam Schooner.

On Monday last, word was passed round t the shareholders of the new steamoner would meet in her cabin on day evening April 23, to transact ant business. The following perponded to the call:

England, S. P. Raymond, E. P. Henry Westphal, J. W. T. D Stewart, Julius E. Krueage, H.

and e "old stories to Shields, with the e meetaunched he was to give

but was nformed e person the boat with a flag.

Several at once presented names, but after a lively discussions, the name of our town less the "Port" was given her by a unanimous vote, so that hereafter she will be known as The Angeles. Her history dates back to last August. Numerous attempts had been made to start the building of a similar boat all through the summer. It was hoped that the citizens of Angeles would quite generally assist in the enterprise. Several meetings were held for the purpose of enlisting every one possible in the boat. But all failed. To Mr. J. E. Krueger is due the credit of starting the enterprise in a substancial way. Mr. Westphal was the next to fall in. The colony subscribed whatever lumber was necessary and from time to time since, the other shareholders have been added to the list.

Besides those already enumerated the following persons hold a share or more of the boat: O. J. Anderson, Tacoma W. T.; J. A. Ianford, Jackson Mich.; Casper Forbach, Seattle W. T., and Lizzie Bull of Port Angeles W. T.

The schooner is 65 feet in length and 19 feet width of beam, and will register 50 and sixty tons.

Although not designed for a passenger boat she will be provided with accommodations for a dozen or more besides her crew. After her machinery is in place she will do a general freighting business betweem this and other places on the Sound..

The building of this schooners only another illustration of what perserverence, pluck and courage will do. If two or three had remarked at the begining. "It is useless to try in the face of so much discouragement. We can not get the necessary assistance" etc, the boat, in all probability, would not have been built.

Her cost will be $4200. She is a Port Angeles enterprise, is named for our beautiful town. Now let our people patronize her and show that the efforts of her builders are appreciated at home.

It is time that all petty quarrels, jealousies and "spite work" should cease in this town. We should be in the future as we ought to have been in the past, first, last and all the time for Port Angeles.

We have up to the present time, excluded from the columns over which we have control, the bickering and quarrels of stockholders of the colony. These are things which should be kept "at home" and not sent broadcast over the land. We shall maintain the same attitude in the future. If the publishers admit articles off this nature, it is their business, not ours. It is our duty to do all in our power to sustain and strengthen the credit of this company. We propose to employ all honorable methods to do this. We have done so in the past and will do so in future. It is to the interests of all that this be done, and be continued.

Auction Sale of Lots.

On Saturday May 11th at 7.30 P. M the following real estate will be offered in quantities to suit the purchaser, to the to the one bidding highest above the appraised value of the same; viz: 150 lots in the P. S. C. C.'s First addition.

Four ten acre tracts, this land being in sec. 13 Tp .30 N. R. S. West.

Plats of value may be seen at the Colony office.

Terms of sale: wage credit, cash in full or ⅓ cash, ⅓ in three months, and remainder in six months, at 6 per cent per anumn interest on deferred payments.

THOS. MALONY, Secy.

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.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., Apr. 20, '89.

Second annual statement of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony.

RESOURCES.

April 1st, Cash,	$ 990.57
Real Estate,	124995.00
Machinery and other personal property,	28821.63
Bills Receivable	1222.25
Due on land contracts,	1850.00
Due on open acct. stockholders, $1314.19, others $965.14	2282.33
Total,	$155161.78

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock issued	$ 52700.00
Due on notes and mortgages,	10355.19
Due stockholders on wage acc't.	12005.41
Due business firms on open acc't	962.87
Out standing mdse. orders	569.15
Resources over liabilities,	78569.19
Total,	$1555161.78

THOS. MALONY. Sec'y.
Approved: HERMAN CULVER, Pres.

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 Washingto Territory," Fred W. Power of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4071, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 22, in Tp. No. 31 N, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, on Friday the 28th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: J. S. Harlon, H. E. Henderson, F. H. Clark and Chas. Smith all of Seattle W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to le their claims in this office on or beforesaid 28th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE

LAND OFFICE AT SEATLE, W. T. February, 1889.

