LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI.

My love is young, my love is fair,
Sweet, true and amiable is she,
With turkis eyes and topaz hair—
Alas, my love is lost to me!

Her no crusades nor crusts confound,
Nor Doomsday problems vex;
She has no theories to propound—
I've never heard her mention sex.

She doesn't smile in risque mode;
Her taste in dress is quite divine;
She's half an angel, goodness knows,
But, ah, she never can be mine.

I knew she painted tambourines
And pickle jars and copper bells,
With flowers and storks and river scenes
And moonlight views in scallop shells.

She's painted photo frames galore—
Wood, velvet, ivorine and brass;
She paints the panels of the door;
She has not spared the looking glass.

The plush framed plaques upon her wall,
Her lamp art muslins everywhere,
The floral drain pipe in her hall—
They know the pangs I've had to bear.

And now the Rubicon is passed,
The great abyss between us set,
The final blow has fall'n at last—
I've said goodby to Annette.

Goodby to bliss that might have been,
Goodby to happy hopes that were—
. . . .
She's "draped" a Vernis-Martin screen
And squandered an empire chair.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

HER WEDDING PRESENT.

Marie Was No Doubt as Much Surprised as Freddie Was.

Young Mr. Smithers, having eaten an excellent dinner, sat down to smoke a good cigar while his wife ran up stairs to make her toilet for the theater.

So peaceful was his state of mind that he did not even look accusingly at his watch when, after the promised "minute" had developed into 40, she entered the room.

"Seems to me that you are looking very nice tonight, my dear," he remarked.

"I am so glad you think so, darling. Of course I care more for your admiration than that of any one else. Besides the Skinners sit right behind us this evening, and this dress will give her a bad headache before the second act is over."

Mr. Smithers looked anxious. "So that is new, is it? Wasn't the old one good enough?"

"N-not quite, dear. Besides I earned the money for this one myself."

"But how did you earn—"

"Oh, after you left I fell to thinking what a lot of money $25 was to spend on a wedding present for Marie when I really needed so many things. Then an idea struck me. I remembered all those pretty things I found in your big trunk after we were married—the ones that horrid girl, whoever she was, sent back when the engagement was broken. I wouldn't have one of them myself, but it seemed a pity for them to lie there, so I went up stairs and looked them all over. I selected that lovely silver backed mirror and cleaned it up until it looked just like new, and then I"—

"Sold it to buy the dress! I see!"

"Nothing of the kind. I bought the dress with the money you gave me. The mirror I sent to Marie with our best wishes. Won't she be surprised, and—why, Freddie, are you ill?"

"Not at all, my dear! You are quite right. Marie will no doubt be much surprised, for, you see, she herself was the girl who returned those presents; that is all!"—Baltimore Herald.

A Polar City.

Numbers of explorers who have sought the arctic regions in quest of the pole have told of a mysterious city mirrored against the northern sky—stately buildings in choice architecture, tall and imposing spires, but such as differ from anything we know about. Whether the foundation of this mirage is a reality and only unrecognizable because of transposition as to directions, whether it is a work of some mysterious remnant of our race that once occupied the pole, or whether this is some fanciful feature of the frost, as the peculiar shrubbery we see on the window pane—whatever this is, it must be consigned to the perplexing enigmas of the unknown region. Who knows but some spot, once the theater of busy and advanced human life, may have escaped the general cataclysmal wreck, and this city may be the silent and as yet undiscovered witness of prepolar times, standing alone in the dead desolation, in the rigid shroud of now polar death. If we must be barred from entering this undiscovered country, we may add to our equipment by a careful noting of its mirrors, and then give to the base of these phenomena a most thorough study.—Philadelphia Press.

Time and Step.

"Sometimes," said an old soldier, "one sees the captain of a company marching proudly along, in time with the music, but out of step, the company right, the captain wrong. Distressing. But then I have seen a musician marching out of step to the music of his own band, and there is now and then a soldier who never really learns to keep step. The familiar order is, 'Left, left, left, left, the left foot down at the heavy tap of the drum.'"—New York Sun.

Thin as the Mist.

Scene, a town in the north on a very misty day.

