

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

VOL. 8.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

NO. 44.

The Puget Sound Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

LA CONNER, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

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One Year, in advance, \$2.50
Six Months, " " " 1.50

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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

The New York produce exchange is moving in all of the markets. There are 121 smallpox patients in the hospital in New York city, an increase for the week of 31. Typhus fever patients 103, an increase of 47.

Reports from Sioux City and Yankton, give harrowing accounts of desolation wrought by flood and consequent distress of the people.

A special to the Republican from Inter-Ocean, Wisconsin, reports that nearly all the rivers are very high. The greatest damage has been done at Fond Du Lac and vicinity. Thousands of acres are more or less delayed, but not very seriously.

The New York Herald says: We have it on the authority of the most eminent physicians of the city, and their opinion is sustained by the whole profession, that New York is now on the verge of an epidemic; that in fact, promontory symptoms of a plague have already appeared. There are four cases of cholera in the city and typhus is raging.

Boiler makers at Pittsburg, numbering 500, struck for an agreement for one year on present wages, which range from \$2.25 to \$2.80 per day, and for time and a half time for repair jobs, double time for night work, triple time for Sunday work, and quadruple time for Sunday nights. The contest is on a fixed state of wages.

Particulars regarding the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt near Camden, Ark., are that the frenzied woman called her eldest child, a boy of 12 years old, from a field where he was working, and knocked him on the head and threw him into a well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drowned, she went to the side of the well, and she descended into the well and tore away its grasp and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work.

A Tribune reporter interviewed Dr. F. N. Otis, of 34th street, New York, on the 19th, who said that three cases of cholera have recently come under his knowledge. They are in 57th, 39th and 67th streets. It is very unusual to find cases of this nature at this time of the year. He had treated several cases of cholera during the winter. These are the signs which have preceded all the epidemics in New York. Nobody wants to be trotted out as an alarmist, of course, but it looks as if we should have trouble when the hot weather comes.

Flood of Rock river Illinois, is unprecedented. It has already thrown 1500 men out of employment and is still on the increase. The water power manufacturers are losing thousands of dollars as they are running to full capacity and this is their business season, they having large orders ahead. Lowlands on either side of the river, north and south of Rockford are several feet under water and occupants of houses are obliged to leave in boats for the city. Knowlton's machine and woodshops are submerged 3 feet and the Central furniture Co. has had to raise up their large piles of lumber in danger of floating off. John P. Mann's shops are surrounded and N. C. Thompson's shops are 7 feet deep in water.

The New York Times, on the Tammany election, says: The Kelly ticket for city officers was elected by some fifty votes. When Kelly's supremacy in the party is to be contested, some other field of action than the Tammany Hall must be selected. As to the question of loss or weakness, that Kelly's party would have gained by the substitution of say Judge Donohoe for John Kelly, there seems to be no particular reason to doubt that the Tammany society is a judge of the kind of men who ought to rule it. From a republican standpoint, the perpetuation of Kelly's power is anything but a misfortune. The Herald says: The manner in which the "Boss" Kelly majority was elected adds another chapter to the disgraceful record of the leaders of Tammany for years past. The hall was packed by a disreputable dodge with heifers of the "Boss," who at an early hour of the morning were made to serve as an excuse for bringing in the police, contrary to all the usages of the society. The Tribune: From a republican point of view, the result of last night's election would seem to be fortunate inasmuch as it insures continuance of the fierce democratic quarrels.

Gen. Ernst, a native of Mississippi and a republican, has written a letter to the president in which he asserts that a combination has been formed between republicans and greenbackers in his state which has for its only object the securing of federal offices for leaders in the coalition that these leaders have no substantial following among white voters of the state; that they look only to consolidation of the negro vote, and that nothing of importance to the state or to the country can come of the movement in its present hands. He thinks only two courses are open for Mississippi republicans to follow with a fair chance of ultimate success. These he describes as follows: To attempt no reorganization for some time to come. Let the freedman vote just as he pleases, and in this way he is sure to be protected in his suffrage by which ever white portion he votes with. In a year or two, when the negro will naturally divide. Then the republicans can reorganize with honest, respectable white and colored material. This other is to put new men forward as leaders, young men of native birth, untried ability and untested strength; young men who have always been favorable to the party but who have never appeared prominently before the public as Republicans, owing to the fact that they have never held nor want office and therefore have been a little modest in asserting their political beliefs in a state where it has been no honor to be known as a republican. Such men starting with clean records and backed strongly by influential white friends, would disarm the suspicion of their worst weapon and lay the foundation for ascendancy.

Count Henry Von Arnim is dying at Nice.

Rev. Richard Burgess, the archaeologist, is dead.

5075 immigrants landed at New York on the 19th.

Benjamin Disraeli, generally known as Lizzy's favorite, died on the 18th.

C. C. Nelson, a banker of Osage Missouri, Nebraska, has disappeared, and it is believed that he has taken a large amount of money belonging to others.

First at New York, New York, on the 18th, burned the Van Buren Hotel, First National Bank, McAllister's block and the Baptist and Presbyterian churches.

The John Kelly ticket was elected in Tammany by a majority of 50 in a total vote of 211. The election was the most exciting held in many years in the Tammany society.

The president has nominated Gen. James Longstreet, now minister to Turkey, U. S. marshal of Georgia, and Philip H. Burton, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah.

