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, Repea all Special and Unjust Laws. Result, Freedom.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLALLAM COUNTY.

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THE COMMONWEALTH,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

—AT—

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

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FRIDAY, JUNE, 7 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.

SOME DANGERS.

In less than a month the convention which is to lay the legal foundation of our coming state will begin work at Olympia. Necessarily it will be a heterogeneous body, composed of men of many minds; men with a teacup full and men with a hat full of brains. The instrument which such a body will frame will not be the fruit of the best brains thinking the newest and most scientific thought. At best it will be the child of compromise. Intelligence will of necessity moke large concessions to ignorance. Superstition will stand on a par with reason and not the least dangerous of the fetitch worshipers will be those who kneel at the shrine of law—those who believe they can mould human nature by legal enactment. Whether it is generally appreciated or not, the next few months is a period full of danger to the present and coming generations. Let us examine some of the chief of the dangers which beset us and seek to obviate them.

The belief in majority rule is but a modification of the belief in the divine right of Kings. Constitutions were first framed to limit the acts of hereditary rulers; to guard the rights of individuals against the kingly representative of the people. In democratic governments the representatives of the majority take the place of the kingly ruler and constitutions are framed to protect the minority against the tyranny of the majority. But as constitutions are made by the majority and can be changed by it from time to time as caprice may warrant, it would be difficult to see what benefit they are to the minority whose interests they are supposed to protect.

The largest intelligence, the most progressive spirit is always confined to a minority of the people. And one of the greatest dangers with which we are confronted is that the majority may frame an instrument which will be a stumbling block in the way of progress. In order to make our state government secure they are liable to make it immovable.

As between an iron clad constitution, unchanagable as the laws of the "Medes and Persians," and the danger of legislative blunders and injustices the latter is to be preferred. If the majority, by their representatives in the legislature, pass oppressive laws, as is liable to be the case, where the masses vote for men and not for measures, there is a ready means of appeal to the intelligence and sense of justice of the people through the press and from the rostrum. But where an error is made in the constitution the difficulty of bringing an amendment before the people is an obstacle hard to surmount and a constitution may thus become a barrier directly across the path of progress.

Progress in political economy has lagged far behind progress in the arts and other sciences, partly because it is easier to run in a grove than to strike out new paths, partly on account of the ignorance of the masses but chiefly because of vested financial interests and intrenched monopolies which oppose every change in law which secures the masses against oppression and spoliation.

Witness the continuation in England of the union of church and state. Although long since disestablished in the popular mind the state still continues to draw millions of pounds sterling annually from the people to maintain ministers who preach to empty pews. Our own tariff system furnishes an example of how private interests are enabled to entrench themselves behind a bulwark of ignorance. By making it appear that the tariff protects the workingman while that which he has to sell is admitted free, these protected interests are enabled to wax rich at the public expense while laborers struggle fruitlessly to raise themselves by climbing upon each others shoulders. Likewise our national banking system is carried on at an expense of about twelve million dollars annually in excess of what it would cost were the same amount of money issued by the government. But, as what is everybody's business is nobody's business they are enabled to perpetuate the system. For if reform is to be had it must be through the efforts of disinterested philanthropists and patriots, largely at their own expense, and often at the risk of life or comfort as was the case with the early abolitionists who threw down the gauntlet to a nation of bigots.

If the convention is wise it will leave out of the constitution all questions which are unsettled, thereby leaving them to the people where they belong. Among these questions are woman suffrage, the liquor question, the system of taxation, the method of voting, and marriage and divorce. Of all these the constitution should simply say that the legislature shall pass laws establishing the qualifications of voters, regulating the liquor traffic, shall provide an equitable means for raising the public revenues, establish an uniform system of marriage and divorce and secure to every citizen the opportunity of casting his or her ballot free from espionage or the perverting influence of bribery. This would leave these matters in shape to be discussed from year to year and the various schemes to be tried from time to time till some justifiable conclusion is reached. If the convention attempts to settle any one of them it will make a botch of it.

The *Truth Seeker* makes some curious mistakes in an attempt to criticise Henry George. To see how it mixes itself up in the use of terms it does not understand is amusing. Before Bro. Mcdonald essays another criticism of Henry George he should get his works and the back numbers of the *Standard* and read them carefully. If he does so he will find his criticisms without foundation in fact and may be able to answer intelligently some if not all of the conundrums he propounds.

Thos. G. Shearman, the great tax reformer of New York City is in San Francisco. He should pay the Sound a visit and aid by his voice the settlement of the question by our constitutional convention. If the members of that body should study the single tax subject carefully they will not make the blunders which have hampered many other states.

The *Twentieth Century* a journal devoted to secular religion and social regeneration is a welcome visitor to our table. It is ably edited by Rev. H. O. Pentacost and numbers among its contributors many persons of ability. It advocates the single tax and opens its columns to all subjects which bear upon the social problem. It will make its mark in the literary world.

A discussion of much interest to reformers is now going on between the socialists and the single tax people through the columns of the *Twentieth Century* a paper recently established by Hugh O. Pentacost. The articles by Messrs. Van Dusen and Shriver betray to our mind a somewhat ungenerous spirit. However, nothing but good can come from the discussion.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Entertaining Comments on Topics of Interest.

The subscriptions to the Washington Memorial Arch, to be erected across Fifth avenue at Washington square, have reached the sum of $11,386.50.

The temporary wooden arch which was built for the Washington Centennial, proved to be such an artistic success that the proposition to turn it into enduring marble has met with spontaneous and substantial approval from all sides. The arch as it stands now is certainly a most beautiful sight. One cannot help to admire its perfect proportions and magnificent appearance, and when we add to these the hundreds of electric lights with which it is illuminated at night the spectacle is really grand.

The selection of Washington square as the site for the arch is very appropriate and serves to once more bring into prominence an almost forgotten portion of the City. Washington square, once the center of wealth and fashion, is now deserted by most of its prominent families of by-gone days who have gradually moved up town until they threaten to cross the Harlem River and invade the quietness of Westchester. The delightful walks and trees are left, however, and contribute to make Washington square one of the most pleasant spots in the city. When the great memorial arch is permanently erected at this historic spot, which is the very commencement of our finest avenue, it will be a monument worthy to mark the epoch and prove an exceeding attraction. The arch is to be surmounted by a statue of our beloved Washington, and is to cost $150,000 to be raised by popular subscription.

The plan of establishing a Flower Market in New York is being revived. The idea, which is taken from European cities, is to have the sale of flowers and plants restricted to the Grand Plaza at Union Square every morning from 7 to 10 o'clock. The people engaged in the culture of flowers could make the Plaza the market for the sale of their goods as the farmers and truck gardners do at Washington and other markets.

The foreign exodus has already begun. The prospect is that an unusually large number of Americans will go to Europe this summer, and it is estimated that at least one hundred thousand will visit Paris and London.

The remarkably quick time made by the steamer City of Paris, on its trip from Queenstown to New York last week, is causing a great deal of comment and speculation. The time made by this steamer was 5 days, 23 hours and 7 minutes, the fastest ever made. The advancement that has been made in ocean navigation is seen by comparing this time with that of the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic, sixty years ago. This was the steamer Savannah, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., May 25th, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool, June 20th—twenty-six days later. The effect of this quickening of time for crossing the Atlantic will, in my opinion, be to decrease in the near future, the cost of passage. It must be remembered that such magnificent floating palaces as the Etruria, Alaska, Baltic and others are not built for a day, but will very likely be able to do service for years to come, while at the same time, the newer "greyhounds of the ocean" will continue to rob them of their laurels, and of their custom, by lowering the record. The inevitable effect of this competition, therefore, will be to make the fare cheaper, as the quicker steamers can make more trips in a given time than their older sisters. The day may not be far distant when a trip to London will be as cheap and convenient to New Yorkers as a ride to Chicago.—Edwin Arlington.

Taxation of Railroads.

A common objection to the single tax system is founded upon the assumption that it would relieve great corporations, and especially railroad companies, from their proper share of taxation. It is a singular circumstance, if this is true, that the agents of these grert corporations have not found it out, and cast the weight of their influence in favor of a method of taxation which could so easily be carried into effect, with their quiet assistance. These gentlemen are credited with reasonable shrewdness, and they are constantly on the watch for amendments of the tax laws in their favor. Why have none of them supported the single tax?

