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

# The Commonwealth.

Abolish all Taxes save on Land Values, Repeal all Special and Unjust Laws. Result,—Freedom.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

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THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

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

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FRIDAY, JUNE, 14 1889.

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

## *THE LESSONS OF THE FIRE.*

In extending to the citizens of Seattle our deepest sympathy for the disaster which has befallen them we feel it our duty to warn them as well as other growing towns on the Sound, against the fatal error which has cost so much in loss of life and property. We allude to the mistaken and pernicious policy of permitting her system of water supply to be in the hands of a private corporation We were present in Seattle last winter when a trial of her water system was made and the test showed it to be wholly made quate for the protection of the city even in case of an ordinary fire. Yet this system was excepted by the city council which now sees its mistake too late. A system upon which depends the security of so much life and property should never be farmed out but shoul be under the immediate ownership and control of the city itself. In lake Washington Seattle has a never failing supply of good water close at hand. By a proper combination of the direct and indirect systems with resorvoirs on her hills her resources for fighting fire would have been ample and no such disaster as that which has befallen her could have happened.

Another mistake is that the city did not assume control of all wharfage rights and prevent the erection of buildings on lands not covered by patent. Had this been the case the erection of many fire traps would have been avoided and the city been saved from danger from that source both from fire and pestilence. In this matter Port Angeles has nothing to brag about. A majority of her business buildings are situated on land owned by the goverment and taken possession of under a worse than squatters tittle. The buildings are sandwiched in so closely that a fire starting at the west end of the row during the afternoon of nearly any day would sweep the whole row in spite of any effort that could be made.

It goes without saying that the whole trouble lies in our foolish land system which makes men struggle to get and hold land in order to secure unearned the increment created by the labor of others.

The fear of poverty is so great that men wrestle with each other to obtain any little advantage in location as a means of levying tribute on the after comers.

It is stated by the *Post Intelligencer* that Harbor Master Hoyt proposes to have erected a sea wall beyond which private individuals cannot build, wharves to be built at the terminus of the streets and to be controlled by the city. If the city carries out this program it will give us reason to believe that she has proffited by experience. The region of the lower town with its filthy and littered courts and alleys made a sensitive person have visions af Tartarus. The fire will enable the city to rid itself of that fever breeding stench if it will but take the bull by the horns so to speak and allow none but permanent improvements in the burned district.

Port Angeles is starting out in somewhat similar fashion as did Seattle. Not satisfied with building on land which is plentiful and cheap we build out over the water. The space under the buildings becomes a resorvoir of filth and unless checked we shall repeat the experience of Seattle. As a matter of fact no one has a right to place piles or other obstructions in our bay which will interfere with fishing or boating. The attempt of parties here to get control of water front and lay the foundation of a fever breeding cesspool will be defeated, as it ough to be, in the end. It is to the interest of every patriotic citizen of this place to set himself solidly against any policy which will mar the beauty or destroy the healthfulness of our town. The lesson taught by the experience of Seattle should be heeded.

## The Queen City Fire.

**Looses $15,000,000. The Indomitable Pluck and Enterprise of Her Citizens Will Build another Seattle of Which the Territory May Well Be Proud.**

As will be seen by the account of the burned district taken from the *Post Intelligencer*, the whole business portion of Seattle was swept away. Every building of any consequence was burned except the Boston Block containing the Post Office and the U. S. Land office. Luckily the fire did not spread in the residence portion of the city or the suffering would have been greater than it is.

By the late *Post Intelligencer* we learn that no wooden buildings will be erected in the burned district which will be built up entirely with brick and stone. The water front will be straitened, Front street being extended the whole length of the city and Commercial street done away with.

The intention now is to build a sea wall beyond which no buildings will be erected. Telegrams are pouring in sending aid to the needy. Building will be immediately commenced the business men in the interim opening their stores in tents or in temporary buildings outside of the fire limits.

Seattle has long been noted for the energy and enterprise of her citizens. They built up a thriving city against great odds, and they will not be found wanting. A new city will arise on the ashes of the old one grander and better in every way. Ten years from today the people will have cause to rejoice because of this their present affliction. They will have recovered from their losses; their city will be larger their buildings finer, and their fever breeding water front will be done away with. With a good system of serwerage, and large water supply no place on Puget Sound will be more healtny. These changes could hardly be brought about in any other way and while it is hard on the people today, yet will they have cause to rejoice hereafter. The Seattle of the future will be in looks as well as in name the "Queen City of Puget Sound."

### THE BURNED DISTRICT.

The burned district presented a most desolate appearance yesterday when a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter went through it. The smoke from the ruins of a thousand structures still poured forth in volumes and added to the dreariness of the journey, which was not unlike traveling through a crater in which the subterranean fires still smouldered. Smoke-blackened ruins, with here and there a jagged wall or the stump of a chimney, were all that remained to tell that magnificent blocks once stood there. The northeast wind which prevailed swept the smoke hither and thither, and almost blinded the few pedestrians who were permitted to enter this quarter by virtue of a pass issued by Colonel Haines. At every corner stood sentinels armed with a musket, and those who were unprovided with the proper credential were either escorted out of the district or placed under arrest.

### BELOW YESLER AVENUE.

The first block investigated was the one between Yesler avenue and Washington street and South Third and South Fourth There are but two houses left standing in the block. One is the butcher shop of M. S. Bellencourt, which is in a one-story building on the northeast corner of South Fourth and Yesler avenue. South of this on Yesler avenue, stands the residence of George F. Frye, which escaped destruction by reason of the fact that a small grove of fruit trees stood between it and the fire. South of Frye's residence, on Yesler avenue two small frame buildings were being erected. In this block, on South Third, is the ruin of the city hall. A portion of the walls are still standing. The large safe containing the city papers was to be seen, and the smoke seemed to be issuing from the edge of the doors. A fireman was about to pour water on it, but W. R. Forrest, who was standing by, requested him not to do so, for the reason that it would destroy the papers in the safe if the exterior was wet, and the fireman desisted. The ruins of the Wa Chong building occupy the northeast corner. Most of the walls of the structure are still standing. A row of six chimneys occupies the Jackson street side of the block Around these chimneys were as many houses which had been occupied by lewd women.

### NOT A BRICK OR STONE.

In the block between Washington and Main, South Fourth and South Third streets, not a brick or stone is left on top of another to show that it once was filled with buildings. This block is some twelve feet below the grade of the adjacent streets and it was completely evicerated and not even a chimney was left standing. It looks more like a volcano crater than anything else. Nownere was the destruction so complete as here.

Next in order is the block between Jackson and Main and South Third and South Fourth streets. In this block stood the Salvation Army barracks, a blacksmith shop and numerous bawdy houses. All were swept away and saint and sinner suffered alike so far as the cremation of their buildings was concerned.

The next block south is the one between Jackson and King and South Third and South Fourth streets. The houses in this block were built on piles and every building on the south side of Jackson is gone The blackened charred ends of the piles tell how fierce its flames were at this point. On the northeast corner of Jackson and South Fourth streets stands the barn of O. H. Holcomb & Co. its side and front are scarred and it had a very narrow escape. To the south two blocks of mud intervene and then comes the broad gauge strip on which stands the huge warehouse of the transfer company. This is intact because the flames could not leap over the two blocks of space. It looks like an oasis in the midst of a sea of blackened ruins.

### THE CABLE RAILWAY.

The Jackson street cable line track and roadway from Yesler avenue along South Second to Jackson and along Jackson Fourth is more or less damaged. It is in particularly bad condition from the alley between South Second and South Third streets to South Fourth street. The roadway was over a trestle at this point and is a complete wreck. In fact it is impossible for pedestrian to go along the street at this point as the trestle is burned down and there is a wide yawning chasm there. In fact nothing can be seen in this vicinity but the forest of charred piles of one great length. The scene in a forest of dead trees was as nothing compared with it.

### WASHINGTON IRON WORKS.

The block between Jackson and King and South Second and Third was next inspected. On the northwest corner of Jackson and Second is the site of the Washington Iron Works. The brick around the boilers, the iron smokestack of the blast furnace and the large pieces of machinery, such as the trip hammer, still standing, as if in defiance of the great sea of roaring flames that has environed them. The machinery depot of the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad was also in this block. Some of the machinery and material from this depot dropped into the water, but some remained on the edge Hundreds of car wheels and other material were scattered about the streets in front of the depot.

