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

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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 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.

GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

The Campaign in England still goes on with unabated vigor. Mr. George has made the town of Wales and is back in England speaking every night to crowded houses. Nearly all his meetings are presided over by members of Parliament or church dignitaries and audiences show by their cries of "Hear! Hear!" that they have grasped the great truth which he stands.

ar his chief opposition has been Socialists who have so long been of a government with paternal human feelings, which shall all the people and see that k to do and food to eat and r without any individual the individualism of Henry rifles them. But latterly they e begining to see the truth as he s it, and their opposition is growing less demonstrative, more so since he has offered to discuss the matter with any representative socialist they may put forward before he leaves England. The scheme of the state socialists would do too much.

By relieving the individual of the necessity of forethought that quality would soon fall into disuse among the masses and there would occur in society a simular process to that which in the human body the doctors call "retrograde metamorphosis." The most perfect developement of society can only be reached by allowing that individual freedom and responsibility which leads to the highest developement of the individual. It may be that this new view has somewhat of the idea of the "survival of the fittest" about it, but it cannot be helped. It is in accord with nature and whether we will or no her fiat must be accepted. Give to man equal opportunities for access to the land and by his individuality will he climb to mental, physical and moral heights as yet undreamed of.

Crucify Him.

When it was found that Jesus was accomplishing too much good in the world, when it was found he was assailing sin and wrong in high places, that he championed the right, he condemned the wrong, he drove out the "money-changers," he rebuked hypocrisy, he sat at meat with "publicans and sinners" and was in speech and word a man of the people, who felt the sorrows of the people "and meant by his sword of truth to slay the enemies of God and love;" then they cast about for something to condemn him. His words and sayings were tortured and misapprehended to mean anything and everything but the good and highest well being of society, until the cry came from those he most sought to aid, "crucify Him! crucify Him!" And strangest of all, those he had worked most with, even Peter, when the trial hour came, denied he had ever known him; and when the last solemn moment came he was left alone, "alone in the garden of Gethsemane"—when the supreme moment of lonliness and fear o'erswept this being, none staid to hear the cry, "My God, my God! Why hast thou forsaken me?" Ah! this is the pathway all must travel who espouse the cause of truth, and love of justice and right. Mean little souls who prate about being reformers and advanced thinkers, and who never was known to take a brave stand for a noble and lofty sentiment within the limit of their miserable lives, these are the souls who crucified Jesus, who killed Gallileo, who poisoned Socrates and burned Joan of Arc. There are any amount of these chronic, dyspeptic leaders (or would leaders) in full blast just now, some of them are flesh and some of them are lean, awfully lean—lean in body and—so lean in mind, my stars, I don't see how they keep together at all. And they will kill many more saviors before we are out of the wilderness. But they can't kill truth, they can't kill love, nor stay the revolutions of progress nor the evolution of thought. Calm and serene the glowing sun comes over the eastern hill tops; the watchman on the heights hail it, and all humanity lifts itself from the black night of ignorance and wrong and shout the glad tidings to all the world around.—Chicago Express.

Thomas Paine lived a long, laborious and useful life. The world is better for his having lived. For the sake of truth he accepted hatred and reproach for his portion. He ate the bitter bread of sorrow. His friends were untrue to him because he was true to himself, and true to them. He lost the respect of what is called society, but kept his own. His life is what the world calls failure and what history calls success.—Ingersoll.

OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

How can it be made Perpetual?

On Sunday evening, February 3, Mr. John De Witt Warner delivered an address at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club. The address opened with a consideration of the question, whether or not in the very constitution of nations are always found the causes of its certain decay, and whether decadence of national life is the natural and inevitable sequel of the acme of civilization. "What good does it do," asked Mr. Warner, "to labor for patriotic ends if their advance but hurries on inevitable disaster? On the other hand, what belief so inspiring to effort, so strengthening to self-sacrifice, so developing of all that is generous and divine in humanity as that each step taken toward the free, the pure, the true in national life is progress won for all time?"

The speaker went on to say that in the case of many nations that have ceased to be, causes might be assigned for their decay that can not affect us. In one case it would be the enervating influence of the tropical sun, in another sterility of the soil and severity of the climate, while in others barbaric conquest may have swept the nations from existence. And there are other nations, he continued, of whom we can say that they decayed from causes which have been, or may be, operative in our own civilization in modern times, and it is from a study of the diseases that ate out the national life of such peoples that we may see our way to take practical steps toward the perpetuation of our own national existence and civilization.

Mr. Warner thus continued:

Of free peoples, dwelling in the temperate zone, whose state had the fullest opportunity to develop and decay, there are two whose history is familiar and whose experience is so linked with our own—in the one case through our religion in the other through the whole structure of our law, in both through a myriad ties of sentiment—that to-day, Celt or Teuton in flesh, we are scarcely less the descendants of Israel and Rome. Of the first, through the development of that nation from the freed slaves who followed Moses and the hardy warriors that Joshua led, to the wealth and splendor and power of Solomon's realm, the growing luxury and increasing misery under the later kings, and the dispirited and disorganized states that Assyria and Babylon reduced to vassalage, we have a continuous record for the whole nine hundred years thus comprised. Of the other we have in even greater detail the annals of its twelve centuries of national existence—from the clan confederacy on the seven hills till—kingdom, republic, empire—the bejeweled mistress of the world had become its bedizened menial. What disease sapped the vitality of these peoples? Was it one to which we are liable?

BIRTH OF THE ISRAELITISH NATION.

The national life of Israel sprang into being with the song of Moses and Miriam as the corpses of their oppressors, rolled to the shore by the Red sea waves, attested the end of Israel's slavery. A rude people, free and high spirited—herdsmen and farmers and every man a warrior—proud of its race, love to its God—though with crude ideas of His service and an irregular spontaneity of praise and sacrifice far removed from the Levitica law, recognizing at first no private property in land (which was allotted to the tribes by the national Sheik, and by the tribal chief among his clansmen), meeting in national conclave at the great feasts which marked the cycle of the agricultural year, it started on a career of development which reached its acme under Solomon five hundred years later. At first, as tribe after tribe of the nations about was conquered, the massacre of their adult males, the enslavement of their women and children and the allotment of their land among the victors, provided homes for the increasing numbers of Israel, the character of whose population but slowly altered. About the time of the founding of monarchy, inequality between free citizens and comparative wealth and poverty began to be prevalent. This increased as years went on; yet until the golden age of Solomon appeared, the steady expansion by conquest of Israel's borders and the constant distribution of fresh land to Hebrew freemen left but little excuse for poverty, and but little chance for oppression by the nobles, who were becoming great landlords and merchant princes. With the death of David the extension of the Hebrew state came to an end. The increasing population took on more and more of an urban character. The feeling of kinship between the tribes was lost, the feeling of loyalty to the throne died out, the old pride of race was weakened.

A Tyrian princess sat on the throne of David, and alien priests misled the national devotions while Judah was yet free in name. The rich grew richer and the poor poorer; hovels and palaces, misery and luxury crowded each other. At length, with scarcely a struggle, the disorganized nation passed out of existence, and the Babylonian satraps brought more freedom to Jewry than it had enjoyed when left to itself. The Hebrew state owed its ruin to internal ills. What were these?

THE CANKER AT THE ROOT.