The answer is easy. The single tax, properly administered, would be the most efficient means of taxing railroad franchises up to their full value, which has ever been devised. And although it would also open the way to greater liberty for railroad officers in the administration of their roads, with contentment on the part of the people, than railroad managers will ever have under any other system, they are shrewd enough to see the tax but not farsighted enough to see the benefits which they would share with the public.

What is economic rent? The value, in the market, of the privilege of occupying a tract of land and using it for any purpose which the occupant may think fit. Whatever restricts the use which the occupant is permitted to make of the land diminishes its value. Whatever enlarges his liberty of use increases its value.

What is the franchise of a railroad? The privilege of occupying a long continuous tract of land, with the right to lay an unbroken line of rails over it and to run trains on them. What makes this franchise valuable? The law which uses the power of the state to compel the owners of land to sell, at reasonable prices, this continuous strip of land, which it would be impossible for any one to buy, on any terms, without this aid from the state, and the law which forbids the owners of any land, not belonging to a railroad company, to run steam engines on their land, in the same manner as railroad companies are allowed and encouraged to do. In other words, the franchise of a railroad company consists in having the privilege of acquiring and using land, for purposes of great value, which are prohibited to private individuals.

What then is the value of a railroad franchise? It is nothing more nor less than the value of a peculiar privilege over a tract of land; in other words, it is the economic rent, arising from a larger liberty in the use of land than is permitted to any one else, combined with greater advantages in the location of the land itself, with reference to the purposes for which it is wanted, than are permitted to others.

There is no element of personal property in a railroad franchise. Any one may buy or build locomotives, cars, rails or any other chattels used for railroad purposes. Any one may amuse himself with these things upon his own land. But if he attempts to buy a long strip of land stretching from one city to another, he will find that the price of the last connecting link will exceed that of all the rest of his land; and the state will not help him, as it helps a corporation. If he surmounts this difficulty, he will soon find his rapid trains stopped as an unauthorized nuisance. The state will not allow him to make the fullest possible use of his land. If nothing else can stop him, each village will lay a highway across his track; and he will have no power to cross it. His passengers would have to dismount, and his freight must be transferred, at every cross road. Meanwhile, a railroad company would lay its tracks by his side, and laugh at him, while it easily surmounted all his difficulties, at half or less of his cost. What makes the difference, except that the corporation has a larger privilege on land? And what is the value of that privilege, except the economic rental value of that land? It is not personal property, in any sense whatever.

The franchise of a railroad, then, being a mere privilege over land, and the value of such a franchise being a pure land value, it follows that all taxation of personal property directly tends to diminish the tax upon railroad franchises; while the concentration of taxes upon land values would make such franchises one of the principal subjects of taxation. If the single tax should really be carried to the point of absorbing all land values, the entire value of railroad franchises would be absorbed with them.

Where railroads are given a complete monopoly, competition being excluded and rates unlimited, it is obvious that their franchises would be of greater value than where general laws allow rival roads to be constructed. But these exclusive franchises would only be special privileges over a wider tract of land than in the case of railroads competieg with neighboring lines. The increased value of such special privileges would be simply increased land value. If all the country were absolutely owned by some one man, with power to confer or withhold these privileges, he would call the price of such prixileges "rent." When the state gives such rights for nothing, rent does not cease to exist; but it is all given to the corporation, which collects economic rent, in the shape of high tolls and large profits. It is just the same case as that of easy landlords, who lease land for less than its value to tenants who sublet at full value. Rent is paid in full to some one, though not to the nominal landlord.

Now, just as the true remedy for the private appropriation of rent is not to try to suppress or abolish rent, which is impossible, but to collect the larger shares of it by taxation for the general good, which is perfectly possible, so the true remedy for excessive railroad charges is not to forcibly reduce such charges, but to increase such taxation upon the franchise which is increased in value by such charges. This can be done by concentrating taxes upon the value of the pivilege of using the land occupied by thercorporation.

Suppose that the granger laws, regulating rates, should be fully enforced; what will be the result? Shippers on those railroads will get transportation at lower rates, relatively, than their competitors in business. They will not sell any cheaper on this account; so that the mass of the people will not reap the benefit of these laws. So, if they do sell cheaper, the men who buy from them will not; and so these last will reap all the benefits.

But suppose that the privilege of running these roads should be put up at auction every year, and sold to the companies agreeing to pay the highest price to the state, would not all the people share in the profits arising from high charges? Such a sale could be made every year, if necessary, without discouraging the growth of railroads, provided, of course, that the successful bidder should be required to pay to the ousted corporation the full, fair value of all personal property and improvements used in connection with the road. This is actually done every tenth year, with regard to ferry privileges, in the city of New York. I could be done just as easy with railroads

But an annual sale would not be necessary. Under the single tax, railroads would be assessed by a state official, upon an estimate of their land values, formed by a careful examination of their affairs and of the selling prices of their securities. High charges would involve high assessments. When the assessment became too high, the company would refuse to submit; and then the whole property could be sold at auction to the bidder who would pay the tax in default and submit to the highest rate of assessment for taxation, while paying to the defaulting company the fair value of its personalty and improvements. Such a sale might be desirable, at intervals of five years, as a means of testing the real value of the franchise. In nine cases out of ten, the company in possession would be the highest bidder.

Under this system, the people would quietly recover most of the value of which they were robbed by the Broadway railroad conspirators in New York. The value of the privilege of running cars on Broadway would be assessed at its full value, say $200,000 per annum; and taxes would be assessed on that basis. Under the single tax, the Broadway railroad would pay not less than $130,000 per annum. There is nothing in the contract affecting this railroad which could interfere with the right of the state to do this. —Thomas G. Shearman.

Economy Would Lesson Wages.

The capitalist comes home with his specific. He tells the working man that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and fellows. The slaves who did not run away helped to fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?—R. G. Ingersoll.

General Master Workman Powderly has come out strong in favor of the single tax theory. "I conclude," he says in a recent article, "that amalgamation will come with education; education will come with shorter hours of labor, giving labor more time to think; and the final solution of the labor question will come when the people are allowed such access to natural opportunities to labor that all shall be employed and given full posession of the results of toil."—*National Free Press.*

HEROIC INDIVIDUALISM NECESSARY.

The most cowardly and ever to be detested slaves society is cursed with, are those who dare not act up to their honest convictions of right but are ever enquiring the opinions of others as a guide by which to shape their course. Politicians of that class have no opinions. They are simply weathervanes of political policy. Even in matters of religion and morals, cowards cover their convictions of truth and live a false life, at the same time using the little influance they have, to lead others in the same false way. If there is any character on earth to be respected it is he or she who dares to think for themselves and express their own honest convictions regardless of the opinion of others—those who dare tramp popular error under foot and persue a straight-forward course, turning neither to the right nor the left in fear of what others say. The coward is held in contempt by even those to whom he bows. It is no less true than humiliating that a large proportion of the people live in constant slavery to the dictates of a public sentiment, manufactured by the designing few, in the interests of selfish and corrupt purposes. Again the "world's dread laugh," or its "withering scorn," is a power that utterly crushes the individuality of thousands of people. Courage and firmness are tossed to the winds. Every question of manner and appearance, principle, opinions beliefs, are to all intents and purposes decided by what people say.

The most noble being on earth is the man who dares to be true to himself; who is not afraid to stand alone if need be, with himself on one side and the entire world on the other: who with a full conciousness of being in the right, is not stirred from his position by the hot shot of satire nor the stinging stabs of ridicule; who has opinions of his own and dares maintain them; thoughts of his own and utters them; and whose brave, heroic individualism conquers life with all its difficulties and trials, brings him forth from the conflict stronger, nobler, and more than a conqueror.

That a certain deferance to the opinions of others is proper we do not deny, but where it would be cowardly or wrong to yield, there we should take a firm stand. It is the first step that costs, and they who have made one brave stand against the sneers of the world, and plucked the sting from the world's ridicule by defiance of it, have won the battle for all the future. Such have the prestige of powerful victory, which even a scoffing world recognizes. Such possess within them a self respect, without which there is no real enjoyment of life, a self-reliance, which is in itself strength, a happiness derived as a reward for doing right.