S. R. Redmond, a North Carolina moonshiner for whose capture a reward was offered, has been arrested by revenue officers after a fight in which Redmond was wounded.

The manager of the Chestnut street opera house, Philadelphia, has been instructed to begin suit against Anna Dickinson for refusing to appear according to contract with the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Nutt, living near Camden, Ark., while in a fit of insanity last Saturday, killed five of her children by throwing them into a well. The elder was 12 years, the youngest 11 months.

The ship Bedfordshire from San Francisco Oct. 18, 1880, for Queenstown was spoken off Cape Horn January 1st, but has not been heard from since, and fears for her safety are naturally entertained.

The London Times says the promoters of the movement for the release of Michael Davitt have obtained a writ throughout Great Britain and the United States a memorial setting forth grounds for his liberation.

While circus men were loading cars at a rail yard crossing at Ennis, Texas, three men, leaving their, insisted on crossing at that particular place. A fight caused in which Campbell, one of the showmen, was seriously shot through the body.

The steamer W. T. Wheelless with 500 bales of cotton and general freight, burned to the water's edge at Savannah on the 18th. No lives were lost. The steamer ran between Savannah and Augusta and was only in service three months. She cost \$200,000 and was insured for \$1,000,000. A warehouse on the wharf containing gunnys and several hundred tons of cotton seed, was also destroyed. The Wheelless drifted to the opposite side of the river, setting fire to two schooners and several houses.

Congressman Jorgensen of Virginia called at the Republican office at Washington recently, spoiling for a fight. He had a card which he wished inserted in answer to reflections on his course toward the late Governor of Virginia, and an editor in chief, refused to give the card place, whereupon Jorgensen said that he denounced Gorham as a slanderer and a dirty dog. He was hustled out of the office by the editor and several agents as to where the matter would terminate.

A peculiar and heretofore unknown disease has broken out among the horses in Chicago. It begins with a swelling just below the fetlock, which, after a little, festers and becomes a discharging sore. In some cases, it lasts for three weeks, unless taken early the poisonous matter spreads itself upwards and infects the blood, causing death. The horses are, in any case, laid up two or three weeks. Veterinary surgeons attribute the disease to a long period of winter, during which the animals have been obliged to stand and travel in cold and wet slush. The disease has been slowly gaining ground for some days, and a large proportion of the South Side car companies' horses are under treatment, as also are 200 horses of the North Side Company, and 75 of the West Side Company. It is believed that the disease is being carried by the express companies and individuals also suffer.

Washington special: A prominent Virginian says that during the last presidential campaign the democrats made Mahone several offers. Last May, only two or three days before the democratic held their state convention, Chairman Barnum of the national committee inquired of his friends who were in Washington for a conference. Barnum was in hysterics on account of his fear that Tilden would not get the Virginia delegation to the Cincinnati convention. He asked General Mahone if Tilden would not carry Virginia if nominated. Mahone replied that he would, although he was very unpopular in the state. Then Barnum proposed that Mahone should try to capture the funder convention and send a set of Tilden delegates to the Cincinnati convention, and offered to furnish funds for this purpose. Mahone refused to make the attempt or have anything whatever to do with the Jersey City treasury.

The success of the anti-monopoly party at the recent municipal election in Jersey City, was only partial, but it nevertheless has much significance. The city in which this organization had its origin is simply the result of a railroad strike, and the rights of citizens are not weighed at all, when the demands of the corporations are in question. It is alleged that the Pennsylvania road pays no taxes whatever to the Jersey City treasury, while the other railroad corporations contribute only a fraction of what they ought to. A correspondent says that the growing feeling among the masses, not only in Jersey City but throughout the state, is that corporations have gone far enough, and that it is now high time to teach them the rights of the people. This feeling is shared by the bulk of the republican party, just as much as it is by anti-monopolists themselves. Undoubtedly this movement will have an influence on elections this fall, may be on elections after that.

A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE.

A vigorous pull at the front door-bell started Mr. Wells, as, with his feet carefully poised on the desk, chair tipped back, and the fumes of an odoriferous Havana pervading the apartment, he indulged in his usual after-dinner smoke. Mr. Frederic Wells was a confirmed bachelor, and notwithstanding the many solicitations of his fair friends, whose charms had failed to melt his obdurate heart, still persisted in eschewing society, and living with his sister almost the life of a recluse. But Mr. Wells had not always been so exclusive; only a few years before he had met and loved Lucy Shelton, the daughter of one of Chicago's wealthy citizens. This young lady, though refusing to be his wife, acknowledged her heart to be his, but she had promised her father to marry his partner, Joseph Parker, and circumstances which she had no control compelled her to keep her word and marry his rival—her father's choice. In vain he pictured to her the wrong she would do him, herself and her husband; nothing could turn her from her course.

Not wishing to witness Parker's triumph, Mr. Wells resolved to leave Chicago. Accordingly he, with his only sister, removed to the East, where they occupied an elegant house in one of New England's flourishing cities. In their peaceful Eastern home rumors had reached them of the failure of the house of Shelton & Parker. Later the sad story of young Parker's downfall reached their sympathetic ears—how, by becoming a victim of the demon, intemperance, he had reduced to his fair young wife to the necessity of giving music lessons in order to keep starvation from her door. Mr. Wells, by thinking of Lucy as the wife of another and a woman false to her heart's best impulses, sought to banish forever from his mind, and while he pitied the unfortunate Lucy, he still thought that she in a measure deserved her sad fate. With these bitter feelings would come a wish to stretch out a helping hand to this woman, who, by leaving her home, had consigned him to a hopeless, hapless existence.