Notice is hereby given hat in compliance with the provisions the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitd "An act for the sale of timber lands the States of California, Oregon, Nevaand Washington Territory," H. F. Jes of Seattle, County of King, Territory Washington has this day filed in this ice his sworn statement No. 4078, for e purchase of the SW ¼ of Sec. No. 1, iTp. 31 R. No. 12 W and will offer proof tthow that the land sought is more valuae for its timber or stone than for agricural purposes, and to establish his clai to said land before the Register and Reiver of this office at Seattle W. T., on Tesday the 1st day of April, 1890. He nans as witnesses: H. E. Henderson, F. Hlarke, J. D. Harhan F. W. Power of Sttle W. T. Any and all persons claimg adversely the above-descriped lands e requested to file their clams in this ce on or before said 1st day of April, 18.

JNO. B. BAIRD, egister.

2 22 to 4 26

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLW. T., January 31st, 1.

Notice is hereby given than compliance with the provisions ofhe act of Congress of June 3, 1878, etled "An act for the sale of timber lds in the States of California, Oregon, Nada, and Washington Territory," J. Sarlan, of Seattle, County of King, Ttitory of Washington, has this day fil in this office his sworn Statement N4073, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of S. No. 15, in Tp No 31 N, R No. 12 W, anwill offer proof to show that the land sout is more valuable for its timber or stonhan for agricultural purposes, and tostablish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver of this office Seattle, W. T., on Saturday, the 29thday of March, 1890. He names as witnes: H. E. Henderson, J. D. Dalton, F. Clark, F. W. Power, all of Seattle, W. Any and all persons claiming advely the above described lands are reqted to file their claims in this office on efore said 29th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Regir.

The Murderous Social System

Says the Southwest: Judge Maire of San Francisco, one of the ding thinkers of the country who has de a study of the social problems of thage, in a recent lecture delivered bee a class of law students, in which he rered to some of the questions which the ng men to whom he was addressing hself would be asked to solve, he said: Society is criminally responsible for alhe horrors of desolation and death proded by the hard times of the murderous sal system that sacrifices so many victs. Aye! the blood of these victims appls to Heaven for vengence, and the cryf those who sink despairing in the darka of social injustice will haunt our beloed republic to the moment of its dissolut unless a new band of patriots, brave her founders, shall arise to shield glorious country from the curse wh blasted the Republic of Rome; from curse which makes a republican form Government impossible; from the cu of putting into the hands of a few t means whereby all must live.

The tramp is an expensive luxury i all parts of the country, and it is litt wonder people are beginning to long tolerate him.

THE DISSENTERS.

Mr. Hinckley sees Maloney et al and goes them one better.

A MASS OF EVIDENCE (?) THAT PROVES NOTHING.

We print below a communication from F. Hinckley, the instigator and leader of the present aggitation against the Board of Trustees. We feel under no obligation to print it, because Mr. Hinckley had his circulars printed at the Argus office in Port Townsend. We give the article room as it gives us a chance to make the necessary corrections and comments. This will not be agreeable to the author but beggars shouldn't be choosers. We have sandwiched in our replies and comments at the proper places.

F. S. L

PORT ANGELES, Apr. 22, 1889.

To Alex. Walls, Thomas Malony, F. S. Lewis and Herman Culver:

GENTS—I am impressed with the unseemingly anger manifested in your various communications in COMMONWEALTH of 19th inst. Your ravings seem to have been aroused by a circular directed to the Non-resident stockholders of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony on the results of the present Board's management. Of course the circular does not place a very high estimate upon the management of the Board—but what of that? If the management has really been as immaculate as you represent, why this anger and spite and unseemly exhibition of wreckless venom? You seem to think somebody has been guilty of terrible crimes, while you alone are pure and perfect.

I know this is an old dodge gentlemen—but it is one that is about played out—and we cannot allow you to hide behind so flimsy a vail.