The Perils of Monopoly.

No sadder sight is ever seen than a workingman or workingwomen, able, willing and obliged to work or starve, and yet starving—and perhaps children with them—for want of work to do. And when we know great numbers are in that condition, the spectacle becomes sadder still. And when we remember that our resources are ample to feed and clothe all the people of the Western Hemisphere, what can we say of such a spectacle? Our national domain is not only vast in extent but boasts a salubrity of climate and fertility and variety of soil to challenge the admiration and tempt the cupidity of mankind; and we might maintain in affluence a population, not of tens, but of hundreds of millions. But our world of landed wealth seems under enchantment. The poorest of the poor can scarcely approach it. Traditionary legislation or sordid speculation has snatched it from humanity, and now it is held for sale to the highest bidders, and very frequently at such prices that only the rich or well-to-do can buy it at all, and most of such buy to hold for higher prices.

The founders of this republic provided that all the public lands, then almost unknown as well as unsurveyed, should be parceled in small measure to settlers, making it easy for any man of common capacity to become a husbandman and the owner of his farm. Who could have dreamed in 1787, the date of Mr. Jefferson's ordinance, that in less than one hundred years all this would have been so reversed by the legerdemain we call legislation, that a few railroad rings, private monopolists and millionaires would be able to control and regulate the price of almost the whole of it.—Parker Pillsbury.

But Justice Will Come.

Casuistry may for a time confuse the arguments of "Progress and Poverty," learned statisticians may marshal long columns of figures to vanquish the new faith, but against him who deals in principles nothing can avail. The people who have not the time to study and analyze laborious statistics are yet touched and inspired by simple words addressed directly to their sense of right and wrong. They reckon ill who lose sight of the ethical basis undelying all reform. Very few can master the questions of political economy, but the mass of mankind can understand an appeal to their sense of justice.

The wrongfulness of land monopoly, the despotic power within the grasp of land monopolists, the vast tracts held for speculative purposes, the consequent crowding of the landless into tenements, the poverty and vice that come from swarming populations, the startling inequalties exhibited by our vicious system of taxation, the popular discontent that shows itself in strikes and riots, and the murderous demonstrations of anarchism, all indicate a deepseated social disease. As the ignorant English populace mobbed the physicians who would save them from small-pox by innoculation, as the white victims of slavery persecuted the abolitionists who sought to elevate them, so suffering society to-day has only abuse for the reformers who are trying disinterestedly to avert its threatening dangers.—Boston Herald.

What Are You Going To Do About It?

A leading Christian paper—the New York Christian Union declares that "the host of unemployed grows larger year by year," and "the gulf between the rich and the poor grows wider and deeper and more difficult to fill or even to bridge."

Not a very flattering outlook for the wage earners it must be confessed. We lament that it should be so. We deprecate that condition of things which brings it about.

But what are you going to do about it? Must it be allowed to go on and on, until a general break-up in our labor systems shall occur? Are there to be no "metes and bounds" to the workings of the gigantic corporations, whose large profits go to build up the few and keep down the many?

These are significant questions which demand investigation and ultimate answers. When conservtive Christian teachers like the Union give expression to such significant conclusions, relating to the employment and labor conditions of the poverty stricken people of this country it should startle the dull ears of that stolid class among us who refuse to listen to labor reformers or to give heed to their warnings.

What are you going to do about it? Will you dream on? Don't you see the dangers ahead—involved in mutual suspicious labor skirmishes, threatenings of labor and capital—which springs from capitalistic combination to depress labor. And then the counter organization of the later to resist these overreaching influences.

There is food for reflection here which ought to make people think, resolve, and act. Remember there is a passage of scripture too, full of force and pith, and wherein it says: "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished.' And to which we may add, "Give heed lest ye fall.

The Money Trust.

From the INDEPENDENT American.

The money trust is at the bottom of all trusts. Money being the basis of our entire commercial transactions and as long as the people allow this great agency of commerce, the medium of exchange to be manipulated and controlled by corporations, they must expect no permanent relief.

All articles of production are going down. Labor is going down. Articles of commerce are being cornered by great trusts and syndicates. Why? Did you ever stop to think why? Don't you know that our entire financial system is built upon the drainage process, and that all the financial streams lead to common centers? No people on the face of the earth can prosper under a financial system like ours, which enables the monied corporations to control the medium of exchange. R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Commercial Agency reports a decline in general values of 1½ per cent. during the past three weeks. This means that the entire wealth of the nation has depreciated about eight billion of dollars in that time. It means more than this. It means that the value of money by which we measure values has increased that amount, and hence the men that own and control the money of the country are that much better off than they were three weeks ago. It is idle to talk about legislating trusts out of existance as long as the system stands that breeds trusts.

He who prates about the change of administration helping the country is a "chump."

It isn't the administration, it is the infernal laws that are blasting the country like the breath of a simoon. The best and wisest administration that ever existed could give the people little or no relief, without a congress that would change the policy of the government.

The trouble is that our laws are all framed in the interest of capitalist, and capital takes good care to see that membersof congress and the administration are always is sympathy with their plans.

It Begins to Hurt.

New England is begining to realize that its pocket is being touched by the high tariff. The cotton manufacturing business of Windsor, Vt., is being moved to Alabama, where a plant has already been built to receive it. The Whitefield Cotton Company of Newburyport is having a mill built at Spartenburg S. C., and the machinery and equipment of the establishment will be shortly transported to that place. As the Providence Journal, an able republican paper, says: "Every examination of the business situation in its more permanent aspects, every change that has come or is coming in the nation's industries, prove the absolute need, for the continued prosperity of this section, of tariff reform of such a nature as will offer access to foreign markets." *National Free Press.*

"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my—" Whiskey? "Oh, no, times are not hard enough for that. But there is something else that costs me a large amout every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—" Ribbons, jewelry, ornaments and trinkets? "No, no; not those, but I must retrench somewhere. Please stop my—" Tobacco; cigars and snuff? "Not these, at all, but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction. Please stop my—" Tea, coffee and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, not those. I must think of something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs $2.00 a year. Please stop my paper. That will carry me through the panic easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brain."—Ex.

Subscribe for the COMMONWEALTH.

THE COMMONWEALTH

PORT ANGELES, - - W. T.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Warren Dodge's new building has been rented for a meat market.

The Angeles returned from Seattle Wednesday.

Hans Hansen and J. M. Grant are each building a dwelling house on the hill.

Mr. Brumfield, U. S. Signal Officer, leaves for Roseburg, Ore., on Tuesday.

Bowman & Ritchie are putting up a large addition to their dwelling lately purchased from A. Van Ness.

F. Meerwaldt has moved his saloon to the Bowman & Ritchie building opposite the Central.

The Literary's second basket picnic was held at Mrs. Fletcher's ranch on Sunday last.

John Schaferstein who was so badly injured last winter by a falling tree has so far recovered as to be able to do light work. He has had a long and serious illness.

Carpenters, plasterers and brick layers are busy finishing up various dwellings on the hill. The church has been painted and plastered throughout and plastering has been commenced on the new school house.

The Church concert last week was well attended, netting about thirty dollars. The exercises were, for the most part, good, and appreciated by the audience. It is expected another one will be given in the near future, notice of which will appear in the COMMONWEALTH.

Port Angeles Literary Society will meet at Bon Ton Hotel at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, June 9 to go out on their third basket picnic to be held at the residence of Mr. Chas. Peters. All friends are cordially invited.

L. D. Stewart and J. C. Coolidge are framing the cedar mill at Dry Creek for N. R. Smith & Co. The mason work for the boiler and engines is done, the intention being to have the mill running about the first of next month.

A Noble Example.

A letter from Dr. F. S. Lewis of Port Angeles, Washington Territory, which appears in another column makes the sad announcement of the death of Miss Marcia Hammond, of that place, at an advanced age. Miss Hammond,s life has been one long series of good offices performed. It has been spent in all the great reform movements of her time, commencing with anti-slavery and closing with anti-poverty. She espoused the cause of equal rights when it had but few advocates, long before it had grown important enough to come into politics. She was ever ready to do what she could, contributing money when money was most needed, and now at her death she leaves all her little wealth to be devoted of the cause she loved so much in life. Surely the example of such a noble soul is not soon to be forgotten. *Standard.*

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists, opens at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallerys, New York City, this week. There will be 165 artists represented.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Census Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1889.

