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.

Vol. 5, No. 39. PORT ANGELES, WASH. TER., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889. $1.00 Per Annum.

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.

[Entered at the Post Office at Port Angele as second-class mail matter.]

F. S. LEWIS, E. B. MASTICK, Jr. } Editors and Publishers.

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FRIDAY, JULY, 26 1889.

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

TIDE LANDS AGAIN.

That the tide land jumpers of the Territory have found a champion in Allen Weir can be readily seen by a persual of his scheme presented to the Convention last week. Stripped of all verbiage the plan is to give water front jumpers prior right to secure title as against all others not excepting the owners of the abutting property. This scheme is nothing less than one to legalize theft and should be treated by the convention with the contempt it deserves. Not one foot of the lands of the coming state of Washington should ever be sold to any body for any purpose whatever. The school lands, owing to the wise action of Congress in forbidding their sale at less than ten dollars per acre, are in a degree safe from the rapacity of the land grabber. The Constitutional Convention should make no mistake in the matter of the tide lands the value of which is now mere nominal except adjacent to cities existing or prospective. They should provide an equitable plan for leasing them giving to actual occupiers the first opportunity. The leases should in no case extend beyond five years without reappraisement as the growth of the community constantly adds to their value.

It is not strange that speculators have looked foward to the sale of these lands as to a rich harvest. Here are thousands of acres of water front lands of little or no value for purposes of cultivation but, what is of the greatest importance to the future state, the gateway of its commerce. They represent *prospective* opportunities for trade. And although now in many cases worse than useless, will become, as the state grows and prospers and becomes crowded with active humanity, valuable beyond estimate. To create the values thus added every citizen of the state will contribute by his labor and enterprise. Is it right then that he should be robbed of the values he thus creates that a few speculators "who toil not, neither do they spin" may grow rich in the people's sweat? We believe not.

There is a vein in Mr. Weir's production which betrays the thought on his part that the occupiers of the state lands have done some noble and public spirited act in building thereon for which the state owes them a debt of gratitude. If there is a debt of gratitude owing to anyone it is to the people of the state who have allowed their lands to be occupied by jumpers without rent or tax "lo! these many years." It will be sufficient leniency on the part of the state if it collects from them no back rents as it ought to do, in justice to others who have bought and paid for lands and have consequently paid the bulk of the taxes.

The majority of these land grabbers have derived, in the occupancy of tide lands, great benefits for which they have never paid and the state will have done more than its full duty to them if they are given the first opportunity to lease.

Should the Dick Turpins succeed in securing in the Constitution a clause permitting the sale of the State lands it need no prophet to foretell the effects upon our commerce. All the vantage ground on our seemingly vast coast line would be speedily gobbled up by men whose only purpose is to bleed the future enterprises of the State. That Allen Weir could fatter such a scheme after his pretenses as champion of Labor should seem strange to any who had faith in his profession. During the last campaign he had the county placarded with bills headed "Vote for the friends of Liberty and Labor." He proposes to reward those who have duped by his pretenses by robbing them and their children of their rights in the soil of their state.

OVER-DOING IT.

One cannot read the proceedings of the Convention at Olympia without at once recognizing the tendency to over step its functions. That body appears to think it was assembled to frame a Code instead of a bill of rights. The motion of Judge Hoyt that the question of the jurisdiction of Judges of the Supreme Court should be left to legislative enactment was in the right direction.

The purpose of the Constitution is not to prescribe detail methods of conducting the affairs of the state, but rather to lay down general principles for the guidance of the legislative and judicial branches of government. Such duties as the fixing of salaries of minor officers, raising the revenues of the state, and all other matters connected with the details of administration which are liable to require frequent change, should be left to the legislative body. Otherwise there is danger that the constitution be made an unwieldy instrument capable of obstructing progress. Such an instrument should be voted down.

The Constitional Convention was kept idle about an hour on the 16th inst. while J. Z. Moore of Spokane explained how he came to have a large amount of whiskey in his house. He disclaimed being a R R lobbyist and said he got the whiskey to pay social debts with. His defense was no credit to himself or to the convention of which he is a member. The work of that body requires the best efforts of men the full possession of their powers

Cavention Notes.

Olympia, July 17—The following motions and propositions were made in the convention yesterday:

By Cosgrove: Memorial that members give careful consideration to all proposals affecting favorably or prejudicially the cause of agricultural education; referred to committee on education.

By Jones: Giving congress exclusive control over all military reservations; referred to committee on federal relations.

By Sukerdorf: Providing for the distribution of school funds; referred to committee on education.

By Sullivan: That the state shall make a system of state roads distinctive from county roads; referred to committee on miscellaneous matters.

By Tibbits: For the adoption of the Australian system of voting in elections; referred to committee on elections.

By Eisenburger: Providing that aliens shall not hold property except under certain conditions; referred to judiciary committee.

By Meier: That all persons holding office shall continue in office until their terms shall expire: referred to miscellaneous committee.

By Hicks: Providing for a system of election similar to the Australian system; referred to committee on elections.

By Huntoon: That all elections be by ballot and the legislature shall, if practicable, adopt the Australian system of voting; referred to committee on elections.

By Hicks: That the right to bear arms in self defense shall not be infringed; referred to committee on military affairs.

By Allen: That the legislature shall pass a statue of limitations in certain cases; referred to legislative committee.

By Berry: Providing for a law to discipline the militia, for election of officers etc.; referred to committee of military affairs.

By Allen: Relative to qualifications of electors, etc.

By Allen: Relative to compensation of state, county, township and precinct officers and fixing their salaries; referred to the committee on judicial department.

PETITIONS POURING IN.

Olympia, July 7—Immediately after roll call this morning J. Z. Moore offered a petition inviting John B. Allen to the floor. Various members suggested other names, so the same courtesy was extended ex-Governor Ferry, A. F. Dennison, ex-governor Semple and ex-Chief Justice Jacobs.

A petition was read from the Trades' Council and Carpenters' Union of Tacoma asking for an absolute secret ballot for all public officials elected by popular vote; favoring minority representation; asking that all laws be submitted to popular vote when demanded by one-fourth of the legislature; that unused land be taxed as high as cultivated; all incumbrances and conveyances when leased can be required by the people; reserving all public lands so as to obtain the largest permanent revenue; forbidding the employment of private detective agencies; guaranteeing the right to assemble peaceably; favoring annual sessions of the legislature; no time limit to its session; forbidding the employment of convict labor in competition with free.

A petition was read from Vashon island King county, asking that school land on the island be sold to the highest bidder in tracts of 40 acres each; from Port Townsend citizens asking that the tide lands be sold and appointing D. M. Smith to represent them before the proper committee.

Sharpstein presented the report of the miscellaneous committee on the prohibition memorials, recommending that such proviso be placed in the constitution. A minority report was also read, signed by Dickey and T. M. Reed, recommending the incorporation of the following article in the constitution:

It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation within the limits of the state to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, to sell offer for sale, or in any way dispose of any alcohol, malt or spirituous liquors, except for medicinal or scientific purposes.

The report was ordered printed.

By Brown: No corporation shall be created by special law, nor its charter amended, changed or altered by special enactment; all corporations shall be formed under a general act, all stockholders to have the right to vote in proportion to their stock for all directors, or can cast their vote all for one director by multiplying the shares by the number in the directory, or can divide the votes as they choose; all railroads must have a public office in this state, cannot consolidate with paralell lines, nor at all until after 10 days' notice to all stockholders; jury trials guaranteed in all cases in which railroads are parties to suit.

By Dwyer: Forbidding all lotteries and gift enterprises.

By Fairweather: Defining and forbidding bribery.

By Stiles: Citizens shall have the right to sue the state.

By J. M. Reed: Asking for registration laws; all voters to be registered 30 days before election; also making New Year's day the 22d of February, the 30th of May, the 4th of July, the 25th of December, and all Sundays legal holidays.

By Newton: In favor of the enactment of a lien law.

On motion of Turner, the convention went into a committee of the whole on report of the judicary committee, with Cosgrove in the chair. Evidently the members voted on this proposition without thinking, for scarcely had Cosgrove taken his seat when various motions to postpone consideration of the report were made on the ground that there had not been time to read it, as it was only laid on the desks in printed form this morning.

Browne said he had several arguments to offer, but had not had time to prepare them yet. He moved that the committee arise and report progress, which was done, Colgrove, as chairman reporting that the committee "arose and did nothing."

Crowley submitted a memorial in favor of womans suffrage.

T. M. Reed had a resolution passed to print 300 copies of all reports of the committees on articles to the constitution.

Various committees asked for clerks, but the matter; was laid over, and the convention adjourned after a fifty minutes session.

Among those on the floor to-day were ex-Governor Ferry, Paul F. Mohr and Judge Dennison.

CITIES CAN ADOPT THEIR OWN CHARTERS.

The committee on county, city and township organization has completed its report by the addition and amendment of the following sections: Section six was changed, providing that cities of 25,000 inhabitants or over may draft a charter for their own government, and if a majority of the citizens vote in favor of it, it shall become the charter of the city without any action of the legislature. Sections were added providing for the appointment of county officers in case of vacancies by commissioners; that the legislature shall have no power to impose taxes in counties, cities or towns but by general laws vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to collect taxes for such purposes; that officers collecting public moneys shall deposite them immediately in the public depository; that no officer shall make profit of public monies, violation of this provisian being felony.

