

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

VOL. 9.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

NO. 15.

The Puget Sound Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
LA CONNER, - - W. T.
JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, in advance, \$2.50
Six Months, " " " 1.50
Legal Advertising Rates:
One Square (12 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 75
A liberal reduction to regular advertisers.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

McNaught, E. P. Ferry, J. F. McNaught
McNaught, Ferry and McNaught.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW
Seattle, W. T.

G. M. HALLER, A. W. ENGLE,
HALLER & ENGLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
La Conner, W. T.

C. H. HANFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Will attend the terms of the District Court for Whatcom county.

A. T. HIGBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SKAGIT CITY, W. T.
Will practice before the District Court of Whatcom County.

W. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Office on the corner of Front and Columbia streets, up stairs.

H. G. STRUVE, J. C. HAINES, JOHN LEARY
STRUVE, HAINES & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Office opposite Seattle Opera House.
Mr. Leary is a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon and California.

BELLINGHAM BAY NURSERY.

JOHN BENNETT, Proprietor.
The undersigned offers for sale a very choice collection of

FRUIT TREES

CONSISTING OF
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Beal's Early Pigeon Peach. It is always ripe from the middle of August to the first of September. This tree is hardy and very prolific.
My collection of hardy perennial Border Flowers is very choice. Flower Seeds, Roses and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

JOHN BENNETT,
Whatcom, Whatcom Co., W. T.

L. P. SMITH & SON, Watchmakers, JEWELERS and ENGRAVERS.

SEATTLE, W. T.
Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware of the best quality.
All kinds of work in the line of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry done in a satisfactory manner, and warranted. Orders for goods or work, from all parts of the Sound solicited. Give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.
Notarial Seal made to order, price, \$5 Store on Front street, in Sullivan's Block.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.
The Evening Commercial says: The fact that Blaine will go direct home to Maine from Cleveland, furnishes ground for suspicion that he will not return to Washington until the president announces his intentions.

The Times of the 26th remarks: There is a worthy coincidence that 20 years ago the people of the north observed this day for special humiliation and prayer, by appointment of President Lincoln, to be a period of great distress on account of the reverses at Big Bethel, Bull Run, and other opening scenes of the war.

Every church in New York city on Sunday the 15th had a large congregation, both at morning and evening services. In all the death and life of President Garfield were referred to in the discourses. At Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, hundreds were unable to gain entrance, and the tabernacle of Rev. Dr. Talmage had a similar experience. The platform and chorus gallery of Plymouth church were heavily draped.

The day of the funeral of President Garfield was very generally observed in the principal cities of England. The bells at Windsor Castle and parish church tolled for an hour a requiem for President Garfield. The American flag was at half mast on the town hall, and many shops partially closed. At the afternoon service in Westminster Abbey, prayers were offered for the widow and family of President Garfield. Canon Charles Duckworth and Farrar assisted at the service. The town council of Leamington passed a vote of sympathy with the widow of President Garfield. Muffled peals were rung from the parish church. At Portsmouth all foreign consulates lowered flags, and similar honors were paid by the port and the garrison. The blinds of most of the residences were drawn. At Manchester business was to a great extent suspended, and there was funeral services in the cathedral.

A fearful tornado passed over the city of Quincy, Ill. on the 25th. The tobacco factory of J. Harrison, foundry of Bennett, Duffy & Co., and foundry of Coakley, Castle & Co., suffered severely, and many employees were injured. Four people were killed and thirteen injured, so far as known in these establishments. Three school houses were nearly destroyed. Some of the mills have also sustained damage. Business houses and residences were unroofed, trees blown down, and telegraphic communication completely severed. Accounts are coming from all parts of the city and in suburbs. The track of the hurricane was two miles in width. The streets were strewn with debris, some of them being absolutely blocked and with trees and chimneys uprooted. The financial loss is variously estimated, but will not be less than \$100,000. The northern and eastern portions of the city escaped almost entirely. The wind was accompanied by a terrific rain, sleet and hail.

The New York World of the 27th says: Daly's theater was opened last night and a large audience was present to witness the performance of the farcical comedy "Quilt." Nearly all the other leading theaters were closed out of respect for the memory of the dead president. Just before the performance ended a man, who afterwards gave his name as Edward McDonald, mounted the front steps and in a loud and angry speech denounced the management of the theater for keeping it open, saying that it was an insult to the feelings of every American citizen. A large crowd was soon attracted to the scene and some violent and noisy that the police ordered McDonald to move away. He went to the corner of 39th street and Broadway, where he resumed his speech and presently offered the boys who were listening \$5 each if they would gather empty barrels as fuel with which to destroy the theater. A few minutes later the boys had collected a great number of barrels, stoking them, and the excitement made for Wallack's new theater. McDonald continued his harangue and the crowd became so demonstrative that the police were compelled to disperse the people. At the station house McDonald touched him there. He was a detective, but the police said he was a deputy sheriff. McDonald shows no signs of insanity.

The funeral of President Garfield took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, Sept. 26th. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the funeral in respect to the murdered chief. The following description is given of the vault and decorations: In front of the vault were four black poles thirty feet high, on which were suspended a canopy of black cloth fifteen by forty feet, dropping down eight feet on all sides and looped up with heavy black cord and tassels. All was black, no white color. The canopy way and floor of the vault was carpeted. Underneath the canopy, and the entire width of the driveway, was strewn with evergreens, and upon them thick layers of cut flowers. The interior of the vault is draped in deep black, and \$250 worth of cut flowers, contributed by lady teachers of the public schools, were strewn everywhere. In the opening of the center of the vault, the casket lay in length and eight in width, trimmed with evergreens. Across the summit of the center arch four simple but most eloquent words met the eye—"Come home to us." Upon the two center columns are two other sentences of equally suitable significance—"Lay him to sleep, whom we have learned to love," and "Lay him to sleep whom we have learned to trust." Suspended in the center of the arch is a large and handsome letter "G" worked in evergreens. Upon the framework upon the east side was seen the words, "He lived in all hearts, dearer than to him there." Upon the west side was seen the inscription, "Love was the source, duty and law of his life." The whole structure was beautifully decorated with the emblems of woe. The tier upon which the casket lay was 25 feet high and 10 long and four feet wide. The sides were covered with black velvet and a heavy pall looped with silver fringe thrown over all.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield amounts to \$313,000, and one has been started for the late president's mother.

The ditching of a construction train on the Des Moines and Northwestern railroad on the 26th killed three workmen and injured some 30 more, 3 or 4 fatally.

Geo. W. Hunt, paying teller of the Importers and Traders' Bank of New York was arrested charged with embezzlement and confined in the institution to the amount of \$25,000.