To the Medical Profession:

The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh Census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census Office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the Census Office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh Census.

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and, with the Register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh Census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Sup't. of Census.

Three big lager beer breweries of Newark, one in New York, and one in Albany were combined last week in a great brewing corporation, with a capital stock of $4,750,000. The owners of the plant are Gottfried, Krueger, the brewer king of Newark; Mrs. Christina Trefz of Newark, Peter Hauck of East Newark, Adolph Ruepel of New York, and the Albany Brewing Company.

Decoration Exercises.

The arrangements under the management of the different committees were quite complete, and though flowers are somewhat scarce, there was a profusion of elegant boquets and wreaths.

Quite a large number of people (for Port Angeles) assembled at the Congregational Church. The singing was very fine, as the Grand Army boys marched in the audience led by the choir sung with beautiful effect America; the Band played a national air. After prayer by Rev. Howels the choir sung an anthem to our brave. Remarks by the old soldiers was brief and pointed by W. L. Church, Vail, Chambers, Green and Culver who closed his remarks by reading a beautiful poem entitled "In Camp of Rest" which was followed by a song by Mr. W. Ritchie entitled the "Blind soldier and his boy," which was well rendered and very affecting. Mrs. M. A. Vail followed by reading decoration poem entitled "The Women of 1861."

The choir then sung "Gathering Home" which was followed by L. Williams the speaker of the day, who spoke for about half an hour. We cannot, in our report, give even a brief synopsis of Mr. Williams' remarks, but it is a creditable commendation to say that they were well received by all, but more especially by the ex-soldiers. He spoke of the war of the Rebellion as the most gigantic war, considered in all its phrases, in the history of the world. But considered it one of the essential's for the maintainence of a principal, comparing it to a great storm agitating the ocean's surface, while beneath the surface was all calm and serene; and which agitation was necessary for the renervation and progression of the human race.

After the speaking a song "The Faded Coat of Blue" was sung by C. W. Vail the choir joining in the chorus. After which the school children under the management of their teacher Miss Guptill and Grand Army, with floral committee's with a committee of little girls and boys marching between the file of old soldiers carrying in their hand wreaths and boquets of flowers all proceeded by the band marched to the cemetery where the soldiers grave was garlanded with flowers.

The committee, comrade Armbrust and wife, W. Gallup and wife had previously prepared a moss covered monument dedicated to the memory of deceased soldiers who were known and unknown but not buried in this cemetery. Comrade Culver received the boquets of flowers with cards attached with inscription of the name, company and regiment to which they belonged when they died or was killed, reading them off and placing them over and around the monument. The band then played a beautiful dirge with effect. After which the choir sung "Forget not the Loved Ones." Then Rev. Howels pronounced the benediction and the exercises closed with credit to all the committees and all who took part or aided in the decoration, and who are entitled to a public vote of thanks, and what is more important still with honor and respect to the memories of the soldier dead.

List of names of those of our dead who were not buried here, as taken from boquets and wreaths of flowers presented:

In memory of brother Orines A Lasley who fell in battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, member of Co. D 18th O V I.—Mr. A Lasley.

In memory of my uncle Wm. P. Armbrust Corp. Com. I 11 P V I Reg. killed at Thoroughfare Vt. Aug. 27, 1862—Nellie Armbrust.

John Gordon Mass. Artilery died 1872 brother of Mrs. V. Voldo.

A tribute to the memory of Col. Sabin Emery commander of 1st Maryland Cavalry died Jan. 1870, from his neice Mrs. L. H. Smith.

To the memory of Samuel Butler by his daughter Mrs. Shultz Co. G 6th Iowa Cavalry died Dec. 5, 1862 from wounds received in battle.

A. T. Goldsmith second Rhode Island Infantry killed at the battle of the Wilderness.—Friend of Mrs. V. Voldo.

A moss covered basket was presented with four boquets of flowers with cards attached to each one dedicated to the unknown heroic dead (not dead) but still marching on. Others to our brothers. A tribute to the memory of Eli Thompson Co. G 115 O V I lost on the steamer Sultana. And one to Charles B. Witherbie Co. A 49 Reg. O V I killed at Stone river Dec. 31, 1862; another to the memory of Samuel B. Vail, Co. A 49th Reg. Ohio Veteran Vol. I killed in battle at Pickettes mills Ga., May 27, 1864.—Mr. and Mrs. G W. Vail.

A moss basket of flowers to the memory of my brother David Blackston wounded in battle in the knee, died from the effects of amputation.—Pernilia Armbrust.

In remembrance of Wm. Morgart brother to F. B. Morgart 16 Penn. Cavelry Co. K, died a prisoner in Andersonville Ga., 1864.—Mrs. F. B. Morgart.

In memory of Col. Wm. W. Derickson Co. 8th Iowa Cavelry died in Andersonville prison.

In memory of our brother Col. Alex Chambers Col. of the 17 Reg. of the regular army died Jan. 2nd, 1888 in Samantonia Texas.—Mrs. F. Chambers.

This boquet is dedicated to the memthe memory of David and Kemben Mansfield 22nd N. Y. Vol. who died in Libby prison both brothers of Mrs. F. M. Waite. Stanton Culver 5th Wis. I Co. K, killed in battle. Alrow Wm. Culver 12 Ill. I Co. B, killed in battle. Alson Sanford D. Beels Mulligans Battery killed by a railroad accident, brothers of Mr. and Mrs. Culver.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T.,
May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Frank Schlegel, Pre. No. 13278 for the SE ¼ SE¼ Sec. 19 SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 20 NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 29 NE1-4 NE1-4 Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He names thefollowing witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Newton Grannum, William Van Allen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 8 9.

NOTICE.

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

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

4 5—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD Regis er.

NOTICE

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

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

12—6 21 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or in his absence clk Dist. Court at Pt. Townsend W. T., on Tuesday, July 23, 1889, viz: Herman Molin Hd. 9634 for the lots 1 and 2 S 2 NE 1-4 Sec. 6 Tp. 30 N R 8 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, John Iverson, Hans H. Lepso, and John O. Lee, all of Crescent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

The Public Schools of New York City have been awarded the Gold Medal for the best marching in the Civic and Industrial Parade, Washington Centenial

Notice.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or in his absence Clerk of Probate Court, at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 13. 1889, viz: John Cleland, Hd. No. 10819, for the Lots 3 and 4 and SE 1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 9 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: D. P. Quinn, Warren R. Dodge, Davis W. Morse, and L. T. Haines, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7 to 712 Jno. B. Baird Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: L. P. Crawford, Pre. No. 11753 for the NW ¼ NE ¼ N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 27 and NE ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 28 Tp. 30 N. R. 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Church, T. M. Graybill, Frank McGill, and Francis Hinckly, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 7 12

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or in his absence Clk. Probate Court, at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 16, 1889, viz: Lewis Westbrook Hd: No. 6398, for the SE ¼ Sec. 30 Tp. 30 N. R. 5 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Albert G. Draper, George Draper, Alfred Lee, Samuel G. Morse., all of Port Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest aginst the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

JON. B. BAIRD, Register.

6 7 to 7 12

STR. IDAHO.

The Str. Idaho arrived Thursday four p. m. from Portland, with 27 tons of freight, leaving for Victoria at 5 p. m. She will return bound south about 7 a. m. Tuesday June 11th.

Her schedule of sailing dates is as follows:

North Bound—leaves Port Angeles 5 p. m. June 17 and 29.

South Bound—arrives 7 a. m., leaves 9 a. m. June 11, 23, and July 5th.

GREAT FIRE IN SEATTLE.

As we go to press we receive by telegram the startling intelligence that a great fire is in progress in Seattle which has already destroyed Commercial St. and the Occidental Hotel and is still raging up Front St.

No estimate can yet be formed of the damage either past or prospective. At best it will be a serious blow to that city.

Important Land Decisions.

IN case of John McCabe, decided May 20, 1889, Secretary Noble held that final proof in homestead entries may be made before any court of record in the judicial district within which the land is situated, even if outside the county.