NO HOPE FOR PROHIBITON.

Prohibition is knocked out so far as a recommendation can quiet any question. The committee on miscellaneous provisions decided almost unanimously against the incorporation of a prohibition clause in the constitution and will so report to the convention. It will leave to the convention the question about the submission to the people of a separate amendment. The vote in the committee was 6 to 1.

A Lesson in Manners.

Ghooly Kahn Persian Minister to the United States has been talking a little for the benefit of the American press and his strictures are not altogether understood. Here is what he is reported as saying in reply to a statement that he would not return to the United States because of press criticisms on his dress and manners: "But I cannot understand the silly, childish babble of theatrical newspaper criticism. This is abuse and nothing else. You have not the writers now that you had in the days of Benjamin Franklyn.

In those days a foreigner would have been treated respectfully, whatever his station. Now it is so that you have in America 7,000,000 colored people, and there is scarcely a nation on the globe that is not represented, but yet I could not walk on the streets of Washington without meeting with sneers and laughter of the populace.

Why is this? Simply because the minister of Persia dares to come out in his official raiment. Then what followed? The newspapers take up some silly babble correspondence about my ears, my nose, my clothing, but not one of them seeks an intelligent interview with me.

You are a great people; you have made great progress in science and art, almost everything. I indeed like the country. I am charmed with your wisdom, but why have you not better writers? Why are your newspapers mere gossiping machines to do general tatling business? This is not wise. This is childish; any child could write as some of them write.

I am different from Americans. I dress different from your people. I was educated to think my dress a proper one. Should I be mocked for that reason? Not so. It is not pleasant to spend years in hard study, to feel that one is competant, that one really fills a responsible position, and to know that one is regarded in the light of a show by a people whom he has been taught to believe the greatest on earth. Your minister Mr. Pratt, would not thus be treated in Persia. Should an attempt be made to mock him on the street, the offender would at once be arrested."

The interest which the New York public take in the "Noble Art" of prize fighting is indicated by the fact that one paper, *The World*, printed and sold on the day of the fight nearly 580,000 copies.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Opposed to the Destruction of City Hall Park.—Tweed Recalled.—Buddensick.

New York, July 15, 1889.—There seems to be a universal public sentiment against the proposed erection of a new municipal building in City Hall Park, a bill for which purpose was passed at the last session of the Legislature. The proposed building will occupy 54,000 square feet, and, if erected according to present intentions, will overshadow what is conceded to be one of our finest specimens of architecture—the City Hall. This is the second time that an encroachment has been attempted on the City Hall Park, the first one being successful. I refer to the slicing off of a large space for the General Post Office. No doubt the Post Office is a very useful building and was much needed, but it was really too bad to take away any of the people's breathing space. The attempt to gobble up 54,000 feet more is meeting with such determined opposition that it is extremely unlikely to succeed. The park is certainly small enough now—so small that we wonder where the 54,000 feet is to come from anyhow.

TWEED RING DAYS.

The recent death, in New Orleans, of John H. Maginnis, son-in-law of William M. Tweed, recalls the palmy days of the "Tweed ring." When Maginnis married Tweed's daughter, nearly twenty years ago, Tweed was then at the zenith of his career. The wedding was a most magnificent one, and it is said the bridal presents amounted to more than $150,000. Among the donors and the presents they made were Thomas J. Creamer, gold and silverware, $1,000; James Ryan, gold chain necklace, set with diamonds, $1,500 Senator Norton, gold chain and diamond pendant, $1,500; John J. Blair, cameo, diamond and pearl set, $2,800; Joseph G. Harrison, cameo sleeve buttons, diamond settings, $1,000; and Thomas C. Fields, gold and diamond necklace, $5,000.

BUDDENSIEK'S BUILDINGS.

The announcement is made that Charles J. Buddenseik, the contractor, who was sent to State Prison for ten years for manslaughter, has petitioned Governor Hill for a pardon. This will recall a remarkable accident in which a row of eight houses, each five stories high, tumbled down with fatal result, and the remarkable fact that somebody was convicted for it. Buddensiek had charge of the erection of these buildings, which were on 62d Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avennes. A large number of carpenters, roofers, masons and other mechanics were at work on the buildings on the forenoon of April 13, 1885, when, without warning the entire row of houses collapsed. One of the end buildings, eye-witnesses afterward said, was seen to sway for a moment and then the outer wall fell against the inner wall. This caused it also to fall inward, and the whole row went down in much the same manner as a house of cards. A gang of laborers who were put to work on the ruins, re-enforced by the Fire Department, extricated 13 wounded men a few hours after the collapse. One of them, Louis Walters, died the following day in Roosevelt Hospital. Buddensiek was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in State Prison and the payment of $500 fine. Public feeling was very strongly against him, and in many parts of the city there was almost a panic, as it was learned that he had erected more than 2,000 houses. His name became a synonym for "shaky" building, but he probably has a counterpart in every town in the land.—Edwin Arlington.

News Jottings.

The new Brooklyn Directory for 1889 shows the population to number about 878,000 souls, an increase of 312,000 since 1880.

Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, will go over Niagra Falls in his rubber suit, on August 10th, for $3,000, to be given by hotel and railroad people.

Thirty-seven more bodies have been taken from the coal pit at St Etienne, France, in which an explosion occurred last week.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, will accept the Superintendency of the Lexington (Va.) Military Institute. He will not take the place until his term of office as Governor expires on Jan. 1, 1889.

Streeter, a white man who lived for years with the Apaches, wearing their costume and adopting their habits, was shot and killed a few days ago at Sonora. He was known as the "White Apache."

Three murderers will pay the penalty of their crimes, Friday, Aug. 23, on the Tombs gallows, New York City. They are Patrick Packenham, James Nolan and John Lewis, whose cases have been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which ordered that a new day be appointed for their execution.

The reports of the heads of the different departments of the Post Office show that the total receipts of the New York City office during the past year were $5,439,170,84, and the total expenditures $2,033,187.58, giving a net revenue to the Government of $3,306,983.26.

William Knable, the first baseman of the Johnstown (Pa.) baseball team, was about to marry Miss Abler on the evening of the fatal disaster. He and his fiancee were waiting for the clergyman when the flood rushed down and separated them. Both escaped drowning and their wedding was celebrated last week.

TYLER. Died at the Exchange Hotel Richmond, Va., July 10 1889, of congestive chill, aged 69 years, Mrs. John Tyler widow of President Tyler.

We invite communications from every 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

The Cause is Marching On.

Detroit "NEWS."

An immense amount of quiet education on the tariff is going on through the country. The great majority is outside of party lines, the subject being taken up by tax reform associations independent of party affiliations.

In this city, during the past six months there hardly has been a public labor meeting held in which one or more of the speakers have not in some manner touched upon the subject of taxation and its affects on labor and wages; and as the labor speakers most sought after are out and out free traders, it is not difficult to see the trend of their remarks. The Detroit reform association, that meets once a week, has also added to its list of converts.

Thomas G. Shearman a few weeks ago started on a lecturing tour across the continent, everywhere preaching the gospel of freedom. His speeches were nearly always fully reported by the local press of the various localities reached and the interest manifested is prophetic of the rich harvest that will follow the planting of such good seed. Mr. Shearman believes that not only should trade be perfectly free, but that taxes should be levied on the value of land alone, leaving industry untramled by the burden of any tax gather. He lays particular stress on the benefits to be derived by agricultural communities from declaring what he calls crooked—meaning indirect—taxation. He shows by statistics that perfect free trade would save the farmers fully one-third, besides giving them a steadier and more profitable market.

A few days ago an address on "Natural Law and the Labor Question" was delivered before the Indianapolis central labor union. The speaker was, of course for free trade absolute, and showed the course labor leaders should persue if they aspired to be real leaders. Out in Dakota the tariff question is being agitated. At this distance it is hard to form an opinion of the effect of the free trade propaganda there, but its effect is apparent in the news of efforts being made by protectionists to divert attention to local questions,

Probably the person who is doing as much as any other one man to undermine protection is Andrew Carnegie. The entire labor element of western Pennsylvania has been aroused at Mr. Carnegie's successful attempts to reduce wages, until now, as the Pittsburg Labor Tribune says: "it is doubtful if there is any difference in wages existing between English and American rail mills; yet there is the starter for another reduction at home while English wages are apparently on the up grade." All of which is so opposite to the promises of Mr. Carnegie that even those workers who are most protected are about convinced that they have been deceived.

There is no reason to doubt the ultimate triumph of free trade ideas in this and in every other civilized country. It is wrapped up in the conflict of human rights that has been going on since the world began. It follows naturally in the channels made by the struggles for civil and religious liberty, and is making for the same goal. Like every other great truth, it may be for short periods overpowered by error, but it will always manage to regain lost ground, shining all the brighter for its partial eclipse. Next winter monopoly will attempt to entrench itself still more firmly in the laws of the country. In all probabilities the struggle will only help to make more complete the final overthrow of the whole wicked tariff system.

Prospectus.

TACOMA, WASH. TER., May 15, 1839

To the citizens of the State of Washington.

I am prepared to publish a Map of the State of Washington, and expect in a few weeks to have the Lithographers at work upon it. The Map will be about six by eight feet. About six six inches of it will also show in outline that part of British Columbia extending from the Boundary Line to Vancouver and New Westminster. I will also issue Maps of Eastern and Western Washington; each to be four by six feet. These Maps will also be reduced by the Photo-Lithographic process to smaller sizes, for "folders" and wall Maps.