Nearly 50 freight cars were destroyed by the explosion of a car of gunpowder at Council Bluffs on the 27th. The loss will be hundreds of thousands of dollars. The cause is a mystery. It dug a hole in the ground 15 feet deep and 40 in diameter.

It is stated positively by an intimate friend of Blaine that he has determined to leave the cabinet and will resign in a few days, and will not return to Washington for some time. It is stated that associations with the state department are now painful to him in view of the intimate relations with the late president.

Among the incidents at the Grand Army and Confederate reunion at Chickering hall in New York to pay tribute to Garfield, was the following: When the chairman announced as next speaker Major General Simon B. Buckner, of the Confederate army, the audience rose and waved handkerchiefs widely and cheered for many minutes. Overcome by such a cordial reception Gen. Buckner was unable to address the assemblage at any length, but asked permission to delegate in his stead another soldier who wore the grey, Gen. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, an officer in the Confederate army. He was introduced by Buckner and was frequently interrupted by cheers.

Guiteau insists that he would have eminent counsel and can only think of his brother-in-law, Scoville, of Chicago, who may aid him. It will be difficult for the court to find a lawyer who would defend him or utter a word that would save his neck. Guiteau still believes if he could escape mob violence and get a fair trial he could be acquitted. He is sure the American people will treat their sympathies "from that lump of clay, Garfield," to himself. He expresses no remorse but gloats over his success. He is in a constant state of fear. Garfield died and if he hears any unusual noise or the steps of more than one person approaching his cell he endeavors to hide under the bed. He is a pusillanimous coward. He says he is a political necessity.

The examination of Garfield's remains show that the statements of the bulletin publishing the first accounts of the autopsy were absolutely correct and that nothing has been concealed or withheld. Prof. Weiss was among those outside surgeons who believed the president would recover, the opinion of course being founded upon the diagnosis of the case as given by the autopsy. They now think there never was a chance of recovery, and that the fact that the patient survived for 80 days is astonishing in a medical point of view. The statement to be published is not an official history of the case but relates only to the autopsy. The former will not be ready before December and will be published by the surgeon general's department.

J. B. Espey, living about 12 miles from Oroville, Cal., who had been in town during the day and on his return home was accompanied by James S. Andrews, a young man of 22. Arriving home, while they were unloading the horses, a gun was fired and Espey was slain. "Oh, my God," fell dead. By the flash of the gun Espey recognized E. R. Sprout, who had been working for him, as having fired the fatal shot, and believing himself to have been the intended victim fled to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. Neighbors at once came to town and procured a warrant for the arrest of Sprout, who had come to town and finding Parks on the street gave himself up, saying he had shot and killed Espey. When told who he had killed, he staggered against the wall of the jail and was entirely overcome. Sprout has a wife and three children. Espey is also a man of family. Andrews was a single man. Domestic difficulties are supposed to have prompted the shooting, though nothing is definitely known.

Man's Constancy.

The tremulous moonbeams toying with the restless waves, and the whispering winds of the August night, like the sigh of some passing spirit, seemed the kind of sort—like it was—or something like that.

As he held her for one moment in his passionate embrace, as though he would concentrate all the wild, burning love of his life in that one caress, there was a sound like a hawser parting in a gale, and she gently stopped him.

"Darling," she said, tenderly, "it is sweet to you, but consents to cast this summer, and there goes the third rod since Sunday."

The ardent boy held her up with both hands—he was only a child of forty-two—and looked at her face as though he was examining a suspicious treasury note.

"My own," he said, "how well I love you your heart can tell. What have I not endured for your own dear sake? Twice last week your father kicked me off the moonlight step; on Tuesday last your brother licked me in the public street; the taste of my blood is yet fresh on the fangs of your sleeping hound, and should your mother find me here to-night—oh, help me, immortal gods! But I will die, if they should find me—I will die at your feet. This is my own heart's darling, this it is to love fondly, eternally and unselfishly. Fly with me now; we will to yonder isle—"

"But there is such a difference in our age, dear," she sighed, smoothing the rumpled hair on her wrist; "the days of the years of your pilgrimage are forty and two, and I am but a little girl of nineteen brief but unhappy summers. Ah, oh—"

"Think you," exclaimed the gray-haired boy impatiently; "think you that I am proud beyond my love and would spurn you because the world may taunt you with your youth? Oh, no; in my arms I would shield you from your cruel step-father and your sickly mother, and for your sake I would give up my life. Besides, is not my life experience old enough for both of us?"

"And you are poor," she said, once more nestling in his arms; "you are poor, they say."

"Poor?" he exclaimed, rapturously; "and they who say it do not know how poor I am, sweetheart; by my bright moon I swear I am poor enough for ten men. With me you could not ask for more poverty and fewer clothes than I would bring you."

"And I am rich," she said, turning her face so that she could look into her lover's eyes. "Pa says that when he dies I will have \$208,000."

course the people can have no respect for it.

It ought to provide that the perpetrator of such a crime be trussed up by the thumbs and whipped on the bare back once a week, each time as long as nature could support the punishment, and at the end of a certain period, say of sixty days, be dragged off and hanged. But instead of that the assassin is kept and cared for, has every want supplied, gets fat on his keeping and is now able to inform an outraged nation that it has no law that can punish him! But with or without law, his doom is certain. The earth will somehow and by some hand be rid of a miscreant whom no man can willingly suffer to pollute it. When man's law is so imperfect as to provide no punishment in a case so atrocious, God's law will not sleep, and moreover God's law will find the hand of some swift minister of justice to execute its decree. No man, of course, must take the law into his own hand. But the law to be respected must have some degree of efficiency. When it comes so far short as in this case no one can complain justly of him who, in obedience to the mandate of nature or higher law, strikes the accursed monster dead whom all men pronounce unfit to live.—Morning Oregonian, Sept. 24.

A Porter House Steak.

"At the restaurant:—
"This is the porter-house steak, is it?" asked the sad passenger, sitting at the corner table.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, with the weary air of a man who was tired of having to tell the same lie a thousand times a day. "porter-house steak, sir; same as you ordered."

"Do you cut porter-house steak from between the horns, this year?" asked the sad passenger, with the intonation of a man who wanted to know.

"Sir?" said the waiter.

"Sir?" said the waiter.

"Sir?" said the waiter.

"Sir?" said the waiter.

"Sir?" said the waiter.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

The probe was invented by Esculapian. Amethysts were found in Kerry, Ireland, in 1755. Cherries were first planted in Britain 100 years B. C. The Spaniards discovered cochineal in Mexico in 1518. The royal observatory at Greenwich was built in 1675. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

The use of the name Puritan began, according to Fuller, 1564. Adrian of Rome had 1,000 beasts slaughtered on his birthday. An Italian girl has doped with one of the Zulus in the Brooklyn Museum; and married him.