On the afternoon our story opens he was musing upon a means of aiding Mrs. Parker—for he knew her proud spirit would refuse any pecuniary assistance from him, and she would not accept of an unusually loud ring of the door-bell aroused him from his reverie, and instantaneously brought his feet and chair to their proper position.

"Who?" he exclaimed, as he knocked open the door, and saw standing there a woman he had never seen before. "What unusual is wanted to warrant such impudence?"

Just then the door of the study opened and his sister called him to come and see what had been left at their door.

Lucy following her into the study, beheld, to his surprise, in the arms of a servant, who explained that she had found "the little thing" lying on the door-step when she opened the door, an infant some seven or eight months old, wrapped in a blanket, and with its eyes closed.

Taking the child in his arms, Mr. Wells proceeded to move the shawl and found pinned to the dress a card bearing the name Lucy, and gathering the little form from him, great tears swelled up into his eyes as he bent his head over the tiny baby face and murmured: "Those eyes! that name! Surely, this is Lucy's child."

Then, as if ashamed of his emotion, he handed the child to his sister, telling her to take care of it, and that he would visit it in his sanctum, slamming the door with a bang that plainly told her he did not wish to be interrupted; and here while she shook his frame, the question, can this be Lucy's child? constantly returned to him. He had not even heard that she had a child; besides, he knew she was in Chicago very recently in a state of abject poverty. But, notwithstanding these contrarieties, the resemblance he fancied existed between the little waif and Mrs. Parker, only served to confirm him in the idea that this was indeed her child; then again he would ask himself—How came it to that city? to his door? None of his friends in Chicago knew of his whereabouts, and how was it possible for Mrs. Parker to leave it to the mercy of a man she had so cruelly wronged? At length, not finding a satisfactory answer to his queries, he resolved to keep the little foundling, to bring it up as his own, cherish it as a boon from heaven sent to cheer his lonely life, and bring sunshine in to his heart and home.

"Well Ellen, how do you and the little stranger agree?" playfully inquired Mr. Wells, as he met his sister at the tea-table that evening.

"Her ladyship and myself are on wonderfully good terms, considering our limited acquaintance," laughingly rejoined his sister. "Come and see her new quarters, but as she is asleep, you must make up the noise as possible."

"Oh! the little tyrant, has issued her decrees thus early in her reign," gayly retorted Mr. Wells, "but she'll not find an obedient subject in me;" and with stealthy steps he followed Ellen into the next room, where lying upon an improvised couch, improvised with an arm chair and pillows, was the form of a sleeping child. As Mr. Wells stood gazing at the infantile face, the blue eyes opened and looked up at him, while a bright smile lit up the baby's cheeks and rendered more striking the memory of another smile that had once shed its rays over his pathway.

Ellen was delighted at the prospect of caring for this little one, whose coming she felt would dispel her brother's gloom and bring joy to them both.

That evening on returning home at a late hour, Mr. Wells perceived a prostrate figure lying directly in front of his door.

"Hello! Who is this? You will freeze to death in this blinding storm," he exclaimed. But the figure remained motionless, and approaching, Mr. Wells proceeded to uncover the face. With the gleam of the street-lamp fell upon the upturned countenance of a young, and once beautiful woman he staggered back, muttering: "Oh, my God! has it indeed come to this? My poor, poor Lucy!" and raising the frail form in his strong arms he carried her into the house, calling to his sister, who was sitting up waiting his return, to send for a physician and bring restoratives, as he had just found Lucy Shelton, dead, or near death at their door.

Ellen, who had known and loved Lucy during her happier days in Chicago, assuring herself that she had only fainted, immediately set about bringing back to life the insensible form. At length her efforts were rewarded; the color came slowly back to the pallid cheek, the beautiful eyelids quivered and revealed a pair of blue eyes that wandered in a restless, searching glance, from face to face, as if looking for some beloved object near at their door.

"Oh, my baby! my lost darling!" Then, as if speaking to some unknown person she would clasp her poor little hand and implore the restoration of her child.

The doctor declared hers to be a most precarious case of brain fever, and that her recovery would be almost a miracle as some great mental sorrow was aiding the ravages of this terrible disease.

For many weeks Lucy's life tottered on a verge of eternity. Mr. Wells and his sister were untiring in their care and watchfulness, making every effort in their power to save the life of the hapless mother of their little foundling, for as such both had grown to consider her. During her convalescence he reproached her faithless husband with having robbed her of her only source of happiness—her child, and besought him, in plaintive tones, to bring back their baby, to tell her she had hidden their child. On this occasion she listened so piteously that she was restored to her arms, that Ellen moved by her entreaties, brought the child and laid it at her side; but instead of assuaging the mother's sorrow this only increased her agony, as, turning her eyes to the little one, she accused them of trying to deceive her.

"My husband has stolen my child," she cried. "Oh! what shall I do without my darling?"

One day, after Mrs. Parker had been ill for about six weeks, Ellen entered her room to see after her patient's wants. On approaching the bedside a thin little hand clasped hers, and a trembling voice inquired:

"Have I been ill long? Oh, Ellen why do you call me back to a life of misery and sorrow?"