I propose to make as complete Maps as possible. They are being compiled from the official plats and records on file in the Surveyor General's office, and will be thoroughly reliable. They will give the investor and home-seeker as much information as Maps properly illustrated can give. The work throughout will be the best the Lithographers can produce. On the sides of the Maps will be sketches of the prominent Mills on the Sound, and other Manufacturing establishments, as well as views of prominent buildings, towns and other scenes of interest in all parts of the State. Usually these sketches will occupy spaces of four by six inches.

I desire very much to produce as many of the sketches above referred to as possible. The Maps will then make a better impression upon those unacquainted with our great Commonwealth, which is filling up so rapidly with a population seeking permanent homes and places for investment. They will give the location of all completed and projected railroad lines as well as the latest Surveys.

As there has been no first-class Maps of Washington, or of Eastern or Western Washington portion issued, it is requiring a great deal of time and labor to gather the large amount of material for the work. This is being done at a large expense. I am trusting to the liberality of our citizens in giving the enterprise their encouragement, as well as the great demand for them at the hands of multitudes coming into this country, who desire to see first-class Maps in every particular. I do not fear to give the public something that will be of service, and therefore of value to the great State of Washington.

Very Respectfully,
C. A. COOK.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

The Oriental Woman.

Dreariness of the Life of the Human Female in the Far East.

Fortnightly Review.

It is rather a curious reflection that in those countries where woman's rights are most completely non-existant, there the specially womanly duties of the woman are the most grossly neglected. Travelers in Egypt, for instance, tell us that when the bells call the hour of prayer every man stops whatever work he is engaged in and prostrates himself to Allah. No woman takes any notice of the sound. She is too low in the scale of humanity to make her tribute to the Almighty worthy of acceptance. She ranks in this respect almost with the brute creation. She is not withdrawn from her domestic duties by the claims of religion upon her time and thoughts. And yet the same travelers tell us that one of the horrors of Egyptian life is the fearful neglect from which the children suffer. The poor little creatures are incrusted by dirt and sores and are swarming with vermin. Children are frequently seen lying in their mothers arms with six or eight flies in each eye. Ophthalmia and various kinds of blindness are of course very prevalent, although death releases an enormously large proportion of the children from their sufferings. Three out of every five children who are born die during infancy, and of those who survive one in every twenty is blind. This is being "thoroughly masculine" with a vengence, and points out an instructive moral as to the consequences upon the character of women of the denial of liberty, education and responsibility. The harem life of oriental ladies of high rank, is dull and vacuous to the last degree. They play with their jewels, eat sweetments, and smoke pipes, and thus their day passes. If their children are ill, they are hopelessly bewildered and utterly unable to take care of them. They cling with touching reverence to any average English or American woman who may happen to visit them and implore her aid in doing the simplest kind of nursing and mothering for the ailing children. Nothing astonishes orientals more than the position of women in England. A Chinese madrin has lately published his views on this subject. Women, he says, are even helped at meals before men. In his country the men eat first, and when they have quite finished, if anything is left, the women are allowed to have it. Another Easterner, Seyd Ahmud Khan, was amazed to find that the servant-girl who waited upon him in his lodgings in London could read and write; and he recorded his deliberate opinion that "compelled to work as a maid-servant for her living," was in reality superior in nearly all respects to Indian ladies of the highest rank. "Such," he adds solemnly, "is the effects of education.',

Governor Hill's Veto

Governor Hill vetoed the compulsory education bill. He argued that the control of the child belonged to the parent, not to the State. If it is right to tax all the property in a State for the purpose of providing the means for an education to every child in that state, is it right to allow the parents of a portion of these children to deprive them of the education which the money raised by taxation has provided for them? The state believes that its future welfare and prosperity depend, to a great extent, on the education of its children, and for this reason it has made provision for their education so far as it can be obtained in the common schools. Have the parents a right to withhold the benefits of this educational provision from their children? The state has a right to see that a parent supplies his children with food and clothing. He would be liable to be punished if he allowed his children to freeze or starve, he having the means to clothe and feed them. The welfare of the state requires him to do this, and it ought also to require him to allow his children to enjoy, to a certain extent, the educational privileges which the state has provided for the purpose of advancing not only its own welfare, but the welfare of the children also. *Seattle Press.*

The Land and the People.

John Stuart Mill says: "The land of every country belongs to the people of that country."

Thomas Jefferson says: "It is a self-evident fact that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living."

Chief Justice Hobart says: "Even an act of Parliament made against natural justice is void in itself.

The Good Book tells us that "The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers, and sojourners with me."

Blackstone says: "There is no foundations in nature or natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land."

Herbert Spencer says: "Equity does not permit property in land. It follows that, if the landowners have a valid right to the earth's surface, all who are not landowners have no right to the earth's surface." Ex.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

He Confesses the Crimes and Gives Accurate Details.

LONDON July 19.—An Englishman was arrested this morning charged with having murdered the woman whose body was found Tuesday morning in Whitechapel. The prisoner confessed and said that the weapon used was an ordinary pocket knife. He declares that he had just arrived from abroad. His actions indicate that he is insane.

The man's identity is carefully concealed for the present by the authorities. He confessed he murdered all the women whose bodies have been found in and about the Whitechapel district, and gave the names of the victims, the dates upon which he murdered them, and all the ghastly incident details connected with the crimes. The police believe he is a lunatic, but that possibly the story he tells is true, and that he is the man for whom they have so long been searching.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES. - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Work on the residences of Messrs. Morse, Raymond and Nottage is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Nelson of Port Discovery paid us a visit last Monday. He seems well pleased with the growth and prospects of the town.

Work on the Dungeness road is progressing with the usual rapidity. The grade across the valley of Ennis creek is excellant.

The colony pile driver has been so far completed as to be operated by hand It is now in use on repairs of the mill, a new log way having become a necessity.

The steamer Michigan brought a large consignment of freight for this place last Tuesday, among which was a part of the machinery of the Port Angeles Mill an. Lumber Company.

A party of four—Messrs. Reed, Fleming, McBride and Wightman have gone on a trip to the lakes south of Crescent Bay. Mr. Fleming will secure some views of the scenery which will be of interest to Port Angeles people.

LOOK OUT!!

For bargains in lots in Gale's Addition to Port Angeles next week.

GEO. H. GALE,
Cor. Front and Laurel Sts.

BORN.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Spears July 21st a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Win Graham July 23rd a son.

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.

THE GRAZING COUNTRY.

Angeles Mountains and the Elwha Valley.—A Five days Tramp in Clallam Wilds.

The question, "is there a bunch grass country beyond the Angeles mountains" has often been answered in the affirmative and as often denied.

The Editors of the COMMONWEALTH settled the question for themselves a year ago by a trip to that region but the full extent and beauty of the country could not be seen owing to unfavorable weather. It was their good fortune however to find an easy route via. the Elwha river which has twice since been traveled by pack horses Not satisfied with the results of the former trip, another was determined upon.

Accordingly at 3.30 on the afternoon of July 16th our party, consisting of Mr. Fleming, a photographer from Victoria, Georgie Meagher a boy of twelve, and the writer, provided with an excellent pack animal left Port Angeles for the giddy mountain peaks via. the well known government trail, opened by N. R. Smith some years ago, stopping the first night at eagle camp on Ennis Creek about 6 miles out. Rising with the sun on the morning of the 17th we secured an early start and began the ascent of the famous "zig zag" and at about nine o'clock reached a point 4020 ft. above the sea through a country wild and broken in the extreme. As we ascended, here and there through openings in the heavy timber, we caught occasional glimpses of the lofty peaks ahead towards whose summits we were struggling.

At about 9.30 o'clock we plunged, by a short and steep descent into what appears to be the extinct crater of a volcano to which, owing to its peculiar shape, has been given the name of the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Here we found water and good grazing for our horse and while he cats take an abundant repast of ripen berries. As we proceed along the floor of the crater, on either side rise the crags and peaks of Mount Angeles, often assuming the most wierd and fantastic shapes. On the west can be seen, outlined against the sky, the figure of a man rolling a stone, in consequence of which the adjacent peak has been styled Mount Sisyphus.

Directly in front, at a distance deceptively near, lies the pass.

The trail now runs through open grassy land with here and there a grove of firs, and we have no hard climbing till we pass "Haystack Rock," an immense bouider whose shape its name describes, which, tumbling from the heights above stands like a mighty sentry in our path.

The remainder of the way to the summit of the pass is a constant climb along a narrow trail over broken rock crumbled by the action of the elements and presenting sharp corners to the feet which makes the walking anything but pleasant.

At 11 o'clock we reached the summit of the pass, and, melting some snow we find near by, eat our dinner in the boiling sun in full view of the land of promise to the man of enterprise, where the hoofs of cattle have never trod and deer and elk grow fat on the abundant verdure.

Lunch over, Mr. Fleming mounts on its tripod the first Camera ever unpacked in these mountain wilds. He secures several views, one looking to the north east toward Dungeness and one to the northeast toward Port Angeles, while a third view is taken of the eastern peaks.

