

The Puget Sound Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

La CONNER, W. T.

JAMES POWER, Proprietor

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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 that the market can afford, and to see that the food is cooked and served second to no other house in the Territory.

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All kinds of work in the line of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry done in a satisfactory manner and warranted. Orders, either for goods or work, from all parts of the Territory solicited. Give us a trial and you will be satisfied.

STORE on Front street, opposite the Brewery.

State and Territorial.

Willamette Valley.

What is 95 cents at Eola. The new tin roof of the State house has been completed.

A large flour mill is one of the season's possibilities for independence.

Philomath is on the down grade because of the dying-out of the college.

Mrs. Mary Williams, a resident of Oregon for 35 years, died at her home in Brownville recently, aged 73 years.

The revival in progress in the M. E. Church in Albany increases in interest. A number of conversions have been made.

Considerable sympathy is manifested for H. C. Dale about Salem. In Yamhill county the sympathy is for the defrauded taxpayers.

Arrangements have been completed between M. Smith and the O. S. N. Co. to build the building of a new wharf at Buena Vista.

W. A. Kimsey, living on Salt creek, Polk county, was seriously, but not fatally wounded in the neck by an axe in the hands of a Chinaman.

Johnston, who killed Crosser at Month, is out under bonds of \$2,000, to answer to the charge of manslaughter before the grand jury.

School Superintendent Sweet of Polk county warns district clerks to make the financial parts of their reports balance before sending them to him.

There is some talk of a grist mill being put up at Buena Vista. Owing to the natural advantages on both sides of the river for this enterprise, it will be a paying investment.

Wheat, at Albany, \$1 per bushel; oats, 30 cts; flour, \$8 per barrel; hay, baled, \$15 per ton; hogs, \$10; potatoes, 50 cts per bushel; butter 20 to 30 cts per lb; eggs, 30 cts per doz; chickens, \$2.00 @ \$3 per doz.

Wheat is advancing in price at Eugene. Eugene has just narrowly escaped a conflagration and claims loudly for a fire engine.

Rev. Driver was knocked senseless recently by a blow upon the head, from a falling step ladder.

The mail carrier just in from Jewell, Nehalem valley, reports snow on the mountains from two to three feet deep.

A petition was presented to the City Council of Eugene, asking that saloon keepers be required to procure signatures of a majority of the voters of the city before a license would be granted. It failed to pass, but one member voting for it.

A rural correspondent of the Enterprise says: Several prominent farmers have started the plow, preparatory for the Spring crops.

There is still some snow remaining on the hillsides and among the heavy timber; but those who have completed the work of removing the fallen timber and other debris from their fields will find it an excellent opportunity for plowing, as there is but little frost in the ground.

Owing to the continuous rains of the past season farmers were unable to sow the usual amount of Fall grain, but from the present indication the acreage of Spring grain will be much greater, as, in addition to the stubble fields lying over, a great deal of the land has been cleared and broken during the past Summer and Fall.

Arrangements are being made to raise and repair the life saving station at Cape Arago. The new bridge across Birdseye creek, Jackson county, has been completed. It cost \$600.

A partial canvass of Jacksonville on Monday resulted in raising \$250 for the Irish relief fund.

There is as yet scarcely any wheat sown in Jackson county, owing to the unfitness of the ground for working.

A Mr. Nelson, a resident of Lake county, was drowned in Big Klamath lake on the 15th inst., while crossing the ice on horseback. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

Sickness is prevalent in Lake county and vicinity. The public school is closed in consequence.

Snow is rapidly disappearing from the vicinity of Camp Bidwell; stock is doing well and business is reviving.

General Lane will lecture before the Philanthropic Society of Roseburg on the 24th. Subject: 'Progress of Science within the last three decades.'

Miners south of Canyonville report a favorable condition of things, and that they are in high hope that the next "clean up" will be unusually satisfactory.

A two-year-old child of Wm. Watkins, of Roseburg, was seriously if not fatally scalded by pulling into its face a can of boiling grease that its mother had placed upon the table.

Settlers in the region of Pine Creek turn out on mass with shot guns, sharp sticks and dogs, pelting late upon the jack rabbits that swarm the region to the great injury of fruit trees.

Bears and pastures have made sad inroads in the flocks about Canyonville. The "varmints" are driven down from the mountains by cold and hunger and take to maitson with a keen relish.

All the money necessary to complete the Grave creek ditch is raised, and it will be completed next summer. The ditch will be twenty-one miles long, and will probably require an expenditure of \$75,000. When this work is finished, this property will be the most valuable in Southern Oregon.

East of the Mountains. The artichokes planted in a Dayton garden produced two bushels of tubers.

There are five private schools in Dayton giving employment to six teachers.

Report says that M. H. Abbott will remove to Boise City to conduct the Democrat during the coming political strife.

P. G. Earl is attempting to cross the Palouse two miles below the mouth of Silver Creek with his team, was washed down by the rapid current, lost his horses and narrowly escaped drowning.

Dayton boasts sufficient water power to make it a large manufacturing town. Surrounded by a rich agricultural country all that is needed is the proper immigration and the introduction of capital.

The only man found yet in Falouse who has refused the right of way to the railroad is one who during three years has not raised enough grain to winter a grasshopper. It is further affirmed that when the hoppers fly over his place they carry their own provisions with them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Retraction of Rates to San Francisco. New York, Feb. 11.—The Pacific Mail Co. have announced a war of rates to San Francisco for passengers and freight.

After to-morrow rates for passage will be \$75 for first-class, and \$35 for steerage. In opposition, the railroad companies to-day offer the following rates: First-class, \$100; second-class, \$75; third-class, \$45.

An Atrocious Murder. CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—An atrocious wife murder was committed at Henderson, Ky., last night. Graham, who had been arrested on complaint of his wife for beating her, broke and out with his wife on a winter-belt. He shot her three times in the presence of the passengers of the steamer Idlewild, killing her instantly, and then escaped in a skiff.

A Deed of Inhumanity. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, aged 49 years, committed suicide by setting fire to her underclothes with a match. She was discovered in the yard with the fire raging all over her body, praying for mercy. The body was burned to a crisp from head to foot, and her hair almost all singed off. She cannot recover. She has been insane for several years, and the deed was committed while in a fit of depression.

An Expensive Blow. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Imperial Mills elevator, situated on the corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, was blown down this morning and 123,000 bushels of wheat which it contained were spilled on the ground. It was 100 feet high, and 10x60 feet in extent, with a capacity of 300,000 bushels. The mill adjoining was badly damaged. The establishment was owned by Douglas & Stuart, who have other extensive mills in Iowa and Canada. It was estimated to cost \$50,000 to \$100,000, a total loss. The loss on wheat is about \$65,000; loss of the mill, \$50,000. There is no insurance covering this kind of accident.

A Commercial Scheme. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—At an adjourned meeting at the Lindell Hotel to-night, it was decided to organize a company with a capital stock of \$50,000 and establish a commercial agency at the City of Mexico for the transaction of legitimate business by sample, buy and sell for others, mines, minerals, etc., and do such other business as promised a profitable result. A committee was appointed to effect an organization of the company and put the enterprise into working shape as speedily as possible.

Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Postal changes for Pacific Coast last week: Established, Reno, Nev.; Orange, Nev.; Elko, Nev.; Winnemucca, Nev.; Warner, P. M.; Rickleton, Klamath county, W. T.; Chas. N. Bickle, P. M. Postmasters appointed—Henry M. Bryant, Ellensburg, Okima; W. C. Chauncy Griffith, P. M.; Tucson, Columbia county, W. T.; Frank Eastman, Tumwater, Thurston county, W. T.