"Hush, you must not talk now. When you are stronger all will be explained," answered the delighted Ellen, and kissing her pallid cheek, and recommending her to rest, she left her brother with the welcome tidings of Mrs. Parker's recovery.

On reaching Mr. Wells' study, she found him in a state of intense excitement, caused by something he had read in an unknown paper, which he clutched convulsively with one hand, while with the other he pointed to a paragraph which read:

"Last night during a quarrel in one of the drinking dens of this city, a young man named Joseph Parker was shot by an unknown assassin, who through the honor of As Parker is a stranger in the city, his body will be in the morgue until to-morrow, in case some of his friends might wish to claim it."

"A terrible end to an ill-spent life," was Ellen's verdict, as, glancing over the article, she realized how just were the punishments of an all-wise God. "Lucy has regained her reason," she told her brother; "and is sensible of her child's loss. We must conceal it safely and the doctor remains unconvinced that she is sufficiently strong to bear this double shock."

"You are right; my dear sister," rejoined Mr. Wells; "but in the meantime I will have the unfortunate Parker decently interred, and the father of the child buried in the cemetery."

Accordingly he proceeded to the morgue, and there recognized in the bloated, scarred face the features of a once brilliant man and the husband of the unhappy Lucy. By Mr. Wells' order the remains were conveyed to the nearest churchyard, and a plain marble slab erected to mark the resting place of him who had been the cause of his unhappiness and of Lucy's misery.

Under Ellen Wells' skillful nursing, Mrs. Parker's return to health was quite rapid. Day by day she gained new strength, till at length the doctor pronounced her strong enough to hear the tidings of her child's safety. As yet Mr. Wells had not seen her, and only on one occasion had she mentioned her preserver's name. This was when speaking of her past wretched existence, she blamed herself for having not only blighted her own life, but for being the cause of his misery. She told Ellen that her father had extorted a promise from her to marry Parker by avowing himself on the verge of bankruptcy, from which his marriage alone would save him. Accordingly she sacrificed her heart's dearest love in order to save her father's honor. Matters got worse instead of better, after this ill-fated marriage. Parker spent his time and money at the gaming table, and finally not content with squandering his own money, spent that of the firm also. A crisis was inevitable and when at last the house was declared bankrupt everything was sacrificed to satisfy the creditors. Even her father was not spared her; for, when he realized the extent of misery in store for himself and his cherished child, he took his own life. But

her trials did not end here. Her husband fell from one degradation to another, till at last, from neglecting his young wife he grew to abuse her. With the aid of a few friends she obtained several music scholars, and with the money thus earned kept starvation from her door. When at length her patrons refused to aid one whose drunken husband was ever in attendance, she resolved to fly with her child, an infant of seven months, from the scene of her many sorrows, to the east, where she hoped to get employment—but here she was followed and tortured by her tyrant husband's presence. Life became almost unbearable, but for her child, whom she devotedly loved, she would have ended her own existence. Jealous of the attention she lavished upon her babe, the inhuman father threatened to take it from her. Not dreaming him capable of so diabolical an act, she did not fear the fulfillment of this threat, and on the afternoon of the day they found her at their door, she left her darling under his care, while she went forth in search of employment. On her return, after a fruitless afternoon's labor, she found their lodgings deserted, and not a trace of the whereabouts of her child to be seen. Realizing that her husband had kept his threat, she rushed, frantic with grief, about the streets in hopes of finding some clue to the little one's retreat. At length, tired of wandering about, she sat down upon a doorstep to rest. Here she remembered nothing further; and "Oh! Ellen," the invalid continued, "to think that I should have come to you, to be nursed by you back to life—who would be justified in turning me from your door, because of the blight I have cast upon your noble brother's life. But God knows how bitterly I have been punished for my folly."

Tears filled Mrs. Parker's eyes, as she concluded her sorrowful story, and wrinkled down her pale cheeks. Ellen, kissing the tears away, vainly tried to cheer her by picturing a brighter future, the possibility of again finding her missing child. She declared she would never be happy while her tyrant husband lived.

Ellen, embracing this opportunity, disclosed the details of Parker's death and burial to his heart-broken wife, who listened with bated breath and long drawn sighs till she had finished the sad recital; then throwing her arms about Ellen's neck she sobbed out her grief on her shoulder.

The latter endeavored to soothe her sorrows, but Lucy was inconsolable, not so much at the loss of her miserable husband as at the realization of her own condition—deprived of her father, husband and child. "My poor baby," she wept bitterly. "If I only had you I could bear all else."

"Then bear your trials, dear Lucy; your child is safe and well," Ellen said, and proceeded to tell the weeping mother how the child had been found at a gentleman's door, how it had been taken in and tenderly cared for, until she should be sufficiently recovered to take it back; that this same gentleman was at that moment waiting to restore it to her arms, and recommending her to quiet and rest, Ellen led her to the room to prepare her brother for the meeting.

Lucy had covered her face with her hands and promised to comply; but finding herself alone fell on her knees, and raising her hands and eyes to heaven, in fervent tones she thanked the Father of the widow and the orphan for having spared her to her fatherless little one. "Oh, God!" she concluded, "bless and prosper him who, in charity, has succored my lost lamb in its hour of direst need." Rising, she took face to face with Frederick Wells.

