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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Lewis Whittaker, colored, charged with the murder of M. C. Jenkins, white, was taken from jail by masked men at Gladson, Fla., on the 25th and hanged.
The flood in the Missouri river was at its highest on the 25th and great damage was done from its head to its mouth. The Mississippi is also very high.
The statue of the late admiral Farragut in Washington City was unveiled with imposing ceremonies on April 25th. Addresses were made by President Garfield and Senator Voorhees.

The directors of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company have agreed to increase the capital stock of the company to \$10,000,000 for the purpose of extending lines. This will include a line from Boston, through Buffalo and Cleveland to Chicago, thence to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg and all other important interior places. Poles will be strung with six wires and with room for thirty.

A special passenger train left Antonio, Colorado, for Chama on the 24th at 11 A. M., and when near Otter, N. M., 38 miles from Antonio, a passenger coach jumped the track and rolled down an embankment 150 feet, killing seven men and one woman and injuring all other passengers. The remains are now awaiting directions of friends. The wounded will be taken to Denver. The passenger coach was smashed to pieces. Cause, supposed softening of the ground, caused by late heavy rains.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Times affirms positively regarding the star route jobbers that if the conspirators are never in Washington they will never be punished, though evidence against them should be piled mountains high. A looker-on in Washington for 12 years, I have never known one solitary case in which a wrong-doer, if he occupies an official position and had money, has ever been punished. I make no charges, only state facts. If you can give me a single instance, just one, where justice has been meted out in Washington to wrong-doers who have position and money, or even to a gambler caught with the tools of his trade in his hands within the past 22 years, you will oblige an admirer of the Times.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d says: It is an open secret that the cabinet is breaking up. Windom must get out of the treasury, if not out of the cabinet; and Windom and Mac Young are expected to be breaking down Blaine if possible before they lose their grip. Garfield, who is worn out with the strain upon him, does not clearly know which side to act with, and the rest of the cabinet are virtual nonentities. Kirkwood's incapacity is such that the very clerks in his department laugh at him, and Hunt is sick to death of the routine work of the navy. Perhaps the only really happy man in the cabinet is Bob Lincoln, who nobody thinks about, and who fancies that the country is settling down on him as a great compromise republican candidate for the succession in 1884.

A. A. Talmage, general agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, left St. Louis on Thursday for New York. It is an open secret that he goes east to aid in making a plan for consolidation of the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern railways. A controlling interest in the three first named railways is owned by Jay Gould and his associates in New York, and it is rumored in St. Louis on the 25th that sale was yesterday effected in New York to the same parties in the International & Great Northern Railroad, or at least a majority of the stock of that road. The importance of this transaction may be appreciated from the following schedule of the length of the roads now about to be consolidated: Missouri Pacific, 1000 miles; Missouri, Kansas & Texas and branches under construction, 1280 miles; Texas Pacific and New Orleans and Pacific, 1449 miles; International & Great Northern, 770 miles; total mileage, 4499 miles. By this consolidation an unbroken line of railroad communication will be established from St. Louis to Orleans, Houston, Galveston and the Mexican border at Laredo. At Laredo this continuous line will be connected with an extensive railway system now constructing in Mexico.

On the 25th the steamship Victoria of the Anchor line, from London, arrived at New York with four passengers and several cases of small pox in the steerage. The patients were removed to a hospital and the vessel detained at quarantine. While the ship was being fumigated, the physicians informed those on board, nearly 1000 persons, that it would be necessary for all who had not been vaccinated to submit to that operation. Cabin passengers and a large number of steerage people consented, but 150 of the latter, Russians and Poles, made strenuous objections. One Polisher said: "If the doctors come near me I will knock them down." "That's right, that's right," exclaimed several of his countrymen. Dr. Smith requested a woman to bare her arm to be vaccinated when she knocked the instrument out of his hand. Finding 150 passengers obstinate, the doctors requested the crew of the steamer to assist in enforcing quarantine regulations. For a time the scene resembled pandemonium. Men shouted, women screamed, and to use an expression of one of the spectators, "the atmosphere was blue with profane language." The doctors and crew were hustled about pretty lively by the Poles and Russians, and the women seemed inclined to join in the riot. One woman told the officers that rather than have her ten children vaccinated she would knock out the brains of the doctor. The crew of the quarantine steamer were then called upon to assist, and the combined crews and doctors renewed the attack, and every person who would not submit to vaccination on the steamer was taken by force on board the quarantine boat and conveyed to Dix Island, where they will be kept until they are vaccinated.

Respecting the North Pacific, while there is no announcement of the settlement of Villard's suits, yet there is authority for the statement that an understanding has been arrived at which may result in settlement.

John Gumpshere, a Hungarian, who has been asleep in the poorhouse, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, for seventy-two days, and who awakened for the first time on the 23d, arose again on the next morning, rolled his eyes open and jumped out of the window, falling 25 feet. When he picked up, it was found that two of his ribs were broken and his spine injured badly. He is not expected to live.