A Woman's Desperate Deed. SYRACUSE, Feb. 15.—Amelia Montz shot her husband, Julius Montz, dead on Saturday night and killed herself with a second shot in the chest. The pair had been living together four years under promise of marriage. Letters from another woman found on the man indicate the cause to have been jealousy.

Fire in Chicago. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A fire in the Empire warehouse was discovered about midnight last night, and gained considerable headway before the first engine was on the ground. It spread so rapidly among the inflammable material inside that the engines were powerless to do more than prevent its breaking through the doors into the bonded warehouse adjoining, and which was protected by a fire wall. The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. The total loss is \$472,000. Insurance \$174,000, salvage \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Labor Agitation at Denver. DENVER, Feb. 15.—Denver is at present undergoing its first labor agitation of its history, and as the agitation is general, the feeling manifest among laboring men and others is quite intense. The laboring classes have for several months past been gradually forming unions, until 21 organizations of the kind have been perfected. They comprise printers, carpenters, plumbers, brick masons, stone masons, plasterers, painters, horse shoers, saddlers, cigar makers, masons, barbers, waiters, cooks, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, locomotive engineers and firemen. These unions met in a mass convention last night and took steps to organize a trade assembly which it is believed will consist of a voting strength of 1,900, and a commercial patronage of \$125,000. It is believed by the leaders of the movement that the consolidation of the working classes bids fair to play a strong part in the politics of Denver and the entire State. The meeting was enthusiastic though orderly, and was attended by 1,500 people. It was addressed by several persons, including Erick Fomenoy.

The Arizona Beda Wins a Victory. TUCSON, Feb. 15.—On the 9th inst., Capt. Becker, of the 9th cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing hostile Indians, after following them two days with his entire command in the direction of San Andreas, came suddenly upon them strongly fortified in a narrow and rough canyon. The troops were met with a heavy fire, under which several horses and men fell. The Indians then charged the troops who gave way and retreated till night. The Indians drove them across the river. Horses and bedding were abandoned and were eaten by the Indians. Gen. Hatch leaves Santa Fe to-day to look after Indian affairs in Southern New Mexico. Lieut. Toney, with company I, 6th cavalry, numbering 80 men, from Fort Boise, Arizona, will reach Fort Bayard to-day, and will act under the personal orders of Gen. Hatch. Two companies of the 9th cavalry, numbering 140 men, left Santa Fe yesterday for Southern New Mexico.

One Wife Must Suffice. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—Mormon Elder Hatch has returned to the United States somewhat disappointed in his mission. The Mexican government will protect the Mormons in their worship but not in polygamy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Russian Method. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The police have seized a printing press and many copies of a revolutionary pamphlet on redistribution of land, and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants at the house were arrested.

A Vote of Thanks. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Irish National Land League has passed a resolution thanking the United States Congress for securing the privileges of the floor of the House to Parnell.

Mark Lane Report. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Mark Lane Express' review of the British grain trade for the past week says frost has disappeared and the weather has been showery since Saturday. Some little progress has been made with field work, which is still behind hand in some districts. The land, however, is now in good workable condition. Reports relative to winter sown wheat are favorable in those districts where it has appeared above the surface. The damp weather is unfavorable to threatening. Really dry samples are practically unobtainable. Even fair average lots are rare. Trade both at Mark Lane and in the country has been exceedingly dull in consequence of this and the bad condition, and millers generally look at English wheat. Last Monday a decline of 1s 6/2a per quarter was quoted even on best parcels, the provincial markets following suit.

Deniers also variously interfered with business in London.

Imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, but at Liverpool arrivals were more liberal. Last Monday's decline of 1s per quarter has not been recovered, as the consumptive demand was very small, but there has been no further reduction. As regards the speculation for a rise in America, taking into consideration the fact that American wheat the surplus is not much, if anything, in excess of European needs, it is quite probable that prices may eventually adjust themselves without a great rise here or a great fall in America, but at present the question seems to be simply who can hold out longest.

Arrivals at ports of call have been considerable, though the winter wheat is very scarce. There was great depression early in the week, but since then, owing to a surplus of wheat in America and a large quantity of wheat taken from the coast for continental ports, prices have advanced 6d to 1s per quarter, with more demand both for the United Kingdom and for the continent.

There was a fair inquiry for maize at an advance of about 6d per quarter. Buyers show no disposition to enter into a forward business, either for wheat or maize.

Imports into the U. K. during the week ended Feb. 14th, 1,093,439 cwt. of wheat and 108,603 cwt. of flour.

Prohibitory. BELLS, Feb. 13.—Prussia proposes prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade, except under treaty or by special permission.

But few clericals and no progressionists were present at the opening of the Reichstag. Particular attention was attracted to the fact that no mention has been made in the speech of Austro-German alliance in the speech.

Protection Refused. MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Spanish government will not receive the petition of several thousand Moors asking to be placed under the allegiance of Spain. The great powers will probably hold a conference on Morocco affairs in Madrid.

Royal Reception. ROME, Feb. 15.—Prof. Nordenskiold arrived in Naples on the Vega yesterday and had a magnificent reception. Salutes were fired and the shipping and city were gallantly decorated with flags.

Settlement Talks, Philanthropy Act. LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Duke of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London acknowledging the receipt of £2,000 says that the committee in order to guard against a famine in Ireland next year have purchased £10,000 worth of potatoes for distribution there.

Baroness Count's Relief Scheme. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—It is the intention of Baroness Burdett Coutts to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of distress in Ireland. Contradictions have been made, but the fact is incontrovertible. The money will be invested in the purchase of lands in the district of Conemaque, county Galway, to be afterwards let to small tenants on long leases, and at moderate rents. A committee of Irish gentlemen interested in agriculture are associated in the scheme.

PACIFIC COAST. Notices Stranded. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Unemployed workmen last night marched to the Pacific Mail dock and the committee intervened. Agon Williams, from whom they obtained no direct satisfaction. They then waited on several firms and companies, but received no definite answer to their demands.

Still After the Chinese. SACRAMENTO, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, Johnson's bill to confer power upon incorporated towns and cities to remove Chinese without the limits of such towns, or to provide for their removal within prescribed limits, was called up and passed to the third reading and engrossment without further debate.

The Latest Invention. MARTIN A. HENRY, of New York, aged 45, committed suicide at the Galliard Hotel last night by closing the window and stuffing a handkerchief in the keyhole of the door to his room and turning on the gas. He left a note showing death to be the result of deliberate intent, but assigning no cause.

Plan for Increasing the Relief Fund. The Irish societies, disposed to celebrate St. Patrick's day in the usual manner, have decided to lodge admission to the literary societies, the proceeds to be remitted to the Irish Land League committee for the benefit of sufferers.

Acids and pickles are usually the contents of the family jar.

NEWS SUMMARY

A Spanish sailor on board a British ship in San Francisco harbor ended his seafaring life by drinking carbolic acid.

The square wife of a Chinaman in Ohio was burned to death by a lamp explosion.

Major Reno has been allowed to resign, thus saving the disgrace of dismissal from the army.

Chicago hotels will adhere to their agreement not to advance prices during the sitting of the National Convention.

The Irish donation of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was £500 instead of £500,000, as reported; a slight difference.

Emperor William will not open parliament in person, but will be represented by Bismarck.