Of the state of things in the eighth century before Christ, Professor Robertson Smith, than whom there is no greater living authority, gives this summary:

Never had the national sanctuaries been more sedulously frequented, never had the feasts been more splendid or the offerings more copious. But the foundations of the old life were breaking up. The external prosperity of the state covered an abyss of social disorder. Profusion and luxury among the higher classes stood in startling contrast to the misery of the poor. Lawlessness and open crime were on the increase. The rulers of the nation grew fat upon oppression. These evils were earliest and most acutely felt in the kingdom of Ephraim where Amos declares them to be already incurable under the outwardly prosperous reign of Jeroboam II. With the downfall of Jehu's dynasty the last bonds of social order were dissolved and the Assyrian found an easy prey in a land already reduced to practical anarchy.

There is much of suggestiveness in this passage. The kingdom of Ephraim is referred to as specially subject to the evils noted. That kingdom went to ruin more than one hundred years before her sister realm of Judah met a similar fate. The dynasty of Jehu is referred to as the last that had a real hold on the people. Do you recall the origin of that dynasty? Ahab was one of the ablest and bravest of the tyrants of Israel. Wishing to enlarge his palace grounds, and failing to persuade Naboth, the owner of a small vineyard, to sell it, he had procured Naboth to be attainted for blasphemy and treason, and his land to be confiscated to himself. Stirred by this and similar outrages, and led by Elijah who repeatedly bearded the monarch, the peasants made Ahab's reign a turbulant one, and in that of his son crowned Jehu king. His first act was to kill Ahab's heir and fling his dishonored corpse into Naboth's vineyard.

ISRAEL'S RULERS ROLLED IN LUXURY WHILE HER PEOPLE STARVED.

We begin to get a glimpse of Israel's woe. But let the scripture tell the story, and let her prophets speak for themselves.

The speaker quoted from the Hebrew scriptures the description of the luxury that prevailed during the reign of Solomon. The minutest details are given in the sacred record of the construction of the house of the forest of Labanon and of the similar house built for Pharaoh's daughter, of drinking vessels of pure gold used in these houses. We are told of the navy that brought him gold and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks from all portions of the then known world, until it was said that silver was as common as stone in Jerusalem and cedars as abundant as swamp sycamores; while at the same time the nation as such was feared and respected by those about it. Yet the speaker pointed out that but a few pages later on was the record that treason was even then rife, that the rebel Jeroboam was already at the head of the popular party, and that Solomon's heir on ascending the throne, was greeted by a national rising demanding relief from oppressive taxation. It was clear, however, that the Hebrew race was not falling behind in material civilization. Its princes intermarried with the royal houses of Egypt, Tyre and Syria. Its merchants were noted in the Sidonian markets, and there prevailed among the upper classes of Israel a refined effeminacy that was denounced and described by the prophets in language that might be used in describing the effeminate civilization of Rome in the days when decay had already set in. Then follows the denunciation of the wrath of God on these people because they trampled upon the poor, took exactions from him of wheat, swallowed up the needy and gave their whole minds to contriving how they might buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes. The speaker quoted:

"Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no room," and recited the demands for the liberation of the Israelites enslaved by their fellows. Further came the story as found in the bible of the fulfillment of the prophecies, when Jerusalem was captured by Nebuchadnezzar and all the nobles of Judah slain, while the captain of the guard spared the poor and "gave them vineyards and fields." Then followed the directions attributed to Jehovah for the re-settlement of Judah, which were as follows:

"As touching the land, it shall be to him, the prince, for a possession in Israel; and my princes shall no more oppress my people, but they shall give the land to the house of Israel according to their tribes. So shall ye divide this land unto you according to the tribes of Israel, and it shall come to pass that ye shall divide it by lot for an inheritance unto you and to the strangers that sojourn among you which shall beget children among you, and they shall be unto you as the homeborn among the children of Israel."

The remainder of the address was as follows:

THE SIMPLE CAUSE OF ISRAEL'S RUIN.

It is plain enough, if we are to accept either the facts stated by the prophets or their opinion thereon, where lay the ruin of the Hebrew state. From the latter part of David's reign the rich had steadily grown richer and the poor steadily poorer, while the once homogeneous body of free warrior farmers had turned into a race of serfs, oppressed by effeminate nobles and unscrupulous speculators. At once the cause and the consequence of this status, a comparatively few wealthy land owners monopolized the land, and from their castles plundered and oppressed the miserable peasants, cornering the grain market and by violence and fraud driving from their homesteads those whom poverty had not forced to sell. In the reign of Zedekiah, the last Hebrew monarch, the prophets had terrified the nobles into a promise to free their Hebrew serfs; but, the crises over, these were again enslaved and—denounced by the prophets, hated by the common people—Zedekiah and his faithless nobles were easily routed by Nebuchadnezzar's general, who pacified the nation he had conquered by dividing its lands among its yeomanry.

Later on, Ezekiel in captivity elaborates a plan by which to the Jews, returning to Palestine, the land should be reallotted, first to each tribe in perpetuity, next by lot, in perpetuity to him and his descendants, equally to each male, whether Jew or Gentile, that should have taken up his permanent residence in Jewry. With the law as to putative succession which obtained in the Hebrew economy, this practically guaranteed a perpetual holding of the land in small farms, worked each by its independent owner.

Here in Ezekial, for the only time in the Old Testament outside of Leviticus, we find reference to the jubilee of the fiftieth year (an entirely different thing from the seventh year limitation for debt or personal slavery). This recalls another and perhaps the most striking of biblical references on this point. Without raising the mooted question—whether Moses had aught to do with the Pentateuch—it is universally admitted by both Christian and Hebrew scholars that the Old Testament was made up by Ezra or a later scribe, and that even the oldest of its books contains interpolated matter.

A REMARKABLE PASSAGE IN BOOK OF LEVITICUS.

Of such additions few are more marked than that of the land jubilee and allied legislation, interpolated into the ritual of Leviticus. None could be more entirely out of place either in time or connection, than this, which inserts land law into the Levitical code and refers to notions of landed property alike foreign to the provisions of Exodus and Deuteronomy, and not developed among the Hebrew nation until generations later. But when we hear the warnings of the earlier prophets; when we see the curse under which Zedekiah's kingdom withered, and the despotic benevolence by which the Babylonian satrap pacified the miserable nation; when we read the plans that Ezekiel announced as those of God for securing such prosperity to Judah as without national existence she could enjoy; when we recall that it is to Ezra the scribe (who, carrying out these plans, successfully reinstated his people and his religion in Judea) that we owe the compilation of the documents, old and new, that we know as the Old Testament canon, we find this piece of the mosaic of Leviticus all the more indubitably impressed with the divine sanction:

XXV. 8. And thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years, and the space of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.

9. Thou shalt cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month. . . .

10. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you and ye shall return every man unto his possession and every man unto his family. . .

15. According to the number of years after the jubilee thou shalt buy of thy neighbor and according to the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto thee,

23. The land shall not be used forever; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me.

To be continued.

BILL NYE'S PLATFORM.

How a Large Post-office Should Be Run.

Mr. Nye to Mr. Wanamaker: Doubtless the president my have some one in his mind for the New York postoffice; some one who will shine more in society perhaps, some one who will please the eye more for the moment; but what we want for that position is a pure, good man, who loves the old flag and who wants to see a good postoffice in New York where a man can go and present a money-order without being indicted by a grand jury before he can get away. I believe, general, that a man who leads a good Christian life ought not to be jumped on and hooted and trod into the earth just because he has presented a money-order at the New York office for payment. We are liable to make mistakes. I presented a money-order at the New York office, thinking that the office would be as eager to pay an order as it was to sell me one, but I was young then and had seen very little of the world. Anybody could fool me with a kind word then. Now I have remittances sent to me by freight inside a joint of gas pipe and I don't have to wait so long.

My hired man, who mows the lawn and salts the hens at my chalet-by-the-sea, will also want a suit of clothes as the weather gets warmer, I wish that you would figure on a suit for him—a suit that will look better than it really is, and cost very little, will do. The cost may be a mere bagatelle. Could you arrange it so that the cost would be a mere bagatelle?