A New York dispatch of April 23d says: The Tribune publishes notices of Joaquin Miller's new book, "The Indian Tragedy; or Shadows of Shasta." It is a highly dramatic and impressive exposure of hideous outrages perpetrated by the United States government upon western Indians. Miller gives in his introduction his reason for writing the book, "Because last year in the heart of the Sierras I saw women and children chained together and brothers lay dead in battle harness, their homes to degradation and death on a reservation. At the side of this long chained line, urged on and kept in order by soldiers, rode a young officer, splendid in gold and brass and newly furnished from that now famous charity school on the Hudson. These women and children were guilty of no crime. They were not accused of wrong, but their fathers and brothers lay dead in battle harness on the mountain heights and in the lava beds, and these few silent survivors, like the Israel of old, were being led into captivity, unlike the chosen children, never to return to the fertile heart of their mountains." The Tribune adds gushingly: "Shadows of Shasta" derives exceptional impressiveness from the fact that it is a history of the actual. From the art which he has thrown into the foreground of his work, the sufferings of the Indians and the disgrace of the government, which makes its army an instrument for crushing the innocent and the weak and a tool of pimps and thieves."

The New York Times of April 23d says: The plain story elsewhere published of manipulation of mail route contracts between Mineral Park, A. T., and Pioche, Nev., furnishes an excellent illustration of the postoffice management which Congress attempted to whitewash and Hayes was persuaded to overlook. A contract is made for weekly conveyance of mails, consisting of about three letters a week, between the two points named. The original contractor sublet the contract, which they accepted at \$20,000, to a person whom they agree to pay \$47,000, or \$18,000 more than the government pays them. The reason of this liberality becomes apparent when the postoffice ring in Washington succeeded in having the service made weekly and in getting the contract increased so that their net profit is \$70,000. Not satisfied with this, the conspirators succeeded in establishing a daily mail service between Mineral Park and Pioche at an annual sum of \$52,000 for the year. The contractor received \$125,000 by this time the original contractors have made way for J. W. Dorsey, who thus secures \$24,000 a year for his own profit and that of his confederates. There were not enough to dispense with the necessity for comment. The Times intimates that other retirements will probably follow gradually as a result of the investigation now going on. It is pointed out in the ring within the department, with its probable allies in the treasury, may have steered clear of any offense of which cognizance would be taken by the court, but if nobody can be sent to the penitentiary there should at least be no difficulty in prosecuting to a successful issue suits for restitution of moneys secured by obvious collusion and conspiracy.

A Washington dispatch of the 29th of April says: It is generally conceded that the result of the expected agreement of the Chinese and the United States executive sessions to be held shortly, will be: First, ratification of the Chinese treaties, and soon afterwards confirmation of substantial all nominations to which no republican objection is raised. There are then stand in the way of final adjournment the contest over the pending resolution for election of senate officers and probably not more than six or eight contested nominations such as their election. Stanley Matthews, Don Pardee, Wm. E. Chandler and Judge Robertson. It is now considered probable that some at least of the republican nominees proposed to certain nominations will be defeated. They have them hung up until next winter, and there are several senators on the democratic side ready to come forward with a sort of compromise proposition which, if adopted, would have that effect, and also end the struggle over the senate officers. They will say to the republicans "we have joined you in overcoming the deadlock in executive business by agreeing to confirm objectionable nominations. Now let us all adopt the same course in regard to senate officers. Ridgeway and Gorham are as objectionable to us as Robertson and Matthews are to some of your side. We will not permit you to force them upon us. Nominate objectionable republicans for sergeant-at-arms and secretary, and we will make no objection to their election. You can thenceforth your officers, the senate can adjourn and we will all go home." There is no present probability that the republican caucus would consent to any such proposition for a change of candidates, but although this is undeniably true, it is by no means improbable that the contest will at an early day be quietly allowed to go by the board and drift over to the next session.

On the 25th of April, the Chinese and the United States executive sessions to be held shortly, will be: First, ratification of the Chinese treaties, and soon afterwards confirmation of substantial all nominations to which no republican objection is raised. There are then stand in the way of final adjournment the contest over the pending resolution for election of senate officers and probably not more than six or eight contested nominations such as their election. Stanley Matthews, Don Pardee, Wm. E. Chandler and Judge Robertson. It is now considered probable that some at least of the republican nominees proposed to certain nominations will be defeated. They have them hung up until next winter, and there are several senators on the democratic side ready to come forward with a sort of compromise proposition which, if adopted, would have that effect, and also end the struggle over the senate officers. They will say to the republicans "we have joined you in overcoming the deadlock in executive business by agreeing to confirm objectionable nominations. Now let us all adopt the same course in regard to senate officers. Ridgeway and Gorham are as objectionable to us as Robertson and Matthews are to some of your side. We will not permit you to force them upon us. Nominate objectionable republicans for sergeant-at-arms and secretary, and we will make no objection to their election. You can thenceforth your officers, the senate can adjourn and we will all go home." There is no present probability that the republican caucus would consent to any such proposition for a change of candidates, but although this is undeniably true, it is by no means improbable that the contest will at an early day be quietly allowed to go by the board and drift over to the next session.