To the south, east and west from the pass the view is magnificent beyond our power to describe. In a semi-circle before us, distant ten to twenty miles, the snowy peaks of the Olympic Range shine in the bright sunlight like a huge necklace of pearls set in emeralds. Far to the west lies the glacier of Mount Olympus and from its base pours down the west branch of the Elwah reduced by our distance to a thread of silver. Below us, to the south and west, for miles stretches the meadows down the slopes toward the Elwah while to the southeast along the water shed which divides the latter from Morses creek is one immense meadow broken only by patches of trees.

The country nowhere presents the aspect of an ordinary prairie country but of grassy slopes extending down to the line of heavy timber, in some places somewhat level but more often too steep for cultivation but suitable for grazing for either cattle or sheep.

One thing that strikes the tourist is the abundance and variety of wild flowers of every hue which everywhere abound.

Our camp on the night of the 17th was in a little vale in the midst of the grass country where we were joined by Messrs. Reed, Dodge and Meyers who left Angeles a day in advance of our party and continued with us for the rest of the trip.

At an early hour Thursday morning I sallied out, leaving the rest of the party asleep, with a double purpose of seeing the glacier at sunrise and of bringing down a deer. In the first object I was successful and was well rewarded by the view. In the latter project however, I was not successful but saw one deer securely grazing a thousand yards away.

Our trip down the mountains and home via, the Elwah valley was more difficult and tedious than the ascent as for over half the way no trail has ever been made and when the trail was reached portions of it were almost impassible.

At one place the mountain projects out toward the river so abruptly as to be styled the "Devil's Back Bone." It has an almost perpendicular front of from 1500 to 2000 feet. The trails leads along the front about halfway up. Stopping to adjust the pack before beginning the ascent the other party with their horses passed ahead and a few moments later as we picked our way along the narrow trail we heard voices from below and looking down saw our friends gazing up from the depths 200 feet below. Our conversation was short and to the point: "What are doing down there?" "Coing to camp." "Where's your horse?" "He's down here too." "How did he get there?" "Oh, he just naturally come down."

In trying to scramble a difficult place the horse had lost his balance, fell on his side and slid down for 200 feet quicker than it takes to tell it. It took a good hour to get him up again but he escaped with only a scratch or two and seemed little the worse for his coasting trip.

The scenery along the Elwah is grand the mountains rising to the snowline on both sides between which the river pours its torrent made white by the action of the glacier at its head. The river during the summer rises and falls several inches each day being highest at night because of the melting of the mountain snows during the heat of the day.

We threw our flies into the stream at several points but secured only one trout—a fine specimen about a pound in weight of the color of steel and ornamented with orange and red spots. We also saw plenty of grouse and partridge some of which helped to relieve the monotony of our flap jacks and bacon.

We reached home on Sunday the 21st, safe and sound and feeling little the worse for our exposure, none less so than the youthful member of our party who has earned the distinction of being the first boy to cross the summit.

Mr. Fleming will have some photographs of the scenery as soon as convenient by which means it is hoped that the sceptical may be convinced that there is a bunch grass country close at hand of sufficient magnitude to form one of the most important resources of this section at an early day.

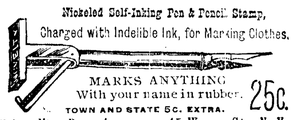
F. S. L.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } July 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 Judge or in his absence Clk. Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Thursday Aug. 29, 1889, viz: Henry Anderson Pre. D. S. No. 12288, for the Lots 2, 3, 4, Sec. 31 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gustave O. Soderstran, William Everett, William Steele and John J. Leadbeater 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

7 19 to 8 23 T. M. REED, JR. 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 30th day of August, 1889. He names as witnesses: C. Taggart, 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 T. M. REED, Jr. 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. Taggart, of Seattle, Philip Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, and Keats 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. 27 T. M. REED, Jr. 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, Territory 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. Taggart, 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 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June 24, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Seattle W. T., on Saturday Aug. 24, 1889, viz: Eugene E. Hopkins, Hd. No. 10440, for the NE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 23, and the W ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: F. J. Hart, F. B. Beach, J. M. Hart, and G. W. Albright all of Crescent Bay W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

T. M. REED, Jr., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } July 2, 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 Sept. 7th 1889, viz: W. D. Stivers, Pre. D. S. No. 13384 for the Lot 4, Sec. 27, Lot 1, 2, SE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 33, NW ¼, S ½ ¼ Sec. 34 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, James M. Dougherty, Thos. Edwards and Thos. Petty 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.

7 12 to 8 16 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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

Notice.

To whom it may concern:

As we have purchased the interest of J. W. Woodhill in the late business of Reed, Woodhill & McBride. All debts will be paid and all accounts collected by

J. B. REED & T. G. MCBRIDE.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } July 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 at Seattle, W. T. on Thursday Oct, 24th, 1889, viz. George Haehule Pre D. S. 13070 for the S½ of SW1-4 and W½ of SE1-4 Sec. 4 Tp. 28 N of R 14 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. S. Pullen, of LaPush, W. T. M. J. Smith, J. S. Maxfield, and Wm. R. Hicks, all of Quillayute W. T.

7 26 10 18 T. M. Reed, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June 16, 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 Register and Receiver at Seattle, W. T., on Monday Oct. 14, 1889, viz: Harry J. Moritz, Pre-emption No. 13944 for the N ½ NE ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 8 Tp. 28 N R. 14 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. D. Pullen, Frank T. Balch, J. S, Maxfield and E. Esworthy all of Quillayute, Clallam Co. W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 28 8 2 T. M. REED, Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June6, 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 N1-2 SE ¼ of Sec. 28 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. Taggart, P. Sheridan, F. A. Brockway, 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 T. M. Reed, Jr. 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, Registe.

6 7 to 8 9.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } December 14th, 1889. }

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Wm. Plummer, of Snohomish, County of Edmunds Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn Statement No. 2756, for the purchase of the S½ and NE ¼ Sec. 11 and SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ of sec. 15 in Tp No. 31N. R No. 12 W and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and will establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montrose, and Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Ed. Snow of Seattle, W. T. and George Bartlett of Edmonds, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1st day of December 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

7 26 to 10 4

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Dana M. Woodin of Seattle, County of King, Territory of Washington has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3749, for the purchase of the E½ SE1-4 SW SE 1-4 and S21-4 SW 1-4 of Sec. No. 6, in Tp. 31 N R. No. 12 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Seattle, W. T., on Friday the 27th day of September, 1889. He names as witnesses: Keats Montross and Fred Brockway of Pysht, W. T., C. McDougald of Shelton, W. T., Jacob Shafer of Pysht, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of September, 1889.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

7 26 to 10 4

LAUNDRY.

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

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Real Estate Agent.

Property bought and sold and everything done in the Real Estate business at reasonable rates.

COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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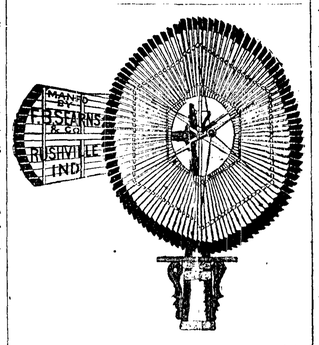
Port Angeles, W. T



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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., } July 2, 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 Pt. Angeles, W. T., Thursday Sept. 12, 1889, viz: H. G. C. Gorton Pre. D. S. No. 11077 for the Lots 2, 3, 4, and S ½ NW ¼ Sec., 8, Tp. 30, N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Paul Land, Peter Kiernan, C. S. Stakemiller and L. T. Haynes 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.

7 12 8 10 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } July 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 Judge or in his absence Clerk of Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday., Sept. 16, 1889, viz: Peter F. Kiernan, Pre. D. S. No. 1156 for the NW ¼ SW1-4 Sec. 8 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. G. C. Gorton Lorenzo T. Haynes, C. S. Stakemiller, and Axel Forsberg 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 shond 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.

7 26 9 6 T. M. Reed Jr. Register.

Treasurer's Notice.

The Treasurer of Clallam Co. Wash. Terr. will pay on presentation at his office in New Dungeness Wash. Terr.

All warrants drawn on Treasury of said County prior to and including No. 118 issue of Feb. 6th 1889. No interest will be allowed on said warrants after this date.

W. L. CHURCH JR.
Treas. of Clallam Co. Wash. Terr.
Office of Treasurer Clallam Co. July 26 1889.

D. W. MORSE,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods,
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AND OTHER

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Port Angeles, W. T.

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

A specialty to fit Spectacles to the

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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.

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NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. } June 2nd, 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 District Court at Port Townsend on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1889, viz: Hans H. Lepso, Hd. E. No. 9627 for the S ½ SE ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 30; NE ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 31 Tp. 31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, C. Skavdal, Albert Rinstrom and Herman Molin all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substancial 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.

7 12—8 16 T. M. REED, JR., Reg.

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Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron ware.

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Leaves Seattle every Wednesday night for Port Townsend, New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Crescent Bay. Pyscht and Neah Bay.

Leaves Port Townsend every Saturday at 9 A. M. for New Dungeness and Port Angeles.

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Leaves Port Angeles, every Tuesday morning for New Dungeness, Port Townsend and Seattle.

Leaves Port Angeles every Friday morning for New Dungeness and Port Townsend.

Leaves Port Angeles every Saturday afternoon for New Dungeness and Port Townsend.