I have been elected also to an office, at one time, by the people themselves. I say this to show you that I am well though of by my neighbors. My election was rather a surprise to some. It showed that even then, young and poor as I was, I was a shrewed politician and well calculated to succeed. We combined three elements in such a way as to bring out not only the full strength of the party, but also to draw some from the other party. These three elements consisted of:

First—Enemies of the other man.

Second—Rivals who wanted to see him put under the sod.

Third—Creditors who saw no way of getting their pay unless I was elected.

With these elements we succeeded without the aid of money in purifying the ballot and electing a good man.

A Depository of Gems.

Politically America is a democracy; industrially America is an aristocracy. The community which allows the the laborer to determine the destinies of a nation, allows him no voice in determining the nature or the profits of his own industry, says Dr. Lyman Abbott. He makes political laws, he is under industrial laws. At the ballot box he is king; in the factory he is a servant, sometimes a slave. Men who make legislators, governors, judges, presidents, are not allowed to determine how many hours a day they will work, and are able to determine what wages they shall receive only by organizing into an unarmed militia to preserve that right. The community at the same moments puts a ballot into the hand, and a manacle upon it. We must either take the ballot out or the manacle off.—Ex.

Freedom is Waiting.

Freedom is waiting with hands held out
Till you tear the vail from her face—
And when once men have seen the light of her eyes,
And felt her divine embrace,
The light of the world will be risen indeed,
And will shine in the eyes of men,
And those who come after will find life fair,
And their lives worth living then!
—Edith Nesbitt.

But Don't You Tell.

Dear Mrs. Jones, I'm glad you called!
I hoped you'd come to-day,
Now have you heard what awful things
They tell of Elder Gray?—
You haven't? Why, I heard last night
That some one heard in town,
He went to see the Black Crook show,
Along with Deacon Brown.
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—
Perhaps it isn't so;
But really, that is what they say—
I don't pretend to know.

Now, Mrs. Jones, do you suppose
That Mr. Smith would cheat?
I'm told by those who ought to know,
He swindles on his meat,
Two ounces short a pound, they say—
And just the same on tea;
And he a member in the church,
Along with you and me!
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—
Perhaps it isn't so:
But, really, that is what they say—
I don't pretend to know.

They say that Thompson and his wife
Just quarrel night and day,
He's jealous. Well, perhaps there's cause—
That's not for me to say.
The way that woman puts on airs—
New hat and diamond ring,
And gad, gad, gading all the time,
With beaux upon her string.
But don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—
Perhaps it isn't so;
But, really, that is what they say—
I don't pretend to know.

They say that Mrs. Johnson's got
A new silk dress, and she
Don't pay her washing bill, I'm told—
It came quite straight to me.
It's hinted that her husband drinks
And gambles on the sly:
But then folks gossip so, you know,
But thank my stars, not I!
Now don't you tell—I'm sure you won't—
These things may not be so;
But, really, that is what the say—
I don't pretend to know.

HAND TO HAND,

By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

continued.

"Until to-morrow—unless you would rather I would go to-night," quickly.

"Yes, I would rather. I have some business—there will be some men here after awhile—it wouldn't be best for you to stay."

"In two hours will be time enough. Let me have you long as I can."

"Isn't that a lovely hat?" poising it on her little fat fist, and looking over it steadily into his gaunt, changeless face. "The brown plume is just the shade of my hair. Been hard at work on The Camera lately, dear?"

"They've needed nothing for two weeks."

"Oh!" She was quiet a minute. "Just put that hat carefully away in my room, won't you? and bring me my slippers. They're in the lower drawer. You have the keys." She sat motionless until the door closed behind him, and then like a flash she was in the pantry cupboard, which was empty, as we know, and back again by the fire. She took up the goblet and smelled it. The major, coming back, glanced at it jealously, but it stood where he left it, and Maddy was leaning lazily back in her own low chair. She was pale, and the water stood in her eyes."

"You're not well, child?"

"No. Sit down by me, Uncle Dan. I'm tired and I'm hungry, that's all. I ordered a miraculous little supper as I came along. It will be here presently." She took his big hand as he sat by her, fingering it over, holding it now and then to her cheek. Something else than hunger had been at work with him. They were both too old soldiers to be beaten, as he was today, by a little wholesome fasting. But what was the sore? She did not know where to thrust her probe.

"They've raised my salary, Uncle Dan, did you notice?"

"No, I did not. I'm glad of it, my darling. You can go through the world alone pretty well now, Maddy?"

She made a grimace. "If one only cares for hard work and money—yes. But I'm tired of being alone. I mean to either come home, or you must come to me. Though a man of your talents would be wasted in a Jersey village like that. They have only one newspaper. You could not go there."

"Only one newspaper, have they?"

There was silence, "Jack is at home," he said, at last.

The cheek against which she had pressed his fingers grew suddenly, fiercely hot. She got up and laid some wood on the grate, sat down leisurely, her face turned from him. "Who did you say had come home?—John? John Proctor?"

"Yes, Jack." The very name of the boy stabbed him like pain, yet he could not keep it off his lips. He did not waver in his resolve. He would put himself out of the way to keep the shameful birth of his boy a secret. Yet, as the clock ticked away the moments of this last hour, nature grew almost too strong for him. He could have cried out, so that all the world might hear, for his son—for his son, whose flesh and blood was the same as his. He heard the girl speaking to him as in a dream. Her voice trembled in spite of herself.

"Tell me something about him, Uncle Dan. Is he much changed?"

"I see no change in him." He caught sight of her face, and through all his dull absorption, it startled him; it was so strangely fresh, and dewy, and young.

"I suppose John has been successful, then?" she said at last, with an effort. "He told me once he would never come back or write until he could do a man's work and make all his friends proud of him. He thought they would forget him. He need not have been very much afraid of that." She was talking half to herself, stooping as she sat on her stool, her brown eyes fixed on the fire, her hands pressed on her breast. "I always knew he would find some little home in the west, and then come back; I knew he would."

"Maddy!"

"Yes, Uncle Dan."

"I'll tell you about Jack," in an unnaturally loud, harsh voice. "He is a man of mark now—a leader in his sect. They've called him to the first church here. His companions are not yours or mine, and his ways are not ours. They would look upon him as tainted if he made friends of shiftless Bohemians like us. He's in a world the door of which is shut to you and me. It will be the same way when we are dead. He will be inside, but when I come the door will be shut—shut."

A sudden comprehension broke through her face. Dimpled, kissable little face as it was, there was a latent nobility in it, great steadiness and strength. "I think you're unjust to us, and to Jack," she said firmly, standing before him.

"I tell you the boy is on the road to success, and he must go on," he cried. "Nobody shall stand in his way to hinder him. I mean to stand out of his way. It will be quite easy for me to do it—quite easy."

Some suspicions of years ago were coming back to her. "I think I understand," she said. "Is Jack willing that you should give him up?"

"What could it matter to him? A shabby, old liar and braggart, as McMurray called me. I saw his church to-day, and the house where he will live. So grandly furnished, Maddy!"

"Churches and furniture!" with a contemptuous shrug. "What are they to Jack?"

"I saw the woman he is to marry."

"Ah! the woman"——

"A daughter of McMurray's—a delicate, white rosebud of a girl. He has everything now the world can give, Jack has. There's but one bar in his way, and that won't be there long."

But Madeline had turned to the window her face toward the sun that was going down. It was some time before she came back. When she did, she stood by the mantel shelf looking down at him. "Does the woman love him?"

"I thought so. It was her face."