Prussia has submitted a proposal to prolong the operation of the socialist act until March 31, 1888.

The census supervisors for California, Oregon, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming have been confirmed by the Senate.

The first school was opened in Leadville in July, 1877; the present school census shows 1,500 pupils.

For the first time in the history of public dinners at Delmonico's, ladies participated on equal terms with men at the Burns anniversary banquet last month.

A child three years old was strangled to death in San Francisco by a piece of meat lodged in its trachea.

The Hayden jury decided on equal terms with men at the Burns anniversary banquet last month.

Delegated Cannon has four wives, thirteen sons and five daughters. His salary as Delegate from Utah is presumed to come handsomely.

English ladies having released Persia from her engagements relative to Herat.

The rebuilding of the best burnt district in Tokio proceeds slowly.

There were 108,000 cases of cholera, and 101,000 deaths from the disease in Japan last year.

Six distilleries were seized in Georgia between the 21st and 30th of January; three thousand gallons of beer and mash were destroyed.

There are 60 tramps in the county jail at Fairfield, Cal.

Ninety-five per cent of the beef in Los Angeles county have perished.

Eight deaths from diptheria in one locality in New York resulted from a broken drain pipe.

An Oregon farmer got 13 cords of wood and two coons out of an elm tree on his farm.

A couple of hundred girls in the starching rooms of Troy shirt factories have struck; they want prices stiffened up a little.

Of 133 men composing the Wisconsin Legislature 29 are natives of New York State, and only 9 of the 133 were born in Wisconsin.

Spauld under sentence for murder hanged himself in the county jail at San Francisco, using his shirt, torn in shreds, for a rope, and the broomstick set in the ventilator for a gallows.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost or missing during January is 24; value, exclusive of cargo, \$1,000,000.

The demonstration of the workingmen in San Francisco is simply designed to influence legislation now pending.

There is a man in the Maine penitentiary at Bangor for the murder of his two children.

The Astor library will soon contain 350,000 volumes.

Rev. Alexander Keith, traveler and author, is dead.

A monument will be erected to Prince Louis Napoleon, in Westminster.

The Dominion parliament opened on the 12th at Ottawa.

The Inter-Ocean announces that Hon. Elinor B. Washburne is not a candidate for the presidency.

The coal miners at Westville, Nova Scotia, have been on a strike for three months and have been notified to quit the houses of the Drummond Colliery Company.

The Exodus committee has elicited nothing new.

Mahlon D. Ogden, a pioneer settler in Nevada, died on the 15th.

Edmund G. Palmer, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Co., has been convicted of the charge.

Denver printers refusing to accept a reduction in rates, were called to the offices of the News and Times, and their places filled with non-union printers; the Denver workmen is to start an evening paper of the kind.

War over passenger rates on western railroads continues.

A Scoundrel's Two Victims.

The village of Ontario, N. Y., is greatly excited over the marriage in that place of the daughter, 14 years old, of a well-to-do citizen living near there, to a disreputable young man, while the latter was in jail awaiting a hearing on a charge of assault on an uncle of the girl, with intent to kill.

About a year ago, William Enright, a blacksmith, 24 years old, obtained employment in Ontario. His reputation was bad. John Negus, a respectable citizen of Ontario, had a daughter 15 years old. Last September this girl eloped with Enright. The pair were missing for several days and when they returned he married. Mr. Negus took his daughter home, and she and Enright continued to live together as man and wife until a few weeks ago, when the discovery was made that they had not been married.

Negus drove Enright away from his house.

Negus had a niece, who was only 14 years of age. She lived at a place known as Lake View, with her parents. Enright became acquainted with her during a visit she made at her uncle's, while her cousin was living with the blacksmith and his wife.

When the criminal relations of Enright and his victim were exposed, he at once began paying attention to the cousin, whose name was Rued. About two weeks ago she astounded her parents with the announcement that she was engaged to be married to Enright.

They at once sent her to her uncle, John Negus, believing that she would be less likely to meet Enright there than she would be at home.

A week ago Enright heard that the girl was being kept at her uncle's. He proceeded to the house, entered it, and, drawing a revolver, swore he would kill any one who interfered with his killing Miss Rued away.

He found the girl, and she went with him away from her guardian's house.

Mr. Negus had Enright immediately arrested, a charge of assaulting him with intent to murder being preferred.

Enright was lodged in jail, and while awaiting a hearing was married to the girl in his cell, the ceremony being performed by a justice of the peace.

At the hearing that followed on the charge on which Enright was arrested, the prisoner was discharged by Esquire Johnson, he deciding that the charge was not sustained by the evidence.

The indignation against Enright was so great that it is alleged that but for his timely escape from the place with his victim he would have met with summary punishment at the hands of the people.

The Spanish Court.

A passing notice of the principal figures who are to surround the royal pair will not be amiss.

The King has three sisters, who live in the royal palace. The eldest of these ladies is the Princess Maria Isabella of Asturias, infanta of Spain, aged 28 years, and for the last eight years the widow of the Count Girgenti.

She has been a second mother to Alfonso. Highly intellectual, well read, modest, she has aimed to no higher role than that of being the consoling and protecting guardian angel of her brother.

Her only ambition is his happiness. Her face is singularly sweet and serene.

The second sister is the infanta Maria de la Paz, who is seventeen years old, tall and slender, pretty and graceful, and an excellent musician.

The third is the infanta Maria Eulalia. She is 15 years of age and still more blonde and slender than her sister Maria.

She has lovely eyes, and she is a wonderful linguist. Among the men of the court the most prominent are Count Morphy, the Duke of Sesto, and the Count of Onate.

Count Morphy is a perfect type of the Castilian gentlemen, tall, good natured and devoted to his King, to whom he was formerly tutor and is now secretary.

He excites a most wholesome influence upon Alfonso. He keeps aloof from the contentions of politics, his one passion being art, which he patronizes in true Maecenas fashion.

The Duke of Sesto, who married the Duchess of Morny, is the head of the King's household. His political career has been very short. It ended with the coronation of Alfonso which was largely his work.

He is a great friend of Frascuelo, the bull fighter, a fact which certainly does not argue well for his taste.

Count Onate is a venerable old man. He was one of the most loyal servants of Isabella,

PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1890.

THAT COMMITTEE MEETING.—The very industrious but usually erratic and incongruous Olympia Transcript and the brilliant but sometimes erring Vancouver Independent are most unduly and unreasonably exercised over the recent proceedings of the Territorial Republican Central Committee. Indeed it may be said that the able editors of these publications are terribly harrowed up in their political minds, and all for comparatively little or no reason. The alleged cause of complaint and dissatisfaction appears to be based upon the fact that the Central Committee assumed the responsibility of meeting and selecting two delegates, namely, Hon. Thos. H. Brents and Doctor T. T. Minor, to represent this Territory at the next National Republican Convention; secondly, that said committee ruled out certain proxies in the hands of non-residents of districts intended to be represented; and thirdly, that this body politic indorsed the administration of Governor E. P. Ferry, with a view to his reappointment. It is hoped we have correctly stated the objections of our esteemed contemporaries, and now let us briefly consider them. The committee adopted the customary method of selecting delegates to the National Convention; and we venture to say that had it called a convention at this season of the year for the comparatively trifling matter of selecting two delegates to attend the National Convention, not more than a half dozen counties in the Territory would respond thereto by sending delegates. As to the delegates selected by the committee it is not only customary but proper to include the Delegate to Congress, who in the present instance is a representative man of the Eastern half of the Territory; and as for the Western delegate, who is more worthy or representative of the people than Doctor Thos. T. Minor? And as to the exclusion of the proxies, we would remark that while we know of no men in the Territory whose judgment and discretion are entitled to more credit or respect than Messrs. J. T. Brown and T. M. Read, still the principle of entrusting proxies to not only non-residents of the districts but non-members of the committee is certainly not one to be encouraged or approved. And, lastly, as to the indorsement of Gov. Ferry for reappointment, it should be remembered that the committee of four years ago not only did precisely the same thing but did all other acts charged by the Transcript and Independent as vindictive and subversive of the rights and liberties of the good people of this Territory; still no serious revolution or disintegration ensued. Neither is there any serious cause of apprehension on this occasion, and hence we advise the Transcript and Independent to calm their perturbed spirits.