IN case of Preston B. Jackson, Pueblo district, Colorado, decided May 2, 1889, First Assistant Secretary Chandler held that a pre-emption entry allowed on a second filing may be sent to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, where the fact of the first filing was disclosed at the time of entry, and the excuse furnished for the abandonment thereof was found satisfactory.

IN case of Parmer *vs.* Moreland *et el.*, Garden City district, Kansas, decided May 4, 1889, First Assistant Secretary Chandler held that the privilege of amending a defective affidavit of contest cannot be accorded in the presence of an adverse right.

IN case of Reeves *vs.* Emblen, decided April 27, 1889, Secretary Noble held that a second contest should not be allowed on issues involved in the first and finally disposed of on appeal tothe Department.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

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

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COMPLETE ABSTRACTS

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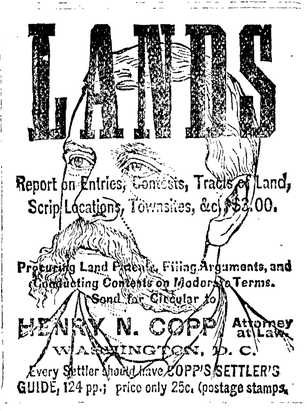

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T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st., New York.

THE PUGET SOUND

Co-Operative - Colony,

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

OFFICERS:

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

LEWIS & MASTICK, Publishers.

SECRETARY'S CORNER.

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

To Correspondents.

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

Taxes for 1888 paid.

All parties who have purchased property of the colony or of E. B. Mastick, Jr., as Trustee since last July up to April 1st last, are hereby notified that the taxes against that property has been paid for the year 1888.

The Industrial Outlook.

Just now is not as grand a view to behold, as the G. O. P. folks told us it would be when the "rascals" were turned out and they who had been so extravagant as to exhaust their plunder of former years, during one administration only were put back in their old places. So far as supplying the wants of the needy, providing steady employment for the idle and "reforming" the systems in vogue, are concerned it does not seem to make much difference whether the party "in" is republican or democrat. The "Union" men to get at the bottom of their difficulties, cry out "let's strike for shorter hours and more pay" and forthwith, on the spur of the momentary excitement a strike is inaugurated and continued only a short time when the strikes are forced to go back humiliated and perhaps under more strengent conditions than existed before. We learn that over one hundred thousand German miners are now on a strike, that a standing army is about to take care of them; that large steel and iron works in Penn. are about to close down because the workmen will not consent to a cut in wages; that a few coal miners are demanding increased rates for mining, and the owners closing down to regulate "supply and demand" the forces that were supposed to regulate them,—and so it goes. It is the story that we have been reading for the past sixteen years, and seems no nearer the end than it was ten years ago.

The Internationalists had their remedy in Revolution—bloody if need be, but at all events Revolution of some kind; the miner's remedy seemed to be "do as little and get as much as you can" let "the other fellow look out for himself, you look out for No. 1" squarely and purely the extreme of selfishness and nothing more; the K. of L. have been saying "Organize, Educate, Agitate" but until they abandoned the latter and confined their work to that of organization and education their success, although numerically very great, in genuine and lasting work was not anything like it is today; the genuine reformer, the dreamer who is one hundred years in advance of his age, who lives in the latter part of the Twentieth Century and has been "looking backward" sees, has seen and will see the only remedy in co-operation. "Whole co-operation, no half way measure will satisfy this man. All means of production, all means of distribution must be controlled by the state before exact justice can be meted out to all alike. This implies that the state—the whole people—shall own and control the lands and collect the rents for the use thereof, from those who occupy them and in proportion to the amount occupied; that water ways and water supply systems shall be owned and controlled by the state and operated for the people's benefit and comfort; that railroads, telegraph and telephone lines should be the property of the whole people and be operated by them and for them; that wheat-fields-corn-fields and gardens; coal, iron, copper, silver and gold mines; workshops and factories—everything that produces and everything connected with the machinery of distribution should be the states property. This is the "theory" and where the man but will admit that it is a grand one—that will deny that the world would be much better and happier if that were the system that governed men's actions—but how is the usual practice? We know only a little of the practice of co-operation from past experience. In nearly every case when a practical test has been attempted, he who is an expert on the platform, who can hold an audience spell bound while expanding the beauties of the system, who knows nothing or but very little of the practical affairs of life, who imagines that co-operation is superior to all else and that all else should step aside and allow it to proceed,—this kind of a man is usually selected as the leader of the movement. The result? A few, happy, glorious hours of sunshine and contentment; extravagance in command and having full swing; an empty treasury and hundreds pronouncing it a scheme to rob and plunder the poor and unwary; bankruptcy, distress and division of opinions as to who shall rule? Who shall lead? A change in the management, a change in methods, a change inaugurated for the sole purpose of saving something from the wreck; then as the prospects, financially, grow brighter; as the system (as of necessity it must if the concern exists at all), tones itself down to accomodate itself to the conditions surrounding it, the original leaders pronounce the attempt a failure and openly suggest the propriety of "winding up"—enough.

Reader, the result as condensed above is not only a short history of the attempt at co-operation in Port Angeles by the Puget Sound Co-operative Colony, but is a "short history" of nearly all the attempts that have ever been recorded. Some few have become financially and morally strong and of some benefit to those who have clung to them, but the great majority have trodden the path outline in the result. But notwithstanding the fact that "history repeats itself" some progress in the right direction has been made. Many more understand the elements of co-operation more thoroughly to-day than they did two years ago, and although to not a few it has been a costly school, from an educational standpoint it has been a good one. The prevailing hard times in a country whose granaries are bursting with an unwieldy surplus; whose thousands of acres are awaiting the plowman, whose factories and mines are idle for the want of a market, and whose streets are lined with idle men seeking work at any price—teach us that the attempt of any number of men to do work for themselves and on property they can call their own, is a proper one, and that not only men but means are essential to a complete success.

Our Territory.

Soon to be a "state of the Union," offers greater inducements to men of capital than any other portion of the Union to-day. Her fields of coal, mountains of iron ore, and "oceans" of timber are almost inexhaustible in extent, and the great "path of commerce," the Puget Sound with its two thousand miles of coast line, places the great markets of the world at our very doors.

The condition of things is such as to require the concentration of capital in order to reduce the raw materials and make them marketable. There certainly can be no objection to the concentration of capital where it confines itself to such uses.

At present there are plenty of laborers and mechanics to do all the work the present capital of the Territory can provide. If a man of ordinary means wishes to go into the forests or plains and build him a home, and has means sufficient to carry him through two or three years of pioneer work, thus not being compelled to depend at once upon the products of his toil, he certainly cannot find a better place to locate in than our Territory. But if he is compelled to depend upon his muscle and brain for his livelihood from the very moment he sets foot within its borders, it is doubtful whether he can better his condition by coming to the Territory this year.

A careful investigation of the industrial "out look" for the present year presents the following views:

In Seattle—The trades are well supplied with labor—many, in fact, are not anything like being fully employed.

Wages in the trades, ranges from $3.00 to $4.00 per day. For ordinary labor the supply is greater than the demand. Wages for the latter range from $1.75 to $2.50 for ten hours.

In Tacoma—The building trades are quite well employed, as there seems to be more building going on than ever before. Wages, if any thing, are a little better than in Seattle in these lines, especially for good carpenters.

But rent and other expenses are enough greater to make up the difference.

There is a better chance for ordinary laborer in Tacoma and wages, however, are about the same at Seattle. In Spokane Falls,—what is said of Tacoma, can to a certain extent be repeated of Spokane Falls. Ordinary labor is not so much in demand as in the former city, but is paid better when it is employed. In the great mills of the sound,—but little encouragement is held out to become a millman. The lowest possible wages is paid to employees in the great mills. The machinery required, has been brought to such perfection, as to take the place of experts, so that to-day but few experts are really needed in the great mills. The great combination of mills, organized to prevent "a surplus," is to-day running on about three-quarters time. The men of course, are expected to eat every day and be in condition for labor when the mills do run. The net results, at the end of the year are, that the mills to a certain extent have successfully controlled the markets, and the mill-men have paid their board-bills, and perhaps other expenses, and have no "surplus" to to show for their year's labor. In the logging camps the condition is a little better. It does require an expert to fall a great fir, to keep a saw in proper trim, to drive an ox team, and to build a skid-way, and the wages paid for this class of labor is some better than is paid the mill-man, ranging from $40 to $75 per month and board. The trades are perfecting good organizations in the cities, and advocate a reduction to nine hours. Ordinary labor, except at a few of the mills are almost wholly unorganized and really at the mercy of its employers.