"She only has known him a little while?"

"Withrow told me they met last month in Chicago. The match was arranged there."

She looked at her hand. There was a thin gold ring on one finger—a cheap little trifle such as a school boy would give. It had be there so many years that it bound and pain the woman's full grown finger. It had do so for many years.

"One month?" she said to herself again again.

The sun was down, but the reflection the snow on the roofs threw a pleasant bu ness into the many windows, while the ticked cheerfully the last hour of d away. A noise below broke the silen which they had fallen. The stairs w and rickety, and steps could be hear ing from one flight to the other.

"It's Jack!" The major spoke standing up. He had been thinki as he sat. However false and di his course had been since he w least was right, he thought, in close.

" 'Nothing in his life so becam ending of it,'" he quoted to hi McMurray would call it a theatr

Jack was at the street door; in utes it would be too late. He fingers into his pocket and secret vial in his palm. He went to the

to clos... sight of a ... bit of ... stooped, picke... it up. ... read it without surprise.

"His son? And Jack wants ... old man now to deny it? Not to stand ... way?"

The first hint about that poor white rabbit Clara had turned her blood to gall. She was suddenly bitter and unjust as death to Jack, to whom she had given her whole life of patient, sweet tempered trust.

The steps came nearer. The poor old major backed toward the inner door, his uncouth face white and wet. "I'm not well. I'm going to lie down on your bed. Take him away with you, Maddy. I can't see either of you to-night." Yet even then it gave him a vague pleasure to hear how light and gay and resolute the boy's steps were.

Maddy came quietly between him and the door. "No, we will both see this Jack, who puts you out of his way."

The door opened. There was the old short, stout built Jack! The old sturdy, honest face under the same fur cap, the twitch in the mouth ready to make a joke at anybody or at himself.

"Why, Maddy? I did not hope to see you here, little woman," giving her a brotherly shake of the hand, and so figuratively setting her aside. How the dull morbid shadows that had filled the room crept aside before him! Madeline felt that her life had been but a passionate dream. Practical, common sense people on the same plane of society saw each other a month ago in Chicago, and married rationally. And why should a practical, rational man encumber himself with this late discovered father, with his undoubtedly unwholesome fancies and stagey habits?

"Maj. Standish"—Jack with all his hearty manner was embarrassed—"I came to speak to you on business of importance. You have no secrets from Maddy?"

"Don't speak, boy! For God's sake! In a little while I will set it all right! Wait one minute!" retreating to the door.

"But I won't wait." Jack had his hands on the major's shoulders and forced him down on a chair. His face flushed as he spoke, and his voice grew unsteady. "Look at this old man, Madeline. Twenty years ago he came here a healthy, middle aged man, with a comfortable living and a son; a boy that he could have educated plainly and had to work for him and be a companion as he grew old. But what does he do? Puts the boy where he will be tended like a prince, be clothed in purple and fine linen, gives up his income to him, while he—look at this cockloft, Maddy! Look—here!" He put his hand on the old man's head and drew it through the thin white hair. Once or twice he began to speak, but stopped. At last he said: "I know the shifts you have made to live, the insults you bore, that I might sleep soft and live warm! It's well I do know them all. You will neves want the care of a son again, so help me God!"

"Yes, yes, I knew you would say that," cried the major. "But of what use was it all? You have ruined yourself. I know what I am. Who told you this?"

"A man who came from Virginia to find you."

"What does he want."

"He would not tell me." Proctor's face clouded. The major's quick eyes marked it.

"He has a warrant for me, I suppose?" sullen and dogged.

"I do not know. He refused to give me any hint.

"There were several little affairs—there's no use in their stirring up muddy water, that I can see," peevishly. "But if it's criminal—let me alone, Jack, catching the young man's sleeve. "You shall not drag yourself down for me. I'll not have my whole life thwarted," fiercely.

Jack's answer was to glance around the poverty stricken garret, and at his own costly, quiet dress. The tears were in his eyes. "We're one now, come what will, father," he said, quietly. "That is the man at the door."

The major went to open it. "I'll balk them yet," he muttered. "I'll not drag Jack down." He came back in a moment, a huge yellow envelope in his hand. "He sent it in a letter. A man can't be arrested by letter? It may be"—turning it over. "What's this? God bless my soul, what's this? Why, it's no arrest!"

"Thank God for that!" muttered Proctor.

"Robert Standish is dead, Jack," poring and muttering over a parchment sheet.

"Is he, sir?" indifferently. Jack was standing awkwardly alone, for Madeline, whom he had time to notice now, was engrossed in tying up some drawings of hers, which she was going to take away with her. She would not leave one vestige of herself in her old home, she thought. The old man would go with his son to the delicate little rosebud of a girl. As for her, what did it matter that she had no home, nobody on earth but them? that her life had held nothing but them?

The drawings looked like masterpieces of art to Jack; he had heard of Maddy's genius. How cold and still she had grown in these two years! It might be devotion to art to her work. She looked as impas abstracted as if she had gone height unknown to him, fr would look down on all his Jack never remained lo anything.

"Maddy ... the corn hand.

Ma Yes small Jac tight. See is

...said Mr. Jack, wh... ...saw him with certain n... ...in Chicago. "She was very ... ate and kind to me, Madeline. Her ... was anxious for me to take the First ... here. But I'd made up my min ... little home in the west—if you wou... me."

"I always thought you'd come f... said honest Maddy."

The major was looking at them o... spectacles. "So? So?" he said, in a...

They sat together in a shaded corner.

ment. "Why, God bless you, children! You plan better for yourselves than I did for you."

Jack laughed and drew his chair over between them. "It will be hard work to live at first. But we three are old comrades, and know how to rough it."

"This is a duplicate of Robert Standish's will," said the major, striving to be legal and lucid, "and by it I find certain demesnes, messuages—well, I don't know, to tell the truth, if it's a fortune or a mere competency, Jack. But it's enough for us all to give McMurray and his cursed Camera the go by for life. We may start a national magazine with it," in his old bragging tone.

"There will be no more of this for you, then, father," glancing around. The bare floors, and pinched poverty and the worn out old man with his white hair in the midst chafed Jack angry and sore continually.

"And here is the supper. At last!" cried Maddy.

"I had really forgotten I was hungry; but it is long past my usual dinner hour," said the major, loftily. He rose with alacrity to help her spread the white cloth and set the hot, dainty dishes on it, managing, as he lighted the lamp, to empty a half filled goblet into the ashes. "Such abominable wine as these fellows furnish me now!" he muttered, and then suddenly stopped, looking at Jack, a shamed, defeated look creeping all over his big body. He went to him. "My son," he said, humbly, "it would be better you left me behind, you and Maddy. I'm a miserable, faulty old man."

"And I am a faulty young one," said Jack, hastily. "But there's that between you and ... which God will look to find in us ... all underneath. The words that ... ton."

Maddy came closer to the two men. "I think I know what you mean. And I, too," she said with infinite love and very bad grammar, putting her hand softly into theirs.

TWO SELF-MADE MEN.

Why Bill Nye and John Wanamaker Should be Warm Friends.

Mr. Nye to Mr. Wanamaker: I would want a plain business suit that would look well for Sundays. I generally fix up for Sundays and spend the day in self-communion and silent admiration of my past life. I was a poor boy, Mr. Wanamaker, with large olive-green freckles on the back of my neck. I have fought my way up through a wilderness of stumbling blocks, setbacks and drawbacks, Mr. Wanamaker, until to-day you see me beloved and admired by one and all, yet modest and unassuming as a little dewdrop on the petal of a pumpkin blossom.