For an instant her tongue refused to articulate a word, but as her eyes fell upon her lost darling whom he carried in his arms, she uttered a cry, and snatching the child to her glad bosom, the fond mother almost smothered the frightened little one with caresses.

Mr. Wells, standing a silent witness of this reunion, felt amply repaid for his long years of pain, and he thought how much more blessed it is to give joy than sorrow.

When Mrs. Parker raised her eyes, streaming with tears of joy, to his face, and said: "Mr. Wells, how shall I ever pay this great debt of gratitude, for not only do I owe my own life to your kindness, but also that of this child, infinitely more precious to me?" he answered: "By giving me the right to watch over and protect you both, I will be made immeasurably happy;" and drawing mother and child to his breast he kissed Lucy's tear-stained face.

Of course she consented, for a few months later a quiet wedding took place from the Wells' residence, when, after all her sorrows, Lucy Parker became the wife of her heart's first love.

One of the great mineral wonders of Mexico, and perhaps of the world, is the iron mountain in the immediate vicinity of Durango, in the State of Durango. The iron mountain is nearly two miles in length and one mile wide and about 700 feet high. About the surface, uncovered and in sight, is shown about 200,000,000 tons of pure ore ready to be shoveled or rolled without any cost of mining, into the furnaces at its base. Much of this ore ranges from seventy to ninety per cent, and some is carried directly to the forge. It works very kindly and there is every reason to believe ours of such superiority, when subjected to all our modern improvements in iron working, will produce iron and steel unsurpassed anywhere in the world, either in Sweden or Biscay, in Spain, in England, or in the United States.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

A prominent citizen of Chicago has a bootjack which he has named Care, because it once killed a cat.

PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

DERRICK, or Earl of Beaconsfield, leader of the conservative or tory party in England, is dead. No doubt we shall find in our next batch of exchanges innumerable screeds in eulogium of the departed statesman...

THE PRESIDENT AND CONKING.—The Albany Evening Journal prints a list of Republican papers in the State of New York which support or oppose the appointment of Judge Robertson...

IF Senator Conkling will carefully read the newspapers from his State it is barely possible that some of the conceit may be taken out of him. Aneat his claim to control the appointment of a collector for the port of New York, the Tribune says: "There is not a State of the Union but is largely interested in the administration of this immense trust..."

THE Spirit of the Times has certified returns of the Presidential election from all the States in the Union. Counting the whole of the Fusion vote of Maine and the Mahone vote of Virginia for Hancock, Garfield's plurality is 3,522. In Maine the electoral ticket was composed of four Weaver men and three Hancock men...

TOM MARSHALL, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, was using quite abusive language in court, and the judge, after one or two reprimands, fined him \$10 for contempt. Mr. Marshall looked at the judge with a smile, and asked where he was going to get the money, as he had not a "red." "Borrow it of a friend," said the court. "Well sir," answered Mr. Marshall, "you're the best friend I have; will you lend me the money?" "Mr. Clerk," said the judge, "you may remit the fine. The State is as able to lose it as I am."

Let's Have a Straw-Lumber MILL.

In Kansas they have an important enterprise that should be duplicated right here in La Conner. It is nothing more nor less than a straw-lumber-mill which manufactures from straw the finest quality of finishing lumber. We raise about fifteen thousand tons of straw annually which may be said to be absolutely wasted, while according to the Kansas process that might be converted into fifteen million feet of lumber, worth from twenty to fifty dollars per thousand. So that here at our very doors, so to speak, we have an inexhaustible source of wealth. Mr. S. H. Hamilton, of Lawrence, Kansas, is the inventor of this process of making lumber, being at present successfully engaged thereat. The Northwestern Lumberman, a reliable and standard publication, commenting upon the enterprise, says: "There can be no question that the straw lumber is admirably adapted to many kinds of finishing work, barrels, table and counter tops, fine doors and ornamental work, and we are assured that it can be produced and sold in competition with the finer grades of pine, or in competition with wide walnut, at about one-half the price of the latter. The standard manufacturer is in widths of 32 inches, a length of 12 feet and a thickness corresponding to that of surfaced boards. These dimensions may be varied to suit such orders as may be given, and embrace any width, length or thickness. Unlike lumber, however, narrower widths are the most costly. The straw lumber may be ripped with the hand-saw or upon the buzz-saw; may be run through the sticker for the manufacture of moldings, and it takes a nail or screw about as well as oak. It may be finished with varnish or paint, and is susceptible to a high polish. It is water and practically fire proof, being manufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and we are assured it has been boiled for some hours without any apparent change of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of walnut or oak, and its weight about one-fifth greater than the former when dry. It is made from any kind of straw including hemp and flax fiber—in fact, from any material that will make pulp—and a ton of straw will produce 1600 feet of boards. The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, any number desired, and placed together with a peculiar cement which is claimed to be water-proof, and are then rolled under a pressure sufficient to amalgamate them into a solid mass, which may be worked with the plane if desired. When it is remembered that it takes 100 years to grow a tree to maturity suiting it for commercial purposes, and a tree producing 33 inch lumber will require fully twice that time, while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will be at once realized that where 2000 feet can be taken from an acre of ground, for an indefinite number of years, the process which enables such a result to be accomplished and which will yield a really valuable lumber, is one of vast importance. We look for valuable results in the future in the manufacture of lumber from what is practically a waste material, but which will be produced in endless quantities so long as the United States maintains its character as a grain producing country. The factory at the time of its destruction by fire was turning out 20,000 feet per day, and had orders on hand for 10,000,000 feet."