THOS. MALONY, Secretary.

And still they come—4,500 emigrants landed at Castle Garden one day last week.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention commute and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T. on Fri., July 12, 1889, viz: John F. Church Hd. No. 6118 for the SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14 NE ¼ NW ¼ W ½ NW ¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ben Chambers, Charles A. Morse, P. A. Meagher and Walter M. Burch all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

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

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clk. Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Sat., July 13, 1889, viz: Lafayette Henderson Pre. No. 14490 for the SE ¼ Sec. 21 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Henry Maguire George Fend, William W. Gray and Frank McGill all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6 7—7 12 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

Notice.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Monday July 15, 1889, viz: Christian Becker, Pre, No. 13034, for the NE1-4 SE1-4 Sec. 17 Tp. 30 N R6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alex. Fosberg, William J. Klaunig, Barney Bitterwolf and John C. Coolege, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

Notice to Creditor.

In the probate court of Clallam county, Washington Territory.

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

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

Port Angeles June 7th, 1889.

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

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Dungeness, W. T., on Monday July 8th, 1889, viz: Thomas Slater, Pre No 8,417 for the lots 2, 5, 7, SW NE NW SE ¼ Sec 18 Tp 31 N R 11 W He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick Covagher, S. B. Laughlin, Sam'l Nelson and John Ericson all of Pysht W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4 5- 5 10 JNO. B. BAIRD, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, on Thursday July 18, 1889, viz: Ole Thompson, Hd, No. 9621 for the Lot 4 Sec. 5 Tp. 30 N W1-2 SW1-4 and SE1-4 SW1-4 Sec. 32 Tp31 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Olaf Johnson, Norman L. Guillickson, John O. Lee, John J. Leadbeatter, all of Cresent Bay, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, knows of any substantial or who reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, W. T. May 6, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of District Court at Port Townsend, W. T., on Saturday July 13, 1889, viz: Anton Weber D. S. 13,699 for the Lot 1: SE 1-4 NE 1-4 Sec. 5 Tp 30 N Lot1: SE1-4 SE 1-4 Sec. 32 Tp. 31 N R 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: E.F.Bolsheck. F. Naiger, T. Brown, and H. Halland, all of Pt. Angeles W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or Clerk Probate Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday Aug. 10, 1889, viz: Bernard Dolan Pre. No. 11,949 for the E 1-2 SE 1-4 Sec. 19twp 30 N, R 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm J. Klaunig, Thomas Gilmore Alex. Fosberg, and Lewis Cohn, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. W. W. MCGEORGE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Having located at Port Angeles, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

OFFICE—East End, Port Angeles, W. T.

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

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED

Address,

The Commonwealth,

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

No interest will be allowed after this date.

W. L. CHURCH, JR.
Treasurer.

May 8th, 1889.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

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

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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

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

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

I CURE FITS!

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

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

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

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PORT ANGELES BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day.

GEO. F. HAINES, Manager.

Port Angeles, W. T.

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PORT ANGELES

Townsite and Bay,

Address the COMMONWEALTH, Price 10 cents each.

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East End, Port Angeles.

Good work guaranteed and Prices are very reasonable.

JULIUS E. KRUGER, Manager

A. GOLDWATER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Suits, Over Coats, Pants, Shirts, Etc

Made to Order.

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

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[F]. W. STOCKAND,

[Manu]facturer of and Dealer in

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[...]g Supplies, Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Port Townsend, W. T.

THE SAFE AND COMMODIOUS

Str. Evangel,

JAS. MORGAN, Master.

Leaves Port Townsend every Monday at 9 A. M. for New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Crescent Bay, Pysoht and Neah Bay.

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.

RETURNING.

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.

For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Jas. Morgan, on board or to

MORGAN & MANN,

Port Townsend, W. T.

People's Market,

Corner Water and Taylor Streets

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THOS. JACKMAN & CO.,

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THE very best quality of all kinds of Meat at wholesale and retail. Sausages, Head Cheese, Bologna Sausages, etc., always on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

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BOOKS MADE,

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[B]OOK BINDING

[...]TED.

[...]ng RUBBER [...]ned has com[...]ove work in [...] orders from [...]ngeles in [...]

[NOTICE OF FIN]AL PROOF.

[Land] Office at Seattle W. T. May 22, 1889.

[N]otice is hereby given that the follow[in]g-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge or clerk District Court at Port Angeles, W. T., on Saturday July 20, 1889, viz: John O. [...]ee pre. No. 12900 for the lot 3 SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 5 and Tp 30 N R 8 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Norman L. Gullikson, Ole Thompson, Calf Johnson, 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.

5 31 7 12 Jno. B. Baird, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clk. of Probate Court at Port Angeles W. T., on Tuesday July 30th 1889, viz: John Stevens Pre. 11057 for the E ½ NW ¼ NE¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25 Tp. 30 N R 6 W. He names the following witnessess to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alf. Draper, Luther A. Mason, Horace C. Mason and Walter M. Burch, all of Port Angeler, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE.

Land Office at Seattle W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Probate Court at Port Angeles, W T. on Monday, July 15, 1889, viz. Newton Granum Pre. No. 13279 for the SW1-4 Sec. 19 Tp. 30 NR 7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Frank Schlegle, William VanAllen, Frank Carlile, and Chas. Wood, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T. May 28, 1889

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court at Port Townsend W. T. on Tuesday, July 16, 1889, viz: William Brouson, Pre. 13-294 for the lots 3 4 and S½ SW¼ Sec. 32 Tp. 31 NR7 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Harry Hallen, Thomas Brown, Fred Neger, and William Webber, all of Port Angeles, W. T. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Seattle, W. T. May 28, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of [his] claim, and that said proof will be made [bef]ore Clerk of the Dist. Court at Port [To]wnsend W. T., on Thursday July 18th, [1889,] viz: Harry Halland Pre. [1]073 for [...]W ¼ Sec. 10 Tp. 30 N R 7 W. He [names] the following witnesses to prove [his con]tinuous residence upon and cultivation [of], said land, viz: Warriner Smith, [...] Brown, Fred Nager and A. Kel[...] [...] W. T. Any per[son who desires to prote]st against the [allowance of such proof, or w]ho knows of [any substantial reason, under] the law and [the regulations of the Interior D]epartment, [why such proof should not be] allowed, [...]

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powerless. To lie and watch from between my closed eyelids was all I could do.

Still with hands outstretched, still with the same tottering gait, past the foot of the bed, and toward the fireplace where, turning round in the midstream of the moonlight, face and figure alike stood revealed. The same and yet not the same, a mask rather than a face—the lips parted, the eyes open and staring fixedly before them, with a terrible, unmistakable stare of vacuity—the face of one more dead than alive. Terrible as the sight was, it brought with it a sudden and unlooked for relief. The first look at those apparently sightless orbs and that expressionless countenance assured me that the old man was as genuinely unconscious of his surroundings as I was endeavoring to appear to be of mine. Once before, I had seen a man walking in his sleep, and I had not forgotten that ghastly phenomenon.

He was still groping about with his hands, and it did not occur to me at the moment as altogether opposed to the theory I had so readily adopted that what was in his normal state only nearsightedness should be exaggerated in his present condition into almost if not total—blindness. Suddenly, while I was still watching him, for my eyes had not quitted him for a moment, one wandering hand found a resting place on the arm of the big chair I had noticed upon entering the room as having been put for my accommodation. The effect upon the frame of the old man was as though there were connected with the wood a galvanic battery. Every nerve in his body seemed to be put in motion, but though his teeth chattered and his eyes moved in their sockets, no sound escaped him—it was as though one had electrified a corpse.