In fact your deformities are still visible and we will point out some of them to our innocent brethern who might be deceived by this device. We perceive that we have pierced your somewhat calous epidermis—that you can no longer treat us with entire contempt, and we propose to keep your sores raw for awhile until you are disposed to behave better and stop distributing colony places and property among your friends and favorites, and come to your senses so far, now that you have dispelled all hopes of co-operation—as to give the balance of of the colony something like a fair show in your dealings, and cease to try to out do the competitive world in your favoritism, injustice and wrong.

The above should have appeared as the peroration in order to have been duly appreciated. But as nothing follows to justify such a tirade it falls flat. The charge is the distribution of colony places and property among the friends and favorites of the Board. We shall hunt in vain for proof of the charge.

You say the author of the circular is a professional agitator. Well gentlemen surely he seems to have succeeded in aggitatng you whether he is so or not. You all lay much upon the great debt contracted by the old Board. Yea gentlemen that debt gave you all the *night mare* I know.

Yet you have found no trouble in paying it with *the means* the old Board secured and placed in your hands.

The debt to say nothing of the stock issued was about $32000. The real estate acquired by the *old Board* all told cost less than $12000, $7000 of which was for the timber tract which we still hold. The bulk of the townsite was turned in by two colonists Norman R. Smith and E. B. Mastick, Jr., and consisted of over 1000 lots besides the wharf and certain acre property, for all of which they took stock, to the extent of about $12000, thus becoming the *big stockholders*, and receiving in return only abuse, slander and vituperation at the hands of Mr. Hinckley and his dupes. This property was secured *before there was a Board.*

Had the debt been vastly larger and lands secured therewith you would have had yet more to distribute among your friends and more profits to build up industries with, had that been your purpose, and to have cemented the colony together beyond all fear of rupture. But if that idea ever occurred to you, you have long since abandoned it beyond a doubt. You have only been studying how to freeze out, and squeeze out, and starve out the colonists. But here let me qualify a little, I do not believe that all the members of the Board have wished to do this. There are doubtless honest and well meaning men on the Board but they have been led astray by designing managers. Or if not designing most appallingly incapable of leading aright. You say the debts are about paid up and that there is an abundance of property left to give all colonists two dollars for every one invested. Well now this is gratifying gentlemen. But where did you get the money to do all this? Ah! from the sale of lands which the old Board left you—did you? All right! That old Board was verily a god manifest in the flesh, after all was it not? You have sold out the colony industries one after another until now, we have only a fraction of one of the many left. And *you* say because *they did not pay.* But again in a report from the office on Jan. 5th, we are told that the industries of the colony had netted to every worker 25 cts. for every hours labor for the previous two months. And Apr. 1st you assure us that every worker has earned 31 cts. net income per hour for the preceding three months. Is this one of your best specimens of coherency gentlemen? But no matter gents don't try to explain, we know how hard it is to explain unwarrantable statements—one is sure to cross himself now and then. The fact is there were several industries paying—but if they were kept in the colony hands cooperation might finally be a success and that would never do.

We will pass over the slur in the last line as unworthy of notice to state that the few employees of the colony paid absolutely nothing for the use of the mill, teams, tools and implements with which they earned the aforesaid 31 cents per hour. That the reason logs were not furnished was because money could not be had at the time to stock the mill nor to put it in such repair as to do first class work. On top of all the other difficulties came a demand from Mr. Hinckley and his followers for a *guaranteed* wage of $3 per day of 8 hours per man to be paid in cash or real estate. In other words, though having the mill, etc., to me free of charge and all they could make with it to divide among them they demanded that the colony should guarantee their earnings to be not less than per day. How was that for cheek?

t any wonder, having such unreasonable people to deal with, the Board saw the only safety for the colony in leasing the mill?

You are quite vehement because the writer once replied to the question of where the money was to come from to pay for food when our cattle and horses were starving, and our people likewise, that it would come from the same source as the money to pay other debts—referring to our property of course.

Only on one occasion did the writer ever say this, yet Bro. Maloney states it thus: "His cry always has been, 'order what is wanted. No matter about the pay—that is an after consideration.'" But that is about as near the truth as Bro, Maloney can get. His struggles after the truth often result just so unfortunately. We know his weakness and will try as ever to deal gently with the erring.