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Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the Territory of Washington all real estate in Clallam County Wash. Territory upon which the taxes for the year 1888 have not been paid will be sold at Public Auction or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy all taxes penalties interest and costs due to the County from the owners thereof for said year. I shall therefore sell the following described property on

Monday, the Fifth day of August 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M.

at the Court House in New Dungeness Clallam County Washington Territory, to wit:

	Total
W. E. Allen, Estate of, N½ NW 1-4 Sec. 17 Tp. 30 NR 5W taxes 3.06 adv. 150	$4.56
Christina Baker, lots 9 and 10 block 86 lot 12 block 87 lot 12 block 90 lot 12 block 91 all Port Angeles, taxes 6 40 adv. 6.00	12.40
Alex Black, lot 6 block 11 lot 6 block 33 Port Angeles, taxes 5.24 adv. 3,00	8.24
E. E. Beaumont, lot 11 block 22 Port Angeles, taxes 97 adv, 1.50	2.47
Inger Bishop, lot 1 block 35 N. R. Smith sub. Port Angeles, taxes 160 adv. 150	3.10
Mathew Brodink, lot 7 block 71 lots 11 12 13 and 14 block 83 Port Angeles, taxes 6.73 adv. 3.00	9.73
John Borneson, lot 12 block 33 lot 13 block 33 Port Angeles, taxes 5.10 adv. 300	8.10
Richard Broderick lot 4 block 9 lot 5 block 9 lot 16 block 13 Port Angeles, taxes 9.60 adv. 4.50	14.10
Geo. Byams Lot 12 and 13 B 74 Lots 15 and 16 B 74 Port Angeles; tax 6.40 adv 3.00	9 40
Mary Brown Lots 1 and 2 B 1 Lot 2 B 16 N R Smith's Sub Port Angeles; tax 3.84 adv 1.50	5.34
J. R. Clark lot 8 and 9 B 23 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax 5.49 adv 1.50	6 99
M. H. Canfield e ½ lot 13 block 38 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .48 adv 150	1.98
Alonzo B. Christie lot 13 and 14 block 84 Port Angeles; tax 2.56 adv 1.50	4.06
A. J. Corcoran w ½ lot 18 block 37 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .48 adv 1.50	1.98
Wm. J. Constable lot 11 and 12 block 84 lot 17 block 10 Port Angeles; tax 5.76 adv 300	8.76
H. Cloventon lot 11 block 25 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax 7.41 adv 1.50	8.91
Colbert and Warner lot 3 block 49 Port Angeles; tax 320 adv 1.50	4.70
Dwight Benjamin lot 15 and 16 block 70 Port Angeles; tax 2.05 adv 150	3.55
R. R. Dumont lot 2 block 20 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .97 adv 1.50	2.47
David A. Edgar lots 1 2 3 4 and 5 sec 20 tp 32 n r 12 w se ¼ se ¼ sec 20 tp 32 n r 12 w; tax 15 84 adv 3.00	18.84
J. T. Frank lot 5 block 27 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .96 adv 1.50	2.46
Patrick Fennie lot 4 block 58 P S C C sub of sub lot 23 Port Angeles; tax .47 adv 1.50	1.97
A. Forsberg e ½ lot 5 block 23 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .48 adv 1.50	1.98
First Nat. Bank of Port Townsend mtge. on n ½ of nw ¼ and nw ¼ ne ¼ and ne ¼ and lot 1 of sec 9 tp 30 n r 3 w; lots 3 and 4 sec 4 tp 30 n r 3 w; sw ¼ sec 9 tp 30 n r 3 w; s ½ of nw ¼ sec 9 tp 30 n r 3 w; tax 81.77 adv 3.00	84.77
Mortgage on E. H. McAlmond's Homestead; tax 61.32 adv 1.50.	62.82
Chas. Green lot 7 block 35 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4.70
L. H. Griffiths se ¼ sw ¼ sec 7 tp 30 n r 5 w; tax 3.20 adv 1.50.	4.70
Mary S. Gilpin lots 13 and 14 block 34 Port Angeles; tax 5.10 adv 1.50	6.60
L. E. Hall w ½ lot 6 lot 7 and e ½ lot 8 block 37 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax 1.92 adv 1.50	3.42
W. C. Hammond lot 18 block 9 lot 7 block 74 lot 8 block 70 Port Angeles; tax 704 adv 4.50.	11.54
T. M. Hammond lot 19 block 9 lot 10 block 73 Port Angeles; tax 4.80 adv 3.00	7.80
Hammond lot 15 and 16 73 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 50	4.70
Hosey lot 12 and 13 S C C sub sub lot 23 ax 1.92 adv 150	3.42
block 72 38 0	12.49
4 31 0	8.29
3 C les:	8.91
James- .50	10.09
k 9 Port iv. 1.50	4.70
block 51 3.97 adv.	6.97
O and S 8 adv. 1.50	10.48
lots in Mc end Dunge- v. 1.50	6.40
and 10 block lock 24 Port k 37 N. R. eles, taxes	17.05
26 N. R. ies, taxes	8.90
ck 65 P. b. lot 23 adv. 1.50	1.98
lock 49 iv. 1.50	3.88
23	2.47
Port Angeles, taxes 96 adv. 1.50	2.46
A. Loomer, mortgage on E½ of W½ Sec. 34 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. taxes 24.52 adv. 150	26.02
John E. Lutz, lots 1 12 13 14 15 and 20 block 9 lots 19 and 20 block 12 lot 11 block 34 lot 12 block 35 lot 19 block 38 lot 20 block 51 lots 11 and 20 block 52 lot 10 block 87 lot 18 block 36 lots 19 and 20 block 35 Port Angeles, SE 1-4 Sec. 22 Tp 30 N R 5 W NW1-4 of SE 1-4 Sec. 28 Tp. 30 N R 5 W NE 1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 19 Tp. 30 N R 5 W Taxes 78.00 adv. 19.50	97.50
Thos. McDonald lots 13 14 and 15 block 91 lot 10 block 11 lot 9 block 37 lots 1 18 and 19 block 10 Port Angeles; tax 19.-84 adv 6	25 84
Amanda Mast lot 3 block 20 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .96 adv 1.50	2 46
Willis Millicken lot 10 block 75 lot 10 block 83 Port Angeles; tax 2.22 adv 3	5 22
Wm. Nelson lot 18 block 38 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .47 adv 1.50	1 97
Ned lots Q and R Jamestown tax 7.76 adv 1.50	9 26
Arthur Needham e 1-2 ne 1-4 sec 23 tp 31 n r 12 w, w 1-2 of nw 1-4 sec 24 tp 31 n r 12 w; tax 16.32 adv 3	19 32
Chas. H. Newman lot 6 block 35 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles tax .82 adv 1.50	2 32
W. W. Newlin lots 5 6 7 and 8 block 37 lots 8 and 13 block 10 Port Angeles; tax 19.18 adv 3	22 18
Madeline Nickels lots 15 16 17 18 and 19 block 34 Port Angeles; tax 11.96 adv 1.50	13 46
Richard Nightingale lot 7 block 11 Port Angeles; tax 3.31 adv 1.50	4 81
Palmer & Ray mtge on Colony printing press tax 31.76 adv 1.-50	33 26
L. B. Patten lot 18 block 36 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .95 adv 1.50	2 45
Wm. P. S. Porter lots 1 and 2 block 85 Port Angeles; tax 3 20 adv. 1.50	4.70
Wm. E. Reynolds lot 11 block 33 lot 18 block 38 Port Angeles; tax 2.11 adv 3	5 11
Geo. F. Race lot 21 block 58 P S C C sub, lot 23 Port Angeles; tax 6.98 adv 1.50	8 48
S. Rendall lot 6 block 27 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .95 adv 1.50	2 45
Minnie E. Reynolds lots 16 and 17 block 12 Port Angeles; tax 2.58 adv 1.50	4 08
D. C. H. Rothschild's Estate of se 1-4 nw1-4 sec 7 tp 30 n r 5 w; tax 6.39 adv 1.50	7 89
J. J. Russell lot 11 block 27 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .47 adv 1.50	1 97
Nelson Swanson w 1-2 ne 1-4 and e 1-2 nw 1 4 sec 17 tp 28 n r 13 w; tax 3.51 adv 1.50	5 01
John Street lot 14 block 14 Port Angeles; taxes 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
G. V. Smith, lot 14 block 40 tax 2.35 adv 1.50 lot 15 block 40 tax 2.35 adv 1.50 lot 16 17 and 18 block 40 tax 7.05 adv 1.50	16,25
V. R. Smith lot 10 block 21 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax .63 adv 1.50	2 13
Hattie Smith lots 2 and 3 sec 27 tp 28 n r 15 w; tax 3.06 adv 1.50	4 56
Mary E. Snider lots 2 and 3 sec 35 tp 30 n r 3 w; tax 4.44 adv 1.50	5 94
Leonard H. Solly lots 1 and 2 block 71 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
Wm, Stewart lots 4 6 and 18 block 84 lot 16 block 86 Port Angeles tax 6.20 adv 3	9 20
Tenas, Charley 5 acres in Clallam bay; tax 36, adv 1.50	1.86
P. S. Taylor sw ¼ ne ¼ sec 8 tp 30 n r 4 w, sw ¼ nw ¼ sec 9 tp 30 n r 5 w, s ½ se ¼ sec 12 tp 30 n r 5 w, se ¼ sec 8 tp 30 n r 5 w; tax 36.17, adv 6	42 17
W. J. Taylor lot 4 block 20 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles; tax 96, adv 1.50	2.46
John Thornton mtge on Barrow farm; tax 33.42, adv 1.50	34 92
Geo. Thomson lot 14 block 49 lot 9 block 10 Port Angeles; tax 5.60, adv 3	8 60
Unknown owner lot 19 block 14 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
Unknown owner lot 9 block 15 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
Unknown owner lot 2 block 34 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
Unknown owner lot 5 block 34 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
E. M. Van Houten lot 7 block 38 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
A. W. Walker lots 17 and 18 block 92 Port Angeles; tax 2.-56 adv 1.50	4 66
Fred Walden lot 15 block 14 Port Angeles; tax 3.20 adv 1.50	4 70
Waterman & Katz mtge on lot 1 12 73-100 acres Port Angeles tax 82.56 adv 1.50	84 06
Thos. E. Waldron lot 15 block 20 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles tax 1.28 adv 1.50	2 78
Emil Weber s ½ sec 29 tp 30 n r 2 w, se 1-4 and e ½ nw 1-4 sec 30 tp 30 n r 2 w, e ½ nw 1-4 sec 31 tp 30 n r 2 w, all of sec 32 tp 30 n r 2 w; tax 189.96 adv 6	195 96
Mrs. T. T. Williams lot 1 block 34 lot 20 block 13 Port Angeles tax 6.39 adv 3	9 39
Wm. A. Wilson lot 5 and e ½ lot 6 block 26 N R Smith's sub Port Angeles tax 1.43 adv 1.50	2 93
John Woolaver mtge on nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 sec 6 tp 30 n r 3 w; tax 4.41 adv 1.50	5 91
Bernard Bitterwolf lot 1 block 26 Port Angeles; tax 5.50 adv 1.50	7 00
Stephen Hall ne 1-4 sw 1-4 and w 1-2 se 1-4 and ne 1-4 se 1-4 sec 13 tp 31 n r 11 w, w 1-2 se 1-4 and se 1-4 sw 1-4 sec 10 tp 30 n r 11 w, ne 1-4 nw 1-4 sec 15 tp 30 n r 11 w; tax 42.12 adv 4.50	46 62
Thos. Downie part of homestead in sec 9 tp 30 n r 4 w; tax 9.11 adv 1.50	10 61
David Govan nw 1-4 ne 1-4 sec 6 tp 30 n r 3 w 1 acre in Casselry Homestead; tax 9.21 adv 3	12 21
David Kellog lot 2 and n 1-2 se 1-4 sec 29 tp 32 n r 12 w, ne 1-4 sw 1-4 sec 19 tp 32 n r 12 w lots 1 2 3 4 5 and se 1-4 se 1-4 sec 20 tp 32 n r 12 w; tax 8.16 adv 4.50	12 66