So strong as that, and yet not strong enough to awaken him! A chill that I could not account for, and that seemed to be numbing all my faculties, was creeping over me. The face that I was staring at, with eyes which refused to leave it for the shortest moment of time, seemed more and more the distorted image of that I was familiar with; I felt as though break this unnatural silence I must, but no words came to my assistance.

Had I, too, been struck dumb and helpless? If only he would speak, rave, do anything!

I was scarcely conscious of the longing that was upon me, before it was gratified; the trembling figure erected itself, as if determinedly getting the better of the shock it had received, and once more, but this time as of fixed purpose, the thin grasping fingers were stretched out in the direction of the chair. As they closed upon it, the whole face changed, an expression of eagerness and avidity took the place of the vacant stare I had hitherto confronted, what looked like a flash of triumph seemed to quicken into life, beneath their bushy brows, the eyes whose power of vision I had thought suspended, and with a strange, unearthly sound, half cry, half chuckle, which made my blood creep, the old man flung himself on his knees before the chair.

In this attitude, and with his back to me, what was it he was doing, or attempting to do.

I raised myself a little in the bed and saw to my increased mystification that he had taken hold of the chair—a ponderous old contrivance, swathed in a loose cover of faded damask—and was apparently endeavoring to tilt it up. The chances were he would upset it, and not escape without more or less injury to himself in doing so. Yet how to withdraw him from it without awakening him, and that roughly—a measure always, so I had been instructed, to be carefully avoided in cases of somnambulism.

"Mr. Van Deckermann," I said, finding my voice at last with an effort, "can I come and help you?"

There was a short, sharp sound as of something falling, but there was no answer—and where was Mr. Van Deckermann?

The old chair was still standing—and standing on terra firma in the track of the moonbeams—of the homely elderly figure in the brown suit, which had been kneeling before it a moment before, there was not a trace. I sprang out of bed, fired with a sudden overmastering indignation at finding himself, as it were, baffled and cheated, and flung open the doors of the closet, of the emptiness of which I had assured myself before retiring for the night. It was as I had left it. The only other way in which, even supposing my senses for the moment to have deserted me, my visitor could have eluded me was quitting the room outright.

I went to the door—it was locked, as I had taken the precaution of locking it a few hours previously, on the inside.

I stood for a moment in an utter hopeless bewilderment, and then I burst into a laugh, which sounded even to myself forced and unnatural.

"Psha!" I exclaimed, "I must have been dreaming."

The words had scarcely passed my lips when something, the like of which I had never heard before—something between a laugh and a wail—an indescribable mingling of pain and mockery—sounded close at my elbow. Turning sharp round to see whence it came, I lost my balance and fell face forward on the bed, dragging the sheet, at which I clutched to save myself, to the ground. As I did so, something fell on the floor with a thud. It was my watch, which failing its accustomed receptacle, I had stowed away under my pillow, but of this I did not satisfy myself until the morning, when, upon finding and picking it up I discovered that it had stopped at a quarter to 4 o'clock. Of the rest of that night I have no remembrance, save a confused one of scrambling into bed with, I think, the most fervent prayer to be delivered from evil I had ever uttered on my lips.

"And you expect me to believe that you were in your sober senses when you saw, or imagined you saw, this—what shall I call it?—double of myself?" said Mr. Van Deckermann when I had related as briefly as I could my experience of the night before.

"I have told you already, sir, that I was wide awake. Put it to yourself whether I should be likely to be such a fool as to let anything which I could possibly account for to myself as a bad dream or a mere optical delusion stand in the way of my acceptance of so substantial a benefit as that you offer me? I could no more subject my wife"——

"P'sh!" he broke in, scornfully; "don't talk about your wife. Be honest and say frankly that you are not prepared to face it yourself."

"I had said as much already, Mr. Van Deckermann. Nothing would induce me, after what I went through last night, to become your tenant."

"And yet you don't believe in the supernatural?"

"I did not," I replied. "I should have said 'no' to anybody who might have put the question to me yesterday in all good faith. To-day I should decline to answer it; I don't know what to believe."

The old man puckered up his brows and regarded me thoughtfully.

"Well, it is your own look out," he said. "I suppose I was mistaken in my man. It would have been better for both of us if your nerves had been stronger. I told you last night I had been too candid with you. I [sh]ould have hit upon some other expedient, [b]ut I was over scrupulous. It is my own [f]ault and I must pay the penalty of it in my [d]isappointment. I am sorry for your wife; [y]ou must explain matters to her in your own [w]ay. Between you and me there need be no [m]ore said about it. You will find your room [th]ere ready for the night, and the longer you [c]an stay the better."

He shook me warmly by the hand as he spoke.

"Believe me," I began, "I [...] never forget"——

"Not a word about it," he said, "as you value my friendship. The time may come when I shall myself reopen the subject, though I think not—I think not. Until then let it, I beg of you, drop."

I am afraid I took to my work that day a very divided attention. I did not regret my candor, though there were moments—when I was discussing my mutton chop, for example, in my own special snug corner, not unaccompanied by a good tankard of stout—in which I felt more courageous, if not more skeptical. Granted the existence of a ghostly visitant, might one not in time become accustomed to it? What positive harm could anything of the kind do one? But across even these faint efforts at reasoning came the vision of the wife and children scared into sickness or something worse, and I felt that, in any case, I had acted for the best.

I found my host even more cheerful and loquacious than was his wont that evening. He ordered the old Dutchman, who combined with other duties those of butler, to bring up some champagne and tossed it off, while he hospitably pressed it upon me, with a freedom which surprised me. It was this, I imagined, which led him to talk, in a bragging and boastful tone not habitual to him, of the wealth which had rewarded the labor of his earlier years, and of sundry past achievements of industry and application of which he had never before made mention. The more he drank the faster he talked, and I was not surprised when his self laudation took another and more offensive form, and he began to enlarge upon his own strength of mind and purpose as opposed to the weakness and mental deficiency of those with whom he came in contact. It would have been the easiest thing in the world to pick a quarrel with him, but I was sincerely grateful to him for one thing, and for another I was satisfied he had taken more than was good for him. I was not sorry, however, when as 10 o'clock struck—the solitary game of cribbage, for which the long monologue to which he had treated me had left time, coming to an end simultaneously—he suggested that I should retire early and make a long night of it.

"You look as if you had not slept for a week," he added complimentarily, "and my pipe is good enough company for me—better than most. You'll find everything ready for you upstairs."

I heard and obeyed, and that night I slept like a top, so soundly, indeed, that when the old servant came to call me in the morning I was only awakened to the fact of his presence by an agitated appeal to me to arouse myself. The scared expression of the man's face, and the concern and trepidation to which it bore evidence, effectually recalled my scattered senses, and I sprang up in bed eagerly demanding what was amiss.

"The master," he gasped out; "what has come to the master? He is not in his room—he has not slept in it. He is nowhere in the house—nowhere about the place. What can have come to him?"

His wife was close at his heels, echoing the inquiry with a look in her face not less anxious and perturbed than his own, but in which there mingled a strange suspiciousness, which even in the shock of the announcement which had just been made to me I could not but mark and resent. "How in heaven's name should I know?" I demanded angrily. "How long is it since you missed him, and where have you looked for him? He was having a pipe in the dining room when I came up last night. You must have seen him later than that. He went round with you last thing, I suppose, as he did the night before—as I understand him he always did?"

"Not always. If he gets any sleep in the day's me worth speaking of, he won't go up at his usual time. He'll go round by himself then later on, but I do my duty by the house and by him just the same. I did it last night. I saw to the doors and shutters as usual, and I put up the chain and bolted and barred the hall door—I could not have slept in my bed else—and this morning I found the chain down and the bolts drawn. Lisa here would have had me go straight to the police to set them to find him, but I thought there might have been something in his talk last night might put us on the track. I've been with him these forty years and I've never seen him as I saw him last night. He is not used to strangers, and he is too old to change his ways. He was wandering about yesterday, and talking to himself—Lisa heard him, and if any harm has come to him its the worry and excitement will have done it," the old man wound up viciously.

"Before I went to the police, I would send to your master's other house," I said quietly. There had come back upon my mind as I listened to him very vividly the half veiled taunts and jeers to which I had been subjected the night before, and, with the recollection of them, there flashed upon it the possibility that, wrathful and disappointed at my failure, he had resolved to face the mystery, whatever it might be, himself. I was not prepared, however, for the effect of the suggestion upon the old couple. They stood, as it were, transfixed, exchanging a look full of terror and apprehension.