Mr. Hinckley should be forgiven for *that once.* He had been a party to the scheme of calling to this townsite over 350 people before there was a paying industry on the ground or any other definite source of supply. He was desperate! So were the people and the bay was handy and the water rather chilly. We don't blame him.

And Bro Culver is strongly impressed that the old Board is anxious to be reinstated. You deceive yourselves gentlemen. Nothing of the kind. We have had fun enough of that sort, and intend you shall have, before we have done with you. But we *do want* a Board that will pay some respect to the earnestly expressed wishes of the people who elected them—and such a Board we are determined to have or none.

This is letting the President down easy indeed! But Mr. Hinckley is saving his powder for "ye Editor." Here he comes:

Bro. Lewis is anxious to give the impression that the last election was a contest over the question of the propriety of leasing colony property. He knows better. That question was not before the people and probably there was not a single vote cast on that issue. The simple fact is Bro. Lewis was not wanted and chiefly because he had deserted the old standard and was out for 'stock voting' and working generally for the large stockholders as against the people. The prominent question at the election referred to was whether *stock* should vote or *men* should vote. And on that issue the election turned against the Dr. as it ought to have done. But the Dr. makes wreckless statements all through his article and here is a whopper in his own slang phraseology. "The kickers have been requested to point out one dishonest action of the present Board but have so far failed to do so."

I suppose the Dr. may be hard-hearted enough to place the writer in his kicking class and I will say that I have repeatedly pointed out dishonorable actions of the Board in his hearing and he might have saved something of his waneing reputation if he had left this statement unsaid, with several others of like char in his article. Before I close I will name several acts of the Board which are certainly dishonorable if not dishonest, and the Dr. may have the benefit of the slight distinction if he likes. The Dr. charges somebody with having obtained signatures to that *dreadful circular* in a surreptitious manner. But he gives no definite evidence to sustain his unwarrantable charge and neither can he. Such statements only show the maligunity of the writer and damage him more than any one else.

There we have let you say all that without a single interruption. Mr. Hinckley says truly when he says there was no contest over the propriety of leasing, etc. That is what we said last week. That plan was *universally accepted* by Mr. H and his friends, and was opposed only by the writer. But it was an issue though not so prominent at the time as the question of stock voting which I favored for the following reasons:

1st. Because the public meeting had cheered the sentiment uttered by one of the leaders in this movement that rather than see the large stockholders secured as other smaller ones had been they would *eat up the remaining property.* There was an evident disposition to mortgage all the property for all that could be raised, and *eat up the proceeds.* Having still some regard for the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," I voted for giving the large stockholders a chance to save themselves. It is a similar regard for that sentiment that makes the present Board unpopular with the Hinckley crowd.

2nd. Individual suffrage in joint stock corporations has never been proven a success. It is only an experiment and we were in no position to try experiments

3rd. Under that plan the man who has one share ($10) can injure the man who has ten shares ten times as much as the man who owns ten shares can injure him. It give power to the least deserving.

4th. Those who held large stock interests were allowed no voice in the management of the colony and were slandered and maligned and pointed at with the finger of suspicion by Mr. H and men of his caliber. Money had been borrowed and debts incurred and security given upon the property turned in by the large stockholders, while they were left unsecured. All of which I considered wrong.

5th. I saw no course open but to save the property and thus pay back to colonists who had been driven away by hardships or who had never come the money they had put in by sacrificing their homes or otherwise. And that to do so we must adopt strict business principles.

What I advocated was: 1st, the equalization of stock among the members. 2nd, equal wages. 3rd, colony ownership of all real estate the same to be inalienable. Believing that a co-operative colony minus these three features would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, I tried for more than a year to secure their adoption. The spirit of true co-operation was never manifest here except by a minority. The joint stock land speculative scheme invented by G. V. Smith and advocated by Hinckley et. al. contained the seeds of discord and doomed the colony to destruction in advance.

As to the signatures to the circular. The following persons were interviewed and here is what they said:

"I never signed anything like that. The only thing I signed was in relation to a fixed wage." C. W. COOK.

"I did not sign any circular. I knew it was being gotten up by Mr. Hinckley but I did not sign it and I don't believe my wife did. P. W. GALLUP.