The question of the Hanoverian succession to the throne of England was carried by a single vote. Some people never get married because they are too bashful to ask the all-important question.

Truth, duty and six per cent. interest are all that are necessary to insure the happiness of mankind. When we are sick we are willing to be very religious, but when we are well we prefer to do as we please.

The phlebotomy or short kilt worn in the Highlands was introduced by Rawlingson, an iron-smelter, in 1728. Stone coffins occur among the Anglo-Saxons as early as 695, and were not quite obsolete before the reign of Henry VIII.

The idea that nothing harder than diamonds could be made has been exploded, a St. Louis bride having made a batch of biscuit. The earliest company for insuring against fire was instituted in London in 1666, and was called the "Hand in Hand Fire Office."

John of Finland, on his return from Sweden, brought the first coach into that country toward the end of the Sixteenth century. Tarring and feathering is an European invention. It was one of Richard Cour de Lion's ordinances for seamen for punishment of theft.

The Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and when she walks up stairs the disheartened Emperor goes up in the elevator. Mr. Holloway, the maker of pills, is reported to have given upward of \$3,750,000 for philanthropic purposes during the last five or six years.

Canal locks were known in upper Egypt from the most ancient times known to history. They were introduced into England from Flanders in 1652. Russell Maxwell's drunken exploit at New Bedford was to destroy with an axe \$1000 worth of his sister's paintings, books, toilet articles, and statuary.

There is an old saying that "if you keep anything seven years it will come in style." All right; then poverty is stylish, and we're in style.—[Oil City Derrick. A Missouri man with an ingrowing nail chopped his toe off. This remedy never fails. For sale at all hardware stores. Beware of imitations.—[Norristown Herald. It is the opinion of Hans Pfoiffer that a murderer upon the scaffold, although in a very serious position, is always bound to have his "ludic choke."—[Jacob Strauss. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines says she tried for ten years to find a flaw in her husband's character, but was unsuccessful. Wonder if she tested him as they do a steam boiler—tried to blow him up, and found it wouldn't work. A little boy at Belfast, Maine, attended church last Sunday for the first time. On returning home he was asked what was done in church, to which he replied: "First they said, 'whenever they passed around a corn-popper. The bashful young man who asked a lady on the beach if he could see her home," was much surprised to hear her reply, "that he could go on and on. If he wanted to but she didn't think her father wanted to sell," then she cooly walked off with the man of her choice. Professor King, the Philadelphia aeronaut, has brought to public notice anew the theory that the atmosphere as a whole, moves from westward to eastward; thus making a balloon trip to Europe possible. Of course he is making a balloon for preliminary experiments, and these trials are to be made at Western falls. A Chinese physicist asserts that the law which is commonly accepted, and which states that the octave of any note may be produced by doubling the length of the musical cord or tube, is strictly true only for cords. He says that experiments with tubes of different lengths and diameters have led him to the conclusion that the ratio of length is as four to nine instead of 1 to 2. The interest of the Chinese in foreign science is shown by the publication of numerous English and American scientific treatises in the Chinese language. The toy pistols now sold in many places for 25 cents, are probably beyond question the most dangerous toy ever put on the market. They profess to be "for blank cartridges only," but they carry a cartridge about as well or they can be loaded with buckshot or gravel. As they are made of cast iron, instead of steel, they are liable to fly to pieces at any discharge. Numerous casualties from them are already reported. In Philadelphia and Cincinnati the sale of them has been prohibited, and it ought to be prohibited everywhere.

PUGET SOUND MAIL,
La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

The Governor's Message.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—I welcome you as Representatives, chosen by the people of Washington, to be their Legislators, and wish for you all the success and satisfaction which can attach to conscientious and intelligent discharge of public duties. Appointed by the General Government, and vested thereby with Executive and Legislative power, I will cheerfully cooperate with you in the enactment of wise and beneficial laws for our guidance and obedience. Let us vigorously discard all considerations, save such as will plainly conduce to the general welfare.

Our Territory is replete with all needful elements of material progress and greatness, with agricultural resources of great magnitude; various and valuable minerals; forests of timber unsurpassed in quality and extent; facilities for manufacturing; natural advantages on Puget Sound and other inland seas and on rivers for leading the commerce of the Pacific Coast. The full development of all these gifts of Providence, so far as it can be effected by legislation, requires the inspiration of a lofty patriotism and the utmost wisdom and sagacity of which man is capable.

Abundant harvests and prosperous business, ready sales for our productions and prosperous returns, conspire to make us a happy people, and call for thanks to the Giver of all Good.

One astounding event grieves and humilitates the public heart. An atrocious fiend, disguised in human shape, has murdered, in hot haste, the President of the United States, and a patriot, soldier and statesman, advanced by his countrymen to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Government, fills an early and honored sepulchre. All civilization bewails the untimely death of James A. Garfield, and generations to come will linger upon his virtues as a chieftain whose only aspirations were for the welfare of his country. No character more illustrious in all the elements of upright manhood and statesmanship ever adorned the world, or claimed the contemplation and admiration of mankind.

"He being dead, yet speaketh."
Within two decades of years two Chief Magistrates, the elect of the people, intent upon public duty, have been slaughtered by miscreants, stealing from behind, with concealed deadly weapons; a mode of assassination common with bludgeon, tomahawk and scalping knife arises to the dignity of honorable warfare, in the notice which it conveys of intended deadly purpose. The beneficent and growth before he springs, the viper halts and hisses that his victim may escape his fatal fangs. A solemn duty falls upon you to aid in arresting the sacrifice of life which concealed weapons involve.

Our country has been subjected to many severe surges and strains, but has gallantly weathered the storms. Presidents have passed away in peace and by violent hands, but their constitutional successors have quietly assumed their office. Civil war has placed sections in hostile array, made sacrifices of blood in fratricidal war, and for a time disrupted all bonds of government but the Republic lives on. A God of Justice and Mercy governs the affairs of men. Private sins bring personal retribution; national sins bring national calamities. May not then true righteousness and humiliation avert angry judgments. Let the people consider, and apply themselves to wisdom. Afflictions soften and subdue the heart into forgetfulness of wrongs and oppressions, so this overwhelming bereavement has made manifest a well spring of human affection and patriotic devotion to country which gladdens mankind.

As to Territorial finances, the Governor states that the Territory is out of debt, with a balance on hand of \$23,317.94. The receipts of the past two years have been \$1,567 and disbursements \$1,088,841, and after computing the estimated receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year concludes that there will be a surplus of \$49,515.94, whereupon he recommends a reduction of the Territorial tax from three to two mills on the dollar. He also recommends an increase of the bond of the Territorial Treasurer equal to the amount which is liable to have in his possession from time to time, the present bond being inadequate, and the same to be approved by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The total taxable valuation for the year 1880 amounted to \$28,708,387 and that for the present year \$35,786,415, the average annual rate of increase during the past five years being 10 1/2 per cent.