S. G. Morse.
Sheriff of Clallam Co., W. T.

First Publication July 12, 1889

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 16, 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 of Probate Court for Clallam Co. at Port Angeles W. T., on Saturday Sept. 7th 1889, viz: Patrick Murphy Pre D. S No. 13611 for the W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 28 and E ½ SE ¼ Sec. 29 Tp 30 N R 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. P. Raymond, S. P. Raymond, Warriner E. Smith, and Malcolm 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 26 to 9 6 T. M. REED, JR. 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. Taggart 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. REED Jr. Register

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T. July 6 1889.

To Vincent Christmann and whom it may concern:

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. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday Sept. 2nd, 1889, viz: Mayne Nilsen Pre D. S. No. 13393 for the W ½ NW ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 25 and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 26 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Horace C. Mason and Herman Fisher 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.

7 16 to 8 23 T. M. REED, JR. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 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 Judge in his absence Clerk. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Saturday Sept. 14th 1889, viz: Peter Germo, Hd. E 10881 for the S½ NW¼ SW ¼ NE ¼ NE¼ SE ¼ Sec. 15 Tp. 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Orin Mason, Herbert Beach, James Dougherty, and Julius Freyube 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.

7 19 to 8 23 T. M. Reed, Jr. 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 TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Clallam County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Thomas, 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 administrator at his residence on Cor. Front and Frances streets in Port Angeles, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or the same shall be forever barred.

Port Angeles, July 19, 1889.

PEDER PEDERSON,
Administrator of estate of Adam Thomas, Deceased.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

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 oe 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.

614 - 7 16 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 17, 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 of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday Sept. 10th 1889, viz Lorenzo T. Haynes Pre. D. S. No. 11428 for the Lot 1 E ½ SE ¼ Sec. 8 and SW ¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 9 Tp 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. W. Gallup, C. M. Armburst, Peter Kiernan, and Chas. S. Stakemiller 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.

7 26 to 9 6 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T., July 16, 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 Friday Sept. 27, 1889, viz: Sarah C. Martin, Hd. No. E 11,226 for the lots 1 and 2 and S ½ NE1-4 of Sec. 2 Tp. 30 North of Range 7 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. Peters, Ali Meagher, Hartley Goodwin of Dry Creek W. T. and Silas Goodwin of Elwah, 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.

7 26 to 9 6 T. M. Reed Jr., Register.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. July 13, 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," Alice A. Wilson of Crescent Bay, County of Clallam, Territory of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4881, for the purchase of the N½ NE 1-4 of Sec. 15, Tp. 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 10th day of Oct. 1889. He names as witnesses: G. W. Albright of Crescent Bay, W. T., J. H. Albright, of Cresent Bay, A. J. Bowman of Port Townsend, W. T, and Emmet Wassonkari of Cresent Bay, W. T. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of Oct. 1889.

7 26 9 27 T. M. REED, Jr. Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk of Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Friday, Sept. 13th, 1889, viz: C. S. Stakemiller, Pre D. S. No. 11455 for the E ½ SW ¼ W ½ SE ¼ Sec. 8 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. T. Haynes, G. G. C. Gordon, Peter F. Kiernan and John Cleland 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.

7 19—8 23 T. M. REED, JR., Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE W. T., July 16, 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 Probate Judge or Clerk of Clallam Co. W. T. at Port Angeles, W. T. on Saturday Sept. 7th 1889, viz: Wm. H. Carey Pre. D. S. No. 13610 for the SE1-4 NW 1-4 and E1-2 SW1-4 and SW1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 28 tp 30 N Range 3 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick Murphy, E. P. Raymond, S. P. Raymond and Wariner Smith, 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.

7 26 9 6 T. M. Reed, Register.

Delmonico Restaurant.

P. F. EMERSON, Prop.

Tables Supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

Meals at all hours

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Drugs, Paints, Oils,

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OPERA GLASSES.

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INCORPORATED JUNE 9, 1887.

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(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 G. Thompson.
L. D. Stewart, J. W. Stewart,
Henry Westphal, Winfield Dean,
John C. Coolidge, Adolph Anderson.

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK, Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

Railroad News.

We do not wish to surprise anyone by saying that Port Angeles is soon to have a railroad. It would be nothing new, for every body concedes that we will have one in the near future. But we like to learn of the progress the railroads are making in other parts of the country even if we do not have one of our own as yet. There is the Southern Pacific system which for miles extends through as barren a region as it is possible for one to imagine any portion of the earth's surface to be, yet it is a vast concern—covering 5578 miles in length and costing about ninety millions of dollars to build. For 1888 this system earned $45,999,000, cost $30,789,000 for operating expenses, leaving $15,210,000 for the stock and bond holders, or about $2760 net per mile. As it is handed at the rate of $80,000 per mile which draws an interest of 7 per cent per annum, it can be seen that the surplus increases at the rate of $1300 per mile each year. This is not bad when everything, including the princely salaries its chief owners are paid each year and which are charged to "operating expenses," is taken into consideration. It looks as though there was much money in running a railroad.

One of the chief reasons for so great an income is because of the "long haul," its extensive system gives it. Now if it were to extend its line to our city, construct a ferry such as would eclipse anything in the ferry line, and transport its coal from its mines across the Straits to the various points along its line, without breading bulk, there is no question but that this "long haul" would materially increase its net earnings also.

Compare the country this line penetrates in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, to that of Oregon and this Territory which it would traverse in coming here, and it can readily be seen that its local traffic would be as 100 is to 1 in favor of our Territory. Does anyone suppose that these shrewd calculating railroad men do not see this as well as we do? Dispel the delusion at once—they see it even better than we do.

Michigan proposes to control her great railways. A recent law provides that the maximum passenger fare shall be not to exceed 2 cents a mile where the gross passenger earnings exceed $3000 per mile per annum. In cases of less business it may run up to 3 cents a mile.

A new ship is now being built for the mill. It became necessary to build it, a large number of the logs being alone the average size.

On July 1st last the wage debt of the colony presented itself as follows: Amt. redeemed by issue of notes—$3,022.12 and paid during April, May and June $3,846.50. Open account wage debt July 1st $5,136.79. Reduction in three months $3,846.50. At this rate this debt will be paid inside of two years. Notes and all.

A Single Tax Hero.

In its first issue after the flood the Johnstown Democrat speaks of Arthur J. Moxham, the single tax leader of Johnstown and vicinity, as a man "with a well balanced brain, a clear insight into the miseries of those who survived the terrible shock of the angry wave, a full comprehension of what should be done and how to do it, and the nerve of a general in the crisis of a battle involving the life of a nation," who "restored municipal regulations and organized forces for efficient work in recovering bodies, protecting property and collecting and distributing food, clothing and other necessaries of life."—Standard.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

Continued from last week.

vase, had wiped away a little blue paint at the end of the scroll, and, in so doing, had disclosed the last word, a new conclusion, which altered the whole character of the le-

"Treason—yes," shouted the angry king.

gend. That word was "Tyrant," the word he had let drop in the hearing of the king, when speaking of the treatment of the potters to Sophie Mansfeld.