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The Five Stars of Koresish.

An Arab sheik, owner of 100 camels, 300 horses and 1000 sheep, always kept his encampment at some distance from his kinsmen. He had five sons and four daughters, who, as they grew, were regarded in that region as the flower of that country, so careful was their training, so thorough their accomplishments, and so pure their lives.

One evening, when the father and his eldest son were returning to the encampment, having ridden nearly seventy miles in search of some camels which had strayed, the boy asked permission to speak, and then asked his father why he and his brothers and sisters were fed from day to day on dates and bread, with a strip of dry meat at noon; when the boys and girls in neighboring encampments shared this luxury and that—fresh meat killed daily, fruits of names unknown from Yemen, and spices from the ships of India.

And his father said: "Are not your bodies strong? And cannot you ride as well as they?"
The son replied: "There is not a youth in either camp who can throw me in wrestling, and you know if I have asked to draw bridle or dismount to-day."

His father said: "This is what your food is given for. If our fare is simple, it is that you may not be tempted to prize the food more than the strength for which the food is given."
Another day, the father of the sheik had sent a courier to all the camps to ask the attendance of his sons, and of their friends, that they might hear an ambassador who had come from Yemen. He took with him his second son, to care for the horses and learn the methods of embassies. One day they went, one day they remained at the encampment, one day they returned. On the third day when they had ridden ten hours, they saw in the horizon the black tents of their tribe. Then the son asked leave to speak and said to his father:

"Oh, my father, why do you sleep upon the ground, when your kindred had cushions and woven mats brought by their slaves, and had furs from the North, should the night be cold. Why, in our camp do we have neither furs, cushions or slaves?"

And his father said: "We sleep at night that we may be strong to-morrow. Are not your bodies as strong, and can you not ride as well as they?"

And his son answered: "There is not a youth in their tents who can throw me in wrestling, you know if I ask to draw bridle or dismount to-day."

His father said: "This is what sleep is given to us for. If our beds are simple, it is that we may not be tempted to prize the sleep more than the strength for which the sleep is given."

Another time there came a message to the elder brother of the sheik was ill, and had sent for him. The sheik rode across the desert on the swiftest dromedary, and took with him his third son. Two days they rode, two days they watched the sun dying, two days they were in camp, and when they were ill, and had sent for him. The sheik rode across the desert on the swiftest dromedary, and took with him his third son. Two days they rode, two days they watched the sun dying, two days they were in camp, and when they were ill, and had sent for him.

Why do my cousins dress in shawls of cashmere, in silks of Japan, and wear clasps of gold and pearl from Serendib, while we are dressed in camel's hair, and wool of our own flocks and herds, which my sisters spun and my mother wove?"

And his father said: "Are you not as warm as they? Are you not as strong as they? Are not our clothes as easy for running and riding?"

And the boy said: "On the evening when we came to the camp, there was a wrestling match. I threw all my cousins in their turn; and when the turn came round I threw them all again. We have ridden in two days so far that the ravens are weary of following. You know if I have asked to dismount or draw rein."

And his father said: "Our clothes are given to us to screen us from the sun and rain and the pestilence which walketh in the darkness. If your clothing is simpler than your kinsmen's it is that you may not be tempted to value the thing more than the strength and wisdom for which the thing is given."

Again, the word came that the chiefs and their children should carry each his offering to the temple at Mecca. And his father, with his wife and children and forty attendants went the city with fifty camels and fifty horses. His offering was bezoar and onyx and myrrh. Seventy days were they in going, in sojourning, and in returning. On the seventieth day, as they approached the great plains which they knew the fourth son asked leave to speak to his father and said:

"Why do the people of the city worship God in the mosque, and we kneel beneath the open sky."
And his father was troubled, and his countenance fell, and he said: "Since we left the city have either your brothers or your sisters spoken untruly?"
"Never, my father."
"Or impurely?"
"Never."
"Or meanly?"
"Never."

"Have they turned from a beggar? Have they failed to share their salt?"
"Never."
"Have they refused to their mother all that was due her?"
"Never."
"And has God seemed far away from you because the sky is higher than the temple dome?"

"Never so near, my father, as when I sleep in the sand beneath the stars."
And his father said: "The temple is built, lest in cities men forget the God of love. If you worship beneath the stars,

it is that you may not be tempted to honor the stones more than Him who made the stones, to value Him more than Him who dwells everywhere."

At last the old man was sick unto death. His four eldest sons had gone with their households, one north, one south, one east, one west. He called his youngest son to close his eyes, and said to him:

"My son, hast thou seen Satan?"
And his son said: "Never."
His father said: "Yet you have been at feasts of the heathen tribes, where the revels lasted many days."
The son said: "Others saw him there, but not I."

His father said: "You lived many, many months among princes of Cairo, who never seek pleasure, and pay for it with money."
The son said: "Others saw him there, but not I."