The message next refers to the revenue law, which the Governor of opinion requires material alterations to make its operations just and successful, or to give satisfaction to the people; and states that owing to its importance he proposes making it the subject of a special message later in the session.

Attention is called to the defects and incongruities in the law regulating the duties of the Territorial Board of Equalization.

As to the question of taxing church property, he says that property used exclusively for religious services might, with propriety, be exempted; for the reason that true religion calms the passions of men, promotes good citizenship, diminishes crime and tends to make people a law unto themselves. Churches and school houses are the temples of education and alike conduce to the cultivation of peace, happiness and prosperity. Churches enhance the value of contiguous property which, were they abolished, would be of less value and return less revenue. It is wise and proper to encourage the erection of churches as promotive to the public welfare.

The affairs of the penitentiary are reported by his Excellency to be in a satisfactory condition. Fifty-two convicts are confined therein, and their maintenance during the past two years cost \$25,013.05.

In regard to the Territorial University, the Governor says that it continues to dispense the benefits of higher education on a prosperous aspect. The Regents, President and Professors give suitable attention to its requirements and afford an institution where all the teachings of the normal, classical, scientific and commercial learning may be readily acquired. The Regents ask appropriations, which I hope will not be withheld. Education is the bulwark of freedom and of free government. Money expended for its advancement tends only to the promotion of all good and to the suppression of all evil.

Under the head military affairs, the Governor says that the Secretary of War telegraphed to him that there stands to our credit the sum of \$2,583 72, and that to that extent his requisition for arms will be honored. We have loaned the State of Oregon 114 rifle muskets, 20 ammunition chests, 51,665 ball cartridges; also arms and accoutrements to various counties of the Territory. The Governor dwells at length upon the importance of establishing a proper military unit by the establishment and maintenance of an efficient militia organization, and recommends the passage of laws to that effect. And in view of the information that the troops are to be withdrawn from Camp Colville and Spokane, he advises the Legislature to adopt a memorial protesting against such withdrawal.

Speaking of Goddard's Laws, he says: My distinguished immediate predecessor in the Executive chair was appointed to codify the laws of the Territory. I am not informed that he contemplates presenting a report at this session, and any future time. Suitable arrangement and classification of the laws will simplify the administration of justice and conduce to a large reduction of the cost of litigation to the citizens. Their codification should not be abandoned.

Recommendation is made for the appointment of a Fish Commissioner to supervise the canning and barreling of salmon and other products. Another act that Congress be memorialized to have the provisions of the Treaty of Washington extended along the whole line of the Canadian boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The health officer reports that more than three hundred steam and sailing vessels have been inspected, also that the pest-house is in good repair and ready for the reception of patients. The quarantine law is essentially defective in not assigning adequate punishment for its violation, and no compensation is provided for the laborious and oftentimes dangerous duties which devolve upon the officer. These defects will properly claim your attention.

The numerous navigable waters of the Territory are of such value and extent as public highways that we will never require so much of railroad facilities for travel and transportation as would be necessary in a like space of country in any other portion of the world, nevertheless we are in possession of five hundred miles of rail tracks and more soon to be completed. The roads already in operation are of inestimable advantage, and the accommodations which they afford are fully appreciated by our people; but we cannot be content, nor can our interests be fully subserved until a railroad is afforded across the Cascade Mountains, connecting Washington East with Puget Sound, and the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The people have been repeatedly assured that it will be soon accomplished. The spirit if not the letter of the compact between the great corporation, to which we look for its completion and its benefits, and the security of the Territory is insured. The University, Schools, Churches and public journals and libraries diffuse religion and intelligence to an enterprising and advanced people. Material for manufacturing woolen, woolen and iron wares, and for tanning are abundant and convenient. Washington is central to the Pacific Coast of the United States; central between Maine and the Aleutian Islands, and Alaska and the Gulf of California. We are a maritime State, possessed of all the advantages in the highest sense, which that term implies. All of the bold and safe harbors, north of the Golden Gate, are located on our Pacific Coast, while the Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound provide safe and deep water, sufficient to float at once the navies of the world. These argue commercial opportunities, so apparent that they cannot be ignored, and the commerce of the Indies will soon lie at our feet. To avail ourselves of these great opportunities and privileges is the part of wisdom for ourselves and our posterity. To this end I propose a Bureau of Immigration, with facilities established, East and West of the mountains, to induce the introduction of population and capital into our country. All other states adopt this necessary course, and reap substantial benefits, in the increased value of property and the general prosperity which attaches to densely populated regions. The American inheritance is passing rapidly into the possession of strangers, and the closing of this century will witness the closing of all the public land offices in the United States. Let us therefore draw hither, as best we may, a free and enlightened immigration, that we may not fall behind in the prosperity which awaits the Great Pacific North Western Empire.

Congress has provided that your session may be extended to sixty days, which is a longer period than can be necessary for the proper performance of your public duties as Legislators; and there can be no cause for the delay in the presentation of bills to this department, which my predecessors have experienced. I cannot give my official consent to any measure, which is not presented in time for a full consideration of its provisions.

I have been embarrassed in the preparation of this communication by the delay experienced in receiving reports from various departments and commissions. These are indispensable to a full comprehension of the interests to which they relate and their proper presentation to the Legislature. I recommend the passage of a law closing the business year of the Territory on the 30th day of June, and requiring that reports be forwarded to the Governor on or before the 15th day of August of the years in which the Legislature convenes in regular session.

[With a brief reference to the condition and care of the capitol building and grounds, the Governor concludes his Message by invoking the "Almighty Wisdom to inspire and guide us in our deliberations and decisions." WM. A. NEWELL.]

are intelligent, hardy, industrious and prosperous, and are abundantly able to conduct for themselves the affairs of a State. The citizens, the constituents of Nees Perce, Shoshone and Idaho concurred with but thirty-four dissenting votes in the adoption of the Constitution presented by the people of Washington, preparatory to admission, and they are still anxious for the association. Idaho North is similar to Washington East in physical features, in the productions and the characteristics of its people, who, with our large and rapidly increasing population, will answer all reasonable expectations upon that requirement. The disparity of the present relative population, on either side of the mountains, as compared with that which existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, involving proportionate representation, with other more objectionable features of that instrument, may be corrected by Congressional adjustment.