Sandy McKay (coming out of a public house and meeting his minister face to face)—Losh, sir, it's an awful deceivin thing, this mist. D'ye ken (impressively), I wandered in there the noo, thinkin it was the grocer's!—London Globe.

The Canadian element forms two-thirds of the foreign population of Maine and New Hampshire, one-half of that of Vermont and one-third of that of Massachusetts.

Forming characters! Whose? Our own or others? Both. And in that momentous fact lie the peril and responsibility of our existence.—Elihu Burritt.

Tasmania was named in honor of Tasman, the discoverer.

Photographs of the Moon.

The photographers of the Paris observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image 5 feet in diameter. The work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible if they existed.

From Force of Habit.

Anna—I wonder what makes Mr. Droopley down in the mouth tonight!

Gaybelle—Force of habit, I suppose; he's a dentist, you know.—Boston Courier.

A BIMETALLIST'S OPINION.

Dr. Andrews of Brown University Answers a Pertinent Question.

Perhaps the most scholarly, intellectual and honest of the bimetallists is the president of Brown university. He was one of the delegates from this country to the international monetary conference held at Brussels in 1892 and is an ardent advocate of the wider use of silver. But he sees the folly and danger of attempting the impossible—at least when one nation attempts it single handed. The following is Dr. Andrews' reply, published in the Chicago Record, to the question, "Shall the United States attempt the free coinage of silver alone?"

"If we take up the metal alone, and that course results as I should anticipate in the expulsion of gold, we shall have in the first place a financial crisis worse than any ever suffered in the country. This because we cannot in a long time, even by working our mints day and night, coin silver enough to take the place which would be vacated by gold. Prices would surely fall. Immense numbers of failures would occur. Laborers would be thrown out of work. Altogether a dreadful paroxysm in our business would be precipitated. Slowly the gap left by gold would be filled by the mining and coinage of silver. Prices would then gradually rise. At last they would become higher than now, more and more approaching the Mexican and Japanese level.

"But a consequence far worse than any of these would be that our passage to a silver basis would erect against foreign exchange between Europe and the United States just such a barrier as now exists between Europe and Mexico. It would annihilate all fixed par between New York and London, repeating the terrible inconvenience in our European exchanges which we suffered in war times when we were upon a paper basis."

Chargeable to the Silver Agitation.

Every holder of land, bonds, notes, securities or property of any kind, which has decreased in value since Jan. 1, 1893, can justly charge the greater part of this loss to the "friends of silver." Every laborer thrown out of employment during this time, or who has suffered a reduction of wages as a result of this panic, can justly charge his loss of wages to the same source.

These disasters are made none the less cruel and oppressive by the fact that the silver party did not intend the result. This country has suffered as much and perhaps more from the "free silver" movement than it would have suffered from a great foreign war, excepting the loss of life. The losses of a war in a just cause might not only be borne with fortitude, but be considered glorious sacrifices. The losses of property and wages which have come from an "honest" effort to "help silver" and the silver miners are as real as those of war and must be borne under the conviction that they are the result of an inconceivable folly.—R. Wetsinger in "What Is Money?"

Pennsylvania For Sound Money.

In spite of the efforts of a small clique of silverites in Philadelphia the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania adopted a platform which declares strongly and clearly against the free coinage delusion. After indorsing international bimetallism the plank reads as follows:

We oppose the debasement of the national currency by the admission of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, for the reason that if such a policy be adopted it will not be possible to maintain the parity of values of the two metals, and the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, cannot continue to be equal.

Mine Owners Versus Cotton Growers.

Two-thirds of our southern cotton crop, valued at $300,000,000, is sold in Europe to gold standard countries, and the price is mainly fixed in Liverpool on a gold basis. If the United States adopts free coinage without international agreement, the gold standard price for cotton would remain exactly the same. The southern farmer above all others is vitally interested in sound money, or the dollar that has the largest purchasing power, for his cotton is "good as gold" in Europe or America. There is 100 per cent profit in free silver to the western mine owner and 100 per cent loss in it to the southern cotton farmer.—West Tennessee Whig.

HANDCUFFS STOP TALK.