I never signed any paper. I was asked to do so but refused. A. GOLDWATER.

Jno. F. Church denied any knowledge of the circular. Mrs. Church however admitted having signed both names to a paper represented by Mr. Hinckley to be a petition for the winding up of the Colony. She had no knowledge of the contents of the circular when read to her.

The above are enough to sustain the charge of obtaining the signatures surreptitiously.

And now lest I make this article too long which I know is somewhat scattering and necessarily so, having numerous marks to fire at, I will briefly narrate a few of the many misdeeds of the Board for the benefit of the Dr. and any others who may be interested. One most glaring piece of favoritism and wrong done by the Board was the selling to Grant and Stewart two blocks of land on the Meagher farm on two or three years credit, while refusing to sell a single lot on said farm to other members of the colony except for cash. And this in face of the fact that they had been owing wages to other colonists who wanted land for their dues for more than a year. This unjust and dishonorable action created great dissatisfaction in the Colony and aroused justifiable indignation on the part of many colonists.

Let us see where the favoritism comes in. In the early days of the colony a lot of plants and shrubbery belonging to J. M. Grant was contracted for by the first Board Mr. Hinckley was a member of a committee who appraised and received the shrubbery and plants. Its care was costing the colony much more than it was deriving from it. But that did not worry Mr. Hinckley, for the object of the colony, according to his idea of it, was to give men employment and pay for it in lands if the money could not be 'purloined off the public' as was done for several months. When Mr. Thompson was elected general manager, he at once endeavored to make everything pay its own way. The nursery among other things was promptly looked after. It was about to be abandoned ent when Mr. Grant made a proposition to take it and pay the colony 10 per cent. of the gross sales monthly for its use, he agreeing at the end of three years to re turn a like amount in nursery stock its value in money. This contract him ten acres on the three years' "in the form of a square in the ner of the Meagher farm" and b colony to pay him the value o manent improvements that place thereon. The consid sale of the two blocks to G art was not only t which draw 10 per the lease of the te and the require ments made done and all could be put u found upon the surve than was supposed to be wh is now planted to nursery per cent. of the gross sales of which will within the next two years, be paid into the treasury of the colony. This was the only land under cultivation that the colony possessed not already in use. In selling it the colony was not only securing itself, from the fact that the land is being improved, but in enlarging its sources of income as well. If anything in this sale was dishonest or dishonorable we would like to have it pointed out to us.

The outside unsecured debts are now, thanks to the careful management of the present officials, nearly all paid. An opportunity to take lands nearer the water front than the seeond addition, where are located the Grant and Stewart blocks is now offered colonists in payment for their past services. Mr. Hinckley was the first to refuse these lands and now insists upon having cash and 10 per cent. interest for what is due him. The good sense and the patriotism of the great majority of the workers dictate to them that the present Board are guarding their interest, and Mr. Hinckley in demanding special favors finds himself in an insignificant minority.

To be continued in our next.

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 ¼ 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.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

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Ritchie &

General Real

PORT AN

Property a

Full lists of town s constantly on hand. Office in Morse' Laurel Street Whe

PORT ANGELI

A P

But Shore, L. I. o showing the in vogue in anti-slavery contrasting of the workings tems of labor, free and sla seen in two different state by a river, as in the case tucky.

The south side of Long a similar opportunity o working of the two s and private property.

The territory of Long nally granted by patents to certain individuals havi court or by purchase, som were confirmed by sub governors, and some from the Indians, wh Most of these grants sound to the ocean, cluded the bay tha the south shore of t beach, a narrow si the bay from the o

With one or two have not been held right to the wate quence, the bay have been held by the Indians when the count person, at leas the town whic it, is free to from its water out any restri binding upon town for the g is derived fro bottom or fo grass on its sh to the treasur private pocke

Here, then portunities, escaped the now, as th who chos sult of Stat and to

more right to give Island to the then existing than he had to convey territory in the moon, much less to deprive the men of succeeding generations of a natural right, enable a few to hold the land from those who could use it, awaiting the coming of the wealthy, who, because of its advantages near the sea, will give for it a sum which the baymen can never hope to possess.