He was hardly able to understand the situation. He was unable to account for the amplification, when the guards took him and the young girl into custody, and they were marched off to separate prisons.

CHAPTER IV.

A good deal of jealousy had been roused in Berlin by a trial which had occurred not long before, in which a poor student who gave lessons for his livelihood had been condemned to death, on his own confession, for the murder of a widow in whose house he lodged. One morning the old woman was discovered dead in her bed, strangled, with a cord round her throat. Suspicion rested on the young man, Zimmer, because there was no one else on whom suspicion could rest; and he was taken into custody. According to the Prussian, and, indeed, the general German system, the accused was subjected to secret examination, and even to torture, to wring from him a confession. In his agony on the rack, he promised, if taken off, to admit his guilt. He did so, and, on his confession, was condemned. The chanceller, Coceeji, heard of the circumstances, and ordered a fresh inquiry, especially a re-inspection of the corpse. The Berlin hangman was shown it, when he at once declared that the knot tied in the cord could only have been so tied by a hangman or his apprentice, as it was a special knot only used in the profession. This led to a further investigation, and to discovery of the real murderers, two hangman's apprentices at Spandau, the brothers of the deceased. Whereupon the student Zimmer was discharged. When asked why he had admitted his guilt when he was innocent, he frankly said that the torture to which he was subjected was so unendurable that any innocent man would rather confess a murder than endure it.

Frederick the Great thereupon abolished the use of torture in criminal cases. He was not, however, satisfied that this was the only abuse of the courts and the only means whereby justice miscarried. He was somewhat bitten with the idea of trial by jury as carried on in England, but did not understand exactly the English method. He now sent for Aldbury and questioned him on the subject.

"See here," he said, "these two—this Lazinka and the Demoiselle Mansfeld—are both under accusation of treason. I would have them tried by jury. How could it be done?"

"Your majesty," answered Aldbury, "nothing is easier. Twelve men must be sworn in, impaneled, and after an open trial"——

"A public trial?" exclaimed the king.

"Certainly, your majesty."

"But we never have our trials in public."

"No, your majesty; and, sire, excuse the freedom if I say that this shocks and astounds an Englishman. With you, the accused is secretly questioned, and worried, and tormented"——

"He is no longer tortured," interrupted the king.

"Your majesty is right, and yet—if he will excuse the liberty—is wrong. The body of the accused is no longer put on the rack—only his mind. He is not even told what he is accused of. Everything is wrapped in mystery, and healthy public opinion"——

"Healthy public opinion—fiddlesticks," interrupted the king. "Enough. We will have this trial conducted in the English fashion. Twelve men sworn in, one judge and the whole in public. That would be comical."

"May it please your majesty to allow me to visit the accused in prison?"

"Oh, yes, certainly. You shall have our order."

Furnished with the royal pass, he went to Spandau, where the young count was in prison, and consulted him. From him he could learn nothing. Then he visited Sophie in the prison at Berlin. From her, also, he could gather nothing. His conviction that neither had written the word "Tyran" was intensified by these visits. It was clear to him that the trial must turn upon certain technicalities connected with the manufacture, and he again visited the young count to ask him if he would consent to his—Aldbury's—acting as his advocate. He was not a lawyer, he knew nothing of law; but if there was something to be unraveled in this mysterious case, he, who was acquainted with all the processes of porcelain manufacture, he who was in and out of the royal factory, had special means of observation and inquiry, and would be far more likely to come to the bottom of the matter than another. It was true that he spoke broken German, but nevertheless he had a sound English head, and was posseseed of sufficient English self confidence to assure himself he could convince a jury if only he found how the mysterious inscription had come on the vase. Lazinka cheerfully consented to the offer.

CHAPTER V.

The day of the trial arrived. It created great interest, both because of the title and position of the principal person accused, but also because of the novelty of the proceeding. The court—an extemporized one, with place at the side for the jury, was crowded. The king was present; he was interested with this experiment, and desirous of seeing how trial by jury worked. The Countess Lazinka was also there, in a gallery for ladies. The court was formally opened; the jury took the required oath, and Lazinka appeared under conduct of two officers; and Sophie Mansfeld brought from Berlin by the jailer. Count Augustus Lazinka and Sophie Mansfeld both pleaded not guilty. The English system was not followed exactly, because Aldbury was not clear about the mode of procedure, so that it was, in fact, somewhat of a jumble. For instance the judge opened proceedings by an address to the jury and the announcement that if found guilty the count would be sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Spandau, and Sophie Mansfeld to three years' solitary confinement in the prison for female criminals in Berlin. He also informed the jury that their decision must be unanimous. The charge was then read over by the clerk of the court. Then the counsel for the crown rose to state the case for the prosecution. He said that the young count had been received with favor by the king, and had been about his person for two or three years, and from his majesty had received nothing but kindness. In return, he had, if that wherewith he was accused proved true, behaved not merely with gross frivolity, but with unpardonable ingratitude. He had insulted his benefactor, as well as acted treasonably toward his king.

On the table was the vase, covered with a kerchief. The counsel unveiled this, and pointed out the inscription to the eternal memory of Frederick the Great Tyrant.

The director, Wegeli, was first called. He appeared reluctantly and reluctantly admitted that, on the occasion of his most serene and gracious majesty's visit to the factory, the count had remained behind, talking with the Demoiselle Mansfeld, and on the return of the party through the chamber, he had heard the accused use the word "Tyrant" but in what connection he was unable to say.

"Yes, yes!" shouted Frederick from his seat, "I heard him—he said that we, at least, I think he said we, acted the tyrant."

This interference was a little disconcerting. His majesty was not in the witness box, nor upon oath.

The counsel hurried on to the second part of his case. Solomon Hirsch, the sub-director, was put in the witness box.

Counsel—Do you know this vase?

Hirsch—Certainly.

C. Where have you seen it? Tell the jury all you know about it.

H. I saw it first in the picture gallery of the Royal Palace of Sanssouci, on the 1st instant, between 10 and 11 in the morning. I cannot fix the hour more precisely. I had to arrange the pieces of porcelain for the exhibition.

C. Tell the jury under what circumstances you saw it, and what happened when it was exhibited.

H. I unpacked the vase with the rest, and placed them on shelves. When his majesty came in, his majesty seemed specially struck with this one vase, and, as I saw that there was some dust on it—that is, as I saw that in one portion it lacked its proper glaze, I took out my handkerchief and wiped it. His most serene and gracious majesty himself noticed that there was a smear where was the inscription, and handed me the vase, which I rubbed again, whereupon I read the inscription on it, "A l'eternelle gloire de Frederic le grand tyran." I was so shocked that I hardly knew what to do. I nearly let the vase fall from my hands. But his majesty took it graciously from me, and himself read the legend.

"Yes, yes," shouted Frederick from his seat; "that is all true enough. He speaks the truth."

C. That will do. Stand back.

Then Aldbury rose and said: "I should wish to ask Herr Solomon Hirsch a few questions but not now, later, when the other witnesses have been heard. Will the judge order him to remain ready to be called, not in the hall."

The next witness called was Wageli.

Q. Have you read the inscription on the vase? A. I have.

Q. How does it run? A. A l'eternelle gloire de Frederic le grand tyran.

Q. Do you know by whom it was written? A. I believe by Count Augustus Lazinka.

Q. What makes you suppose this? A. Because I was present when Sophie Mansfield was engaged on the vase, and the count asked some questions about the red powder she was using for the gold. She paints better than she writes, and complained that she dreaded the inscription more than all the rest of the painting. Then the count volunteered to write it for her. He said he wrote a good hand, and that he desired to satisfy himself that the mixture he saw on her palette really turned to gold when burned. Soon after, the workman who attends to these matters was called to remove the vase and place it in the oven. He took it, and conveyed it to the proper place; at least I presume so, for he took it out of the painting room.

Q. Did you read the inscription on his vase? Did you observe the word "tyran" on it? A. I did not look at the vase after the legend had been added. I did not see it till it was removed from the factory. Then the word "tyran" was not on it. At least, I did not observe it. If you will look, you will see that the scroll on which the inscription is extends some little way to the left, before the words A l'eternelle, and properly the inscription should have a blank space to correspond at the end. But it has not. It unevenly fills the scroll. There is blank before the words, it crowds to the end.

Q. Would it be likely that a person unaccustomed to writing on porcelain would not properly consider the length of an inscription, and so make it approach the border nearer at the end than the beginning? A. I should say that was most likely.

This witness also was not allowed to withdraw till Aldbury had requested to be allowed to cross-examine him, but he asked to be allowed ts defer his catechism till the rest of the witnesses for the prosecution had been called.

The next to be summoned was the workman who had taken the vase from the painting room to the kiln. After him that workman gave his evidence who had put the vase in to be baked. He said that he had remained by the oven all the time the biscuit china was being baked, so as to set the painting on it.

With this witness the case for the prosecution was closed, and every one in the court felt that it went hard with the accused, or at least with one of them.

The young count throughout the hearing maintained a dignified position and expression. He was pale, indeed, but he looked toward his mother now and then and smiled, to let her see that he was confident that his innocence would be established.