And Breaking a Prisoner's Jaw Keeps Him From Running Away.

A police officer was under cross examination in the police court. The defendant was charged with using vulgar language, battery, disturbing the peace, drunkenness and resisting an officer.

"You put the handcuffs on this man, didn't you?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"Yes, sir."

"Why did you do that? Was he resisting or attempting to escape at that time?"

"No, sir."

"He was walking along quietly enough, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"Then why did you handcuff him?"

"He was using vulgar language."

"But why did you put those things on his wrists?"

"I couldn't put them on his mouth."

"What did he do then?"

"He tried to run."

"And what did you do?"

"I broke his jaw for him."

"Why did you break his jaw?"

"Well, I couldn't break his leg, could I?"

"Then, as I understand it, you put handcuffs on him to keep him from using vulgar language and broke his jaw to keep him from running?"

"Yes, sir; that's right; that's what I did."

"Did the handcuffs stop his vulgar language?"

"That's what they did."

"How?"

"Well, he's deaf and dumb, and he was swearing with his fingers."

"Did breaking his jaw stop his running?"

"Yes, sir. When he came to he was where he couldn't run."—San Francisco Post.

Wanted to Know Too Much.

Broncho Bill—Whatcher shoot de tenderfoot fer?

Firewater Jake—W'y, de kid hed nerve ter ax me where I got five aces!—

The total immigration from France to this country has slightly exceeded 113,000.

THE PRICE OF COTTON

GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Free Silverites Should Study This History of Production and Prices Since 1791. What the Record of Crops Proves—Silver Has No Effect on Prices.

The spread of free coinage sentiment in the southern states has been almost entirely due to the belief that the low price of cotton was caused by the adoption of the gold standard. The main argument of the advocates of a 50 cent dollar in this section of the country has been that the alleged demonetization of silver was the cause of the marked fall in cotton during the past 23 years.

A bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture giving the history of the production and price of cotton for over 100 years proves conclusively that the use of silver as money has nothing to do with the decline in value of cotton. Beginning with 1791, with a crop of 8,889 bales, worth on an average 26 cents per pound in the United States, the production rapidly increased during the next ten years to 210,526 bales, and the price at the same time advanced to 44 cents. In 1802 the crop was 141,338 bales, of which 120,619 were shipped to Great Britain, but, owing to the greatly increased supply and a large stock—154,000 bales—on hand at the close of the year, the price dropped to 19 cents per pound in New York.

In spite of this remarkable decrease in price the crop increased to 340,000 bales in 1810, worth 16 cents. In 1816 the crop was 457,966 bales, but the enormously increased demand from Great Britain forced prices up to 30¾ cents, and the next year to 34 cents. These high prices caused an increase in the acreage of cotton, and by 1820 the crop was 606,061 bales and the price dropped to 17 cents. The production increasing, prices fell, in 1833, to 11.40 cents, and in 1837, with a crop of 957,281 bales, and with 563,360 bales in stock, to 9.39 cents.

By 1834 an increase in the European demand for cotton had advanced the price to nearly 13 cents, with a crop of 1,205,394 bales. For the next five years prices fluctuated widely, averaging from 7¾ to 30 cents per pound, and when, in 1840, the crop amounted to 2,177,835 bales, the average price went down to 8.92 cents. The great crops and the accumulation of large stocks in Liverpool caused a still further decline, in 1845 reaching 5 cents, the lowest recorded price, with a crop of 2,394,503 bales. By 1850 prices had advanced to 12.34 cents, and for the next ten years averaged about 11 cents, the crop increasing to 3,665,557 in 1856 and to 4,861,292 in 1860.

The war which broke out in 1861 brought on the "cotton panic," which lasted to 1866, when prices went as high as $1.89 per pound. The close of the war left many of the cotton growing states in an impoverished condition, and it was not until 1876 that the crop was as large as that of 1860. In the meantime the price had fallen with the gradual increase in production until in 1871, with a crop of 4,352,317 bales, it averaged 16.95 cents. In 1874 cotton was badly damaged by excessive rains, and with a crop of only 3,974,351 bales, the price reached 20.48. In 1880 the crop was 5,761,252 bales and the price had fallen to 11.03.