Tax movement for Canadian independence is gaining in strength every day, and it is understood that newspaper organs of the independence party will be established at Toronto, London and Montreal in a short time. Canadian statesmen have discovered that the nominal connection of their country with Great Britain has a depressing effect. Population does not increase, for the reason that immigration from Europe is more than offset by the emigration of native Canadians to the United States. Imperfect as the statistics are, enough is known to show conclusively that more Canadians annex themselves to the "States" every year than are born in the Dominion. This is a bad showing for a new and productive country like Canada, and something must be done to put a stop to it.

MULTITUDIN and mysterious as are the ever-varying and successive difficulties of the great "labor question," one of the most peculiar points has recently come up for adjustment in the State of Ohio. At New Straitsville several miners were discharged by the Consolidated Mining Company. A strike ensued, the other operatives declaring that the sufferers had been discharged for the reason that they were unmarried men, and that the action was intended as the beginning of a crusade against single men, on account of the fact that their wages did not return to the operators of the mines, through the general store and check system, with the promptness and certainty that occurs necessarily in cases where the men are married and have families to support.

THE REVENUE LAW.

Review of its Objectionable Provisions.

EDITOR PUGET SOUND MAIL:

"Once upon a time" a king, on his accession to the throne, was waited upon by his people with the request that he lighten the burdens which the late king had put upon them, and he gave this answer: "My first favor shall be thicker than my father's loins, and whereas my father did load you with a heavy yoke, I will make your yoke heavier, and while my father chastised you with whip I will chastise you with scorpion."

This must have been the motto, or at least the animus, of the late Legislature in enacting the present "revenue law." Almost every session of the Legislature from the organization of the Territory has tried to make, amend or tinker a revenue law, and there has been this similarity in all the attempts: they have become more and more oppressive, until this present one, which is the worst and most oppressive of all.

When the revenue law of 1877 was passed general feeling of relief spread over the country, and the press generally congratulated the people on its passage, and showed what a saving would be made in collecting taxes, how much the collection was simplified by leaving it in the hands of the Treasurer. And it seemed to work well, and there were but few complaints; and while we admit there were some defects (which have since been early cured by amendment), there was no serious cause of complaint, nor did the people demand any change. But notwithstanding all this, the Legislature of its own motion, and of its own pleasure, has given us one of the cruelest, most conflicting, unfeeling and oppressive laws that ever found a place among the statutes of any civilized people. It is evident from even a very cursory perusal that there has been an original draft of the law and this has been amended until but the semblance of the original is left, and while attending one section the necessary changes in the other related sections were not made, consequently there are many contradictions—such as, that it is doubtful whether the law is in force. And to show that this must have been the opinion of the Legislature, see the last section, which tells with an amusing gravity what is the meaning and intent of the law, "slightly" by the way, when he labeled his animal "This is a horse." Now, I propose to discuss some of the most objectionable and point out a few of its glaring provisions.

Section 4 provides that every taxpayer in the Territory shall make and deliver to the Assessor, or his deputy, in his respective county, a statement under oath of all his property, and from section 6 it will be seen that this must be done within ten days from and after the first Monday in April. And from section 6 it appears that "the personal attendance of the taxpayer is necessary, and if he is unable or his deputy must attend." For the purpose of receiving the statements of the taxpayers and taking their affidavits and the same sections provide that he shall give notice where his office or place of business is located. It does not appear anywhere in the law that these affidavits can be taken before any one except the Assessor or his deputy, and that he is allowed more than one place of business; and there seems to be no doubt that this is the meaning and intent of the law; but the attendance of every taxpayer in the county is required of the office of the Assessor, and when the people have done this, section 13 gives the Assessor unlimited power to subpoena any person in regard to such statement. "The Assessor shall have power to subpoena and examine any person in relation to any statement furnished him, or which discloses property which is assessable in his respective county." This certainly covers all the ground, for the purpose of the statements is to disclose property which is assessable, and he has no chance or loophole for any one to escape, it uses this language: "In relation to any statement" furnished him. Had it been the intention of the Legislature that the Assessor should in any and every case and without cause or provocation have unlimited power in the premises, the wording could not have been stronger or covered the ground more fully. The Assessor does not even have the protection that if the Assessor have any reason to believe that the statement is defective or fraudulent he may summon, but the Assessor has absolute and unlimited power, and no check for the undue or oppressive use thereof. In a word, the people are left completely at his mercy. Not that we suppose the Assessor will make any such use of his power; and our only hope is our confidence in our Assessor that he will not oppress his fellow-citizens. But there is danger that some man may do so, and our only legislation is to protect ourselves from him. Now the effect of the law is just this: Every taxpayer in the county, leaving his business, must travel at his own expense to the place which the Assessor may select, and just at the time of year when every farmer is pressed for time, and when his presence is imperatively needed on his farm; and while his property tax may only amount to two or three dollars, he will be compelled to spend five times that amount in traveling expenses in the county, a week's time at the busiest period of the year, and the Assessor at his ease takes in the statements at five dollars per day.

If this law had been framed in the interests of the Assessor, and against the rights and persons and property of the taxpayers, no more could have been done than has been done to secure that end. Another provision in this Bill sections which seem to have more iniquity compressed into it than usually falls to the lot of one section. It is that it is required to appear and testify when requested to do so by the Assessor, without a good and sufficient cause, and as often as the same is repeated, forfeit for the people of the Territory the sum of fifty dollars to be recovered by an action brought by the respective Assessor before a Justice of the Peace. "One half the moneys recovered under the provisions of this section to be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the schools, and the other half may be retained by the Assessor for his own use." Now here in this section we have three things: a failure of which involves a fine of fifty dollars, and the same fine just as often as the offences may