NEW JURY SYSTEM.—The Kentucky Law Reporter suggests this sort of a jury system: "We would suggest that twelve jurors be appointed by the governor for each circuit, and pay a reasonable salary for a fixed and definite term. This jury would travel about the circuit in the same manner as the circuit judge; they would generally be totally disinterested and holding office by appointment, would never decide for political purposes. By experience, such a jury could learn to sift the true from the false testimony in almost every instance; by practice they would become expert in weighing testimony and judging of the credibility of witnesses. Their verdicts would be sooner rendered, and more in the right; for their judgment would be the result of the deliberations of twelve men whose every-day business and study was such to make their judgment peculiarly quick and accurate in such matters."

THE Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia has graduated 276 female physicians during the thirty years of its existence. Of that number 32 have died, and 5 abandoned the profession when married. The annual income of these lady M. D.'s ranges from \$1,000 to \$20,000—the average being \$2,907. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that these figures "settle effectually the right of women to study medicine." In a pecuniary point of view lady physicians are more successful than the average of gentlemen.

A Description Dawn of the Moon.

A Rochester journalist who visited Prof. Swift, and had a view of the moon, says: The telescope, with a power of thirty-six diameters, was turned upon the moon. At first the flood of light was blinded and the view was but cursory. The moon looked like a shield of embossed silver—the shield of Achilles, hung by his goddess mother in the azure of the heavens. Prof. Swift looked over the field, and noted as he looked many of the interesting points, and suggested that we follow the sun on the moon. On the moon the dawn advanced at the rate of five miles an hour, lighting up new fields and furnishing an ever-changing panorama. Still, there is naught but desolation, yawning craters and sharp peaks of volcanic mountains and circular walls with perpendicular sides that surround deep pits. The moon is dead to all appearance—burned out with volcanic fires. No water—no vegetation and rugged shores of its great sea-bottoms. But in the gray plains where some astronomers think an ocean once spread, craters are seen with perpendicular walls. The gray plains can be seen with naked eye, forming what is called "the man in the moon," or a map like the eastern continent. Under the telescope we could trace what at first seemed to be shore lines on the borders of this plain. On closer inspection, instead of wave-washed sand, these lines appeared to be but rounded steps formed by successive lava bursts spreading over the plain and marking, by the lessening flow, the gradual exhaustion of the volcanic force. From one of the largest craters rise three volcanic cones, the summits of which are tipped with sunshine. Before the foot of the crater is lighted. In another large crater two cones arise. From the large craters rays spread out, as though the volcanic forces cracked the firm crust in its upheaval, jetting through the broken surface ridges of dazzling white lava, spread out like the arms of earth fish, covering a vast surface. The greatest phenomena are to be observed by following the sun on the moon. The advancing dawn forms a ragged crescent line upon the surface still in the darkness. The sun's rays pass over dark chasms and low fields, lighting up ragged mountain tops far in advance. They appear like little islands of light lying off the coast of an illuminated sea. High mountains and crater walls near the shore of light cast deep shadows. The circular rim of the crater are illuminated, and shine like rings of silver glittering on a cushion of darkness. The advancing dawn now lights up the base of the outlying mountains that but a moment ago showed but a speck of light, and still new mountain tops are tipped with silver far in advance. The sunlight strikes upon the side of a circular wall of a crater, and there is a silver crescent; with a black space between it and the sea of light. Slowly the summit of other portions of the circular wall are lighted up, and the sunshine invades the depths of the crater, while the shadow of the wall nearest the sun stretches half across the floor of the chasm. Frequently great gaps are broken in the crater walls, and streaks of light stream across the floor. The jagged rocks, in calm, cold beauty, shine and glitter in the fierce white light. The mountains are mountains of desolation, and the valleys are valleys of silence and death. They are wrinkled with the flow of lava and torn with upheavals. The moon is dead. No air, no sea, no forest shade or living thing. The moon is a never-fail source of delight. It is also awful in its suggestions of power and its loneliness of utter desolation.

THE Wisconsin legislature has already passed an act, and the Missouri and Illinois legislatures have similar acts under consideration, providing that if a newspaper publisher shall, on becoming aware of the falsity of any statement which has appeared in his columns, publish a retraction or correction in two successive issues of said paper, he shall not be liable in a civil suit except for actual damages sustained by the plaintiff. This is sensible and just. The publisher of a respectable paper will always aim to keep libelous matter out of his columns, and when in the ordinary course of news-gathering anything gets there calculated to do injustice to any one, he will be more than willing to make correction. That correction, when there has been no malicious intent, should save him from onerous penalties.

A Sax Joke spinner has sent a long and ardent letter to the Herald threatening protesting against the rumored project for equalizing the sexes numerically by the immigration of ladies from New England to this coast. The fair and ardent writer claims, and with vehemence born of personal indignation asserts that there should be no unnatural addition to the female population of California until the marriageable maidens already here shall have been supplied with husbands.