The Board of Immigration has been industrious and successful in distributing circulars and giving information personally to such persons as have made inquiries of the office concerning our resources and advantages. A more extended and thorough system for promoting immigration hither is desirable and must be introduced if we expect to secure a proper portion of the people who are seeking new dwelling places in the western world, and especially upon the Pacific Coast. We have seventy thousand square miles, forty-five millions of acres of territory, two-fifths of which produces fir and other timbers from which are cut and sent to foreign markets fifty thousand barrels of iron, steel, tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, cinnabar, and plumbago; gypsum, mica, marble, granite, limestone, sandstone, fire and pottery clays, iron, bog, hematite, and magnetic ironstone, and an immense quantity of other minerals. Over forty millions of agricultural and grazing lands produce prodigious crops of wheat, of which an eastern field of a thousand acres, this year, produces fifty thousand bushels, and an island of the Sound, a still larger proportion, rye, barley, flax, hops, tobacco, vegetables and fruits, and afford pasturage for hundreds of thousands of sheep and swine. Two thousand square miles of tide waters—two thousand miles of coast line and bold shores—great water powers—two thousand miles of navigable rivers, afford ample means for navigation, and give life to an immense supply of salmon, cod, trout, halibut, oysters and other fresh and salt water, scale and shell fish. The climate is the sublimate of healthful, and the scenery of the Territory is unsurpassed.

The University, Schools, Churches and public journals and libraries diffuse religion and intelligence to an enterprising and advanced people. Material for manufacturing woolen, woolen and iron wares, and for tanning are abundant and convenient. Washington is central to the Pacific Coast of the United States; central between Maine and the Aleutian Islands, and Alaska and the Gulf of California. We are a maritime State, possessed of all the advantages in the highest sense, which that term implies. All of the bold and safe harbors, north of the Golden Gate, are located on our Pacific Coast, while the Straits of Fuca and Puget Sound provide safe and deep water, sufficient to float at once the navies of the world. These argue commercial opportunities, so apparent that they cannot be ignored, and the commerce of the Indies will soon lie at our feet. To avail ourselves of these great opportunities and privileges is the part of wisdom for ourselves and our posterity. To this end I propose a Bureau of Immigration, with facilities established, East and West of the mountains, to induce the introduction of population and capital into our country. All other states adopt this necessary course, and reap substantial benefits, in the increased value of property and the general prosperity which attaches to densely populated regions. The American inheritance is passing rapidly into the possession of strangers, and the closing of this century will witness the closing of all the public land offices in the United States. Let us therefore draw hither, as best we may, a free and enlightened immigration, that we may not fall behind in the prosperity which awaits the Great Pacific North Western Empire.

Congress has provided that your session may be extended to sixty days, which is a longer period than can be necessary for the proper performance of your public duties as Legislators; and there can be no cause for the delay in the presentation of bills to this department, which my predecessors have experienced. I cannot give my official consent to any measure, which is not presented in time for a full consideration of its provisions.

I have been embarrassed in the preparation of this communication by the delay experienced in receiving reports from various departments and commissions. These are indispensable to a full comprehension of the interests to which they relate and their proper presentation to the Legislature. I recommend the passage of a law closing the business year of the Territory on the 30th day of June, and requiring that reports be forwarded to the Governor on or before the 15th day of August of the years in which the Legislature convenes in regular session.

[With a brief reference to the condition and care of the capitol building and grounds, the Governor concludes his Message by invoking the "Almighty Wisdom to inspire and guide us in our deliberations and decisions." WM. A. NEWELL.]

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 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," ALBERT DINSMORE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NE 1/4 of section No. 7, in Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, to-wit: under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 27th day of September, A. D. 1881.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
Sept. 27—10w.

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 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE SAVALLE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of section No. 24, Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, to-wit: under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of September, A. D. 1881.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
Sept. 17—10w.

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 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE SAVALLE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of section No. 24, Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, to-wit: under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of August, A. D. 1881.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
Sept. 17—10w.

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 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," CHARLES W. TOWNE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of section No. 24, Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, to-wit: under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 26th day of August, A. D. 1881.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
September 10—10w.

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 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE SAVALLE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of section No. 24, Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, to-wit: under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 26th day of August, A. D. 1881.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
September 3—10w.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., September 15, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM DEAN has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at the office in La Conner, W. T., on Homestead application No. 21, under the Laws of the United States, and of section No. 24, Township No. 35 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.
He names as witnesses: David Dingwall, William J. Brown, Francis Powell, and William J. Brown, all of Whatcom County, W. T.
J. T. BROWN, Register.
Sept. 21—5w.

NOTICE OF SHEIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND Order of Sale issued out of the District Court of Washington Territory holding terms at La Conner, in the suit of George A. Barnes vs. John Fahy, duly attested the 3d day of September, 1881, I have docketed upon all that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the County of Whatcom, Washington Territory particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: All of Lot No. 8 of section No. 8, in Township No. 33 North, Range 3 East, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House door, in the town of La Conner, in said Whatcom County, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John Fahy in and to all the above described premises to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, gold coin of the United States.
Dated La Conner, W. T., Sept. 10, 1881.
JAMES O'LOUGHLIN,
Sheriff of Whatcom County, W. T.
STACEY, HAINES & LEARY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
September 10—5w.

STEAMER J. B. LIBBEY,

CAPT. McALPINE, Master.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS

Leaves Seattle on Fridays for La Conner, and way ports, returning on Saturdays.
Leaves Seattle Mondays for La Conner, Sehome and way ports, and return.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. W. WUSTHOFF,
MANUFACTURER OF THE



IMPROVED DOUBLE-SHAKE FANNING MILL.

A Good Fanning Mill is the most important implement on a Farm, and the DICTATOR FANNING MILL is guaranteed to answer all purposes.

SOLE AGENTS on Puget Sound for the Buckeye Farm Machinery and Schuller Wagons which have no equal. I carry the Largest Stock of PLOWS and HARROWS; also the Improved Tale Sukey Plow, where the Horses walk on the main land.

I have Most Complete Stock of General HARDWARE, Mechanics' Tools, Ship Chandlery, Shoe Findings, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and Ammunition, ever brought to the Territory.

Special Attention given to country correspondence and orders promptly attended to.

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

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION!
AT THE STORE OF

L. L. ANDREWS.

GROCERIES—PRICE LIST

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1 Barrel Best Flour | 50 | 1 sack Corn Meal, 50 lbs. | 1 50 |
| 54 lbs. C. R. Coffee | 1 00 | 1 " " " | 25 |
| 1 lb Best Japan Tea | 50 | 1 " " " | 10 |
| 1 kg Golden Syrup | 4 25 | 1 sack On Meal, 10 lbs. | 40 |
| 1 lb Good Tobacco | 60 | 1 sack Buckwheat flour, 10 lb. | 60 |
| 1 box Thomas C. W. Soap | 1 75 | 40 lbs Hams | 1 00 |
| 1 box soap, 20 bars | 75 | Hams, 7 lb 13c; Sides, 12c; and | |
| 2 lbs Silver Gloss Starch | 25 | Shoulders, 10c. | |
| Zante Currants, 12 lb | | Grain pepper, 25c. lb. | |
| 15 yds Best Calico | 1 00 | 1 Long handled Spade | 1 00 |
| 12 yds Cabot Sheetting | 1 00 | 1 " " Shovel | 1 00 |
| Can of Best Coal Oil | 2 00 | | |

ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

GOODS will be sold at the above prices ONLY for Cash or Good Merchantable Produce. Will pay highest market price for Hides, Furs, and Grain in exchange for Goods.