The father said: "Not when I sent you to join the caravans of merchants at Medina?"
The son said: "If others saw him there, not I."

The father said: "Not when you lived among the learned men and doctors at Tabriz?"
And the son said: "If others saw him there, not I."

And his father said: "It is enough, my boy, if your children are not tempted by the flesh, they will not be tempted by the eye. If the eye is pure the head will be strong. If the heart is true, your child will know his God. My son, pray for your children, that they enter not into temptation."

And he turned his face to the wall and died. And his five sons are the chiefs known as the Five Stars of Koresish—in all the pursuits of life we find that—[Edward Everett Hale in "Child-Hood's Appeal."

Self-Reliance.

There is no element in a man's character that contributes more to his success in life, than confidence of self-reliance in his own ability. A faint-hearted man is unstable, and will never excel. Faith in the endeavor to will and to execute is as important in a successful career as is the keystone to the arch. A man possessed of a bold, daring, resolute will may be modest in revealing his powers, but will be determined in performing what he conceives to be right. To men with this quality of mind there is such a word as defeat, and when obstacles present themselves in their path, it only results in their putting forth a greater effort to accomplish their purpose.

Toil, trial, disaster, gloom and danger may surround the path, yet over and above all hindrances a heroic soul will triumph and win fame and honor. The discouragements that would retard the irresolute only discover the weak places to the brave, and strengthening these, they renew the conflict with increased vigor. Timidity creates cowards, and never wins success. It is a strong and abiding faith in one's own ability to perform that overcomes difficulties others thought could not be surmounted.

In all the pursuits of life we find that those who achieve honor and distinction are strong and self-reliant in their powers, exercise faith in their own ability, and carry out plans conceived in their own brain. Horse had faith in telegraph wires, and Field in submarine cables, and to-day, in consequence thereof, the lightning is harnessed to carry the news of the world in every part of the habitable globe within the compass of a few hours.

Two young men in 1864 commenced a banking business in Wall street in small office. They had faith in their own ability, and also that of the United States to pay its great war debt. To-day they are leading bankers in government securities on this continent, and their daily sales running into the millions, and their names and credit take high rank in all the financial centers of the world. Not many years ago Edison occupied a humble position as telegraph operator; to-day his name and fame are world-wide, associated with some of the grandest discoveries of ancient or modern times. Stewart, Astor, and Vanderbilt furnish examples, in the large fortunes they created, as to what well-directed energy and determination can accomplish in business pursuits, while the eventful life of the late Judge Packer is another striking illustration of the high position that can be attained by reliance, perseverance in the individual man, backed by a liberal endowment of common sense. In the ever-widening paths of commerce and the ever-increasing monetary circles there open up to the young men of the nation rare opportunities to win wealth and fortune. In agricultural and mining, industrial and mercantile pursuits, like avenues to attain distinction are presented. But fortune will not come by chance, nor distinction by hazard; both must be won by strong, heroic endeavor. Backbone is vital in the achievement of lofty aims, and nerve and energy are essential requisites in the battle of life. A man, to triumph, must have faith in his enterprise and reliance in his ability.

When the village Squire stops at the corner grocery, raps on a box with his knuckles and says: "The great need of this country just now is a higher plane of political morality," you bet that the village cobbler is at work to secure the nomination which leads to that same Justice's office.

A gentleman named Cobb has been recommended for Commissioner of Agriculture in Illinois. The vexed question of how to utilize the cobs of that great corn State is in a fair way of solution.

An Osage Marriage.

In marrying among the Osage Indians the first preliminary is to fall in love, as some civilized people do. And this must happen without the help of any modern appliances.

The youth and maiden are not allowed to even speak to each other. The young warrior, therefore, with tender heart, can only look upon the maiden from a distance, and though he may touch her hand in plays, there can be no sentimental walks among the moonbeams. They are out of the question.

When a youth is smitten, the unwritten law requires him first to confide the secret to his mother.

If she does not approve, the flame is smothered unceremoniously; but if she does approve, she lays the matter before her liege lord, and a family consultation follows.

If the father also takes a favorable view of the matter, the youth goes on a hunt, and returns as soon as possible with the most valuable fawn he can kill. The choicest parts of this his mother dresses and cooks in the most elegant and tempting manner known to Indian culinary art.

This the youth puts in a basket, and going in the night, leaves it near the tent where his beloved dwells. He then hides in the brush, or climbs a distant tree where he can watch the result.

In due time the innocent maid awakes to find the tempting "deer" awaiting her. At first, of course—true to her girlish instincts—she will not touch it, but after a few minutes of curiosity, she takes a peep into the basket. She wonders how it would taste; smells it; and finally, though no Satanic tempter is nigh, his Eve sooner or later "takes the fatal taste."

As soon as she has tasted the meat her betrothal is sealed. So in after life she cannot grumble when reminded "how mother used to cook."