be repeated, to-wit: A failure to furnish a statement, or to make and subscribe an affidavit respecting his name and residence, or to appear and testify when requested so to do, and the Assessor is to have half of all the money recovered! If there ever was a better opportunity or a stronger temptation for a man to see—yes, and that is what he seeks—than to not see it. True, this section says "without good and sufficient cause." How is this cause to be found out? Who is to be judge of it? What will be considered sufficient cause? Certainly but one way, and that is when the Assessor brings suits. It then will be competent for the defendant to show good cause for his non-compliance. See the opportunity for the Assessor to make money, and the temptation placed before him. For instance, he brings two hundred suits (and this is a small estimate of what he can do). If he gets one hundred, he pockets twenty-five hundred dollars, and the county will pay the cost on those he loses—say one thousand dollars. Everything for the Assessor and nothing for the people or the county but loss and oppression. Thus it will be seen that if the Assessor is so minded he can break up a majority of the people and bankrupt the county, and the taxes will support him. Section 9 provides that the Assessor shall, between the first Monday in April and the first Monday in July, in each year, ascertain the names of all the taxable individuals in his county, and all the property subject to taxation, etc. How is he to know whether all persons in the county have filed their statements? There is a simple way, and that is to go to him, after the ten days have expired, to start and travel over the county, and make personal inquiry. There may be some other way; I know of none. And it is evident that the intent of the law, or there would be no need of three months being allowed him to complete his assessment. Then why all this red tape, with or without one making any return, to be gone over at last? Yes, I admit, he will need to travel over the county to bring his suits and collect his fees, and while he is doing this can look up the delinquents, and the county can foot the bill of his mileage and five dollars a day. Section 14 is a jumble, and all that can be made of it is more opportunity to oppress the people. It is necessary to get a description of any tract of land, he may require the owner to furnish the same, with any title papers he may have in his possession, and the county can always suppose the Constitution of the United States guaranteed us the right against any unnecessary intermeddling with our papers under article 1, and this is a point at which the people have been so tedious that the right of search has been ever guarded, and only allowed under the strictest forms of law. But now at the expense of the county would pay for the deed, it seems the best thing the people could do is to deed their property to the county and leave the Territory or go to the post-office.

The Constitution guarantees the right against excessive fines (see article 8), and under this act people are liable to have property assessed at an amount optional with the Assessor, and to have a survey or give up their title papers (section 15), and to be fined fifty dollars, or to have all property of all proportion to the offences committed, and more to be assessed, and the county can foot the bill for which our fathers bore the tribulations of the War of the Revolution. Section 30 provides that all property that may be assessed by the Assessor for the last preceding year shall be liable to a double assessment. More penalties, a worse one! It is retroactive and in direct conflict with the Organic Act. Section 40 provides for a county of two or more counties, and that it shall be collected at the time of the assessment. But a proviso in section 61 says the demand shall be made if the person have property in the county out of which the poll tax can be made. This proviso is about the only good thing I find in the law; and more it has the effect of preventing the Assessor collecting the poll tax at all. If the person have property, he shall not demand it; and if they have no property, how will he collect it? There is no relief here. Even in the case of persons in the employ of another, if the employer has property the Assessor shall not demand the tax. Consequently, all these sections about the Assessor collecting the poll tax are dead letters.

Section 180 provides that the road poll and road property tax shall be paid in lawful money of the United States. Without stopping here to discuss the question of collecting the road tax in kind, we make the assertion that it is ill-timed, that it is adding to the burden of taxation, which is now greater than the people can afford to bear, and now get outrageous, and one they can not meet. What are the facts in the case? Tim's are very hard, every day is at the lowest ebb; money is scarce, and it has never been known in the history of the Territory. We have this year a larger delinquent tax list than ever before. Why? Not because people do not wish to pay their taxes; not for delinquency; but simply because the money was not to be had. Persons have even borrowed money at heavy interest to pay their taxes, and others would have done so, if they could. And now, when his other additional tax is imposed, which will double the tax of many, there is no prospect ahead for them, but that the Sheriff will destroy and sell; and we may expect to see the last pig the very to-day of the porker sold, and his children left trying for bread.

Under former laws people had some rights. We were present and knew the valuation the Assessor placed upon our property; but even this is taken away from us. After the statement has been filed, the Assessor has until the first Monday in July to inspect and file his assessment rolls, and then if any one wishes to know what their assessment is they will have to make a trip to the county-seat and consult the detailed lists. Why not here? Evidently, the people are rather than take so much trouble and incur so much expense, suffer their assessment to go by default. Just as all through this act everything is imposed, tyrannical overbearing laws upon the people. Better live under a despotism. Better live in Turkey, where the taxes are farmed out. The oppression could be no worse, the tax collector no more irresponsible to the people for his acts. And yet the Fourth of July orator will talk of this free and enlightened country!

Let us glance at a few of the conflicting provisions of this wonderful law. Section 65 provides that the Assessor shall receive 5 per cent. on all moneys collected by him from polls, and may retain the same; and section 64 provides that the Assessor must pay all moneys collected by him for poll taxes, less the ten per cent. allowed him for collecting. Can any one tell which of these sections is in force? Here is a discrepancy, and no way to reconcile it. Section 97 authorizes the Treasurer to collect taxes and to sell real and personal property, and he has the Auditor's warrant in due form for so doing. Section 103 says he shall turn over the delinquent list to the Sheriff. Section 107 provides that the Treasurer shall distrain and sell. Section 114 provides that the Sheriff shall distrain and sell. Section 104 says the "duplicate assessment roll" with the warrant of the County Auditor, thereto affixed, shall be full and sufficient authority for the County Treasurer to collect the taxes therein levied. Now if the Treasurer needs a warrant to collect taxes, why should not the Sheriff? Section 107, it will be seen, gives the Treasurer just as much authority as section 114 gives the Sheriff, and yet the Treasurer has his warrant to collect, and the Sheriff's warrant to distrain and sell, and no warrant for his acts! With parity of reasoning the Sheriff might haul a man, if he were convicted, without a warrant. Section 120 is worthy of notice. "Whenever the Sheriff shall discover that any person is disposing of or removing from the county any personal property on which a tax has been assessed and not paid, he shall immediately proceed to collect the taxes due, whether the same are delinquent or not." If this section is carried out it involves this absurdity: That from the first of April until the first of October no person (unless a real estate owner) can dispose of his property without being liable for his taxes, and at the same time he has had no opportunity to pay them, nor does he even know what or how much they are, for the duplicate assessment roll does not go into the Treasurer's hands until October. How this may affect merchants and traders doing business who own no real estate is easy to be seen. How many, for instance, in the city of Seattle, who are doing business and rent their premises? Sections 153 and 159 are put in to cure defects. Both provide that no informal tax shall invalidate any tax, and that the tax deed shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity of other proceedings. This is certainly wrong. It is in the nature of an indulgence, pardons the offence before it is committed. This law is so hard and oppressive that for the protection of the people, the officers charged with the execution should be held to strict accountability and conformably to the statutory provisions. But instead, the greatest possible license is given them to ignore, disregard and violate the law, and do so with it all legal and proper and right! It has been declared in this Territory that for the protection of the taxpayer the law must be strictly carried out, and the officers held to the strictest accountability of the statute. But his act, as if to cut off the last resort and to prevent any redress by the wronged and suffering citizen, leaves the taxpayer, right or wrong, no more link in his chain, and most effectually "cinches" him. Section 154 provides that a tax deed conveys absolute title to the purchaser, except when the land is owned by the United States or the Territory. Now it is hard to conceive the hearing of this section, especially when section 1 conveys the property of the United States and this Territory from taxation. How then can lands owned by them be sold for taxes in one of those things no fellow can find out. Thus I have examined some of the most objectionable provisions of this law, the inconsistencies of this most oppressive law. To sum up, we may say it is bad, wrong, radically wrong, unjust and oppressive throughout, and just as soon as it is known abroad will meet with the most vigorous denunciation. This is the opinion of all who have seen it, and already the hardy settler who is hawking himself a farm out of the wilderness begins to cast about him where he may go to escape. And were the people certain that this would be the law for ten years many would abandon their homes and leave the Territory. It is beyond comprehension how such a law ever was passed, and from this time the acts of a Legislature may well be said to be like the decision of a split jury—beyond the ken of omniscience. It seems there is no escape and no hope, only in the honesty and forbearance of the Assessor.

TAX-PAYER.

Another installment of "Taxpayer's" review of the law will appear in our next issue.—Ed.