The block between Jackson and Main and Second and Third comes next. On the southeast corner of this block stands the basis of the chimneys around which stood the old Plummer residence; also the few bricks on which the sills stood. The stoneware bottles, which turned upside down marked the walks of the garden were still there, and none seemed to be unbroken. About the only thing left to mark the site of the large stables of the Seattle Transfer Company, which stood on the northwest corner, was the safe.

### ALL IS DESOLATION.

Next comes the block between South Second. South Third, Washington and Main streets. On the south side of the block the steam boiler of the Puget Sound laundry was to be seen. It was about the only vestige left of the laundry building. John Cort's theater, which was located on the corner of the block, had disappeared as completely as though it never existed. Van Wart's and Courier's stable, which stood on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, and the ends of a few piles was all that was left of the building.

A block between Yesler avenue and Washington street and Second and Third was the next to receive inspection. This block had been occupied on the south by saloons and barber shops, on the north by business houses, on the east by livery stables and dwellings and on the west by the Lake Union Furniture Company, the Soyal cafe, Hamm & Schmitz's restaurant and other wooden buildings. Nothing was left in the block but a few smouldering ruins and several safes. A noticeable feature of the streets in this vicinity was that the planking in the roadway was burned down from a quarter to half an inch. This left the spikes sticking up for that distance and makes walking rather uncomfortable.

Next in order came the block bounded by Yesler avenue, Washington, South Second and Commercial streets. The foundation of the George B. Kittinger building on the southeast corner of the block is built up level with the sidewalk. It is uninjured. The site of Smith & Wadleigh's theater is nothing but a hole filled with ashes and cinders. Of the three stories of the Korn block, on the corner of South Second street and Yesler avenue, nothing was left but the wreck of the first story. Only a small portion of the Union ticket office and Lewin building remained. The walls of all the buildings in this part of the city are tottering and should be pulled down, as a heavy wind will be sure to blow them down. Next came the block between Washington and Main and Commercial and South Second. A small part of Klein & Rosenberg's brick store is still standing. On the southeast corner of the block stands the Squire block. The rear end and a small portion of the sides are still standing. In front of the building are half a dozen safes.

In the block between Commercial and South Second, Main and Jackson, the Dearborn brick is the principal feature. It stands on the southwest corner of the block. Its walls are wrecked but it looks as though it would not have to be rebuilt. The brick bake over of the Arlington hotel is the only landmark left of that splendid hotel. On the northwest corner two chimneys are standing which mark the site of the Minnesota house.

In the block bounded by Jackson, King Commercial and Second were located Fred Markle's blacksmith shop, L. V. Penny's boiler works, the office of the Spring Hill Water Company and of her establishments. A half dozen chimneys are all that is left standing in this block.

### NOTHING BUT TWO OLD TANKS.

South of the last mentioned block stood the round house of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad. It is a complete wreck, and nothing is left of it but two old tanks. Nothing more could be seen but mass of tangled piles and timtimbers, which were on fire here and there. Commercial street ends at Jackson and it is impossible to go further South as the trestle is burned away at this point and for many blocks beyond. Looking south from that corner we can see the ruins of the Stetson & Pos mill on the west side of the street, and in the east of Hall and Poulson's mill. Further south can be seen the piles whereon stood the big mill of the Oregon Improvement Company. Looking west a few piles mark the sites of where stood the city and ocean docks.

The elevated roadway leading to the Oregon Improvement Company's coal bunkers is only partially destroyed, but the bunkers are completely destroyed. The tracks of the Columbia & Puget Sound and of the Puget Sound shore are completely gone in this vicinity.

### NOT A BRICK STANDS.

The reporter retraced his steps back Commercial street and took a look at the triangular block between Commercial, Jackson and Railroad avenue. A huge castiron oil tank is all that is left of the property of the Standard Oil Company. Not one brick stands upon another to make the fact that this block was filled with buildings yesterday.

The block bounded by Railroad avenue, Commercial, Main and Jackson streets was next visited. In front of the store occupied by the Chicago Safe Company are piled some twenty safes. In the block are some ten or fifteen more. This block is swept off as clean as though it had been swept.

In the block between Washington and Main and Railroad avenue and Commercial the most conspicuous feature is the walls of the one-story brick of the A. P. Hotaling & Company building. This building is in a fair state of preservation. Considerable of the large two-story brick building on the northeast corner of Commercial and Washington is standing.

In the block between Washington street and Yesler avenue and Railroad avenue and Commercial the principal feature is the stone one-story building which has been occupied by Dexter Horton & Co., bankers, and Harrington & Smith, wholesale grocers. The walls of the building are intact. In the back portion is a huge vault which emerged from the sea of flames unharmed. Workmen were engaged last evening in endeavoring to open it, but it resisted their efforts. The effort will be resumed in the morning

Within one door of the corner is the two-story brick building of Schwabacher Bros. & Co. This building also has a front on Yesler avenue at a point about eighty feet from the corner. On the Commercial street side considerable of the walls are standing, but on the Yesler avenue side it is a complete wreck. On the northwest corner of Yesler avenue and Commercial was the site of Gard Kellogg's drug store. A few pieces of broken glass is all that is left of the two-story wooden building which he occupied.

On the south side of Yesler avenue, below Commercial, Carkeek's marble works, the Puget Sound Shore depot, and the saloons and lodging houses which lined that street are all gone. All the stores that lined Railroad avenue south of Yesler avenue are gone, and nothing was seen but a forest of burned and charred piles. It was a most dismal scene.

### NORTH OF YESLER AVENUE.

The rear, and a portion of the side walls of the Occidental hotel are standing, but the interior is a mass of smoking timber and brick. An examination of the walls was made yesterday, and it was determined, owing to their dangerous condition, to take them down before the public is admitted to the street. The safe cannot as yet be reached, but from its appearance it is presumed that the contents are uninjured.

The walls of the Yesler Leary, Safe Deposit and San Francisco buildings are standing, but may fall at any time. The vaults of the Puget Sound and First National banks are comparatively uninjured, and their contents will be saved.

The safe deposit vaults in the basement of the burned building were found upon examination to be intact. For the past year the company have had, on an average, 450 box reaters, but Thursday afternoon, after the alarm had been sounded over 800 persons visited the bank and desired to deposit their valuables.

Along the water front landing places for steamers are scarce, owing to the fact that nearly every avenue leading to the wharves has been so badly burned as to be impassible. It is impossible to reach the Canadian Pacific wharf from the south, or to pass along the front any further north than Yesler avenue. The piling is destroyed to such an extent that it will be necessary to pull up over 3,000 piles between Main and Spring streets. The Canadian dock, immediately in front of where Gilmore's six warehouses stood is uninjured. All that remains of the warehouses of Knapp, Burrell & Company, Staver & Walker, and others in that locality is masses of warped corrugated iron.

Workmen were busy yesterday in the ruins of Moran Bros' machine shop endeavoring to save as much of the machinery as possible. Mr. Moran hopes to recover at least $20,000 worth of goods from the ruins. Today carpenters will commence work in clearing away the debris along the front and in such localities as the condition of the piling will permit. Corrugated iron warehouses will be constructed as formerly.

A temporary wharf will be built today to permit of the landing of stone and brick for the Colman building now in the course of construction. James Parke, the contractor, states that the fire will interfere but slightly with his work, and that the building will be completed as soon as possible.

Subscribe for the COMMONEALTH.

## Manifest Duty.

The scheme of the tide land grabbers now is to prevent action of any kind by the Constitutional Convention concerning the tide land property of the state. They want to keep the matter out of the convention and to throw it into the hands of Legislatures hereafter to be elected, and which they imagine they may be able to control. According to their theories the members of the Convention, or a majority of them, will be glad to avoid a question in which serious responsibility is involved, and they claim upon a "count of noses" that the game is in their own hands. We cannot believe that a majority of the members of the convention will be willing to neglect this very important duty, or to lose the opportunity of doing the state a great service. It will clearly be their duty to define the policy of the state concerning the tide lands in a way that will forever remove the questions concerning this property from the field of politics. If left open and subject to legislative enactment they will for many years to come be a corrupting force, and in all likelihood the end will be that the state will lose a property upon which much of its future prosperity depends. A simple clause in the constitution declaring that the state shall never, under any circumstances whatever, sell or cease to control the tide lands will solve the whole problem for all time to come, and will assure to the people of the state a property worth many millions of dollars, promising a sufficient revenue to support the whole charges of the state government, and securing permanently certain commercial advantages of the highest importance and value. To decline to enact this clause, to deny to secure for the state these several advantages, would be a cowardly dereliction of a plain and manifest duty.—Post-Intelligencer.