After nightfall a hungry form, breakfastless, dinnerless, supperless, stealthily approaches the basket. If it is untouched, he has the consolation that he is unknown, and free to try again, and may enjoy his mother's cooking to himself. If he finds the basket empty, he returns to his home with a light heart and lies down to pleasant dreams.

The next morning the parents of both parties hold a consultation. If no one thinks of an objection, they smoke in silence for half a day, separate, and the wooing proceeds. But if any objections are raised, they must be settled before any further steps can be taken.

If, however, the wooing runs smooth, the next question is the value of the girl. Before daylight next morning the youth brings a pony and hitches it near his expected's tent. On the morning, if the old folks think the pony compensates them for the loss of their daughter it is led away and put with their own herd.

If, however, the pony is left standing during the following night, the lover takes it away and returns before daylight the next morning with two ponies. If these are enough, they are taken away during the day, but if not, they are left standing, to be removed at night and returned next morning, each time with an additional pony, until the price is paid.

In the affection or earthly possessions of the lover should fall before the required number of ponies are given, then on the following morning the ponies are missing, and the girl's parents are left to regret their avarice, and she to pine away in sadness.

In her affliction, however, she has the heartfelt sympathy of her sisters, for no girl is allowed to marry until all her older sisters are married. Notwithstanding this, wealthy and influential families sometimes demand several hundred ponies for a daughter. One-half of the ponies go to the bride's parents, and one-half or its equivalent, to her dower.

On the morning after the ponies are accepted, our young warrior goes off for a hunt. If the game but knew his thoughts, they would not be likely to regard him as very dangerous.

The bride's occupation is very different. She is arrayed in a new blanket, new moccasins, with beads and feathers as showy as the family can afford, placed on her feet, and she is fastidiously attended to by a procession of relations, friends, envious girls, and the inevitable small boy.

After having passed in front of every tent in the village, she is led to a tent prepared by her parents for the new family.

Here four strong men hold a blanket by the corners close beside the horse, the priest mutters awhile to himself, then fires a gun at her head, aiming so as to come as near as possible, and not hit it.

The bride gracefully tumbles into the blanket as if dead, and the corners of the blanket are tied together so that she cannot escape. She is then carried into the tent, and when the groom returns he is admitted, and they are fastidiously attended to by a procession of relations, friends, envious girls, and the inevitable small boy.

An invention which must prove of much importance in architecture and sculpture has recently been made by Dr. Gebring of Landsuth, Bavaria. By means of an emulating liquid he claims to be able to render any kind of cement or stone harder than granite, and gives it the appearance of any other mineral desired. The enamel may also be applied to metal, and is said to effectually preserve it from rust.

Mr. Everts is improving. In his letter declining the New York dinner the longest sentence contained only eighty-four words. It may be different when the ex-Secretary gets his second wind.—[Philadelphia Chronicle.

PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

WHEN the American press were lauding to the skies that hasty Scotch author, Carlyle, in noting his demise a few weeks ago, they appeared to be ignorant of his contemptuous opinion of America and Americans.

JERRE BLACK ON VILLARD.—In the recent contest in a New York court between Villard and the Northern Pacific Railroad managers, that legal veteran, Judge Jerre Black, dealt a scathing and terrific blow to the Villard crowd.

We were a little mistaken in last week's statement relative to the church which the pulpit orator, Smith, of Victoria, belonged to. It is from the Methodist and not the Episcopal Church that he has seceded—

What is the religious world coming to? What is the use of the churches if there is no devil and no hell? Are not these religious reformers kicking the ladder from under them? One must needs believe a little in the devil to believe in God, for belief in the devil is the converse of a belief in God; the one proves the other, as night is the proof of day.

The venerable General Joseph Lane, who recently died at his home in Douglas County, Oregon, at the advanced age of 79, was the last of the Generals of the Mexican war, and first Governor of Oregon.

Jeff. Davis' History of the Rebellion.

The Memphis Appeal has been favored with some advance sheets of Jefferson Davis' forthcoming history of the Rebellion. While it is not expected that the ex-President of the late Confederacy will be able to throw much light on the now pretty well settled history of the origin, prosecution and close of the war, his book will nevertheless be read with interest by a large class North and South who will want to hear his version of the many disputed issues connected with the inner history of the overthrown Confederacy.

A duty to my countrymen; to the memory of those who died in defense of a cause sacred by inheritance, as well as sustained by conviction, and to those who, perhaps less fortunate, staked all and lost all, save life and honor, in its behalf, has impelled me to attempt the vindication of their cause and conduct. For this purpose I have decided to present an historical sketch of the events which preceded and attended the struggle of the Southern States to maintain their existence and their rights as sovereign and independent creatures of the general government.

At a time when the minds of men are straying far from the lessons our fathers taught it seems proper and well to resort to the original principles on which the system of government they devised was founded. The eternal truths which they announced, the rights which they declared "unalienable" are the foundation stones on which rests the vindication of the Confederate cause.