The German Government proposes to levy a tax on advertisements in newspapers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels or nervous system—suffers in its work? If so, there is danger with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End." That the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. I. CASE & CO., DEALERS IN FARMING MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS, RACINE, WIS.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF Engines, Threshers, and Fish Bro's Wagons, THE PLOWS Manufactured by J. I. CASE & CO. are unequalled by any in the United States. Their Patent Steel Beam Center Plow is specially adapted to successful cultivation of the reclaimed lands of Puget Sound, and are sold at the lowest living prices. Apply to E. H. HUDDART, Agent; Seattle, W. T.

DAVID KELLOGG, ALFRED SNYDER, KELOGG & SNYDER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SEATTLE, W. T.

California and Tropical Fruits by Every Steamboat. ORDERS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOUND. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES, FELTS & FURS. AGENTS FOR SANDEISON & HORN, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. WHOLESALE TOBACCO & CIGARS, KELLOGG & SNYDER, Seattle, W. T. Office and Salesroom on Front St., Warehouse on Yeaser's Wharf.

For Great Bargains go to the Pioneer Store of JAMES GACHES, & GEORGE GACHES, J. & G. GACHES, LA CONNER, W. T.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Wall & Window Paper, Groceries, Drugs, Salt, Glass, sash, Doors, Plows, Nails, Paints, Oils, Clocks, Furniture, Crockery, Glassware. BAIN WAGONS, WITH CALIFORNIA RACK BED, SPRING AND ROLLER BRAKE COMPLETE; ALSO LIGHT WAGONS, FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN.

J. F. DWELLY & H. STOESEL, DEALERS IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, LA CONNER, W. T.

CHAIRS, TABLES, LOUNGES, &C., MADE TO ORDER. OR REPAIRED. ALSO WAGON REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. All Work Done in Neatest Manner & Satisfaction Given. We advise our customers and friends to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. DWELLY & STOESEL.

JOHN E. DAVIS, LACKSMITH AND MACHINIST, LA CONNER, W. T.

ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER. Agricultural Implements Made to Order or Repaired, and General Satisfaction guaranteed. Keeps also on hand all kinds of Hardware, Plow Beams and Plow Moulds, and all kinds of Implements pertaining to the work of the Farmer; and is now receiving a vast quantity of Plow and all other kinds of Bolts, both machine and hand-made. JOHN E. DAVIS.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

As to "TAXPAYER'S" elaborate review of the new revenue law, in this issue of the MAIL, we may observe that the picture of oppression is a little overdrawn; but still such is undoubtedly the letter of the law. Should our worthy high sheriff, who is Assessor ex-officio, attempt to put on the style and frills or institute the harassing legal proceedings indicated in this extravagant enactment, we opine the sovereign people would rise in their might and incontinently suspend the said public functionary by the hair of the head until dead, dead, quite dead; and then pray he Lord be merciful unto him a "wiserable sinner."

THE PROCEEDINGS of a public meeting at Ferndale, for the discussion of the merits and demerits of the revenue law, have been sent us by the chairman, Mr. Seriah Stevens. A committee of three consisting of Messrs. J. A. Tennant, J. H. Plaster, and Ruelien Bizer were appointed to submit resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions adopted were as follows: "Resolved, 1st, that we hereby express our utmost disapproval of the present revenue law, and consider it oppressive, unjust and incapable of execution; 2d, that we have heard with just pleasure of the intention of our assessor not to enforce the provisions which require us to attend at his office; 3d, that he be requested to assess the county as formerly; 4th, that we hereby pledge him our full and cordial support in this action; 5th, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the editor of the Puget Sound Mail."

Our esteemed friend W. P. Jones, Esq., who though still retaining a large property interest in this country left us about a year ago to take up his residence in Oakland, Cal., comes to the front in his adopted city as Vice President of the Oakland Home Insurance Company; capital stock, \$200,000. The Oakland Daily Times speaks in the highest terms of the magnificent prospects in store for this new corporation and of the high standing and character of the gentlemen connected therewith. Mr. Jones has many friends among the best citizens of Puget Sound who will be glad to learn of his success and prosperity. We congratulate his immediate associates and the Oaklanders generally in adding to their number a gentleman of his sterling qualities.

ROAD TO THE MINES.—We learn that the people of Port Townsend, Bellingham Bay, Nooksack and British Columbia are taking steps to open the Boundary trail through which to supply the mines with provisions. If they succeed in opening practicable communication in that direction it will have the effect of materially dividing the trade with Seattle and Skagit River people. All of which of course is good enough, for the more channels of communication with the Skagit gold mines the better for the miners and all others disinterestedly concerned.

PERSONAL.—Right Rev. Bishop Junger, Catholic Bishop of Vancouver; Rev. Father Brulette, the missionary of the Tulalip Indian Agency; together with Indian Agent O'Kane of Tulalip, were in town a few days this week and on last Thursday left on the steamer Enany Lake for a visit to the Lummi Reservation. This Agency being under Catholic auspices, these good people were looking after the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians of the Swinomish and Lummi Reservations.

RELIGIOUS.—Bishop Junger will return to La Conner on next Wednesday and preach at the church every evening until the following Sunday, when he will celebrate solemn high Mass and administer the sacrament of Confirmation.

DEATH OF JOHN A. CORNELIUS.—On last Sunday morning (Feb. 15, 1880) John A. Cornelius, one of the most worthy and respected citizens of Whatcom County, departed this life, after a painful and lingering illness, at his home at Pleasant Ridge, which he located and established some thirteen years ago. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and his remains were followed to the little cemetery on the Ridge by a host of friends and neighbors who will ever remember his kind and generous disposition. Deceased was about forty years of age, a native of Oregon, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sad demise.

The lime trade with San Juan Island is beginning to boom with the approach of the building season. The steamer Addie passed through here last Thursday with some 350 barrels of lime. Most of the lime used in Oregon and this Territory is produced at San Juan and Orcas Islands.

ROONEY has been granted a new trial.

SALES POSTPONED.—Two important probate sales of real estate at Fidalgo and Semiahmoo were postponed on Tuesday for two weeks longer. These estates are worthy of special mention. The Cagey property adjoining the steamboat landing at Fidalgo is undoubtedly one of the most desirable farms in Whatcom County; while the Hemphill farm is probably the most eligibly located on Semiahmoo Bay. Parties desiring improved land should be on hand on the day of sale. See legal notices elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. B. G. STUART has been nominated and confirmed as Receiver of the District Land Office at Olympia. Mr. S. is very highly spoken of by all having business with him, and he now enters upon his third term in office.

BORN.—At La Conner, W. T., Feb. 19, 1880, to the wife of Mr. John E. Davis, a son.

BORN.—Near La Conner, W. T., Feb. 19, '80, to the wife of Mr. David Byrnes, a daughter.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.—We learn that an enterprising gentleman, who resides in Seattle and is interested in steamboats on the Sound, has completed arrangements to place a line of steamers on the Skagit River route, from Seattle to the extreme head of navigation. He will have a light draught boat on the upper river and another boat running from this city to connect with her. Arrangements will soon be completed to have the steamship companies at San Francisco sell through tickets, as also the Northern Pacific Railroad and other transportation companies doing business on the Sound. This plan will make Seattle the headquarters for all parties going to the mines, and will be of great benefit to the city. We hope to see a golden harvest reaped by the gentleman referred to.—Seattle Intelligencer.