## They Ought To!

South. Industry:—Shall women vote? Aye, shall they? Like Hamlet's "to be or not to be," that is the question. But it is a question as surely destined to be answered in the affirmative in this country at least. Women have been granted the right of suffrage to a certain extent in different countries in the old world, and in some of the states of our own republic. Of the growth of the woman suffrage movement, the Hartford *Weekly Examiner* says: "In England, Scotland and Wales women, unless married, vote for all officers except members of parliment; in Ireland they vote for Poor-Law Guardians; in some seaports for harbor boards, and in Belfast for all municipal officers. In Sweden woman suffrage is substantially the same as in England, and in Austro-Hungary, in Italy, in Finland, in British Burmah, in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, in Russian Asia, in New Zealand, in Victoria, New South Wales, Queenland, South Australia, and about two thousand islands—including the Isle of Man, Pitcairn's Tasmania, Sardina, Sicely, Nantucket and Long Island—there is woman suffrage in some sort and degree. Mr. Hamilton Wilcox in a little pamphlet entitled "Freedom's Conquests," has compiled the data with great care which show that some form of women suffrag exists in 109 States, Territories and provinces in every part of the world. This covers an area of oven fifteen million square miles, with an aggregate population of nearly three hundred million souls—a population as great as that of North America, South America and Africa combined, and nearly as great as that of all Europe. The presentation is impressive and instructive, and it is doubtful it either the friends or foes of the woman's suffrage movement were before aware how large an area had been invaded by these ideas."

## Marriage is a Failure.

**Several Conclusions before the Milwaukee Liberal club.**

Mrs. Juliet Severance delivered an interesting discourse on the marriage relation at Fraternity hall last evening. She held that it was detrimental to society and but legalized slavery for the woman to the contract. That marriage was founded on religion might be true, but the religion of to-day was a fallacy and it and marriage go out together. No rights inured to the woman in the marriage contract. The abuses of the husband were more brutal and bestial in many instances than if there existed no law. The marriage contract was but an authorized enslavement of the wife. The law protected the busband in his dissolute actions but afforded none for the bearer of his children and companion in life. It was a cloak for his profligacy.

The speaker held that the only bond that could unite people was conjugal affection without the law's interference. The law will not allow a divorce unless either party to the suit has been guilty of some terrible crime. They are compelled to live together and while cordially hating each other. Thus the law makes criminals of them in order to obtain a dissolution of the bond that so arbitrarily chains them to a distasteful alliance. A number spoke briefly when Mrs. Severance closed. Mr. Simonds took exception. He said the speaker had judged all by the disagreements of a few married people. Mrs. Lewis said she was endevoring to obtain a divorce and coincided with Mrs. Severance in all her utterances, Mrs. Severance was generally endorsed in her position.—*Milwaukee Labor Review.*

The official count of the money in the Sub-Treasury at New York is completed. The amount is $178, 394,763.45. The formal transfer was made to Assistant-Treasurer Roberts Monday,

The National Convention of Rail-road Conductors will be held in Denver this week.

## Hard Facts.

A few years ago a Chicago capitalist bought the odd numbered sections of a tract of land ranging from Farminton to Spangle, in Whitman and Spokane counties, for which he paid $2.60 per acre. Since that time the land has been assessed as "uncultivated" and valued at the purchase price. In the meantime the even numbered sections, owned and occupied by actual settlers, have been improved, which has changed the country from a wilderness to a prosperous farming district. The speculators land is now thrown upon the market at an enormous price and there are plenty of buyers. Mr. Morrison of Farmington is agent and he fences and plows the land, digs a well and builds a house on a desirable quarter section of the land and sells it to a farmer for 12 bushels of wheat per acre for 6 years. Counting the wheat 59c a bushel, a very low price, would bring the price of the land $36 per acre, or $5,790, and allowing $1,000 for improvements, which is probably too high, added to the purchase price of the land would make $11,416 which the property costs the speculator, outside of the very small sum paid for taxes. That was a good investment, and the Chicago man is happy and is more than convinced that wild land is the thing to invest in. But how has the actual settler whose farm joined the speculator's land fared during this time? Has he paid taxes? He will tell you that every dollar and every day's work invested in improvements he has paid taxes on. He had a cow when he started. The cow was taxed. The cow had a calf. The calf was taxed. He had to have a team, plow and wagon. They were taxed. He had to have a house to live in. That was taxed. He had to have a fence to protect his crops. That was taxed. He had to live there to attend to his improvements. He was taxed $2 a year. He overdid himself in his zeal to improve his home and found it necessary to call a physician. The physician prescribed taxed quinine and he took it from a taxed spoon. He felt almost discouraged sometimes, but he found consolation in the fact that by his own manly effort he had made his home worth more than the same number of acres of the speculator's land, and the assessor's books would prove it. Are these facts of practical import?

## Lookout Mountain Philosophy.

All men are born equal, but they don't stay that way long.

Never say pie. There aint no use menshin' it—just die.

The man as has the respekt of the entire community userly died sum time previous.

Fortune is the lazy goddess, but she don't want eny lazy men a-worshippin' at her shrine.

Clothes don't make the man but they has a mighty sight to do with his looks arter he is made.

I'd rather talk to a crank as has one idea than ter a man as knows nothing and talks about everything.

Young man, save your munny. You will miss lots of fun but your grave will be the ornament uv the cemetery.

Thar air a strane of maternal tenderness in every man's breast, as can be diskivered by dealin' him four queens.

The man as can contemplate four aces in a uker game without wantin' to bet on poker hain't got much spekulashun in him.

It has been said that hell is paved with good resolutions. That is not true, they are much too easy broken to maik good paving.—Chattanooga Times.

## Good for Seattle!

George B. Adair, president of the Board, of Trade, rose to announce that as chairman of the committee on relief for Johnstown sufferers, he had the sum of $558 his possession. He brought the matter up because some had suggested that in view of domestic calamit the money should be retained here, Mr. Adair's remarks were here interrupted with cries of "Send it away! Send it away!" "We don't want the money!" and other like expressions.

ExGovernor Squire rose to suggest that perhaps it might be well to keep the money here, but his voice was drowned in chorus of "Let it go. We don't want it. We've given it away."

"Then send it," said Gov. Squire, "and I'll make the amount good myself." This brought forth renewed cheers, which were continued until after Mayor Moran announced the meeting adjourned.

## Gov. Moore's Proclamtion.

Governor Moore came to Seattle and yesterday issued the following proclamation:

SEATTLE, JUNE 7.

The City of Seattle, the pride of Washington, is in ashes. A hurricane of fire has swept over the Queen City, and she is in ruins. Thousands of her citizens are without food or shelter. Nothing can subdue the indomitable spirit of her people. She will rise again. Even in her desolation she is not a supplicant; but there are homeless people to be sheltered, and hungry ones to be fed. I appeal to the great-hearted people of our territory, who have recently so generously responded to the cry of distress from Johnstown, to heed this appeal from their own suffering fellow-citizens. Snbscriptions can be sent to

ROBERT MORAN, Mayor,
MILES C. MOORE, Governor.

The people of this country can never be free until the land they live upon is free. Landlords and tenants are only other terms for masters and slaves.—*Industrial West.*

# THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.


### LOCAL BREVITIES.

E. G. Morse is building a residence on the hill opposite Paul Land's.

The Rev. Cutter was in port Monday. Mr. Bradshaw was aboard and spent several hours in town.

The Evangel took up 100 thousand shingles from N. R. Smith & Co's mill Tuesday to Port Townsend.

Tyee salmon are plentiful in the bay, and trolling parties are meeting with great success. Salmon trolling is one of the most exciting sports, and when a large one is hooked it requires some dexterity to land it safely in the boat.

F. McGill is erecting a dwelling on Front street near Laurel, on property leased from the Colony. His intention is to build a store building in front of it as soon as this one is completed.

Messrs Teachman, Crockett, E. Vail and Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie came in on the steam launch "Propect" Monday afternoon. She made the trip from Townsend in four and one-half hours.