In all free governments the constitution or organic law is supreme and the grant, and in our Federal Union this was most distinctly marked by limitations and prohibitions against all which were beyond the expressed grant of power to the General Government. In the foregoing, therefore, it is in the position that those who resisted violations of the compact were the true friends and those who maintained the usurpation of the delegated powers were the real enemies of the constitutional Union.

A GROWTH LIKE JACK'S BEANSTALK.—An Eastern exchange says: "The fancies of the Arabian Nights are facts of to-day. Last Monday week a number of laborers laid the last rails of a railroad which terminated in a broad and wild prairie. The next Saturday night the prairie was dotted with houses, half a dozed dry goods stores, as many groceries, a livery stable and stockyard, three blacksmith shops, fourteen or fifteen eating houses, and fifteen or twenty saloons, those great forerunners of American civilization. Three hundred red people had become citizens, and the prairie had become the town of Abeline. Next morning the church bells rung out and the worshippers knelt were seven days before was a wilderness. Last Tuesday, or two weeks later, the population aggregated 1,500 persons, and 3,500 visitors came to attend a sale of town lots; 139 lots were sold for \$24,505. This is the modern realization of the fanciful story of Aladdin's palace.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON MOLTKE has completed the official history of the Franco-German war, on which he has been engaged for the past eight years. He boldly defends war, urging that it develops in nations the noblest and manliest traits of character, and declaring that the hope of peace is a utopian dream. Unquestionably, so long as the world is cursed with Napoleons and Bismarcks and Von Moltkes.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill to prohibit "treating." It imposes a penalty of \$5 for each offense of liquor "treating," or one person paying for the beer or other drink taken by another, and prohibits also the transfer of checks for drinks, or the gift of bottles of beer, wine or other liquors. If a man will drink he must do so at his own expense, and pay for his own and no more.

A WISCONSIN farmer, 23 years ago, planted a piece of waste land with black walnut. The trees are now from 16 to 23 inches in diameter, and have been sold for \$27,000.

DR. TANNER will be annoyed to learn that he has been outfasted, and by a woman. Tanner stopped fasting on the fortieth day, but Miss Deuell, of Iowa, prolonged her fast for forty-seven days. Then she said: "This sequel is not in the least surprising, but it serves to illustrate how ridiculous was the fuss made over Tanner last summer, as though he had made some tremendous discovery and was going to show the world how to do without food. As a matter of fact, life can be prolonged without food for about six weeks, or less or more according to the condition of the person's system and the rapidity with which the waste of tissue goes on, and that is all that Tanner or anybody else can demonstrate. Miss Deuell's case is not even the first of suicide by starvation. It is said there are plenty of such cases among women "suffering from nervous diseases" recorded in books. When Miss Deuell died she had been fasting for forty-seven days. She was 52 years old and had long been a member of the family of her brother-in-law, Dr. B. H. Aylworth. She had been an invalid for many years, suffering from ceaseless pain from neuralgia and nervous diseases, which made life a constant torture and driving her at length to the stern resolve to end an existence which promised no alleviation for her torments. Though her conduct has long been peculiar her acquaintances never deemed her insane. Her will was strong, as is proved by the fact that from November, 1879, till within a few days ago she had never uttered a word, though no impairment of her vocal organs existed. During her period of silence she only communicated with her friends by writing and no reasoning or entreaty could induce her to speak a word. She ate no breakfast on the 23d of February, and when a member of her family asked her why she had not eaten she replied by writing on a slate: "I have no hope of recovery or relief and am determined to die." All her family, friends, and her pastor, Rev. Mr. Folsom, of the Presbyterian Church, used all their powers of persuasion in vain to induce the lady to change her resolve. She was inflexible. A proposition to use force in introducing food into her stomach was, after full consideration, abandoned, from the belief that if that course be taken it would only drive her into some other method of self-destruction. After the first week she asked her brother-in-law if drinking water would prolong her life. He replied that if she did not drink probably fever and delirium would set in and that taking water would not sustain her life. After that time she drank from time to time each day a little water, but except that nothing else passed her lips. Immediately after her death a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Cowperthwaite, dean of the homoeopathic department of the University. Not a drop of blood was found in the body, which weighed forty-five pounds. The stomach was also entirely void of any substance. No further particulars have yet been made public.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—In 1844 there were 40 miles of line and no wires. In 1848 there were 2,000 miles of line and 3,000 miles of wire. In 1853 there were 14,675 miles of line and 26,375 miles of wire. In 1858 there were 29,412 miles of line and 50,294 miles of wire. In 1870 there were 53,403 miles of line and 107,245 miles of wire. In 1877 there were 111,652 miles of line and 257,974 miles of wire. In 1880 there were 142,464 miles of line and 350,018 miles of wire. The first line of telegraph in the United States was established between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. This was the Morse plan, which has since become the almost universal system of the world. Fifty million messages were sent during the year 1880. The companies employ 24,000 persons and have 14,000 offices.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the Bank of England may be learned from the fact that it covers five acres of ground and employs 900 clerks. The building is amply protected against fire by large fire-alarm bells in the courts and by engines kept in order for immediate use. Light is admitted through open courts, there being no windows on the streets, so that no mob could force its way into the structure except by using cannons to batter down the great walls. The bank was incorporated in 1694.