The increased European demand for a time prevented prices falling to the level of the decade previous to the war, but by 1889 the stock on hand began to increase beyond the demand, and in 1891 the unheard of crop of 8,652,597 bales forced the price down to 9.03 cents. In 1893 the crop was 9,035,379 bales, the stock on hand amounting to 3,354,000 bales. Prices fell to 7.64 cents, but advanced in 1893, when on account of unfavorable weather the crop fell off to 6,700,365 bales, to 8.34 cents. An increase to 7,549,817 bales in 1894 was followed by a decline in price, and the greatest crop on record in 1895, amounting to about 9,476,435 bales, brought down the price to 6.16.

The following table gives the comparative crops and stocks of cotton and the lowest and highest prices in the United States for two decades, showing that prices reached the lowest point during the years when the accumulation of surplus stocks was the largest, and that those were the years of largest crops:

1841—1850.

	Crops in United States. Bales.	Surplus in Europe at close year. Bales.	Middling upland per lb. in New Orleans. Cents.
1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1842	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1843	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1844	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1886—1895.

	Crops in United States. Bales.	Surplus in Europe at close year. Bales.	Middling upland per lb. in New Orleans. Cents.
1886	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1891	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1893	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1895*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*The figures for 1895 are to July 1.

This record of crops and prices proves that instead of being caused by an increase or decrease in the use of silver money, the price of cotton depends in every case on the relation between supply and demand. Larger crops have resulted in falling prices, and when in a few years with an increased crop prices advanced it was the increased European demand, which means that the crop was not larger as compared with consumption, which regulated the price. The record further proves that in the year 1845, when the silverites claim that silver was the unit of value, the price of cotton in the United States was lower than at any time in the history of the country. In view of these facts we should hear no more of the price of cotton as a reason for debasing our currency by putting it on the silver standard.

Begonias For Garden Decoration.

It is now getting to be well understood that many plants that it was thought could only be grown under glass do remarkably well in our climate under summer shade. The begonia is especially suited to this summer work. The writer came across a little piece of rockwork constructed under the shade of some large trees, in which the whole mass of rocks was completely covered with species of begonia. Every night, or nearly every night, water was showered on them through a hose from a hydrant. Nothing could exceed the beauty of this mass.—Meehan's Monthly.

PRICES WOULD GO UP

EFFECT OF FREE SILVER ON THE COST OF LIVING.

Doubling the Volume of Money Would Really Add but $50 to $1,000—Circulating Medium Actually Lowered 4 1-2 Per Cent—Facts to Ponder.

This whole agitation in behalf of free silver is made, it seems to me, honestly and sincerely by a large body of our fellow citizens in other parts of the country and some of them in this part of the country. I desire to give them the greatest credit for sincerity in their belief. I wish to testify that from my acquaintance with a large number of these people I have failed to find that any considerable number wish to do a wrong or to deal unjustly by any other portion of our people. They do feel that there are certain evils from which they wish to escape, and it has been suggested to them that by some legerdemain of government dealing with our currency that they could escape from the evils of which they complain.

Now, the chief evil of this complaint is low prices. Now, nobody ever really complains of low prices when he wants to buy anything, and nobody who has anything to sell ever complains of high prices.

But we find that communities as a whole combine all their energies to make prices as a whole low. Individual members of every community are laboring to make prices of particular things they want to sell high, but when communities act together they are trying to make prices low.

But if this be true; if the general effort of communities is to make prices low; if that is the reason that we have granted railroad charters in order to bring the products of the distant parts of the country to our doors at low prices; if that is the reason we built the Erie canal; if that is the reason that we have made transportation on the Erie canal absolutely free, taxing the people of the state in order that it may be free; if that is the reason that we have built our highways and made them free; if that is the reason that we are doing a thousand and one other things—then why in the name of reason should government be appealed to to do something about one thing in order to make prices high?

Why, in regard to this one thing, should there be a grand exception to all the other things that a government does in and about our affairs and our products and the things that we buy and sell?