Hinckley has imposed upon the editors of the Port Townsend papers in inducing them to give place to his filth in their columns. He need not have gone out of the county to get a hearing. The columns of this paper are open to him for every other purpose except to discuss colony affairs and would be for that purpose if he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If he wants to expose the editors of this paper in its columns he has our "unanimous consent," only so he sticks to the truth. We believe it to be our duty while in charge of this paper to exclude from its pages slanders, scandals and lies. Come on friend Hinckley with your facts.

### Matrimonial.

The people of Port Angeles were taken wholly by surprise by the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Henry McGuire and Miss Addie Dyke notice of which will be found in another column.

It is seldom people are so successful in escaping the eyes of the news mongers. Mr. Dyke and family and Mr. McGuire were among the first to come to Port Angeles since its rebuilding, the former from Ohio the latter from California. They have made here many acquaintances and warm friends. The happy couple will reside on their ranch adjoining the townsite reserve. The COMMONWEALTH joins with their many friends in wishing them a long, prosperous and happy life.

### MARRIED.

MAGUIRE—DYKE—At the residence of the bride's parents on Monday, June 10th, by the Rev. A. H. Howels, Miss Addie, only daughter of John Dyke to Mr. Henry Maguire, all of Port Angeles

# LIKE NOAH'S DELUGE.

## Eight Thousand Perished in the Johnstown Cataclysm.

## THE BANKS OF THE CONEMAUGH STREWN WITH DEAD.

## Heartrending Scenes in the Valley of Desolation.

### Thousands Pinioned in a Gorge of Debris and Drowned or Burned to Death—Not a House Left Whole in Johnstown—Hungarians Pillaging the Dead—Pitiable Condition of the Starving Survivors.

SAND HOLLOW, June 2—1 a. m.—The first accounts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are far below the mildest estimates placed upon the extent of the calamity, and instead of 1,000 or 3,000, probably the list will reach 8,000. It is now known that two passenger trains, two sections of an express on the Pennsylvania railroad, have been thrown into the maddened torrent and the passengers drowned. These trains were held at Johnstown from Friday at 11 a. m. and were lying on a siding between Johnstown and Conemaugh stations.

The awful torrent came down the narrow defile between a distance of nine miles and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, sweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing, a woolen mill, where but an hour before had stood hundreds, dashing on with the roar of a cataract and the speed of the wind upon the fair city at the foot of the hills. The plain in which but yesterday, sat Johnstown, resting in the mountains like a jewel in a diadem. The great Gautier steel works were in this place: and the city below it, the railroad tracks bounding it at the base of the mountains on the north.

Here is where the trains were standing when the tide of water, like a catapult, came down upon them with such resistless force that heavy trains, locomotives and all, were overturned and swept down the torrent and lodged against the stone viaduct, along with four locomotives from the Johnstown roundhouse. The heavy machinery and ponderous framework of the Gautier mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses furniture, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct were choked up immediately, and the water backed over the entire level of the valley upon which the city stood to a depth of what from the water would indicate about thirty-eight feet. In the great sea thus formed thousands of people were struggling for life.

The story of the scene is one of the most heart-rending possible for the imagination of man to conceive. The accumulated debris gorged up at the viaduct to a height of forty feet, and then took fire from the upsetting of a stove or lamp. Then were strong men made sick at the sight, as the flames crackled and roared among the drift and dry timber of floating houses. Human bodies were seen pinioned between house roofs, locomotives, iron beams, freifiht, passenger, Pullman and baggage cars, the greedy flames licking with hast their diet of human flesh.

The scene was horrible beyond description. From infancy a few days old to wasted figures of age, the prisoners were burned before the eyes of the beholders and no rescue frome their fate was possble. Strong men turned away with agonized expressions and women shrieked at the horrors of the scene.

The dead have been computed at not less than 8,000, and the number may even exceed this estimate. This seems incredible, but until the water will have abated and the work of removing the dead from this tremendous mass is accomplished it will be impossible to tell how many lives have been lost.

The Associated Press correspondent was the first man to cross to Johnstown proper, by means of a basket suspended from a cable. Once over, he found the scenes magnified in their horror. Here were the residences of the little city's most wealthy and intelligent people. Here were found the bodies of the most prominent citizens and those of their entire famalies. Cinder, Market, Locoust, and Washington streets has been swept clean and bare of all buildings of whatever character, and their inhabitants seemed to have fled into the streets at first warning of danger and rushed to their deaths, for those who remained in their houses had an opportunity to flee to the upper stories. Where the houses were frame they were floated from their foundations and many were saved. The Hotel Hulbert, a brick structure, had sixty-five guests, and sixty-three of these were killed by the falling in of the floors and walls. The Morell and Liberty schools, Alma hall, the general stores and offices of the iron company's and one other building are all of probably 2,000 buildings that have not been floated from their foundations or caved in.

The stone viaduct is forty feet high from the river bed at low water, and over this the water rushed in a resistless flood. On the west side are the Bessemer rail mills of the Cambria Iron Co. Although warned to flee to the hillsides many of the men, resting in fancied security, loitered about the mills and were engulfed instantly. To-day their bodies are strewn along the Conemaugh, Riskiminitas and Alleghany rivers and are being caught as far down the Ohio river as Rochester.

Below the mills in Cambria, a subborough, in which district resides probably 2,000 people. The scenes here are but a repetition of other parts of the flooded district. At St. Columbia's church, a new structure which had been flooded to a depth of six feet, in the auditorium the water had receded and the floor was covered with slimy ooze to a depth of seven or eight inches. On boards stretched along the tops of the pews were thirty bodies which had been snatched from the stream by Father Thomas Dertin and some o his parishioners whom he had impressed into the service. While in the awful presence of the dead the Associated Press reporter saw Joseph Smith, a man of extraordinary size and strength, enter. He said not a word, but quietly went from corpse to corpse, lifting the stained and muddy coverings of the dead. At last he came to the corpse of a child about 9 years old, his daughter. He looked at the swoolen and bloodstained features, and then, with a voice of most unutterable agony, cried: "My Maggie, my little Maggie," at the same time pressing the inanimate form to his bosom and giving expression to alternate caressings and gesticulations of grief. The man took his child and went with it to what had been his home. He placed it beside those of his wife and two other children, all of whom had been drowned.

It is impossible to narate the many pathetic incidents that occured on all sides. At Moreli forty-three bodies were laid out waiting to be identified. Eight of them were children. One was that of a child which a physician said had been born while the mother was fighting for her life in the raging flood.

At Nineveh, nine miles down the stream 106 bodies, mostly women and children, were laid out in a saw mill, and additions were being made by wagon loads at the time, which were being picked up on the meadow over which the great tide had surged with the furious of a demon. Many were found with their hands clinging tenaciorly to the branches of trees and shrubs. In one case a young couple were found locked in each other's arms. In another case a mother was found with a child clasped in each arm and held closely to her bosom.

There is no possibility of telling just who has been lost, as thousands are missing. The survivors, many of whom tell of most thrilling escapes from the collections of debris, house tops, car doors and planks, seek the banks and gaze with a stupor born of the paralyzation of their mental faculties from the fright and horror they have been subjected to.

The number of people who are visible from the banks are so few in contrast with the population of various little boroughs which constitute the city that the question, "Where are these people?" is asked on all sides. The impression is gaining that the disclosures yet to come where the gorge collected, and which is now burning over an area of several acres, is yet more gastly. The awfulness of the scene defies language to depict as it does the imagination to conceive. Without seeing the havoc created, no idea can be given either of the area of dessolation or the damage.

The people of Johnstown are actually starving. Men who were yesterday worth half a million dollars are to-day actually penniless, suffering for the necessaries of life. A loud cry of distress is being sent up from the entire city, and the doeful wail should meet with a prompt reponse.

Notwithstand ng the dire distress of their fellow citzens, the Hungarians were caught purloining the garments and searching the pockets of the victims of the awful tragedy.

All food supplies and all places of shelter having been destroyed, hundreds took refuge on the slopes which surrounded the city on all sides. The scenes at these camps were pathetic. Little children clustered around their elders, crying for food and shivering in the cold mountain air. For sixteen hours the little city was cut off from the world, and the tragedies of that awful night can never be told.

The Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Sand Hollow, nine miles west, were torn out and absolutely washed away for a distance of three-fourths of a mile. One track was swept into the river. The rails and ties of the east track were thrown on the top of of the west track. and in one place they were twisted into a plate. The stone ballast was washed from between the ties for river a mile, and in one place rails, ties and ballast were all swept away and the heavy clay roadbed was beaten as hard as a cemented floor by the force of the current sweeping over it.

Food, clothing and money is needed by the inhaditants of that stricken city. They need shelter also. The citizens of Pittsburg and Alleghany have started a relief fund, which is rapidly growing, but the sum needed is more than any one community can give. Food has been forwarded from cities and towns along the line of the road.

The actual loss of life cannot possibly be ascertained within less than a week or ten days. The damage done to the Cameria Iron Works' mill is incalculable, and they will have to spend a fabulous sum in repairs before they can resume work, which will not be for several months.

G. G. Gill and thirty-five men started in a wagon to go up the mountain and all were drowned by the torrents which overtook them. Gus McHugh, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, who lived in Conemaugh, was asleep when the torrent rushed down the valley. His wife was away from home at the time. Her husband and four children were drowned.

Millions cannot repair the damage, and the dessolation covers miles of Territory. The number of bodies thus far recovered is about 500. How many lie beneath the great bed of fire underswept by the raging torrent the uncovering of their bodies can alone determine, but from all appearances there are thousands. The agonized cries and lamentations of friends, who have not been able to learn any tidings of their loved ones, is most deplorable and pathetic. When a form is seen to drop down deeper into the flames from the burning away of supports, shrieks pierce the air like a wail from a lost soul.

The condition of the streets is one of unparalled desolation. The thoroughfares in the most densely populated parts of town are denuded of the stores which once were the pride of their inhabitants. The trees have been denuded of their branches, their trunks standing bare and broken, or are uprooted and swept away. It is not an exaggeration to say that not a single structure is now left within the confines of the city as a place of habitation, and all must be torn down and rebuilt. The gorge has so obstructed the sluice ways of the viaduct that the water does not recede as fast as it otherwise would.

Johnstown, Pa., June 1.—10:40 p. m. Most of the accumulation of buildings which were swept by the any waters to the Pennsylvania railway bridge and piled up fully fifty feet high have burned to the waters edge. Before the buildings took fire, many people dead and alive were taken from them and in several instances the unfortunates were so wedged in that it was necessary to crop their legs off to relieve them. The Catholic church was also destroyed by fire this morning. Many people were on the roof when the structure took fire, and all of them were consumed in the flames. The damage is as yet unestimaed, regardless of the great loss of life. The Pennsylvania railway's loss will be enormous.

#### THE LOSS ELEVEN MILLIONS.

Philadelphia, June 1.—A dispatch received at 5 p. m. from Pittsburg states that the Pennsylvania railroad people have succeeded in getting a temporary wire through from Sand Hollow to the western end of the railroad bridge which is west of Johnstown. The debris lodged against the bridge and piled up to a distance of probably forty feet is stated to be still burning. Until the flames die out so as to admit a passage across the bridge nothing can be done toward repairing the heavy washout between the bridge and Johnstown station. The dispatch also states that the Cambria Iron Company's plant, on the north side of the Conemaugh river at Johnstown, is a complete wreck. Until this dispatch was received it was not thought here that this portion of the plant had been seriously injured. The plant is said to be valued at $5,000,000.

New Florence, Pa., June 1.—It is thought the loss of the vicinity of Johnstown will be about $11,000,000; but this figure is only an unreliable approximation, and will no doubt greatly exceed that figure.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 28, 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 of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Frank Schlegel, Pre. No. 13278 for the SE ¼ SE¼ Sec. 19 SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 20 NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 29 NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He names thefollowing witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Newton Grannam, William Van Allen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, 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.

6 7 to7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD . Register.

### NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Norman R. Smith of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4265, for the purchase of the lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section No. 21, in twp. No. 30 N, R No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday the 3rd day of July, 1890. He names as witnesses: E. B. Mastick, Jr. F. S. Lewis W. E. Smith, and W. N. Beck, all of Port Angeles, County of Clallam, 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 3rd day of July, 1890.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 in his absence Clerk of Probate Court, at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 13, 1889, viz: John Cleland, Hd. No. 10819, for the Lots 3 and 4 and SE 1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 9 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: D. P. Quinn, Warren R. Dodge, Davis W. Morse, and L. T. Haines, all of Pert Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of sach 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., May 25, 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 of the Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: L. P. Crawford, Pre. No. 11753 for the NW ¼ NE ¼ N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 27 and NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 30 N. R. 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, T. M. Graybill, Frank McGill, and Francis Hinckly, 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25th, 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 in his absence Clk. Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 16, 1889, viz: Lewis Westbrook Hd· No. 6398, for the SE ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Alfred Lee, Samuel G. Morse., all of Port Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest aginst 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 clamant.

JON. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 7 12

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 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 in his absence clk. Dist. Court at Pt. Townsend W. T., on Tuesday, July 23, 1889, viz: Herman Molin Hd. 9634 for the lots 1 and 2 S 2 NE 1-4 Sec. 6 Tp. 30 N R 8.W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, John Iverson, Hans H. Lepso, and John O. Lee, 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "an act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," C. E. Schmitt of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4464, for the purchase of the W ½ SE 1-4 SE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 1 NW 1-4 NE 1-4 of Sec. 12, in Twp. No. 31 N, R 12 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday the 23 day of Sept., 1890. He names as witnesses: George Merrill, W. C. Taggert, Fred A. Brockway and Jacob Schaefer all of Clallam County, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of September, 1890.

12—6 21 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 Thursday July 18, 1889, viz: Ole Thompson, Hd. No. 9624 for the Lot 4 Sec. 5 Tp. 30 N W1-2 SW1-4 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 32 Tp 31 N R 8 W. He names he following witnesses to prove his continuous esidence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Norman L. Guillickson, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter, all of Cresent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, knows of any substantial or who 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 rebutial of that submitted by claimant.

5 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.


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TS.

A, B. C.


### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. } May 22, 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 Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 20, 1889, viz: John O. Lee pre. No. 12600 for the lot 3 SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 5 and Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Norman L. Gullikson, Ole Thompson, Oalf Johnson, 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 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL POOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } May 28, 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 Clk. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 30th 1889. viz: John Stevens Pre. 11057 for the E ½ NW ¼ NE¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnessess to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alf. Draper, Luther A. Mason, Horace C. Mason and Walter M. Burch, all of Port Angeler, 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.

6 7 to 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. } May 28, 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 of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W T. on Monday, July 15, 1889, viz. Newton Graham Pre. No. 13279 for the SW1-4 Sec. 19 Tp. 30 NR 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Frank Schlegle, William VanAllen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Reg.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } May 28, 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 Tuesday, July 16, 1889, viz: William Bronson, Pre. 13-24 for the lots 3 4 and S½ SW¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 31 NR7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry Hallen, Thomas Brown, Fred Neger, and William Webber, 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Reg.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } May 28, 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 of the Dist. Court at Port Townsend W. T., on Thursday July 18th, 1889, viz: Harry Halland Pre. 12073 for the NW ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Warriner Smith, Thomas Brown, Fred Nager and A. Keller 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 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.

6 7 to 7 12 Jno. B. Baird Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } May 15, 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 of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday July 23, 1889, viz: Flora A. Fletcher, Pre D. S No. 12,082 for the SE 1-4 Sec. 20 p 30NR 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz. George Fend, Warren R. Dodge, Thomas Gilmore, and John Bell, all of Pt. 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.

6 14 7 19 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } June 4th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory." John J. Corbett, of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 4842, for the purchase of the S½ SE¼ Sec. 26 SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 25 and NE 1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 35 in Tp. No 31 N, R 11W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: F. Brockway, K. Montrose, C. Faggart and P. Sheridan, all 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 29th day of August, 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. Reeap, Register

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } June 4, 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," Mrs. C. Brockway of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4846, for the purchase of the NW ¼ NE¼ E½ NW ¼ in Sec. 35 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. No. 26 in Twp. 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 Friday the 21st day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, E. Snow and G. Merrill all 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 30th day of August, 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. Reeap, Register

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June 1, 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," Mrs. Fannie Clark, of Seattle County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4838, for the purchase of the N ½ SW ¼ SE¼ SW ¼ of Sec. No. 25, and NE¼ SE¼ of Section 26 in Tp 31 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 Tuesday the 21 day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: W.C. Faggart, of Seattle, Philip Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, and Kats Montross all of Pysth, 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 August, 1889.