LEGAL NOTICES. Notice. Deeming for the interest of all concerned, the above sale of Real Estate is hereby adjourned until Tuesday the 24th day of March, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of George M. Cagey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, made on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the estate of George M. Cagey, deceased, the undersigned, the executor of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash gold coin, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court on Tuesday, 17th day of February, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the courthouse door at Whatcom, Whatcom County, W. T., all the right, title, interest and estate of the said George M. Cagey, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said George M. Cagey at the time of his death, in and to all those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Whatcom and Territory of Washington, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: The north half (N. 1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE. 1/4) of Section thirty-three (33), Lot No. 8 in Section thirty-two (32), the south half (S. 1/2) of the southwest quarter (SW. 1/4) of the southwest (SW. 1/4) of Section twenty-eight (28), all in Township thirty-five (35) north, of Range two (2) East, containing one hundred and twenty-seven 40-100 acres, more or less.

DATED January 21, 1880. JOHN H. FRAVEL, Executor of said Estate.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of Washington Territory, holding terms at La Conner.

WILLIAM MUNKS, Plaintiff. JACOB SCHNALL, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of Washington Territory, holding terms at La Conner for Whatcom County; and complaint filed in the county of Whatcom in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting to JACOB SCHNALL, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the above entitled Court, and to answer the complaint filed therein within sixty days after the date of this summons of judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty (\$160) dollars, gold coin, upon an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you at your special instance and request, between August 24, 1877, and May 13th, 1878, in the sum and reasonable value of fifty-six and 60-100 dollars, and damages for the non-payment of said sum in the sum of fifty dollars and costs herein, all of which will fully appear by reference to the complaint filed herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of the said Court, and the said Sheriff, of this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. By JAMES A. GILLILAND, Deputy. HALLER & ENGLE, Attys. for plaintiff.

Notice. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., January 21, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: EDWARD L. SHANNON, homestead application No. 2154, for the lots 3, 4 and south 1/2 of southwest 1/4 of section 22, and northeast 1/4 of northeast 1/4 of section 27, township 35 north, range 1 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Henry Havelock, Whatcom county, W. T., and Shadrach Wooten, of Whatcom county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication Jan. 31.

IMPORTANT TO SETTLERS

TO SETTLERS IN WHATCOM COUNTY: Homestead and Pre-emption filings can be made before the Clerk of the District Court at La Conner, W. T. Also Final Proof in Homesteads, and testimony of witnesses in Pre-emptions. Total fees in making final proofs in Homesteads for 100 acres, \$10; total fees in Pre-emption entry, \$10; making testimony in Pre-emption, \$10; Final Pre-emption declaratory statement, \$4. To these fees one dollar is added where applicants are naturalized citizens. The above includes the Government and Clerk's fees. J. A. GILLILAND, LA CONNER, W. T., Sept. 18, 1879.

WADDELL & MILES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVE 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.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Whatcom, ss: In Justice's Court, before Joseph F. Dwyer, Justice of the Peace.

To GEORGE JONES: You are hereby notified that J. & G. Gaches have filed a petition against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in La Conner, in Whatcom county, W. T., at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., and unless you then and there appear and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiffs granted.

The object and demand of said complaint is for judgment against you for the sum of seven and 50-100th dollars gold coin, with interest and costs of suit, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by said plaintiffs on the 15th day of September, 1879, at your special instance and request. Complated filed February 11, 1880. JOSEPH F. DWYER, Justice of the Peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT THE FIDALGO STORE.

I have just received direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO

A large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Goods; Furnishing Goods; Men's and 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 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 SWINOMISH STORE.

L. L. ANDREWS, PROPRIETOR.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY For sale at the Lowest Prices FLOUR, FEED, BACON, SUGARS & SIRUPS, all kinds, CROCKERY, TINWARE, and

HARDWARE

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. DRUGS & PATENT-MEDICINE DRY-GOODS & CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, &c.

Also Lumber, Shingles, &c. BUTTER, GRAIN and COUNTRY PRODUCE, Bought and sold.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FURS & HIDES.

Just convince yourselves by calling and examining goods and prices. I have found by experience that the Quick Response is much better than the Slow Shilling.

If you have any money to spend don't forget to go to the

SWINOMISH STORE.

HIDES & PELTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID BY KELLOGG & SNYDER, FRONT ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

A. CARLSON & CHAS. BROWN, Practical Boot & Shoemakers, LA CONNER, W. T.

Gents & Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters Made in the Best Manner by Experienced Workmen.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STIMSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

STEAMBOAT TRAVEL.

STEAMER J. B. LIBBEY,

CAPT. M. NORTON, Master. CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

Leaves Seattle on Mondays and Fridays for La Conner, Whatcom, and way ports, returning to Seattle on Wednesdays and Saturdays. For Freight or Passage apply on board.

STEAMER SUSIE,

CAPT. H. G. O'NEXY, Master. OPEN FOR CHARTER.

Will carry freight and passengers to any place on the Sound. For freight or passage apply on board. La Conner, Oct. 18, 1879.

STEAMER FANNY LAKE,

CAPT. J. S. HILL, Master. This steamer will leave La Conner every Tuesday and Friday for Seattle and way ports.

FARE AND FREIGHT AT MODERATE RATES.

MARIETTA HOTEL,

LA CONNER, W. T., MILTON B. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

This House is new and furnished with Good Accommodations for families.

THE BAR Is furnished with the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars. It has TWO BILLIARD TABLES

For the accommodation of the lovers of the Cue. Nothing will be left undone to make this one of the finest Hotels on the Sound. M. B. COOK.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL CO.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Scheme, W. T. We are constantly adding to

Our Very Extensive Stock

CONSISTING OF A FULL LINE OF CLOTHING and DIY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

We are buying in the Best Markets, and as we are Doing a Strictly Cash Business are enabled to Sell First Class Goods at the Lowest Prices.

WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS,

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

Hand & Horse Power Saws, & PILE-DRIVER, Complete for \$100.

All of which and many other articles too numerous to mention (remnants of our Immense Stock, but most as good as new) suitable for the Country Trade, will be sold at a sacrifice.

CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS.

CAPT. JOHN POTTER,

BOATMAN AT LA CONNER, Will attend to all calls on reasonable terms. Also boats to let.

LYNCH & CHURCH,

Contractors and Builders. Scroll Sawing and Turning and all kinds of woodwork done on short notice, and in the best possible manner. House brackets and ornamental work a specialty.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address

GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Stationers of Portland, Maine. Free Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Stationers of Portland, Maine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Portland, February 17, 1880
Legal tenders in Portland, buying, per cent. selling at per cent.
Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.

Wheat - Cash fair shipping, good at \$1.05; good fair shipping, \$1.02; the market is weak; there is very little demand, and market is affected by advices, but receipts are very small; offerings do; sellers are lowering their prices; holders of choice ask \$1.07 to \$1.10.

Wheat - Cash fair shipping, good at \$1.05; good fair shipping, \$1.02; the market is weak; there is very little demand, and market is affected by advices, but receipts are very small; offerings do; sellers are lowering their prices; holders of choice ask \$1.07 to \$1.10.

When you see a boy disobedient and disrespectful to his parents, mean to his brothers and sisters, cruel to animals and given to lying just for the fun of it, it is not always a sure sign that he is going into business with the devil, but a pretty safe one.

The Rights of Teachers.

The Argonaut, discussing in its usual caustic, and sometimes most unjust manner, the question of teachers' salaries, mentioned the fact that the women teachers wear "six-button gloves and ten-dollar boots," and declared that "all salaries should be reduced; that the public do not see the propriety of making the school department an eleemosynary institution, and a married woman should not be allowed to use it to support an idle or profligate husband."