In 1845 Felix G. McConnell, of Alabama, presented this resolution in the National House of Representatives: "Resolved, That this is a great country, and is daily growing greater." He was in the right. Think of it. The net increase in the population of the United States is 1,122 per day, 18,854 per week, 125,382 per month, and 1,504,585 per year—an increased population equal to a fair sized city every day, an average Ohio county every week, almost equal to the State of Delaware every month, equal to either of the great States of Alabama, North Carolina or Virginia (and more than equal to the combined population of the seven States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Green, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont) every year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ALDEN ACADEMY. AVALON, W. T. Full corps of teachers employed. Students prepared for college, and teachers for County and Territorial examinations. Vocal music, mechanical drawing and use of gynecium tree to all. Tuition in common English, \$7 per term. Normal, \$9. Board per week, \$2.50. The student must have full control of the social and boarding relations of the pupils while in the Academy. For particulars address: Rev. E. O. TADE, Supr. or Prof. A. T. BURSELL, A. M.

A Valuable Farm for Sale. 160 Acre-farm, six miles from Whatcom and about one mile from the mouth of the Nooksack River, will be sold very cheap for cash. This farm comprises an orchard of some 300 fruit trees, with nursery garden, also 70 acres marsh meadow and five acres of garden. The public road from Whatcom to Ferndale and Semiahmoo runs by the farm; also a navigable slough to the premises. Apply to Mr. A. W. Engle, of La Conner, or on the premises to F. F. LANE.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE LOWER AT LA CONNER than anywhere else on the Pacific Coast. The Celebrated CROWN MACHINE is the best in the world, and J. A. Gilliland of La Conner the man to order it for you at the lowest possible price. NEEDLES, OILS, ATTACHMENTS, &c. of all kinds on hand. Parties in want of MACHINES will Save Money by applying to J. A. GILLILAND.

HELP YOURSELVES TO making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances of making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH IS KING!

COIN TALKS, AND SO DOES COUNTRY PRODUCE AT

J. & G. GACHES, LA CONNER, W. T.

Realizing the Immense Advantages accruing alike to both Buyer & Seller through the medium of

A STRICT CASH BUSINESS!

We hereby give notice that from and after this date we will extend no more credit.

BUT OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

Now on Hand and in Constant Receipt by Steamer, CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware,

Crockery, Tobacco, Glassware, Groceries, Provisions, Sashes, Doors, Paints, Oils Tinware and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

COME ON WITH YOUR CASH AND SECURE BARGAINS

BETTER THAN CAN BE SECURED ELSEWHERE.

WHY? BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH.

BECAUSE ALL OUR GOODS ARE SELECTED by our own Buyers. BECAUSE Our Stock is the Best-Assorted and Cheapest on the Sound. BECAUSE Buying for Cash and Securing Great Bargains, We can afford to divide the Profit with Our Customers. AND Don't Rate Our Goods at High Prices To Make You Pay for Bad Debts.

ALL KINDS PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOO

D. A. JENNINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

COMMERCIAL STREET, 2 doors below the New England Hotel.

SEATTLE, W. T.

L. L. ANDREWS' GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

I am Now Offering All Goods at GREATLY Reduced Rates

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, AT COST.

Table with columns: Former Price, Reduced Price, Former Price, Reduced Price. Items include Men's Cassimere Suits, Men's Overcoats, Men's Heavy Coats, Men's Cassimere Pants, Ladies Dress Goods, Men's Fine C. Sugar, 33 lbs. Beans, Best Japan Tea, 2 lbs Silver Gloss Starch, 1 lb Good Tobacco, 1 keg Golden Syrup, 1 sack buckwheat flour, 1 Long-handled Spade, 1 box soap, 20 bars.

GROCERIES.

GOODS will be sold at the above prices only for Cash or Good Marketable Produce. Will pay highest market price for Hides, Furs and skins in exchange for Goods. L. L. ANDREWS, La Conner, W. T.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE MAIL AND CHRONICLE.

THE MAIL has entered into arrangements with the San Francisco Chronicle...

A MAY-DAY PIC-NIC is on the tapis for to-morrow, Sunday, the chief feature of which will be a boat excursion to Crescent bay...

ATTENTION is invited to the new advertisement of Mr. F. W. Wusthoff, who holds forth at Seattle with the largest stock of hardware in the Territory...

A COMPLIMENTARY invitation to be present at the Odd Fellows grand celebration and ball, at Portland, on last Thursday evening, was received a little too late to respond...

SNAG BOAT.—Hurray for the snag boat! The Seattle Intelligencer says: The new steamer building in Hammond's yard is for the U. S. Government, and is intended for employment on Skagit River...

THE ICKEN-DEAM now being constructed at the head of navigation on Sullivan Slough is undoubtedly one of the most important undertakings of the kind on Puget Sound...

SQUADS from the Onderdonk colony, as the deserters from the Canadian Pacific Railroad force are termed, are daily arriving here in a broken down and dejected condition...

The startling intelligence comes from Victoria, B. C., that the religious mind of that conservative little city is in a terrible state of tumult—all harrowed up, so to speak...

A LARGE TREE.—One of the largest fir trees yet found in the Territory, is standing near the mouth of Black River, in Chehalis County...

Important Mineral Discovery on the Skagit.

During the past week or two various reports of important mineral discoveries on the Skagit River have reached us, but the Mail, having an eye-singled to the circulation of news only of the most reliable character...

CUMBERLAND MINING DISTRICT.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cumberland Mining District, held on the 15th day of April, 1881...