Now, supposing the same system obtained on the water as on the land, different might not the condition o baymen have been today! Instead ownership by the town, there would been many private ownerships or lords. No man could then have laun his boat upon the bay upon the bay out somebody's permission. On bushel of shellfish he brought to and on every "take" of fish, he wou required to pay a tax, just as the of the Rhine used to exact a toll who sailed past their castles, the fo tax being no more justifiable than the ter. As a result of that system, we sh have seen palatial residences (moder tles) in every town erected by the d dants of the original grantees out rents levied on the industry of the men, who, from a condition of in dence and comfort would became Or it might happen, as it has hap in Scotland and Ireland, where countries have been depopulated be it became more profitable to let the for game preserves for the pleasure of lord" than for legitimate industry.

Who can doubt that if the bay was in private hands today it would not be long before it would lapse into the possession of the Goulds and Vanderbilts, and b used by them excusively for pleasure.

The baymen's occupation would the like Othello's, "be gone," and with loss of the those natural opportu would commence a fiercer st istence than they or their ever felt before, which in emigration or the condition of Ireland, rent of their to pay for waves, wh ren land.

If then th as applied t equitable an ductive to the es, why woul plied to land b best interests o patent to all n that the same evi would inevitably ha ing the bay private from the applic the land.

If then c fied in its bay has extend

READ! READ! READ!

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

Port Angeles

gnized. 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 ray Co. and the Southern Pacific are alive to the advantages of proper connection between Port Angeles and Victoria, B. C. of dollars 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,

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- months, will do the same in 1889. Port Angeles will beyond all question become the

Great Commercial City of the Sound

this 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 improving business houses, and houses for the people.

Fifty Thousand People

ound this year to stay, and it is not without 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- Port Angeles with her magnificient water power. To Port Angeles with her vast and varied resources. This is the town and now is the time to make

Investments

Time 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 vard strides 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

to her 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.

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 and 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 uces and machine shops for all railroads running down the west side to deep water wharves. Title perfect, full warranty deed, and abstract give to every purchaser cultural and timber lands on the market. Choice water front lots reserved for actual enterprises. Call and see us. Correspondence solicited.

QUINN,

Real Estate Dealer and Notary Public,

PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER.

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.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An le of timber lands in the nia, Oregon, Nevada and ," George D. Raney y of Clallam, Ter- as this day filed n statement No. the Lots 2 and 5 22 and NW ¼ Tp. 31 N R No. 8 to show that the luable for its tim- agricultural pur- his claim to said ter and Receiver of W. T., on Wednes- Oct., 1889. He names Miller, W. S. Miller, and Chas. Williams all ay, W. T. Any and all adversely the above requested to file their n or before said 2nd

, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

4 5—5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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.

4 5—5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Monday May 13, 1889, viz: Henry Glas, Pre, No. 11700 for the SW 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 18 W 1-2 NE 1-4 NW 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 T. Greybill 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.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on May 6, 1889, viz: Peter Unsinger, Pre. No. 11440 for the N ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 18 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. Greybill, Chas and F. Leonard all of Port Angeles. 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.

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., 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: Olat Johnson, Herman Molin, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4 12—5 17 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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.

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 his office his sworn statement No. 4069, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of Sec. No. 11, in Tp. No. 31, R No. 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land, before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 27th day of March, 1890. He names as witnesses: 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 1889

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

2 22 to 4 26

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 witnesses to prove his continuous ridence upon and cultivation of, said ld, viz: Ben Chambers, Frank Chambers, Owen McLane, Samuel Morse and Eph Chambers all of Port Angeles, W. T Any person who desires to protest ainst the allowance of such proof, or who ows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not allowed, will be given an opportunity ate above mentioned place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

3 to 4 26

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 Crt at Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday May 7, 1889, viz: Warren R. Dodge H. 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 Tp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said ld, viz: John Bell, Wm Klaunig, James Gagher 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.

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.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

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By the Day, Week or Month.

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Rooms to Suit the Times

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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

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Give us a Call.

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WINES and LIQUORS.

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Foot of Laurel Street Wharf.

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