Aug. 16 F. M. Reeap, Register.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } June 4th, 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." Miss Cassa Brockway of Seattle County of King, Terrritory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4845, for the purchase of the E1-2 SE¼ Sec. 27 NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 34 and SW1-4 SW ¼ of Sec. No. 26, in Tp. 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 Friday the 30th day of Aug. 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, E. Snow and G. Merrill all 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 30th day of Aug., 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. Reeap, Register

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June 6, 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," Luther Davis of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4849, for the purchase of the S1-2 NE1-4 S1-2 NE ¼ of Sec. 25 Tp. 31 R N 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 Monday the 2nd day of Sept., 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Faggart, P. Sheridan, F. A. Breckway, and K. Montrose all 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 2nd day of Sept., 1889.

Aug. 23 F. M. Read, Jr. Regigter.


LAUNDRY.

Having rented the East End laundry I am prepared to do work in that line on short notice. Patronage white labor!!

6 14 tf O. B. GORDEN.


We invite communications from ever part of the Country and especially from points in Washington Territory. Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and briefly and to the point.

### Munchausens Recall Cold Weather.

During the cold spell an old lake captain and a Hamburg farmer were swapping lies over a stove in an Elk street grocery.

"We don't have any cold weather these days," says the captain. "I remember the winter of '42. Winter hadn't fairly set in. It was in November, and I was coming down from Sandusky, thinking maybe I could make one more trip before layin' up, but off Presque Isle the weather changed, an' I'm tellin' you the truth, sir, when I say it got so cold that a two inch hawser—a new line the men was trying to coil on the deck broke square off like a pipe stem."

The Hamburg man looked as solemn as if he was trying to sell stock in the Hamburg gold mine. He expectorated in the box of sawdust and replied:

"'Forty-two was jest good snug wintry weather. It wa'n't nothin' to '38, which I reckon you don't remember about. I lived at Willink, an' was drivin' team that winter for Leander Roe.

"It was so cold that winter that one day—right in the dead of the January thaw it was, too—as I was drivin' a yoke o' steers into a wood lot, the off critter got lazy an' I up with my whip to touch him a bit, but I'm tellin' you, sir, he never felt the lash."

Old Hamburg paused for so long that the marine Ananias, though with evident reluctance, was moved to repeat:

"Never felt the lash?"

"No sir," with another long pause.

"Why not?" asked the captain when he couldn't stand it another minute.

"It was that cold, and all of a sudint, sir, that when I raised that there whip stock the lash got frozen in solid, in the air."

And just then the stove exploded.—Buffalo Express.

### Pottery Colors.

There is a pathetic instance of genius unappreciated in Hugh Robertson, a venerable Scotchman who has devoted his life to reproducing the lost colors to pottery. No labor has been too arduous, no sacrifice too great, that he might achieve the choice tints under glace, and yet for more than a year he has been too poor to fire his kilns. He lives in Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, and among the quaint, shambling buildings, where he sought the philosopher's stone, is his humble cottage, which holds a collection of rare ceramics. These represent his attempts to catch the coveted red—"sang-de-bœuf," that wonderful tint produced by the Chinese 500 years ago, and rediscovered once or twice since that far away Ming period. Only four specimens of the Chinese "ox blood red" are owned in America. Mr. Robertson's vases show the whole gamut of reds, from the dull liver shade through glowing tints to the perfect "sang-de-bœuf," and then descending through the scale to purples and browns. Professor Morse, of Salem, has one of the most complete collections of Japanese pottery in the world, which will probably be secured for the Boston Art musuem. He pronounces some of the Chelsea ware as marvelous examples of the famous "ox blood red," and agrees with Mr. Robertson that its attainment is a happy accident, whose chemistry has not been formulated. I hope this may reach the eye of some connoisseur of ceramics, who will gladden the old potter's heart by appreciation, and his purse by buying.—Worcester Spy.

### Why Do They Advertise?

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay, and he can't afford to advertise, sets up his judgment in opposition to that of all the best business men in the world. With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousand dollars of capital, he assumes to know more than thousands of men whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says doesn't pay.

If advertising doesn't pay, why is it that the most successful merchants of every town, large and small, are the heaviest advertisers? If advertising doesn't pay, who does the most business? If it doesn't pay to advertise, why do the heaviest business firms in the world spend millions in that way? Is it because they want to donate those millions of dollars to the newspaper and magazine publishers, or because they dont know as much about business as the six-for-a-dollar "storekeeper" in a country town, who says money spent in advertising is thrown away, or donated to the man to whom it is paid? Such talk is simply ridiculous, and it requires more than the average patience to discuss the proposition of whether advertising pays or not with that kind of a man. His complacent self conceit in assuming that he knows more than the whole business world is laughable, and reminds us of the man who proved that the world doesn't revolve by placing a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night.—Princeton Exchange.

### A Tough Watch Story.

On his last birthday, a month or two ago, a youngster in knickerbockers who lives in the East End received from his father a silver watch, the price of which, it is safe to say, did not exceed $15. It will not surprise you to hear that the boy took the watch to pieces after it had burned in his pocket but three days. When every wheel lay in his hand the boy naturally fell to thinking how he might put the watch in running order again. He must be something of a mechanical genius, for he succeeded in getting the dismembered works inside the case in some sort of shape. It is hardly a reflection on the boy's skill, either, that after the mechanism was put together it failed to respond to the winding stem. But the boy persevered. He detected the root of the trouble in the balance wheel, which seemed to interfere with other parts of the setting. So at the balance wheel he tinkered, until to his unfeigned astonishment, after he had jacked up the wheel with a bandage of cotton thread, the watch began to tick again.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### AFRICAN PRIZE FIGHTERS.

**Danger of Hunting the Gorilla in the Forests of the Dark Continent.**

"The gorilla is the prize fighter of Africa," said Carl Stockelmann, who has personal knowledge of the Dark Continent. He had been speaking of a leopard skin on exhibition in his window, and had been telling of the danger encountered in fighting with the original owner of the skin.

"Contests with all wild animals pale in comparison with that in which one must engage in meeting the gorilla," he said. "The gorilla is found in only a comparatively small portion of Western Africa. He lurks in the woods along the coasts for several hundred miles north of the mouth of the Congo. I have never seen a gorilla in the open country, and, by the way, I think that the fact that he stays in the woods accounts for the fact that he is almost a biped instead of a quadruped. You see the gorilla in passing through the forests reaches out with his long arms, and, seizing the branches of the trees, rises on his hind legs and walks on them, supporting himself with his hold on the branches. Habit has thus almost made an upright creature of him.

"The gorilla is as brave as brave can be. The male gorilla does all the fighting for the family. If you approach a pair of gorillas the female will run, screaming, through the woods, or will climb the highest tree, uttering all the while cries not unlike a woman in great fright. But the male gorilla will come straight at you. He does not know what fear is. He will fight any number of men."

"How do you fight them?"

"Wish pistols. It is very unsafe to trust to a gun or to a poor weapon of any kind. The gorilla is so fierce and powerful that you have but one chance at him at the best. The woods where he is found is so thick that it is impossible to see him accurately at any distance. If you fire at him as he comes at you down the tree a limb may turn the course of the bullet. Before you can fire a second time he will be upon you. He drops from limb to limb, and comes at a rapid, swinging pace. The safest way is to hold your fire until he is at arm's length, and then fire steadily into him with a pistol.

"The gorilla is easily killed. An ordinary pistol shot will have about the same effect upon him as it has upon a man. The hunter's danger is in not making the shot tell. Once I was passing through the forest with a body guard of natives. The natives are furnished by the Dutch traders with a miserable gun, the barrel of which is made of gas pipe. The natives have learned to be suspicious of their guns. When they fire at anything they point in the general direction, pull the trigger and fling the gun at the object. They throw the gun because they are afraid it will explode in their hands, as it very frequently does. Well, we came upon a gorilla. A native saw him dropping from a tree coming at us. Aiming at the descending form, he fired and missed. He had not turned before the grim monster was upon him. Standing and throwing his arms around the negro's neck, the gorilla seized his throat in his manlike jaws, and was crushing the life out of him when we came up and fired a pistol ball into him at close range. But the wounds inflicted were mortal, and the native died in great agony."