The object-glass for the Lick Observatory telescope in California is to be three feet in diameter, and if successful, will be the most powerful instrument of the kind ever made. About three years will be required to finish the telescope.

The track-layers on the Northern Pacific Railroad beyond Ainsworth are operating with commendable rapidity there being now over 75 miles of track laid, and it is expected that the contractors will complete the road to Spokane Falls in August.

GEORGE ELIOT'S ROMOLA.—A timely interest is given, by the death of her author, to the new edition of her masterpiece, "Romola," just issued by the American Book Exchange, New York. It shows her work at its best and strongest, and at the same time gives the reader the opportunity to acquire a lasting familiarity with the scenes and society of medieval Italy. It is one of the really great historical novels of the world. It is issued in handy and beautiful form, extra cloth binding, simple but rare elegance and taste in design, and like the other issues of the "Literary Revolution" its cost is almost nominal, viz, 35 cents. It is one of a series intended to form a library of classic fiction, which will include one representative and characteristic work of each of the great authors who have won lasting fame in the realm of fiction. Life is too short and too full of work to permit the reading of all that is beautiful and valuable in these creations of the imagination, but even very busy people can find time to read one book by each of the score of authors who have won immortal fame and place in the affections of the people. Not to be acquainted with them is to be ignorant of much that is most important and most interesting in the history of nations and of men. Not to possess them is to be deprived of the most fruitful and profitable sources of enjoyment. Among those issued or nearly ready are, Scott's "Ivanhoe," Bulwer's "Pompeii," Irving's "Knickerbocker," Cooper's "Mohicans," "Tom Brown at Rugby," "Adventures of Don Quixotte" and "Uarda, a Romance of Ancient Egypt." Full catalogue of standard publications will be sent on request, by the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A. T. HIGBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SKAGIT CITY, W. T. Will practice before the District Court of Whatcom county. A Valuable Farm for Sale. 1600 Acres—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. Eagle, 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.

Why Suffer Needlessly With the con-vulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and malarious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benign alternative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

NOTICE. Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 25, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 25 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 25. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 237 & 239 Washab Ave., Chicago, Ill.

237 & 239 WASHAB AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. THE PAPER IS ON FILE WITH THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. Advertising Contracts can be sent to the publishers.

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 GOOD

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 4 columns: Former Price, Reduced, Former Price, Reduced. Lists items like Men's Cashmere Suits, Men's Overcoats, Men's Heavy Coats, Ladies Dress Goods.

And all other goods in proportion.

GROCERIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists items like 8 lbs. Fine C. Sugar, 1 box Thomas C. W. Soap, 5 1/2 lbs. C. R. Coffee, 33 lbs. beans, 1 Barrel Best Flour, 1 lb Best Japan Tea, 1 sack Corn Meal, 50 lbs., 2lbs Silver Gloss Starch, 1 sack Oat Meal, 10 lbs., 1 sack buckwheat flour, 10 lbs., 1 box soap, 20 bars.

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.

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 whereby subscribers may obtain both papers for one year for \$1.00.

The La Conner telegraph office, hitherto the repeating office for all dispatches to and from British Columbia, has been reduced to a way-station, this repeating business passing over to the New Westminster office.

News of a somewhat remarkable character comes from the Skagit, and is nothing more or less than a shower of rain containing a pulverized substance resembling sulphur.

The next improvement of importance which deserves attention in this section of country is the opening of the road across to Mount Vernon.

Quite a delegation from La Conner went up on the steamer Libby on Tuesday morning to attend the Teachers' Institute and the Board of County Commissioners at Whatcom this week, and hence the good old county-seat must be "abooming" with official and educational business.

Considerable interest is still manifested in the mineral developments on the Skagit. There appears to be no doubt but that Skagit mines are rich in the useful and precious metals.

The barque Henry Buck arrived at Victoria last Wednesday with a load of Chinese nearly all down with small-pox, requiring the vessel to be quarantined.

Mr. W. T. FRIDHAM of the Mercantile Agency, San Francisco, spent several days hereabout this week looking into the financial standing of our business men for the benefit of the San Francisco and Portland merchants.

DR. VAN METER, recently from Missouri, but at present located at Tacoma, has been sojourning among us during the past week as correspondent of the Tacoma Ledger.

There will be a Sunday-school picnic to-day at Dennison Point on the Skagit, to which all are invited. It will be under the auspices of the La Conner Sunday school managers.

We understand that there is a scarcity of hands among the loggers of the Skagit, the wages being from \$40 upwards. Hard work in logging camps, but good pay.

The oat-meal mill projector, is expected, with his mill outfit, on the next trip of the schooner Perry from Victoria.

INDIAN KILLED.—An Indian named Takwash was shot and killed by another Indian named Charlie Seam on the Skagit this week. And so they go.