Sophie Mansfeld was also pale; she wore a dark dress; standing with her modest eyes lowered, and with the dew of sorrow sparkling on the lashes, she looked remarkably pretty; and when Aldbury asked if any evidence had been given to justify her imprisonment, and the charge of treason brought against her, "No, no!" shouted the king. "Let her get out of the box. I discharge her."

This was not exactly the way in which trial by jury was conducted in England, thought Aldbury, but it mattered not, so long as justice was done. He requested, as Sophie was discharged, that she might remain. He would require her evidence.

Aldbury was too imperfect in the German language to make much of a speech for the defense; he very shortly informed the jury that he would show them that the evidence incriminating the young count was not complete enough to justify a sentence against him. Then he called Sophie Mansfeld into the witness box.

Q. Did you paint the legend on the scroll? A. I did not.

Q. Who did that? A. The Count Augustus Lazinka.

Q. What did he write? A. "A l'eternelle glorie de Frederic le grand."

Q. That was all? A. That was all.

Q. Was there space after le grand left vacant? A. The same as at the beginning.

At the beginning I notice a little floreation in gold filling the space. There is none at the end. How do you account for that if he did not add the word tyran?

A. The count wrote the inscription, and I did not think of the little gold flower till too late. Afterward I remembered that it had been omitted, and then I ran to the kiln master and asked for my vase that I might add the little ornament filling in the empty space after le grand; but he told me it was too late. The vase was already in the oven.

Q. You are sure the count did not add the word tyran? A. Quite sure. I should have seen it had he done so. Besides, he was quite incapable—with his noble soul——

Aldbury. That will do. We do not want your opinion of the soul of the count.

Sophie crimsoned and looked down.

"You may leave the box," said Aldbury. Then he called the workman who had taken the vase to the kiln and asked him where he had put the vase.

A. On a square board which stood on a table; there were other vases and various articles to be burned with it.

Q. You are quite sure you set it with the rest? A. Quite sure.

Q. What reason have you for this certainty? A. Because I nearly knocked over some small pieces in setting the vase there. Indeed—yes, I did knock over one—a coffee cup, and in setting it right put my finger in the new paint and smeared it.

Q. Is this the coffee cup? A. Yes, and there is the mark where my finger went. The vase was large, and I had to make room for it on the board.

Q. Did you mention what you had done to any one? A. Yes; I reported it to Herr Hirsch, as was my duty.

Q. Did he say anything in reply? A. He said he would set it to rights before it was burned.

The next witness called was the burner.

Q. Were you at the kiln when the vase was brought there? A. I was not there, but I saw it with other articles ready for burning when I returned.

Q. Why were you absent? A. It was my dinner hour.

Q. When you took the biscuit porcelain to put it in the oven, where did you find it? A. On the table.

Q. Not on the board? A. No. It was not on the board, but on the table. The board was full, there was a coffee service there.

Q. You are certain it was not on the board? A. Quite certain. I do not think there was room for it on the board.

Q. Was any one by the oven, in the bakehouse, while you were at dinner. Is the bakehouse left open to any one to go into at that time? A. Oh, no, it is under the charge of Herr Solomon Hirsch.

Q. Did you see Herr Hirsch? A. Yes. He had a palette and brush in his hands, and said that George Stockmayer, the last witness, had smeared one of the coffee cups, and he had been putting the painting to rights

Q. But the cup has not been touched and repaired. This is it? A. I dare say. That is one of the set I then baked. I cannot swear to the particular cup. I do not trouble myself to examine the painting. I leave that to others—to Hirsch. That is outside my province. I see that the baking is sufficient.

Q. Did you read the inscription on the vase? A. How could I? I cannot read.

Q. Did no one else have access to the bakehouse during dinner time but Hirsch? A. I do not know. Hirsch was responsible. Ask him.

Q. Did Sophie Mansfeld come to you and ask to remove the vase? A. Yes. About half an hour after it was in the oven.

Q. Did she give her reason? A. Yes. She said she had forgotten some little curls at the end of the inscription.

Q. Did you refuse to remove the vase? A. Of course, I did. I could not open the oven then—it would not have done. I was responsible for the articles in it.

Q. And when they were done what happened? A. Then Herr Solomon Hirsch had them under his charge.

The next to be called was Hirsch himself. At Aldbury's request, he had not been allowed to be present during the interrogation of the witnesses. He appeared in the box with great confidence, and answered readily enough to the first queries, but soon became confused and alarmed.

Aldbury asked, "Are you in charge of the bakehouse?" A. Yes. I do not myself bake, I supervise the baking.

Q. And at dinner time on the day in question, were you responsible for the oven, and the articles that were to be put in it? A. I was.

Q. When the dinner hour came, the oven was not sufficiently heated for them to be committed to it at once? A. I do not remember. I think they were put in at once?

Q. Do you recall the witness Stockmayer telling you on the occasion in question that he had smeared a coffee cup? A. (With hesitation) I cannot say. Such things happen sometimes.

Q. But on this day, and at the hour of dinner, you were left alone in the oven house with the porcelain that had to be baked, and you had with you palette and paint to repair the damage done to the coffee cup by Stockmayer. A. That was on another day.

Q. The day book says whether the coffee service was baked on that day or another. Will you look at the book? Is that the entry for the day in question? Is that your signature at the end? A. It is my signature. I did not recall the fact.

Q. How comes it that the smeared cup was not put to rights? A. I suppose it was made right.

Q. Will you look at the cup, and say if it has been rectified? A (After some delay). That cup is smeared. I did not know that more than one was rubbed. Stockmayer only told me of one, and that I put in order before baking.

Q. Indeed. You remember the circumstance now. You can also tell me who removed the vase painted by Demoiselle Mansfeld from the board on to the table? A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. We are assured that the vase was left by Stockmayer safely on the board, and the baker declares that he found it on the table, and not on the board. Consequently it must have been removed and handled by some one while you were in the bakehouse and responsible for it. A. I may have moved it, when I got the smeared cup from the board, and did not replace it; I cannot say. I do not remember trifles like that.

Q. What color was required for the cup? A. Gold.

Q. The same that is used for the inscription on the vase? A. I dare say. (Spoken reluctantly.)

Aldbury said, "You may stand aside. I will now call Herr Gerber, colorman."

When this new witness appeared in the box, Hirsch looked much disconcerted.

Q. Is your name Lorenz Gerber? A. It is.

Q. What is your trade? A. I am a colorman.

Q. Do you remember Solomon Hirsch coming to your shop on the 20th of last month? A. I do.

Q. Please inform the jury of the particulars. A. Herr Sub-director Hirsch came to me on the 20th of April and asked me if I had some deep blue color that would match with the blue on a piece of crockery he had—of porcelain, I mean. He said that a valuable specimen had been snicked, and it was desired to rub some color over the marks and to disguise them. Then I produced ultra marine, but that was hardly deep enough. We contrived by mixing some blues to obtain the depth of tone he required. I explained to him that my colors would not do for burning on porcelain, and he laughed and said that he did not need them for that purpose, but for covering temporarily blemishes on porcelain already burned.

Q. Have you any of that blue? A. Yes, I rubbed some on paper, here it is.

"That will do," said Aldbury. Then he called an old woman named Frosch-hammer.

Q. What is your name? A. Margaretta Frosch-hammer, widow.

Q. Your trade? A. I am a washerwoman.

Q. Did you, three days ago, receive from Herr Hirsch any clothes to wash? A. Yes, I do all his washing.

Q. Among the clothes did you receive a handkerchief? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Is this it?

One was produced, stained with blue. A. Yes, I know it again, both by the stains, and also by his initials in the corner.

The color dealer was again called and asked if he could swear that the blue on the handkerchief was the same as that he had sold to Hirsch. He swore to their identity.

That concluded the case for the defense. In a few words Aldbury pointed out the salient features: the fact that Hirsch had been in charge of the vase; that he had in his hands at the time the gold paint wherewith the inscription was written; that immediately after the burning, the vase had been under his custody; that during this period blue paint had been used to conceal part of the inscription; and that he had himself wiped away the paint so as disclose it to the eyes of the monarch.

The jury retired for two minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

Lazinka was acquitted, but now the Jew Hirsch was ordered to be arrested.

"Halloo!" shouted the king. "Come here, Count Augustus, and the girl, let her come also. A great wrong has been done to both of you, and I must undo it somehow, make some amends. Countess, you come here also. I broke your vase, I almost broke his sword over your son's back. You—Lazinka, what do you say, what shall I do?"

"Your majesty, I request, will at once order mademoiselle into custody."

"Under custody! how so? What do you mean?"

"Your majesty must remember that she is possessed of secrets which must not be divulged to the world."

"Quite so—but I cannot help that I have discharged her—that is, the jury has acquitted her—no, the judge. That is—I. In fact, there is nothing against her."

"Except, your majesty, the fact of her possessing the precious secret, and in your own interest, sire, she should be kept under surveillance."

"True—but—but"——

"Sire?" said the count, "would you commit her to me? I will answer for her silence."

"You?" then the king burst into a roar of laughter, and held his sides. He looked at the countess mother, who was evidently disconcerted.

"Would you commit her to me?"

"Hold!" said the king. "It shall be so—and what is more, I will ennoble the Mansfeld. I will create her a baroness in her own right—Let me see! She shall be the Baronne Grand-Tyran, and bear on her shield, and as the Grand Tyran crest—the Blue Vase."

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