"Are the gorillas numerous in the strip of country where they are found?"

"They are scarce. In making a trip once I saw two in one day, but that was unusual. They are the fiercest and bravest of animals. The male gorilla, in going into battle, sounds a fearful warning by beating its breast and giving forth sounds that make the dense forest resound. He is a dangerous antagonist, and you are all the time reminded by his appearance that you are contesting with a creature that has a man's faculties and appearance, a giant's strength and a monkey's agility."—Indianapolis News.

### A Fish Hospital.

A hospital for fish? This is the oddest thing heard of for a very long time, but it exists, and an ichthyologist, who knows all about it, sends particulars. Hospitals are springing up in all parts of the kingdom for the benefit of domesticated animals. The horse, the dog, the cat and winged creatures are cared for, and now a hospital for fish has been opened at the Midland Counties Fish Culture establishment at Malvern Wells. All fish are liable to epidemic and fungoid diseases, together with other maladies, which may be due to natural or accidental causes, and those suffering from any of these affections are removed from their habitats at the establishment and placed in the hospital, where they are carefully attended to. The home of rest, or finny hospital, consists of ponds, constructed in such a way that the patients may be readily scrutinized and doctored. A hospital without surgical aid would be lacking in an essential, and, therefore, the art of fish healing has been carefully studied by the founder and proprietor of the hospital, who has invented and manufactured special medicinal solutions for application to fishes of different species, according to the nature of their sufferings.—London Sporting and Dramatic News.

### Not a Bad Precedent.

An English court has rendered a decision which would not be a bad precedent here. It seems that the engineer of a dummy engine, which ran by the side of a public highway, caused the steam to be blown off suddenly, thereby frightening a horse and causing a runaway and smash up. The owner of the horse sued the railroad company and recovered full damages. The judge held that the right to run the engine along the highway did not carry with it the right to cause runaways by means which could be prevented.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Australia has made to a projected railroad a grant of 16,000,000 acres, or 20,000 acres a mile. The grant to the Pacific railroads in this country amounted to about 6,400 acres a mile.


## Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

Furnished Rooms

By the Day, Week or Month.

McCurdy's Brick Block,

*Head of Union Wharf Pt. Townsend, W. T*

L. E. Hastings. W. G. Strong.

L. E. HASTING & CO

Successors to J. C. Norris,

DEALERS IN—

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND BRASS GOODS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

*Water Street, Port Townsend, W. T.*

## N. D. HILL & SONS,

DEALERS IN—

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, TRUSSES,
WALL PAPER,
STATIONERY,
PIANOS,
FIELD and
OPERA GLASSES.

Head of Quincy Street Wharf,

WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

## Model Lodging House.

E. BIONDI, Proprietor.

Rooms to Suit the Times

$10 $12 and $15 per Month

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

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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THE de Lion & Barthrop Co.

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INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

—DEALERS IN—

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK.
Publishers.

## SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

### To Correspondents.

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

One important lesson to all communities may be learned from Seattle's recent great loss. It is that the water supply should be under municipal control. With the numerous lakes in her immediate vicinity, Seattle had every opportunity to have an abundance of water, for every day use as well as for emergencies. It is conceded that if the supply had been ample the fire might have been checked at the begining. But it was not. On the principle that private companies can not afford to carry a dead capital, such as a more perfect water system than Seattle had would require to guard against emergencies, and that more money is expected from a scarcity of water than an abundance of it, from a companys standpoint, Seattle should have expected to be caught in such a trap.

A city's water supply should be owned and controlled by the city itself. It should provide for present wants not only, but for emergencies also. It is not too late for several cities we know of to do this yet, and when some corporation comes along and wants a "water franchise" from our city, our people should with one voice say: "That franchise belongs to the whole people who shall be responsible for its management and its utility. We have no franchises of this kind to sell or give away."

Do you wish to "pool issues" in secur- a portion of the Townsite Reserve when it is open for cash entry? If so address the secretary for the plan that is soon to be issued. Printed matter explaining all about the Reserve, how it may be procured, and containing the above plan will soon be issued. It will be mailed to any one applying for it that means business

The loggers have 200 m. logs at the mill and on the landing.

A road is now being graded down the side of the bluff at the East End from the junction of Jones and Water streets to the saw mill.

Now is the time to get in your "best licks" on your clearings. From present appearances it will be "a dry year"—the very best for slashing.

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

# Riparian Owner's Rights.

## Distinction Between Navigable and Public Streams.

### Pertinent Decision of the Oregon Supreme Court Concerning Tide-Flats.

A gentleman of long experience in the examination of land titles, now in the employ of one of the leading abstract firms of the city, furnishes a number of references to authorities he has collected for use in his occupation which may be of service in helping to an understanding if not a settlement of a vexed question of great importance to all Western Washington.

It is essential at the outset to note the distinction the law makes between what are known as "navigable" waters and "public" waters. Streams in which the tide ebbs and flow, are what are known to the common law as "navagable," while streams in which the tide does not ebb and flow, though capable of navigation, are what are known as "public" streams. Capacity for navigation is not, therefore, in a legal sense, the proper ground for this distinction, but character, or not, as tide water is.

It is important in determining the rights of riparian owners to bear this distinction in mind. It is the undisputed rule of common law that land bordering on tide water extends only to the line of high water mark. It is a rule derived from the law of nations which constitute public highways of all tidal waters and give their control to the state only. A leading authority on this subject among the decisions of the United States supreme court is that of McCready vs. Virginia in 94 U. S. 394, in which the court says: "Each state owns the beds of all tide waters, unless it grants them away."

Land bordering upon tide water extending no farther than to the line of high water mark, it follows that the riparian ower has no right of ownership beyond the line of high water mark unless from the state. This is the common law rule. See also Spaulding's Public Land system, sec. 439. But upon this question the most emphatically applicable, pertinent and conclusive decision is that of the supreme court of Oregon, in the case of Hinman vs. Warren, 6 Oregon, 408. So directly in point is it that its text is fully quoted:

"This is an action in ejectment. The land in dispute is tide land in Columbia river. It is embraced within the description of land patented to John McClure by the United States, March 27, 1866. The McClures received the patent by virtue of compliance with the provisions of the Donation land act. Their residence thereon and cultivation thereof began before the passage of the said act, September 27, 1850. The appellant claims by a chain of conveyances from the McClures. The respondents claim to have derived title from state of Oregon by deed from state authorities."

"The north line of the McClure donation claim runs north 68 deg. east, and is some distance beyond the line of the ordinary high tide of the Columbia river. The land in controversy is a small uniform tract near the N. W. corner of the McClure claim, lying wholly within the limits described by lines marking the ebb and flow of the tide."

"Upon these facts two questions arise:

1. Do the tide lands belong to the state?

2. Did the patent of the United States invest in the McClures any estate in the lands between the north line of their claim as described in the patent and the line which marks the ordinary high tide?

"In answer to the first question our response is that the tide lands,—those that are covered and uncovered by the ebb and flow of the sea,—belong to the state of Oregon, by virtue of its sovereignty.

"But it is contended that this sovereignty did not attach until the state was admitted into the Union. This is true but it is also equally true that the United States has no constitutional or statutory authority to so act towards the territory, as to make it impossible to admit such territory upon an equal footing with the other states of the Union. In all matters which touch the sovereignty, the general government is the very nature of our system, simly a protector thereof until the territory assumes the ample powers of a state and becomes thereby, enabled to assert and protect its own sovereignty."

"As the state becomes the owner of tide-lands, it has the power under the provisions of the act providing for the sale of such lands, to sell the same. It has, however, no authority to dispose of its tide-lands in such a manner as to interfere with the free and untrammeled navigation of its rivers, bays, inlets and the like. The grantees of the state took the land subject to every easement growing out of the right of navigation inherent in the public."

"The second question finds its solution in the application of the familiar principle that 'a grant of land adjacent to a navigable river below the fartherest point inland to which the neap tide flows, extends only to the meander lines of high-tide.' This is the rule laid down by the general government to guide its surveyors. It is of no consequence that the calls of the McClure patent place the north line between high and low water mark. In thus describing the land, the officers of the United States government acted without the authority of the law, and it is well settled that an unauthorized act binds no one."