The steamer Nellie passed through to the Nooksack yesterday with freight and goods for the Nooksack stores.

Special Notice.

Owing to the stringency of the times, I beg leave to inform my friends and patrons that from and after this date meals at the Maryland House will be 25 cts by the day, \$1. JOHN McGLINN. May 7, 1881.

A Legal Conundrum.

Here is a nut for our legal fraternity to crack, taken from the Washington Law Reporter:

At York, Pennsylvania, recently died a gentleman who, in his lifetime, was tied with bonds material unto himself. (The reason, perhaps, he departed this life.) While living however—though but a brief space—

He was with commendable care he provided that at his demise his estate be divided. Twixt his wife, soon to be a young widow forlorn, and the child that he hoped would duly be said child, if a girl, to take only one-third.

But to alter a proven fact. L'homme propose, in femme dispose. Nine months to a day, after about her husband, our widow began to put into bold execution a plan she'd conceived with intent to demitish the will.

And now all the lawyers and judges and friends of this troublesome widow are at their wits' end.

A local contemporary, in noting the death of the Rev. W. Morley PUNCHON, speaks of him as a "sensational preacher." Mr. PUNCHON was considered, by those capable of judging, one of the most accomplished pulpit orators of the age, and the most polished eloquentist of the English pulpit, which is far from the popular acceptance of "sensational" preaching.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 28, 1881. Notice is hereby given that ISAAC ANDERSON has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1881, on Homestead application No. 218, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 31 and Lot 3 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 28, 1881. Notice is hereby given that JOHN B. BROWN, JR. has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1881, on Homestead application No. 218, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 31 and Lot 3 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 28, 1881. Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL W. PYLE has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, A. D., 1881, on Homestead application No. 218, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 31 and Lot 3 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

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 21 day of November 1880, by the estate of Daniel Hines, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to the confirmation of said Probate Court, on MONDAY the 9th day of MAY, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock, afternoon, at the store of Arthur & English, at Seaside, in Whatcom county aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said Daniel Hines at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has acquired by operation of law or otherwise, other than or in addition to that of the said Daniel Hines at the time of his death, and described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three township thirty-three north of range three east.

Administrator's Notice. The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of GEORGE S. BROWN, deceased, late of Whatcom county, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payments to him at his residence at Whatcom, Whatcom county, W. T., and that persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, within one year from the date of this publication or be deemed by law from collecting. W. H. FOUTS, Administrator. WHATCOM, April 5, 1881.

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. South Bend Chilled-Iron Plows.

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

Agent for the WALTER A. WOOD WORLD-RENOWNED MOWERS AND REAPERS. And Twine and Wire Self-Binding Harvesters.

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. (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. B. Ward.

The University year consists of three term beginning on the first Wednesdays of SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER and MARCH. For Catalogue address A. J. ANDERSON A. M., PRESIDENT, SEATTLE, W. T.

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.

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," NEWTON HARTMAN, of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

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," DAVID E. KENNEDY, of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

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," OTTO KLEMENT, of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW 1/4 of Sec. 24, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., and Lot 3 and E 1/2 of Sec. 24, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

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," OTTO KLEMENT, of Whatcom county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW 1/4 of Sec. 24, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., and Lot 3 and E 1/2 of Sec. 24, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 9, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that A. T. HENNESSY has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 227, for the Lots 3 and 4, and E 1/2 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 9, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that JEROME B. ROBINSON has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 227, for the Lots 3 and 4, and E 1/2 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., March 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES McCOSGOLLY has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 227, for the Lots 3 and 4, and E 1/2 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., March 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN H. DART has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 227, for the Lots 3 and 4, and E 1/2 of Sec. 31, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 23, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that LEONARD BLACKBURN has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 266, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 23, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

Notice of Final Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., April 23, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that THOMAS B. JENNINGS has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1881, on Homestead application No. 266, for the E 1/2 of Sec. 23, Tp. 33 N., R. 2 E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. W. WUSTHOFF, DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS, Hoadley & Saar Scott Engines, McCormick and Buckeye Self-Binders, Buckeye and Champion Reapers & Mowers, Garden City Sulky Rakes, Dickett Fanning Mills, our own manufacture; Seeders, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harpoons, Horse Hay Forks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes &c, &c.

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, and last but not least, EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED, and put into the purchaser's field by a competent man.

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

WADDELL & MILES, S. BAXTER & CO. Importers of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES.

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.

All plates warranted not to crack by fire. Fire backs warranted to last five years.

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

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

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

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

Ropes, Canvas, Boat Nails and Oars. A Large and Complete Assortment of Drugs and 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.

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 McGLINN, Proprietor.

STEAMER J. B. LIBBEY, CAPT. THOS. BRANNON, Master. 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.

CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS. 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; and then at La Conner and Skagit River. "Rufus" is a 5-year old bright bay, 16 hands high, of the great Chieftain and Black Hawk stock from California; and is a good walker and trotter. For further particulars address WM. HEWITT, Fidalgo Island.