Both of us know what it is, general, thump along through an adverse and cursed world. I admit that I have mistakes, but not as a postmaster. stepped aside several times from wh called the correct thing in Philadel and may possibly do so again, but officially. I have done things that I sorry for, but my whole nature se to demand excitement, and I would quently sit up till nearly 11 o'cloc licking and having fun with enjoyed having fun an my sunny smile office hours had h aft

Wedn... their house... F. Church of this ... ed Custom House Insp... ioned on Str. Olympian.

Smith has gone to Portland, Ore., ...e extra machinery for the Shingle ... He will return by Str. Idaho.

... Democratic primary for electing ...gates to County Convention was call... Thursday at 2 p. m. D. McInnes and ...ohn Bell were elected delegates.

At the Republican Caucus held at West End Port Angeles Wednesday, E. G. Morse and F. Hinckley were elected delegates to the County Convention.

The Children's May party Wednesday night, was well attended and a perfect success. The Cornet Band played for the occasion and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

J. S. Maxfield County Commissioner from the Quillayute district passed up Sound on Str. Evangel Tuesday. He came up to attend the May meeting of the board at New Dungeness Monday next.

The Schooner Mary Parker, Tuesday brought Mr. Geo. Myers and family of Dungeness with their household effects, besides a deck load of hay for the new shingle company. Mr. Myers has rented the Petty house and expects to make Angeles his home hereafter.

Considerable goods have been ordered from Portland to come on this trip of the Idaho. It was not known that the steamer was to call here this trip, until too late to get orders off. As soon as her calling is a settled fact there will be freight enough to pay the steamer well.

A call was issued for Thursday evening for a meeting at the West End. The object was the formation of a Board of Trade by the merchants and business men of the town. Up to time we went to press we had not learned the results of the meeting.

Last Friday week the through Angeles mail sack was lost. The officers of the Evangel claim, the sack was delivered at the Port Townsend office, and the Townsend P. M. says to the contrary. A large number of Registered letters have been taken heretofore, but this time the whole letter mail was captured. It w... ...ntained ...luable ...able Registered matter.

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.

We have received two communications which we do not print as they contain statements which are false. If we print them we would be obliged to answer ...ong. We have already given too much space to this discussion and stop it with this issue. We are sorry if we have done Mr. Hinckley injustice in any particular and if we have made any misstatements we are ready to give our authorities, and if shown to be incorrect we will say so in ...own words.

The wedding of Mr. D. P. Quinn and ...iss Amanda Armstrong took place ...uesday at 2 p. m. at the residence of ...r. G. W. Vail, the Rev. Mr. Howells ...ficiating. M ss Armstrong came from ... east a few months ago. She has two ...ing here, Mrs. Richard Eacrett ... The COMMONWEALTH ... this vicinity in ...ng and ... now ...is

... furnished the ... people and de... the quality and ...en. Their restau... ...d to the public about ...it will be called the Bon

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.

...ll of ...lid ...ght ...nce. ...sies, ...reast lay ...or... New York Standard, the ...she had been able to read. The coffin was then taken by the pall-bearers, six young men, to the wagon. The services were finished at the grave, about seventy-five people being in attendance. Her coffin was strewn with flowers and pansies and other flowers were planted on her grave. A more unselfish soul never lived or died at Port Angeles. So wrapt up in the well being and future happiness of her fellow man, she forgot and neglected herself until to late. We shall ever revere her memory, and hope that if there is another life she will there have the happiness she denied herself here.

The Home Shopping Guide.

A handsome illustrated catalogue for spring and summer of this year, has just been issued by Messrs. Toklas, Singerman & Co. of Seattle, the leading Dry Goods merchants on the coast.

The work covers a wide range of goods including everything to be found in ladies,' men's, youths,' boys,' and children's apparel, housekeeping goods, house furnishing goods, traveling outfits, etc., etc. It enables outside customers to do their shopping by mail or express, equally as well as if they made a special trip to Seattle for the purpose, and it acquaints them with the very latest Parisian and Eastern styles.

No household should be without it. Copy mailed free to any legible address.

At Rest.

At almost the allotted time, three score years and ten, Marcia Hammond was called away from the cares and worries of this world and is at rest, sleeping peacefully in the bosom of mother earth.

She had taken to her bed during the first days of April and breathed her last at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th. Her mind was clear to the last, though occasionally through her illness it would wander, but for a short time only. When first taken down she had all her affairs straightened up, though she hoped and expected to recover, and live for some years. Within a few days of her death however, she realized she must go, and gave to her friends instructions as to her funeral.

It is wished it understood that she died a Catholic, but wanted to be buried from the Congregational Church of this place, Rev. Mr. Howells to preach the funeral services, and her four agnostic friends who had the principal care of her during her sickness, to be her chief mourners; giving as her reason for the latter that they were "good single tax people."

Miss Hammond was an ardent worker in the single tax cause, believing in the teachings of Henry George and preaching the truths of that doctrine at all times and places, in season and out of season. On April 5th she executed a deed of her house and lot in this town to F. S. Lewis and Robt. Shields, and her Will made at the same time gave instructions to sell her personal property and pay the proceeds to them, they to use the same according to their judgement, in dismssinating the principles of Henry George as taught in his work entitled, "Progress and Poverty."

We have not at the present time an account of her life work, but from what we do known, we feel that her life at an early date was dedicated to the cause of humanity. She had been a resident of this place some eighteen months. She had a fine education and was a successful teacher but not being able to stand confinement, she gave up the school about a year ago.

Auntie Hammond was respected by all who knew her, and loved by all who could understand her thoroughly unselfish ...ure. Her thoughts were continually ... for others, and she worked for ... paid little heed to herself. ...man of great vitality and ...e thought of and care for ... many years ...ll still go ...le living ... of the ... Her life ...elped a ...e of hu... live ... and ...er

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.

DIED.

At Port Angeles, W. T., April 27th, 1889, Miss Marcia Hammond, aged 69 years.

MARRIED.

At Port Angeles, W. T., April 30th, 1889, by the Rev. Mr. Howells, D. P. Quinn to Amanda Armstrong, both of this place.

Watchmaker & Jeweler!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles for sale at lowest prices.

A specialty to fit Spectacles to the

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Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable.

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...ICK SALES AND ...MALL PROFITS."

...me a Call at the East End, Port ...eles, W. T.

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 required 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, Uniontown, Seats' School House and Ewartsville.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Adams county, Garfield 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 poling 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, Clabnato, 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 prescribed 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:

O. C. WHITE,
Secretary of the Territory.

{SEAL.}

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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DRY GOODS,
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All orders left at Mr. Ritchie's office or at own residence will be promptly attended to.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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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 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 cultivation 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 OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

5 3 JOHN B. BAIRD, Register.

C. C. Lollick

MEAT MARKET.

Cash paid for Live Stock.

Port Angeles, W. T.

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

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THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

The mill wharf will soon be extended to deep water.

The Angeles was successfully launched on Monday last and is now on her way to Seattle.

A typographical error was made in the statement published last week. The totals were $155,161.78.

The mill has been closed two weeks now for repairs. If all goes well it will be running again next week.

[illegible] now slashing these selections quite [illegible] the [illegible] The [illegible] for to [illegible] union A. & [illegible] when [illegible] as We [illegible] ers to [illegible] any in a few days and should know the proper address.

The school house is well under way. It will be completely enclosed by one week from now and ready for the painters and lathers. If the money can be raised, it will be pushed to completion at once. It is a fine building—a credit to its designer, Stephen Land and to the District.

A number of letters mailed on April 19th at this place, were lost at Port Townsend. In fact all that were mailed are missing and may never come to light again. This will account for several of our letters not reaching their destination. Every letter received by us to that date has been answered.