In the face of this plain and explicit declaration of a law that is as applicable in the soon to be state of Washington as it is in any existing state, it would seem that room for controversy as to the state's ownership of the tide lands along the cit front of Seattle, and elsewhere on the Sound, could not exist. In fact, that some would presume to dispute the ownership of the state of Washington of every foot of the city's front below high water mark from South Seattle to Smith's Cove, or that title to any part thereof in an individual must come from the state. It is, of course, competent for the state to dispose of its title to these tide lands and water fronts below high water mark in such manner as not to interfere with the public right of navigation, and in all probability one of the first acts of the state legislature will be to make provision for so doing, at the same time granting individuals in possession of valuable improvements on these lands or fronts a first or prior right to acquire title, thus enabling them to protect themselves in their possessions. This was the course pursued in Oregon, and is wise and just.

In regard to lands bordering upon public streams, as distinguished from the streams in which the tide ebbs and flows, the rule is that whoever owns lands bounding upon such streams owns the soil to the centre thereof, subject to the right of navigating its waters by the public. The rule applies to the great rivers of the country, like the Mississippi, subject to public easement of passing over them in boats or water craft. The rule is modified in some of the states, as in Pennsylvania, in which the rights of riparian ownership are held to extend only to low-water mark. The language of a grant may also modify this rule. If it shows that the bank or shore is intended to be in the line of the grant, the stream is excluded. But if, for example, the boundary of the grant is described to be to a certain object as a stone or a stake on the bank or shore and thence down the stream, etc., it is held that the grant includes the stream to its centre; the center or thread of the stream being the boundary line, the object named on the bank merely indicating the point at which the boundary line extending into the stream, strikes the bank.—Post-Intelligencer.

### NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Clallam County W. T. will pay on presentation at his office in New Dungeness W. T.

All amounts drawn on the Treasury of said County prior to and including No. 110 issued Jan. 2nd, 1889.

No interest will be allowed after this date.

W. L. CHURCH, JR.
Treasurer.

May 8th, 1889.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 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 in his absence Clerk of Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday, July 22nd, 1889, viz: Norman L. Gullikson, Hd No. 9623 for the SE 1-4 Sec 31 Tp 31 N R 8 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Herman Molin, John O. Lee and John Leadbetter, all of Cresest Bay W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of 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.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention commute and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T. on Fri., July 12, 1889, viz: John F. Church Hd. No. 6118 for the SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14 NE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ben Chambers, Charles A. Morse, P. A. Meagher and Walter M. Burch 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.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 in his absence Clk. Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Fri., July 12, 1889, viz: Francis M. Waite, Hd. No. 8274 for the E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 13 and SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 14 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Burch, Charles A. Morse, Ralph Chambers and Ben Chambers all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 Clk. Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Sat., July 13, 1889, viz: Lafayette Henderson Pre. No. 14490 for the SE ¼ Sec. 21 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Maguire George Fend, William W. Gray and Frank McGill 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.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD. Register.

### Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 25, 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 of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Christian Becker, Pre, No. 13034, for the NE1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17 Tp. 30 N R6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alex. Fosberg, William J. Klaunig, Barney Bitterwolf and John C. Coolege, 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 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 offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 to 7 7 12 JNO. B. Baird, Register.

### Notice to Creditor.

In the probate court of Clallam county, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin T. Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above named deceased are required to present them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administratrix at her residence about two (2) miles easterly from Port Angeles, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or the same shall be forever barred.

Port Angeles June 7th, 1889.

Hannah M. Smith,
Administratrix of the estate of Benj. T. Smith deceased.

### NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday, July 22, 1889, viz: Thomas Slattery, Hd. No. 8417 for the lots 2, 5, 7, SW NE NW SE ¼ Sec 18 Tp 31 N R 11 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick Covagher, S. B. Laughlin, Sam'l Nelson and John Ericson all of Pysht 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.

6 14 7 19 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," David Robinson of Tacoma, County of Pierce, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3896, for the purchase of the lot 3, 4 and E ½ SW ¼ Sec. No. 7, in Tp. No. 30 N., R. No. 7 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Saturday the 21 day of December, 1889. He names as witnesses: J. A. Cosner, C. H. Beers, J. L. Cooks and W. H. Hanson all of Tacoma, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of December, 1889.

4 5 6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD Register.

### NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 6, 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 of District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Saturday July 13, 1889, viz: Anton Weber D. S. 13,699 for the Lot 1: SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 5 Tp 30 N Lot1: SE1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 32 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E.F.Bolsheck. F. Naiger, T. Brown, and H. Halland, all of Pt. 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 31 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

### NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., May 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 Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday Aug. 10, 1889, viz: Bernard Dolan Pre. No. 11,949 for the E 1-2 SE 1-4 Sec. 19twp 30 N. R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm J. Klaunig, Thomas Gilmore Alex. Fosberg, and Lewis Cohn, 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 31 to 7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD Register.

*Office of Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Company.*

PORT ANGELES, W. T., July 25, '88.

TO THE PUBLIC:—Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the *Port Angeles and West Shore Railway Company* will be received by the undersigned until further notice. The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars each and may be paid for as follows:

In full at time of subscription, or in installments of five per cent of the total subscribed, on a call by the Trustees, the calls to be at least 60 days apart.

Thus a share may be paid for in installments of five dollars per month.

Forward all applications to the Secretary. All funds to the Treasurer.

J. M. GRANT, Sec'y,
THOS. MALONY, Treas.
Port Angeles and West Shore R. R. Co
Port Angeles. W. T.

### 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.

# JOB - PRINTING:

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

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED

Address,

The Commonwealth.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with order of the Board of County Commissioners, May; 6, 1889, sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1889, to open and grade the Clallam-Jefferson road from where already completed to the boundry line between Clallam and Jefferson counties. The same to be made passable by wagons and at least fourteen feet wide.

All bids to be sealed and endorsed: "Bid on Clallam-Jefferson road." The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of County Commissioners this 20th, day of May, 1889,

Smith Troy, County Auditor and ex-officio clerk of said Board.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the order of the Board of County Commissioners, May, 6th, 1889, sealed bids will be received by the County Auditor until 12 o'clock, noon, August 5th, 1889, "to grade so as to make a good wagon road of the county road from N. Shomar's barn to a point about three hundred south from the old Rex camp, from thence to intersect Front street in the townsite of Port Angeles.

The grade on the west side of Morse's Creek, on said road to be at an easy incline, graveled, at least 20 feet wide, and with a ditch sufficiently deep to carry off all surplus water, on the upper side." All bids to be sealed and endorsed: "Bids on Dungeness and Port Angeles road."

The right is reserved by the Board of Commissioners to reject any or all bids.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Board or County Commissioners this 20th day of May, 1889.

SMITH TROY,—County Auditor, and ex-officio clerk of aforesaid Board.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

A three room house at East End, Port Angeles. Enquire of Lewis & Mastick.

# SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

**Almost as Palatable as Milk**

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

**Remarkable as a flesh producer.**

**Persons gain rapidly while taking it.**

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

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

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

# I CURE FITS!

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

**FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,**

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

**H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK**

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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 $20 to $55 for in these additions.

The company has other propert different parts of the Townsite, whict be sold at reasonable prices. For pa ulars.

Address:

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

Puget Sound Co-operative Colony,

*Port Angeles, Wash. Terr*

## MATTRESSES

of all kinds made to order or repaired.

FURNITURE

repairing done on short notice.

Call on or address:

Port Angeles Mattress M'f'g. Co.

## OLYMPIAN HOUSE.

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

Patronage Solicited.

C. W. BREWSTER, Prop.

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

# CLOCK

WATCH AND JEWELRY

repairing well and carefully done by

J. STEADMAN,
*East End, Port Angeles, W. T.*

# EAST END STORE.

F. R. THOMPSON. Prop'r.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

MY MOTTO,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

# PORT ANGELES BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.

Port Angeles, W. T.

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Townsite and Bay,

Address the COMMONWEATH, Price 10 cents each.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

are now made to orde at the

Colony Boot and Shoe Shop.

East End, Port Ageles.

Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable

JULIUS E. KRUGER, Manager

## A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc

Made to Order.

Good work and low prices a Specialty, Call and examine my stock. Particular attention given to outside orders.

Address, A. GOLDWATER.

Cor. Front and Lincoln Sts.

Port Angeles

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Furniture, Undertaking and Sash and Door Warerooms.