Gives it up.—The Tacoma Ledger says that Henry Villard gives it up; that is, he is constrained to admit that the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad is beyond his grasp...

The average newspaper reporter is never abused, and is equal to almost every emergency. One of the class was interviewing Miss Bernhardt the other day, when she grew enthusiastic over America...

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 20, 1881. Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL W. FYLE has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court...

Administrator's SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, made on the 31st day of November 1880...

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel J. Brown, deceased, late of Whatcom county, Washington Territory...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. L. MARTIN, LA CONNER, W. T., DEALER IN Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements.

ROCK ISLAND, BLACK-HAWK, & CLIPPER PLOWS, Iron or Wood Beams.

THE RIGINE FANNING MILLS, McSHERY BROADCAST SEEDER, The Best Seeder in the World.

Agent for the WALTER A. WOOD WORLD-RENOWNED MOWERS AND REAPERS.

Will make a specialty of keeping a full line of EXTRAS, and ample supply of TWINE and WIRE, for Harvest Machinery.

THE LUMMI STORE, At the mouth of the Nooksack River, B. McDONOUGH, Proprietor.

Has a large and choice assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Constantly on hand, which will be sold to customers at the lowest prices.

W. H. PUMPHREY, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, SEATTLE, W. T.

Has always on Hand THE LARGEST STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY and SCHOOL BOOKS KEPT ON PUGET SOUND.

A. BOWMAN & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

ANACORTES, (Fidalgo Island,) W. T.

Parties who have paid \$2.50 per acre for lands supposed to have been within a railroad grant are entitled to a refund of one half the amount.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY, College Course, Scientific Course, Normal Course, and Commercial Course.

Eleven Professors and Special Teachers, Boarding House on the grounds in charge of Mr. D. W. Ward.

SAMUEL KENNEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, SEATTLE, W. T.

Suits made to order from the most serviceable and stylish goods. Samples of goods, with directions for self-measurement, sent to any address on application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1878...

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U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 20, 1881. Notice is hereby given that A. T. BRUNELL has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court...

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 20, 1881. Notice is hereby given that JAMES B. BONGERS has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court...

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., March 20, 1881. Notice is hereby given that JOHN H. DARR has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court...

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. W. WUSTHOFF, DEALER IN GENERAL HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS, Hoadley & Sear Scott Engines, McCormick and Buckeye Self-Binders, Buckeye and Champion Reapers & Mowers...

The Finest Stock of Mechanics' Tools. A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY.

The most Complete Stock of Sporting Goods in the Territory. Also keeps constantly on hand a good supply of EXTRAS for all leading machines...

F. W. WUSTHOFF, SEATTLE, W. T., Box 14.

WADDELL & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVES, Tin, japanned & Marbled Ware PUMPS.

Iron Pipe, Brass Goods, &c. Agents for the celebrated SUPERIOR STOVES, the best that is sold on the Pacific Coast.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE Improved Franconia Range. The Finest and Most Complete Range sold on the Pacific Coast.

WADDELL & MILES, Seattle, W. T. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL CO. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Sehome, W. T.

Our Very Extensive Stock CONSISTING OF A FULL LINE OF CLOTHING and DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Drugs and Medicines. We are constantly adding to our stock. We are buying in the Best Markets, and as we are Doing a Strictly cash Business are enabled to Sell First Class Goods at the Lowest Prices.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. As we have on hand a Great Variety of Ready-Made Clothing, Gents & Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Etc., Hardware, Bear & Mink Traps, Etc.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. The Stallion "Rufus," owned by Wm. Hewitt, Fidalgo, will stand this season at the following places: Fidalgo, till the 1st of June; Fernalde, till the 1st of August...

STEAMER J. B. LIBBEY, CAPT. THOS. BRANNON, Master. CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. Leaves Seattle on Fridays for La Conner, and way ports, returning on Saturdays.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. BAXTER & CO. IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Sole Agents for the FAIR OAKS OLD BOURBON WHISKY. All of which we offer to the trade.

At San Francisco Prices. Dealers in and Exporters of WOOL, HIDES and FURS.

NEW GOODS AT THE FIDALGO STORE. I am in constant receipt direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO NEW GOODS.

Consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Men's Boys' Pure Rubber Boots, Rubber Coats and Oil Suits, Also Boots, Shoes and Slippers of all kinds and sizes; Notions of all kinds; Hardware and Cutlery; Iron and Nails; Glassware and Crockery; Drugs and Patent Medicines.

On all bills of \$5 and upwards in the above line of Goods I will take 10 Per Cent. Off for Cash. GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

I got from first hands in Portland and SAN FRANCISCO for Cash, and will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. To all parties from a distance I will give special terms that will pay them for coming.

I carry a full line of all goods usually kept in a first class Country Store. To all who have money to spend I would say—Please give us a call, and I guarantee that you will leave satisfied with your Bargains. WM. MUNKS.

MARYLAND HOUSE, LA CONNER, W. T. No pains will be spared in keeping up the well established reputation of the house as one of the quietest and best kept hotels in the Territory.

NO LIQUORS SOLD. Everything neat and clean about the premises. Special efforts will be made to keep the table supplied with the best the market can afford, and to see that the food is cooked and served second to no other house in the Territory. A large reading room for the accommodation of guests. JOHN MGLINN, Proprietor.

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Leaves Seattle Mondays for La Conner, Sehome and way ports, and return.