The 40 acres that will be sold at auction on the 11th inst. is about midway between this place and Dungeness, W. T., and only 80 rods south of the road. It lies nicely and is a valuable piece of property. It has been appraised at $10 per acre, and will be sold in five or ten acre tracts, or all in a body, as the successful purchaser may desire.

School Report.

The finances of our school district up to Apr. 26, 1889, are as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

	DR.
Balance Aug. 25, 1888,	$293.42
Apportionment Apr. 8, 1889,	635.03
Total,	928.45

	CR.
M. E. Land, wood	$ 5.15
Stephen Land, drafting place for new house	15.00
P. S. C. C. team work	4.00
E. Suttle, clearing	30.00
Dist. No. 12	54 56
A. H. Howels, salary	50.00
D. W. Morse, rent, etc.,	5.50
E. Suttle, clearing	30.00
S. Land, repairing	3.00
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
A. H. Howels, salary	60.00
D. W. Morse, rent	11.00
J. B. Cosser, hauling	4.50
Lewis & Mastick, printing	4.00
A. H. Howels, salary	47.50
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
Ella Guptill, salary	60.00
P. S. C. C., rent and wood	17.50
Balance	416.74
Total,	928.45

SPECIAL FUND.

Paid P. S. C. C. on lots,	$300.00

THOS. MALONY, Clerk.

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 annum interest on deferred payments.

THOS. MALONY, Secy.

THE DISSENTERS.

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

A MASS OF EVIDENCE (?) THAT PROVES NOTHING.

[CONTINUED.]

I would here commend our vehement Bro. Walls who has more zeal than knowledge, never having lived on the townsite, to explain away this injustice if he can before he retails more of his hearsay gossip. The Board have tried in vain to justify the proceeding—but have been unable to do so.—as in the nature of things it cannot be justified.

The above refers to the sale of the two blocks of land in the Meagher farm and was answered last week.

The leasing of the saw mill to persons outside the colony was a piece of treachery to our movement on the part of the Board, unexampled in the history of similar enterprises. Making lumber was the best paying industry we had and there is no reason to doubt if properly fostered and cared for, would have paid our debts and given a good living to many more people than were on the ground when it was leased. The laboring colonists with one or two exceptions protested most earnestly against the leasing. The mill was paying well at the time as the Secretary report shows although the Board neglected to provide one-half as many logs as we could saw, and the mill was running but a fraction of the time. The Board professed inability to properly provide and equip the mill. We did not believe the statement at the time and since the leasing one of their number has declared they could have done it, and has told how. We had plenty of property which would have secured a loan if necessary and a member of the Board had the needed funds to loan. The trouble with the Board seemed to be that they cared more for their private affairs than for the colony interests and they declined to take the time or make the exertion which their duties as trustees required, to provide for the mill. The consequence of the leasing is the driving out of nearly all the remaining members of the colony into the competitive world and the virtual winding up of the colony.

The above is mere childish twaddle. The most of it has already been fully answered. Nearly all the former employes are now at work in the mill. It was certainly better to have a cash industry run here where the men could get work without leaving their families. Heretofore men were compelled to go up Sound and work (oft-times without success) when they needed a little cash over the weekly spend of $4.00 which the Board was able to dole out. It would hardly have been just to the stockholders to wear out the mill and teams for the personal benefit of a few men.

Another specimen of the Board's unjust management was in allowing the secretary to take stock on the Meagher farm to pay him an old debt, while scores of others and some of them with much larger demands against the colony were not allowed a single log without paying cash at an advanced price. Who can doubt that the Board acted honest and honorable men and the friends of the laborer?

These lots were sold Mrs. Maloney at the regular prices in payment of a note she held against the colony. She sold the colony block 41, one of its most valuable tracts on the front of the townsite. The lots refered to were the final payment for block 41. At the present present values of property the colony has made about $4000.00 out of the deal with Mrs. Maloney. This debt was incurred by the old board. Its not surprising that Mr. H objects to its payment. It is in keeping with other past actions.

We have been told various conflicting stories by the Board in regard to the colony store, and long since concluded that we could place no confidence in the statements made about the business there.

One day we have been told the store belonged to Mr. Shields—the next day it belonged to the Colony *a vice versa*.

And now it is sold to another member of the Board, viz: Mr. Thompson—the terms of the sale or lease being stated, show that it would be about correct to say that it had been 'given' to Mr. Thompson at a mere nominal figure and without other colonists knowing was for sale until the trade was completed and no opportunity given for anyone else to put in a bid.

The store contracts, books, prices, etc, are open for the examination of any stockholder who cares to take the trouble. If Mr. H has not posted himself it is his own fault. The complaint that the store was sold to Thompson without giving others a chance to bid is mere clap-trap. The store was sold on the same terms as the tin shop and nursery and will bring in a steady income to the colony which is relieved of all responsibility in the matter.

Once more. After repeated urging upon the Board their duty to pay the laborers of the colony their long neglected dues. On Saturday evening April 20, the secretary presented the following plan to the Board for such payment and the plan was adopted by the Board. I state the substance of it from memory as briefly as possible.

Several pieces of land were to be set apart for the payment of the debt in three or four different localities. The wage creditors were to select in limited quantities from either piece, who chose to do so or to wait until the land sound buyers and the creditors to have six per cent interest on their claims while waiting. But the men are in no condition to wait. and there is but one locality where the lots are at present saleable.

And there the creditors are required to pay the Board $62.50 in cash, $62.50 in wage credit, for a lot in the woods of 50 x140 feet. The Board pay $50 for these lots and charge their Bro. colonists $25 for them. One-half cash and one-half wage credit. Or in other words they will give you a lot in the woods 50x140 feet if you will first give them $50 to buy the lot with then $12½ more in cash and $62.50 in wage credit which they owe you. And this is an illustration of the charter of the Secretary and Board of Trustees of the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony to-day!

The old Board did not scruple to buy 50 feet lots at ten dollars each with money or stock of the colony and cut them in two and sell them to colonists for as high as $140. each. Evidently Mr. H has had a change of heart. When 25 foot lots were being sold to eastern colonists for $140., 50 foot lots just as good could be bought of the Government for from $20. to $40. yet Mr. H was one of those who helped carry out the inequitable scheme. All lots are now sold at their market value.

The members of the colony have sacrificed their property in distant parts of the country, and come here to build up a co-operative institution. After laboring for two years under many privations, and having made landed property valuable by their presence and their labors—this is the offer of payment for their services by our Secretary and Board.

The Secretary is sitting in his office on a salary of $80 per month, cash, colony business closed out consequently little or nothing to do, but to scheme for continuance in office. The laboring members who have had barely money enough from their wages to give them a scanty subsistence, are now forced out of the colony to provide for their families as best they can—and this is the sort of payment they are to get for their last two years services.

I forbear to denounce such fraud upon co-operation as this, as it deserves.

But are we unreasonable in asking for a stockholders meeting to change the Board? FRANCIS HINCKLEY.

Anyone who has read the above letter carefully, can but admit its betrayal of the spirit of malevolence and revenge. Not a charge as made has been proven. The causes of dissatisfaction exist only in the minds of a few and the fight against the present Board has been, in our opinion, actuated by unjust if not dishonest motives. Meetings have been called by anomilous notices understood by but few, and the resolutions passed palmed off on the public as the voice of a majority of the resident colonists. At the last meeting, the largest held, a motion to take from the table a resolution of the Board was lost by a large majority. The malcontents have been beaten at every turn as they deserved to be because their cause was an unjust one.