I do not concede that it would be to our advantage as a whole that government could double the price of our bread tomorrow. And yet this is the proposition that is made. I doubt if in this city you could find a dozen votes outside of the bakers' shops in favor of doubling the price of bread tomorrow. And yet that is the great thing that underlies this argument. Why, I see that Senator Stewart said the other day that young men were not marrying so much now as they used to because we did not have free silver.

Free silver—what will it do, according to Senator Stewart? Why, it will make that young man if he contemplated matrimony expect to have all the expenses of his household, from his bride's outfit and the new coat he bought for the ceremony and so on through all his domestic arrangements even to the baby's cradle, made more dear. Do you think that would be an inducement to matrimony? Then they say that the amount of money regulates prices. Does it have any great effect upon prices if it is good money?

All the time we hear, and I believe that it is uncontradicted, that about 5 per cent of all the transactions of the people of this country are made in money. All the rest of the transactions are made with the other media—checks, notes and all kinds of things. If this is true, suppose we could double the amount of money in an instant, what would we have done? We would have doubled 5 per cent of the whole. What would we have added? We would have added 5 per cent to the whole. In $1,000 what would we have added? We would have added $50. But suppose in adding that $50 you have disturbed the minds of men so that the other 95 per cent was diminished, as has been done from time to time during the last few years. Suppose you apply your percentage to $950,000 and cut that in two, owing to the uncertainty you have created in the minds of men as to the quality of their money; suppose you have only affected it by 10 per cent—what is the result? Why, you have diminished that by $95, and when you come to add the $50 that you have credited by doubling your money and deduct your $95 you will find that you are $45 worse off than when you started. You are 4 1-5 per cent worse off so far as the circulating medium that really transacts your affairs is concerned. That is one of the great reasons why we find these great disturbances in business when men tamper with the currency.

I have given this illustration in answer to the assertion that the amount of money regulates prices because some money is necessary in our transactions. True some money is necessary still, because we have not yet reduced our methods of business to such a complete system that we settle everything by accounts.

Yes, so is some grease on the axle of a wagon necessary in order to move it any great distance at any speed, because man has not yet succeeded in making an axle on which the wheel will revolve entirely without friction. I say, we can say with equal truth as to my wagon that because some grease is necessary on the axle, therefore the amount of grease fixes the cost of moving a ton of freight. You say that it is an absurdity; it is not true.

The more I have thought upon this question the more profoundly impressed I am that more people are concerned in the quality of the money, of actual money, than in its quantity.—Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild.

An Extraordinary Freak.

A citizen of Tampa, Fla., is the owner of a wonderful curiosity in the shape of a pair of deer's horns in which one of the prongs ends in a startling malformation. Four inches from the place where it branches from the main horn this prong suddenly enlarges into a bulbous growth nearly as large as a man's fist, and it is in this excrescence that the wonder lies. The bulb is in the form of a hound's head, plainly showing ears, mouth, eyes, etc. It was "taken in the down," and were it otherwise it is impossible that it could be a work of art, owing to the enlargement necessary for the freak.

Our Leader,

Aberdeen Herald,

Oldest and Leading Paper on Grays Harbor

Post-Intelligencer,

Leading Weekly Paper in the State

BOTH PAPERS FOR ONLY $2

—ALL THE—

News of the County.
News of the State.
News of the World.

Western Papers are Best for Western Readers

If you want to keep posted and get all the news while it is fresh, send us $2 for these two papers.

Address: JAMES F. GIRTON,
Publisher Aberdeen Herald.

Citizen Train.

George Francis Train sat in state in Madison Square park the other day, and as he lolled on a bench munching peanuts a man came along who had been drinking. There are few persons on earth who think the sage of the square an easy mark for their shafts of wit.

"Kin you tell me," asked the lurching chap, "why you are crazy?"

George Francis looked at him seriously for a moment. "Yes," he answered; "I am pursued by so many fools who ask questions."

"Don't sensible folks ever talk to you?" went on the man.

"Never," replied the philosopher.

"You have answered your own question," he went on. "If you need the information really, you put yourself down as a silly person. If you're not bright enough to see the point, you are convicted of being one of the class you mention. In any event you're a fool. Now go home and reason it out." And the half dazed individual sauntered away.—New York World.