CALL at L. L. Andrews for Vincent's Custom-made Boots and Shoes the best in the world.

ALSO at L. L. Andrews for Alsike Clover Seed.

L. L. ANDREWS La Conner, W. T.

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.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREEN AND DRY HIDES.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

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

GOVERNOR NEWELL'S MESSAGE is given in this week's MAIL. It has evidently been prepared with great care and research.

MR. HENRY VILLARD, President of the Pacific Railroad, arrived on the Sound last Tuesday with a party of capitalists from the East.

CONSOLIDATION in newspapers, as well as in railway and navigation lines, appears to be the order of the day.

THE LEGISLATURE of this Territory organized at Olympia last Monday, and will continue in session for sixty days.

THERE are a half dozen or more steam threshers in operation hereabout, and there is no little rivalry among them as to which can do the biggest day's work.

MR. GARDNER KELLOGG, the well known and popular druggist of Seattle, this week visited La Conner and purchased the drugstore of Mr. Joseph Alexander.

MR. THOS. WYNN, of Ferndale on the Nooksack, was in town this week. Mr. W. has been on the Sound since '53, and camped on the town-site of La Conner twenty-eight years ago.

TAX whole nation is unanimous on the point that Giteau should be brought to trial speedily and be promptly convicted.

TAX O. I. Co.'s steamship Williamette sailed from below for the Sound yesterday, the 7th; and will be again ready for grain shippers next week.

THE value of the land grant of the Northern Pacific is greater than is supposed. Where it runs through a state the company has half the land distributed in alternate sections.

SOME of the farmers of this section might profit by the following experiment and experience of Col. J. W. Nesmith, of Polk county, Oregon.

THE Legislature of this Territory organized at Olympia last Monday, and will continue in session for sixty days.

WALLA WALLA—B. L. Sharpstein, Columbia—George Hunter, Whitman—H. F. Stratton.

WALLA WALLA—R. R. Rees and W. G. Preston, Columbia—William Clark and R. P. Steen and W. L. Freeman.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS OF WHATCOM COUNTY.

THE duplicate Assessment Roll of Whatcom County, W. T., for the year 1881, is now in my hands with warrant to collect the taxes thereon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. W. TINKHAM, Attorney-at-Law, LA CONNER, W. T.

Connected with the McNaught Law firm of Seattle.

ELWOOD EVANS, Attorney-at-Law, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SUPERIOR COURT NEW TACOMA, W. T.

Will practice in all the Courts and Land Offices of the Territory.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO., PUGET SOUND DIVISION.

The First-Class Steamer "WELCOME," WILL LEAVE SEATTLE

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning FOR LA CONNER,

Calling at Muchilteo, Tulalip, Oak Harbor, Coupeville and Utsalady.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE LA CONNER Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

REGULAR TIME And First-Class Accommodations for both Passengers and Freight.

For rates apply to the Captain or Parser on board.

C. E. CLANCEY, Agent, New Tacoma, JOHN MUIR, Gen. Freight & Passenger Agent, Portland.

D. A. JENNINGS, IMPORTER and JOBBER,

IN GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

WINES,

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Commercial St. SEATTLE.

KELLOGG & ANDERSON,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Constantly on Hand a Full Stock of Patent and Proprietary Medicines,

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Sponges, Trusses, &c., &c.

ORDERS solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

CITY DRUG STORE, SEATTLE, W. T.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Diminished Vigor

is reinvigorated in great measure, by those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs.

G. A. WEED, M.D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, SEATTLE, W. T.

Office in White's Block, Front Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

11TH ANNUAL FAIR.

The Directors of the Washington Industrial Association announce to their friends and the public generally that their

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR will open at their grounds, near Olympia on Monday, October 10th, and close on Oct. 16th, 1881.

A large proportion has been made for the display of Mechanical Handwork, &c., FARM PRODUCTS and STOCK.

Among the attractive features of the EXHIBITION will be International Trials of Speed over one of the best race courses on this Coast; and for this purpose some of the finest horses in Oregon and Washington are now in training.

A Grand International BASE BALL Tournament will also take place, to compete for a Prize of \$100.

The aggregate of Cash Premiums and Prizes offered by the Association, this year, will be over \$25,000.

For particulars, see posters and preliminary list, or address the Secretary at Olympia, who will cheerfully give all information.

T. I. McKENNY, Sec'y W. I. A.

B. L. MARTIN, LA CONNER, W. T., DEALER IN

Agricultural Machinery AND Farming Implements.

ROCK ISLAND, BLACK-HAWK, & CLIPPER PLOWS,

Iron or Wood Beams, South Bend Chilled-Iron Plows, THE RAGINE FANNING MILLS, MCHERY BROADCAST SEEDER, The Best Seeder in the World.

Agent for the WALTER A. WOOD WORLD-RENOVED

MOWERS AND REAPERS. And Twine and Wire

Self-Blinding Harvesters.

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

ALDEN ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION is now entering upon its Third year. The Fall Term opens October 31, 1881. Board \$3.50 per week, and Tuition from \$5 to \$8 per term.

With its central location, its experienced teachers and its very moderate expenses, Alden Academy is expected to become one of the best places in the Territory to secure a practical education.

All applications will be made to the Superintendent. For further particulars address HAY, E. O., TRADE, A. M., Superintendent, Anacortes, W. T.

GOVE & WILSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE.

We have also made arrangements with Messrs. CHRISTY & WISE, of San Francisco, to handle a portion of the GRAIN CROP OF PUGET SOUND by which we can get the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any GRAIN entrusted to our care.

We are prepared to make the MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES on all shipments.

GOVE & WILSON, Seattle, W. T.

THE ARLINGTON, SEATTLE, W. T.

This new and elegant Hotel is now open for business and is first class in every respect.

Free Baths; Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

TERMS, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. J. W. SMITH, C. P. FABER, Proprietors.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter.

Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SETTLERS!

UNDER the present laws all Land Office Plats (excepting application to purchase Timber) can be done here; such as Filing pre-emption and making final proof; Filing Homestead

Proving up on Homestead without residence, cultivation or previous advertising; Purchasing Timber Lands; Converting pre-emptions into Homesteads; Commuting Homesteads;

Giving notice of intention to make final proof on Homesteads and Pre-emptions. Parties who have filed Homestead or Pre-emption and never consummated the same can have their rights restored.