We do not blame many who were concerned in the fight. They were honest enough in believing the charges made by Mr. Hinckley and one or two others to be true. And while we have no personal animosity against the leaders, we feel justified in saying that their acts have not been characterized by that spirit of fairness which the moral pretenses of the parties would warrant.

The low, political cunning of these leaders is illustrated by the action of Mr. Hinckley in inducing women to sign their own and their husbands names to a slanderous circular of the truth of which they could know nothing. We have therefore treated the case in a manner in a measure befitting the spirit in which the war was waged.

This is the first time since taking charge of this paper that colony bickerings have been admitted to its columns. We believe it will be the last. It has been a struggle on the part of the board to save the property of the stockholders from spoliation. And because we believe that the little all which the non resident colonists have invested here, represents so much of their lives, and is just as sacred as the interests of resident stockholders, we have taken up the fight. Mr. Hinckley invested in the colony $52.25 in cash. He now owns paid up, one lot worth $200, has a 40 acre claim close to the townsite on which he has proved up and which is worth about $1000, has about $400. of colony stock and credits exceeding $600., on the books of colony. All this in two years. Where is the outside colonist who can make a better showing. But enough. We feel that that the injustice of the attack on the Board has been sufficiently shown. F. S. L.

Why the Barn Wasn't Built.

"I say, Uncle Ben," said Frank, "why don't you build new a barn? You need one, and you must have money enough laid by from the sale of your crops the past few years to pay for new buildings and fences and make your home look a hundred per cent. better, to say nothing of the saving. Why! that old tumble down barn doesn't hold more than one-half of your hay and grain, and the loss from stacking out of doors must be far more than the interest on the cost of a new barn. Besides, that old rookery is a disgrace on such fine land as you have here, and then there must be some danger of its blowing down in one of those heavy gales and killing some of your stock."

"Well, Frank," answered his uncle, "all you say is true enough, but I guess you don't just understand the situation. You see, in the first place, I haven't quite enough saved up to build such a barn as I want, and so would have to hire some money and pay interest on it; and then I wouldn't think of building at present if I had more than enough."

"Why, Uncle Ben, don't you want better buildings?"

"Of course I do, my boy; but then you see, just as soon as I put up a new barn the assessor would come along and raise the valuation of my farm, and the taxes would be so heavy that it would take about all I could raise to pay them. Only last year I cleared up and drained that bit of swamp land down beside the road there and built a few rods of highway fence alongside of it, where the brush and weeds used to grow; and the assessors raised the valuation five hundred dollars, and that added about twelve dollars to my tax, besides the increase of highway and school taxes, and all that on account of clearing up less than an acre of land."

"Well, Uncle, it made your farm look ever so much better. That brush patch was always an eyesore to me at least."

"Yes, Frank, it did look bad enough right there beside the highway, and I'll admit that it made at least five hundred dollars difference in the appearance of the farm. But then I could not afford to make many such improvements and be compelled to pay the increased tax on them."

"But, Uncle, why are the taxes so high here? It seems to me as if they were outrageous."

"Oh! you see the town is bonded for $143,000 to aid in building the Midland railroad, and we are paying the interest on the bonds now, and shall have to begin payment of the principal in two or three years. The bonds were made payable in twenty years and we have been paying the interest ever since."

"Well, Uncle Ben, I would like to talk over this bonding business some other time; but now we will talk about this tax on improvements. Now, uncle, you have about one hundred and fifty acres of land here. How much were your taxes last year?"

"Let me see; there was $140 for town, county and state tax; then there was $11 school tax, and I worked out $19 highway tax, making in all about $170."

"Well, uncle, that is about $1.13 per acre for your whole farm. Now, how much does Smith pay on that fifteen acre swamp pasture of his down there adjoining your field?"

"Oh! he doesn't pay much on that. Why, his school tax on that was only a few cents when I was collector last year, and I asked him how much he paid in all on it, and he said about three dollars."

"But it is good land, if it was brought into cultivation, is it not, uncle?"

"Yes, of course, it is; and I tell you, Smith makes a pretty good thing off of it now. You see he pastures his young stock there, and it is a good pasture, too, as the scattering bushes on it don't injure it much for that purpose, and it is just wet enough to raise an abundance of green grass the summer through. Why, he has nine or ten head of cattle in there, and then its increasing in value every year as the land is cleared up and improved around it. I supposed when I cleared up that acre adjoining it that it added as much or more in proportion to the value of that field as it did to the value of my farm."

"But, uncle, did these assessors add to his valuation on that account?"

"Oh, no; of course not; he had not made any improvements on it."

"Oh I see. They don't tax the value of the land, it is only the improvements that are taxed."

"Well, I guess it amounts to about that, after all."

"But, uncle don't you think it would be nearer a fair thing if the land were taxed according to its value, without regard to the improvements, so that Smith would have to pay as much on those fifteen acres as you pay on fifteen acres of your land?"

"Well, I don't know but it would. I never thought much about that before, but I guess, come to think of it, Smith would be likely to cut the bushes off and improve it in that case, for he don't get quite as much value off it now as I do from the same number of acres."

"But, uncle, if you didn't have to pay any tax on improvements your tax would be no more to the acre than his is now, would it? And then you could build a new barn."

"Oh, yes, of course it would, for there is just about so much to be raised. But taking the tax off of improvements would serve to equalize it, and would consequently raise Smith's tax per acre to meet the fall in my own. I shouldn't have nearly so much to pay as now, and I guess I should build a new barn mighty quick, and make a great many other improvements; and Smith would be mighty likely to clear up and drain his lot, so as to get as much as possible from the use of it. And in that way it would make times lively around here, and make plenty of work for every man that wanted to work."

"But, uncle, you are a Henry George man, are you not?"

"Well! well! Frank! You must take me for a fool if you think I want to divide up my land with every lazy scalawag. Not much am I a Henry George land confiscator. Why, I should go hang myself first!"

"But, uncle, Henry George doesn't propose to confiscate land."

"Oh, yes he does. Don't I read my papers? The *Tribune* and the *Dispatch* both say that he wants to confiscate the land and rent it out."

"But that is all wrong, uncle. He only proposes to place all taxes on land values, and you have been voicing his sentiments exactly and I supposed you had been reading some of his writings."

"I guess you are mistaken, Frank. That is not confication, and the papers say that he wants to take our land from us and divide it up."

"Well, uncle, I have a copy of "Progress and Poverty" and I will convince you by letting you read it, and here is a copy of his paper, the *Standard*. Read those and you will learn that the whole of the theory in a nutshell is the placing of all tax on land values and exempting all improvements from taxation."

"If I find that what you say is true, then I am with Henry George and the united labor party first, last, and all the time." F. S. Hammond in the Land and Labor Library.

Rights.

The rights of one man become oppressive when they interfere with the inherent rights of the meanest of humanity. Rights are born with us, not granted to us, and even as no man can give them, so it is impossible for any man to take them away. They may be crushed, they may be chained, they may not be recognized, as in the case of a slave, but they are there. The evidence of the existence of the rights of man is the existence of man himself. Neither can man grant privileges. Privileges do not exist except as they are the result of oppression. If one man enjoys a privilege which another does not, he does so at the cost of the other's rights. Privilege is built upon the usurpation of rights. The privileges of monopolies exist at the expense of labor; opportunities are lessened and wages are reduced to bare sustenance. The workingman is simply the machine used to grind out wealth, out of which sufficient is given back to him to keep body and soul together.—Workman's Advocate.

Commissioners Proceedings, Special Session, April 24th, 1889.

The Governor of Washington Territory having issued a proclamation calling an election for delegates to attend the constitutional convention, to convene at Olympia, W. T., on the 4th day of July, 1889, and the County Auditor having received suggestions from the Territorial Secretary that the county commissioners meet in extra session at once to provide for the same, and, as there was not time necessary to issue a call for the same, the Board of Commissioners met by mutual consent.