"The other house!" they murmured. "Gone to the other house!"

The woman was the first to recover herself. "I don't believe you, master! You're trying to frighten us. Don't listen to him, Jan. He knows better than that Mynheer Andrew has gone there, and so do we."

"It is there I shall go to look for him, at any rate," I replied. "As to you, you can please yourselves, so long as you leave me to turn out and get into my clothes."

I made no long business of my toilet, being, as may be supposed, anything but easy or happy in my mind. Rather to my surprise, after the tone she had adopted to me upstairs, I found Lisa waiting below to insist upon my swallowing some hot coffee before I left the house, and to tell me that Jan had preceded me to the Cedars.

"I was hasty just now," she said, "and I ask your pardon, but I would sooner have found the master dead in his bed than that he should be where you say he is. Better dead in his right mind—a thousand times better—than alive with us here, out of it; and out of it he will ha' been before ever he went to the old house. You don't know—there's nobody knows but us three—there are those that have seen, but they don't understand. I tell you I would sooner I never saw him again—though God knows how it would be with us without him—than that he should be found so."

It was with this comforting assurance that I set forth. There was no time for thought; what was required of me was action, and I did not let the grass grow under my feet. I met the old Dutchman just outside the gate at the Cedars. Nothing had been seen or heard of Mr. Van Deckermann there. He had been satisfied it would be so, but as for me——

"I am not satisfied yet," I said. "I shall not be satisfied until I have been over the house. You can come back with me or not, as you like."

He did come back with me, though that he thought me headstrong, if not mere, and that his opinion was shared by the Minchins, was evident enough. What strange intuition possessed me I do not know, but what had been at first no more than an idea had grown into a conviction. I felt sure I should find my host in the room I had myself occupied the previous night. In vain did they try to persuade me that even had Mr. Van Deckermann been insane enough to let himself into the house at midnight in midwinter, his entry could not have been made without arousing them. I was bent upon taking my own way, and they had no alternative but to follow me.

At the door of the room I paused and listened. I could hear nothing, and I was about to open it—when, as I laid my hand upon it, I was arrested by the sound of a low, prolonged laugh proceeding from within. It was succeeded by a sharp cry behind me, and an exclamation in his native tongue, full of piteousness and horror, from Jan. If he could, the poor old fellow would have held me back, but I had not persisted so far to shrink from what lay before me at last, and I turned the handle without more ado and went in.

The arrangement of the furniture had been undisturbed since my brief occupation of the room—with one exception; the old arm chair lay literally upon its back, its dingy damask covering hanging about it in rags and tatters, while at a little distance from it, seated on the ground, smoothing out some crumpled pieces of paper, and chattering and chuckling to himself as he did so, in a manner that made my blood creep as I listened to him, was the object of my search. He looked up as we went in, but he did not cease from his occupation, and for some seconds the silence was unbroken, save by himself. My companions stood huddled together at the door, too much appalled to speak, and I was myself in little better case. By way of attracting his attention I drew the curtain from across the farther window and let the light fall in upon him. He blinked and shifted his seat somewhat, as if to escape it, but he took no farther notice. "Mr. Van Deckermann," I said. "Don't you know it is past breakfast time and you are keeping me waiting?"

But the words conveyed no meaning to him, no more meaning to him than his own wordless, incoherent jabbering did to us.

"It is no good, master," Jan said in a broken voice. "He'll have nothing more to say to any one in this world. He has come at the truth after all these years, and he has got his death blow with it. Where did he find them, think you?"

He had dropped on his knees by the side of his master, and he now held up for my inspection what I now perceived to be a bank note. Van Deckermann still engaged in his monotonous occupation of smoothing out and fondling its fellows, took no notice of the action. The note was yellow with age, and involuntarily, as the strange experiences of the night I had myself spent in the room recurred to my mind, I turned my attention upon the chair which had met with such ungentle usage.

He had dropped on his knees by the side of his master.

It was even more mutilated than it appeared at first sight: the double webbing, of which the seat was composed, having been partly hacked with a pen knife, partly torn apart, nor had the rifling of this strange repository been so complete as to leave any doubt as to the purpose to which it had been turned.

As I turned away from it, sickened at a discovery which showed me only too plainly, the connection between my own narrative to the unhappy being before me and the fate which had overtaken him, the woman Minchin broke into tears and lamentations.

"If I had only left it where it was! If I had let things take their chance! If I had only seen the end of it!"

It was not without considerable difficulty we got my poor friend home, and the verdict pronounced upon him by the medical men, whom we lost no time in calling in, was not more favorable than I anticipated. His reason had sustained what they had little doubt would prove to be a fatal shock, and the sudden violent derangement of the nervous system threatened his life. The genuine pity and distress of the old servants spoke well for them and for their master, and while he lay, as he did lie, for many days between life and death, there sprang up between them and myself a certain mutual respect and confidence.

It was from Lisa I heard as much as there was to tell in the way of explanation of what I had myself seen, and of the catastrophe which had befallen Van Deckermann.

According to her, he had been confronted, as I had been the previous night, by the apparition of his father, and had arrived thus at last in his own proper person at the secret, the elucidation of which had been for years the object nearest to his heart.

It appeared that in telling us—my wife and myself—the story of his early life, he had stopped short at what was at once the saddest and the most striking part of it. It was not so much in the bare fact of his cousin's death, but in the terrible circumstances accompanying it, there had lain the overpowering anguish of which we had been permitted a glimpse. Old Van Deckermann, growing more and more miserly and suspicious of all around him as the years went on, had at last, after emptying the house of every servant it contained by a succession of similar charges, accused his niece of the theft of a large sum of money, and had positively gone the length, in what would appear to have been an access of insanity, of giving her into custody. The evidence was insufficient, but the disappearance of the money was proved beyond a doubt, and the fact that she had only the day before her arrest posted a letter to Andrew Van Deckermann at the Cape seemed to give a certain coloring to the theory advanced by his father that the robbery had been committed on his behalf. Had the truth as to the young man's position been known, it must have been seen at once how untenable was the argument, but his cousin in her strangely isolated life had made no confidences, and the poor thing had not the strength of mind to wait for that redress of wrong which time must inevitably have brought her. Whether open or closed to her, within her uncle's doors it was impossible that she should enter again, and she found a refuge from her unmerited shame and sorrow where so many had found it before her, and have found it since—in the river!

The old man never recovered the shock of her death, though he persisted to the end in his belief in her guilt, and he died miserably only two days before his son's return. For a long time past he had become strange in his ways, and had turned night into day, wandering about the house at all hours, so that it was scarcely surprising that, left to itself as it was after his death, the place should have come by the uncanny reputation of which its master had spoken.

Of one thing I was left in no doubt, although I never had it from his own lips, and that was the superstitious horror with which its owner himself regarded the house; but that horror was dominated, as the event proved, by a still stronger influence. That his father's uneasy spirit haunted the scene of his cruelty and injustice he was fully persuaded, and he had confided to Lisa more than once his further conviction that by some means yet—natural or supernatural—the charge brought against the poor creature who had fallen a victim to it would be cleared up. He had employed me as his tool, and, hopeless of my following up the clew I had found, had worked himself up to the required pitch and gone, heaven only knows in what state of mind, to surely as strange an encounter as ever man contemplated.

What he saw can only be matter of surmise; he lived for a year or more, all his faculties restored to him, but minus any memory, and quite tractable and gentle.

My own belief is that the missing notes, the hiding place of which I have no moral doubt was discovered to him that night, must have been secreted there by the elder Van Deckermann himself, under the influence of somnambulism, though that he was a somnambulist I have no evidence to show. All I know is that the face I saw was the face of one.

At Mr. Van Deckermann's death it was found that by a will, made some months before his fatal visit to it, he had bequeathed the Cedars, with other more desirable property, to me. To the best of my belief, its supernatural history had come to an end with the catastrophe of [...] the record, but the terms on wh[...] to me were happily unconditio[nal ...] of small house, given up [...] associations, occupies the site of [...]

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