Plats of every surveyed Township in Whatcom County, Tracings of any locality in Whatcom County made on short notice.

Parties in any difficulty about lands can find a way to get them straightened out.

By arrangement both here and in Washington parties can have the benefit of experience without the expense of a journey to Olympia or Washington.

Double minimum excess payments collected; Pension papers, etc. etc. Eighteen years' experience in the business.

J. A. GILLILAND.

S. BAXTER & CO., IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

Sole Agents for the Fair Oaks Old Bourbon WHISKEY.

All of which we offer to the trade At San Francisco Prices.

Dealers in and Exporters of WOOL, HIDES AND FURS,

For which we pay the highest Cash Prices Please send for Price Lists.

S. BAXTER & CO., Seattle, W. T.

WADELL & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVES Tin, Japaned & 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 celebrated Wood-Burning BRIGHTON RANGES.

CROCKERY, GLASS and STONE WARE

CHURNS of all descriptions. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WADELL & MILES, Seattle, W. T.

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. B. Ward.

The University year consists of three terms beginning on the first Wednesday of SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER AND MARCH.

For Catalogue address A. J. ANDERSON A. M., PRESIDENT, SEATTLE, W. T.

TREEN & RAYMOND, DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

Take your own measure and have your BOOTS and SHOES made to order.

Observe the following directions for measuring the foot: Place the foot on paper, and while in sitting position trace the outlines with pencil; and measure with tape, giving inches and fractions in places designated in the above diagram, and send your orders to—

TREEN & RAYMOND, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 get 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.

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

Has a large and choice assortment GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Constantly on hand, which will be sold to customers at the lowest prices.

Lots of fifty dollars and upward delivered at the Ferndale Crossing free of charge.

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.

Has also on hand an extensive assortment of ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All at Moderate Prices.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Schone, W. T.

ARE STILL OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

In disposing of remnants of their Extensive Stock of Goods.

CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS.

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 MCLINN.

A. BOWMAN & CO., DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

ANACORTES, (Fidalgo Island,) W. T.

CHAS. NAHER, DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, and JEWELRY.

And Musical Instruments, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Carefully Repaired and Warranted

Seattle, W. T. Store on Occidental Square.

THE SOWER.
In the dim dawn of the morn,
And in the evening ray
What it will bring forth—what or weal—
Who can know, or who understand?
For he will seed
Yet sow they seed.
See, the red sunrise behind the glow,
Though else behind these, night lingers still,
Flapping their fat wings, come the black fow,
Following, following, over the hill.
No rooster,
Sow thou thy seed.
We, too, went sowing in glad sun;
Now it is twilight, and shadows fall,
Where is the harvest? Why lift we our eyes?
What could we see here? But God sees all.
Past life flies,
Sow the good seed.
Though we may cast it with trembling hand,
Spirit half-broken, heart sick and faint,
His wings will scatter it over the land,
His rain will nourish and cleanse it from
taint,
Sinner or saint,
Sow the good seed.

Simplicity in Dress.
A writer in a London paper says: "Must you dear, delicate ladies souffrir pour être belle? Not a bit of it. Whenever you suffer from your clothing, be assured that it is not anything like as becoming as it might be. You are never so charming as when you are quite at ease. Rebel against the mantua-maker when she 'pulls back' and weighs you down with pluses, and pellets and collars, and jet horiture. Persuade her that if she struts in vanity and simplicity you will be able to order six dresses for each one she now furnishes, and that she will not find more work in the whole half-dozen than the single one which is now the fashion. I saw the other night a toilet which, in its simplicity and beauty of the young woman, was deliciously simple, and which could not possibly have been a cause of suffering. It was composed of a plain white India muslin skirt, neither long nor short, a gathered body, a sash and bow of pink, and here and there a rose. Miss Jubinet wore it. When she danced the light drapery followed so closely her motion as to be identified with her. In such a dress the late Catarina made a conquest of the Czar, who by chance saw her in it. At President's Grey's on Thursday night, Miss Magnin, the daughter of the Finance Minister, looked exquisitely pretty in white tulle made up in the same fashion. Has it ever occurred to you why the riding habit is one of the most becoming of modern costumes? It is precisely because it is simple and not adjusted to make its wearer suffer. Neatness of fit and liberty in all its movements are what the tailor who makes the riding habit aims at securing."
"Those who wear tight and high-heeled shoes walk badly and dance worse. Heavily ornamented skirts fatigue the hips and dorsal region, and induce a languid and drawn down expression of the face. They also, by their weight, right lacing spoils the complexion and reddens the nose, and what is worse checks corroboration. Ideas cannot flow freely when the waist is squeezed. There is, therefore, no reported in conversation, no sparkle, no fire, no light, no shine forth. Women who are good writers wear stays as little as they can help. Mme. de Emile Girardin was never out of her robe de chambre at home, unless when she gave ceremonious dinners and receptions. She dressed in summer in a white muslin or calimero, and flowing, with her white blonde hair fastened up carelessly at the back. In winter the garment was of fine flannel. Mme. de Sevigne wrote her celebrated letter at the chimney corner, after she had thrown off her courtly finery, and she put it on. Rachel patronized very loose and conventional clothing. Elsie, the circus rider, about whom the gossamer raved last year, went in for utter simplicity of attire. A maxim of hers was, 'with sober food, a little color of the complexion goes a long way, and particularly with a nice, young face, finely proportioned figure, and a luxurious head of hair.' Another example of the power of simple attire to enhance beauty—even when it is on the wrong side of the middle—is the "grande dame," the superb sculptress, the imperious Bohemienne who has stepped from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Avenue Villiers quarter, in question, attires herself at home in the garb of a Calabrian fisher boy, and stooping to the present level she hoped hereafter to seize upon the reins of Government—a high ambition, but for her a mad one!"

The Hell of the Hindoos.
The Hindoo idea of hell is different from those set forth in the confessions of faith and creeds of most of the denominations of Christianity. Punishments for the most part are in the way of demeritizations into unpleasant creatures. Those who have been drunkards on earth are in the next world changed into frogs. This ought to be regarded as an improvement rather than a punishment, for a frog is a cold-water animal of commendable habits, and never goes staggering around with a red nose or bloated face. Dissectors from the true faith are turned into snakes. Backbiters are changed to tortoises, and misers to cranes, which seem in tortoise as the crane is one of the few creatures that can conveniently bite its own back, and the tortoise, with its ability for shutting up, would serve as a fit emblem of the miser's strong box. Flesh-eaters are to be eagles; those who are devoid of the power of hearing, and debtors are to be bullocks. The last transmigration probably has reference to the way in which poor debtors are sometimes slaughtered by their creditors in the present life.
When you go to Portland be certain and visit Isaac Barman, The Clothier, as it is the only store in which you can so easily contract for an outfit and be sure of receiving satisfaction. Or send your order, specify size and quality of goods desired, and if you do not receive them as ordered don't accept them. Address ISAAC BARMAN, The Clothier, corner First and Washington streets, Portland, Oregon.