ABERDEEN MARKETS.

Prices are given as of day of publication, and are subject to market changes during the week.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.
Corrected by E. H. Tanner.

FLOUR—Washington, $3.25@$3.50; California, $3.75@$4.00.
WHEAT—85c per hundred.
OATS—White, side oats, 50@55c; common, 45@48c.
CHOP—$16.00@18.00 per ton.
HAY—Timothy, baled, $11.00@$12.00.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 60c cwt.
DAIRY PRODUCE—Ranch butter, fresh made, fancy, 40c per roll; California pickle, 25c; Creamery, 30c lb. Cheese, 15c. Eggs, fresh, 15c per dozen.
SUGAR—Powdered and cube, 7½@8c; dry granulated, $4.80; golden C, $4.20; extra C, $4.60.
COFFEE—Arbuckle's, 25c per lb; other brands, 25@40c per lb.
LARD—Pure 10c per lb.
JAPAN TEA—40c, 60c, 75c.
BREAKFAST BACON—10@12½ per lb.
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—13c per lb.

MEAT AND LIVE STOCK.
Corrected by H. Struck.

BEEF—Live weight, first-class steers, 2@2½c.
MUTTON—Live weight, 1½@2c.
HOGS—Live weight, first-class, 4@4½c
STOCK CATTLE—Average, $10@$20 per head.
BULLS AND STAGS—1½c per lb.
DRY COWS—2@2½c per lb.
CALVES—Live weight, 3@4c per lb.
LAMBS—$1.00@$2.00 per head.
POULTRY—Domestic ducks, live, $3.50 per doz.; chickens, $4.00 per doz.; geese, $7.00@$8.00 per doz.; turkeys, 12½c per pound.
TALLOW—3c per lb.

Tacoma Markets.

WHOLESALE.

From West Coast Trade:
FLOUR—Standard, $2.90@$3.00.
BUTTER—Creamery, 22c; dairy, 14@16c; cooking, 10c.
CHEESE—Washington full, 13c; half skim, 10c; California, 8@10c.
EGGS—Strictly fresh ranch, 12½@13.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens, 13c per lb.; ducks 11@12c; geese 14c; turkeys 16c; live chickens (spring), $4.00@$4.50 per doz.; ducks, $3.00@3.50; geese, $7@8.
VEGETABLES — Cabbages, California, $1.50@$1.75 per cental; potatoes, Yakima $12 per ton; home grown, $7@$8; Onions, silverskin, $1.25 per cental; Turnips, 50c @75c per sack; Beets, 50c@75.
MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $12.00; shorts, $14; rolled barley, $15.75; chopped feed, $14.00 @15; chicken wheat, $15.00.
OATS—Sound, $19@$22 per ton.
HAY—Timothy, east-of-the-mountains, $11.00@12.00; Sound timothy, $8.00@10.00.

BARGAINS In Real Estate

Good Improved Farm:

THREE MILES FROM ABERDEEN.

120 Acres! More than half of it good bottom land. All slashed. 20 acres in cultivation. 50 fruit trees three years old. Story and a half house 20x30. Barn. Store house 16x22. The price on this is actual value, and it will pay you to investigate it if you want cheap land. Accessible to Aberdeen by water or road.

A Neat Home:

A six room house, with bath room, sink, closets, all in good condition, with its own water system. This house, with two lots, for $650, or will trade for team of horses, wagon and harness, or young cattle.

Cottage on North Beach:

COTTAGE ON NORTH BEACH. One and one-half story frame house, with one acre of ground fenced and in cultivation. A delightful summer resort. Price, $500. Terms easy.

Timber Claim:

TIMBER CLAIM, with 10,000,000 feet of cedar, spruce and hemlock, to trade for improved ranch or town property.

EIGHTY DOLLARS will buy a corner lot on ... street, if taken soon.

ALSO have one of the finest quarter blocks in the city which can be purchased at a bargain. A small house and lot in ... Lewis' addition for $100.

Address:

JAMES F. GIRTON,
Aberdeen, Wash.