Present: R. W. Travers and Alfred Lee, Commissioners, and Smith Troy, Clerk.

Board proceeded to appoint Inspectors and Judges for the several precincts, as follows:

Sequim precinct: James B. Dick, Inspector, Samuel Brooks and Jno. Bell, Judges.

Dungeness: E. H. McAlmond, Inspector, Joseph Henderson and Wm. Ward, Judges.

Port Angeles: John Dyke, Inspector, Herman Fisher and Nick. Meagher, Judges.

Crescent Bay: J. J. Leadbetter, Inspector, John Everett and Frank Robinson, Judges.

Pysht: Wm. Crawford, Inspector, F. S. Coburn and Sam'l. Nelson, Judges.

Forks: I. F. Merchant, Inspector, W. D. Waterhouse and Peter Fisher, Judges.

Quillayute: Frank Balst, Inspector, Jno. Hagadone and E. H. Esworthy, Judges.

Beaver: J. B. Laughlin, Inspector, C. F. Harriss and Jacob Fassel, Judges.

There being no further business to do, the minutes were read and approved and Board adjourned.

ROBT. W. TRAVERS,
ALFRED LEE,
Commissioners.

Attest: SMITH TROY, Clerk.

Territory of Washington, County of Clallam. } ss.

I, Smith Troy, Auditor in and for said county, do hereby certify the above to be true, correct and full copy of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners at the special session, Apr. 24th, 1889.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 29th day of April, 1889.

SMITH TROY,
County Auditor.

CLOCK
WATCH AND JEWELRY
repairing well and carefully done by
J. STEADMAN,
East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

Ritchie & Bowman

General Real Estate Agent

PORT ANGELES
Property a Specialty.

Full lists of town and outside property constantly on hand.

Office in Morse's Building, foot of Laurel Street Wharf.

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

PORT ANGELES, Mch. 28, 1889.

To whom it may concern:

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

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

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

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

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RICH'D. EACRETT.

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OLYMPIAN HOUSE.
Having lately rented and refitted the above Hotel, I am prepared to receive Boarders and Lodgers by the day, week or month at low rates.
Patronage Solicited.
C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.
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PORT ANGELES BAKERY.
Fresh Bread Every Day.
GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.
Port Angeles, W. T.

For small Maps of
PORT ANGELES
Townsite and Bay,
Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 1 cents each.

NOW ON THE MARKET
Puget Sound Co-operative Colonys
FIRST AND SECOND ADDITIONS
TO THE TOWNSITE OF PORT ANGELES.
Lots are now sold on the installment plan: One-third cash, one-third in three months, and the balance in six months—the deferred payments at 10 per cent. per annum interest.
Prices range from $15 to $50 for lots in these additions.
The company has other pr[illegible] different parts of the Townsite, be sold at reasonable pric[illegible] ulars.
Addr[illegible]
THOS. MALON[illegible]
Puget Sound C[illegible]
Colony.
Por Angeles, Wa[illegible]

—FOR—
Stoves & Ra[illegible]
of the best quality, c[illegible]
MECHAINC'S [illegible]
Occidental [illegible]
SEATTLE, WA[illegible]

Notice is hereby [illegible] ance with the provisions [illegible] Congress of June 3, 187[illegible] act for the sale [illegible] timber lands [illegible] States of California, Oregon, Nev[illegible] Washington Territory," [illegible] of Seattle, County of King, [illegible] Washington, has this day fil[illegible] office his sworn statement No. [illegible] the purchase of the NE ¼ of Se[illegible] in Tp No 31 N, R No. 12 W, and [illegible] proof to show that the land sought [illegible] valuable for its timber or stone [illegible] agricultural purposes, and to [illegible] his claim to said land before [illegible] ter and Receiver of this office [illegible] W. T., on Saturday, the 29th [illegible] March, 1890. He names as witnes[illegible] E. Henderson, J. D. Dalton, F. H. [illegible] F. W. Power, all of Seattle, W. T. [illegible] and all persons claiming adversel[illegible] above described lands are request[illegible] file their claims in this office on or b[illegible] said 29th day of March, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compl[illegible] ance with the provisions of the act [illegible] Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "A[illegible] act for the sale of timber lands in th[illegible] States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Peter Stenger of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3910, for the purchase of the S ½ NE ¼ and S ½ NW ¼ of Sec. No. 28. in Tp 30 N, R. No. 6 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone that for agricult[illegible] purposes, and to establish his c[illegible] said land before the Register a[illegible] er of this office at Seattle, W. [illegible] day the 31 day of Decemb[illegible] names as witnesses: E [illegible] T. Taylor, J. M. Ferris [illegible] all of Tacoma, W. [illegible] persons claiming a[illegible] described lands are [illegible] claims in this off[illegible] day of Decembe[illegible]

JN[illegible]

LAN[illegible]

Notice [illegible] ance wit[illegible] Congress [illegible] act for t[illegible] States of C[illegible] Washington [illegible] Tacoma, Co[illegible] Washington [illegible] office his swor[illegible] the purchase o[illegible] in Tp. No. 30 N. [illegible] proof to show th[illegible] more valuable for [illegible] for agricultural [illegible] lish his claim t[illegible]

READ! READ! READ!

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

Port Angeles

mized. 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 way 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,

way 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 population cent. in twelve months, will do the same in 1889. Port Angeles will beyond all question become the

Great Commercial City of the Sound

re 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 business houses, and houses for the people.

Fifty Thousand People

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 unles 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

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

Grandest Future

dvantages 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 fletiline for every dollar invested. Invest at once; plant your crop in Port Angeles, the

Gateway City of Puget Sound.

ugh 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 The Syndicate Addition; The Baker Addition, and the Glover's Suburban Plat, as the best, safest and cheapest property for the home builder or ops for all railroads running down the west side to deep water wharves. Title perfect, full warranty deed, and abstract give to every purchaser er lands on the market. Choice water front lots reserved for actual enterprises. Call and see us. Correspondence solicited.

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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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NOTICE.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T., December 12th, 1889.

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

Jno. B. Baird, Register.

3 8 to 5 10

NOTICE.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T. December 15, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," George D. Raney of Port Townsend, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3896, for the purchase of the Lots 2 and 5 sec. 3, 22 and NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. 30 N R No. 8 W, and he offers 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, May 22nd, 1889. He names as witnesses: Peter Ensinger, W. S. Miller, Jno. A. Williams all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of September, 1889.

Jno. B. Baird, Register.

NOTICE.

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 Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday May 6, 1889, viz: Peter Unsinger, Pre. No. 11705 for the N ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 18 T 30 N, R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: T. Greybill, Henry, H. Glas and F. Leonard 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.

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

4 12—5 17 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T. March 29, 1889.

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

4 12 to 5 24 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

NOTICE.

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.

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 continuous 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 tha submitted by claimant.

5 3 Jno. B. Baid, Register.

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 his office his sworn statement No. 3921, for the purchase of the SW ¼ NE ¼ S ½ SW 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. N. 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., March 11, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday May 7, 1889, viz: Warren R. Dodge Pre. No 10841 for the SW 1-4 NE 1-4 and S ½ NW 1-4 NW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 21 twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bell, Wm Klaunig, James Meagher and Allen R. Chitwood all of Portngeles, 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, which 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, sec. 3, and E ½ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 21 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: J. A. Cosner, C. H. Beers, J. L. Cooks and W. H. Hanson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of December, 1889.

4 5—6 21 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

NOTICE.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T., 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.

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