John B. Garrison & Co., 167 Third street, agents for Oregon and Washington for the Turkish and other banner patterns, carpet yarns, rug hooks and Cushing's Perfection Dyes. Agents wanted. Send for price list.
I will be as harsh as truth, as uncompromising as justice. I will not equivocate and I will be heard.—Garrison.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
San Francisco, Sept. 20.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 90 1/2; do, documentary, 90 1/2 days.
Transfers—Paris, 20—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, 4 1/2; short, 4 1/4. Good commercial, from 1/2 to 1/4 lower; documentary, 20 1/2 to 1/4. Silver bullion, 1000 fine W. S. ounce, 112 1/2; U. S. bonds—1878, 104 1/2; 1879, 104 1/2.

Money and Stocks.
New York, Sept. 20.—Silver bars 112 1/2; money market steady; U. S. bonds—1878, 104 1/2; 1879, 104 1/2; 1880, 104 1/2; 1881, 104 1/2; 1882, 104 1/2; 1883, 104 1/2; 1884, 104 1/2; 1885, 104 1/2; 1886, 104 1/2; 1887, 104 1/2; 1888, 104 1/2; 1889, 104 1/2; 1890, 104 1/2; 1891, 104 1/2; 1892, 104 1/2; 1893, 104 1/2; 1894, 104 1/2; 1895, 104 1/2; 1896, 104 1/2; 1897, 104 1/2; 1898, 104 1/2; 1899, 104 1/2; 1900, 104 1/2.

Home Produce Market.
FLOUR—Standard brands 40, country, 44 1/2 to 45; superfine, 43 1/2 to 44.
WHEAT—No. 1, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; No. 2, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 3, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 4, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 5, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 6, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 8, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 9, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 10, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 11, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 12, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 13, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 14, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 15, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 16, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 17, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 18, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 19, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 20, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 21, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 22, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 23, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 24, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 25, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 26, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 27, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 28, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 29, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 30, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 31, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 32, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 33, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 34, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 35, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 36, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 37, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 38, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 39, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 40, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 41, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 42, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 43, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 44, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 45, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 46, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 47, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 48, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 49, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 50, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 51, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 52, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 53, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 54, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 55, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 56, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 57, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 58, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 59, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 60, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 61, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 62, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 63, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 64, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 65, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 66, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 67, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 68, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 69, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 70, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 71, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 72, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 73, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 74, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 75, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 76, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 77, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 78, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 79, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 80, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 81, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 82, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 83, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 84, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 85, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 86, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 87, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 88, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 89, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 90, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 91, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 92, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 93, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 94, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 95, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 96, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 97, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 98, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 99, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 100, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 101, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 102, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 103, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 104, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 105, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 106, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 107, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 108, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 109, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 110, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 111, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 112, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 113, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 114, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 115, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 116, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 117, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 118, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 119, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 120, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 121, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 122, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 123, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 124, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 125, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 126, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 127, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 128, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 129, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 130, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 131, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 132, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 133, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 134, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 135, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 136, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 137, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 138, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 139, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 140, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 141, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 142, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 143, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 144, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 145, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 146, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 147, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 148, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 149, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 150, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 151, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 152, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 153, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 154, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 155, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 156, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 157, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 158, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 159, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 160, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 161, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 162, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 163, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 164, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 165, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 166, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 167, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 168, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 169, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 170, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 171, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 172, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 173, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 174, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 175, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 176, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 177, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 178, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 179, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 180, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 181, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 182, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 183, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 184, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 185, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 186, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 187, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 188, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 189, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 190, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 191, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 192, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 193, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 194, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 195, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 196, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 197, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 198, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 199, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 200, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 201, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 202, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 203, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 204, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 205, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 206, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 207, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 208, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 209, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 210, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 211, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 212, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 213, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 214, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 215, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 216, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 217, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 218, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 219, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 220, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 221, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 222, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 223, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 224, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 225, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 226, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 227, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 228, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 229, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 230, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 231, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 232, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 233, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 234, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 235, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 236, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 237, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 238, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 239, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 240, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 241, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 242, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 243, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 244, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 245, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 246, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 247, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 248, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 249, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 250, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 251, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 252, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 253, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 254, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 255, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 256, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 257, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 258, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 259, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 260, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 261, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 262, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 263, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 264, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 265, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 266, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 267, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 268, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 269, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 270, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 271, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 272, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 273, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 274, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 275, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 276, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 277, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 278, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 279, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 280, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 281, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 282, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 283, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 284, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 285, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 286, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 287, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 288, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 289, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 290, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 291, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 292, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 293, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 294, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 295, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 296, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 297, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 298, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 299, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 300, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 301, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 302, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 303, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 304, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 305, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 306, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 307, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 308, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 309, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 310, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 311, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 312, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 313, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 314, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 315, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 316, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 317, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 318, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 319, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 320, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 321, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 322, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 323, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 324, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 325, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 326, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 327, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 328, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 329, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 330, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 331, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 332, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 333, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 334, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 335, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 336, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 337, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 338, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 339, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 340, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 341, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 342, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 343, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 344, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 345, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 346, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 347, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 348, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 349, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 350, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 351, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 352, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 353, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 354, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 355, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 356, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 357, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 358, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 359, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 360, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 361, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 362, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 363, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 364, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 365, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 366, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 367, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 368, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 369, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 370, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 371, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 372, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 373, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 374, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 375, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 376, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 377, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 378, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 379, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 380, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 381, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 382, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 383, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 384, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 385, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 386, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 387, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 388, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 389, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 390, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 391, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 392, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 393, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 394, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 395, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 396, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 397, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 398, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 399, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 400, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 401, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 402, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 403, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 404, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 405, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 406, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 407, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 408, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 409, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 410, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 411, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 412, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 413, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 414, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 415, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 416, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 417, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 418, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 419, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 420, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 421, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 422, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 423, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 424, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 425, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 426, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 427, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 428, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 429, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 430, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 431, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 432, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 433, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 434, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 435, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 436, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 437, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 438, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 439, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 440, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 441, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 442, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 443, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 444, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 445, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 446, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 447, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 448, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 449, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 450, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 451, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 452, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 453, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 454, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 455, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 456, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 457, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 458, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 459, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 460, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 461, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 462, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 463, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 464, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 465, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 466, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 467, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 468, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 469, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 470, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 471, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 472, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 473, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 474, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 475, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 476, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 477, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 478, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 479, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 480, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 481, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 482, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 483, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 484, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 485, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; No. 486, 1