"Is \$51 a month a fair compensation for a woman who teaches even the lowest grade? We hear about short hours and salaries paid during vacation. Why are hours for teachers shorter than those for carpenters, and why are vacations given? Because the labor is so severe, both for pupil and teacher, that six hours in school is all that a person is able to endure. You have heard of compressed articles of food? Well, this is compressed labor. It would be just as reasonable to require a carpenter or other laboring man to work fifteen out of the twenty-four hours of the day, and to continue his labors through seven days in the week, as to require a teacher to work as many hours in the day and as many days in the week as the carpenter does.

Heaven help the man who feels aggrieved because a woman, teaching sixty children, earns from one third to two thirds as much as an ordinary bank clerk. I have heard that a woman can not fill the position of such a clerk with credit, but neither can she fill hers, perhaps, in even a discreditable way. Now I ask, in the name of common sense, what the 'public,' or the dolt that wrote my text, means by talking about 'making the School Department an eleemosynary institution?' When either a man or a woman has fairly earned wages, whether for one kind of labor or another, has he or she not a right to spend the same? If a pretty girl, who has the seventy or eighty dollars she has honestly earned by hard work, entirely at her own disposal, chooses to spend it upon six-button gloves and ten-dollar boots, is it anybody's business! At least she does not spend it for bad whiskey and fast horses, as perhaps her brother, in his masculine wisdom, does. Or if the widowed mother of children lays out her money for their sustenance, or spends it to support her old father, is she to consider the objects of her care as paupers, living at the expense of the city? Or even if she has so much stickiness in her nature that she still clings to what she once supposed to be a tower of strength, even after it has proven to be a vile smelling whisky cask, and lets him pick her pocket without an objection, is he to be considered an object of public charity? The wrong thing about this whole matter is that a number of persons, intelligent, honest, well intentioned gentlemen, but nevertheless gentlemen who know nothing of a teacher's work, are elected to legislate for them. However they may desire to do the right thing, they are incapable. Teachers have rights, and the first one is to be directed by their peers.

Railway Employees. In his sermon to railroad men at Rochester, Rev. C. P. Colt reviewed the history of railroading. The first train, he said, made the astonishing speed of twelve miles an hour. In 1829 the directors of the Manchester and Liverpool railway offered a prize to any engine that would draw a train three times its weight at a speed of ten miles an hour. Three engines competed for the prize, the winning one making fourteen miles an hour, which was considered at that time quite remarkable speed. He spoke of the first locomotive in America, made by Peter Cooper, which made but ten miles an hour. The speaker considered the locomotive as one of the main forces in advancing civilization. It was also one of the chief instruments for spreading the gospel. According to a late report there were 82,000 miles of railway in the United States, valued at four and one half billion dollars, whose gross receipts last year were five hundred million dollars. One road employed fourteen thousand men, and many of them live in this city if the common council were not so foolish. He referred to the many hardships endured by railroad men, and said we owe them a debt of gratitude for carrying on so large and safe a passenger traffic. These men are subjected to temptation more than most other men. We used to think that a man that returned from the army without any bad habits deserved great credit, but he thought when a railroad man resisted temptation, profanity and evil associates, he had a piety of the right kind. He knew the severity of the temptations when far from home and among strangers. Yet some of the best Christians were to be found among the railroad men.—Rochester Herald.

No matter how poor a man is he can always hold up a lamp post and whistle.

Legislative Facetiae.

The Sacramento Bee has the following: Preparations for the assembly messenger, to be tendered in honor of the final passage of Stephen Maybell's first bill, are progressing as rapidly as the three readings will allow. The characters are to be assumed by the legislators and the costumes to be worn are to be unique beyond comparison and elegant in the extreme.

The author of the bill will appear as the youth who fired the Ephesian dome, bearing in his right hand a lighted pitch pine flambeau, his left hand containing a copy of "Erskine on the gag law" and his classic brow crowned with a chaplet of immortelles.

In layman, as "Faith, Hope and Charity," will personify the three cardinal virtues by proclaiming his faith in the destiny of the Republican party, his hope that it may emerge from its present onerous responsibilities as pure as a white winged angel of peace, and his charity for those who may disagree with him politically or otherwise.

The other participants will assume such characters as are best suited to their natural tastes and dispositions. Some of them will represent points of order, acrobatic legislation, the Chinese question, mileage, constitutional expounders and questions of privilege.

The entire affair promises to be utterly gorgeous, rivaling in the intensity of its brilliancy an eighteen candle power of Edison's electric light. Music will be furnished by the Lobby Brass Band. A sumptuous repast will be spread by the individual who is to be affected by Assembly bill No. 99, to prohibit the sale of liquors in the State Capitol. The unqualified consent of Mr. Tyler having been obtained, the messenger will be held in the Assembly Chamber.

St. Jacobs Oil. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. Prof. C. O. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill. "Our professional and amateur use it in preference to everything we know of."

Prof. C. O. Duplessis, Manager Chicago Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill. "Our professional and amateur use it in preference to everything we know of."

St. Jacobs Oil Conquers Pain. St. Jacobs Oil Conquers Pain. St. Jacobs Oil Conquers Pain.

The New Silent No. 8, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Is the Cheapest to Buy.

The East to Learn. The Easiest to Manage. The Most Durable. The Lightest Running.

Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster. A Wonderful Remedy. There is no comparison between the common setting plaster and this.

California Elastic Truss. This new elastic truss is the latest and best. With light pressure the hernia is retained day and night with ease.

Hotel de France, Lewiston, Idaho. Mr. H. M. Clinton, Proprietor. This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant.

The Oregon Kidney Tea!

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery OF MODERN TIMES.

Challenges the World as a Remedy for Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Non-Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhoea, Nervousness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation.

Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State. For those who wish to make their own Tea; and for those whose mode of life renders it difficult to do this, we have prepared a

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT, Which contains the virtues of the Plant in a form convenient for travelers and others.

Full Directions accompany Each Package.

Read the Following Testimonials:

My Kidneys were in a very bad condition. The Urine was like brick dust, and I suffered a great deal with my back. All remedies were unavailing until I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which gave me almost immediate relief.

Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease.

The Oregon Kidney Tea has done my wife as much good as any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back, and I believe it to be a good remedy for the diseases which it is recommended for.

The Pacific Monthly OFFICIAL GAZETTE!

The edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE published by me two years ago has been entirely exhausted, and has added its proportion to the influences which are attracting the thousands of immigrants to our

RICH AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS. And accelerating the development of our natural resources. The demand for such a work is constantly increasing, and to meet that demand I shall widen the scope of the GAZETTE, change its form and issue it hereafter in regular monthly parts under the above title. It will be

Devoted to Statistical Information. Concerning the material resources of Oregon and Washington Territory, including a full description of the Cities, Towns, and Counties, Topographical Appearance, Population, Growth, Business Enterprises, Lists of Officers, and a complete

Business and Official Directory! Of the State and Territory. Our agricultural advantages, as well as the mining, manufacturing and all other material interests of the entire State and Territory will be fully represented.

TOURISTS. Who have a special love for the grand and beautiful in nature, are just beginning to turn their attention to Oregon's unsurpassed scenery. Realizing that the "half has never been told" of the

Wonders and Beauties of Mountains!! Valleys and rivers; all parts of the State will be visited, and faithful pen-pictures given, omitting nothing that will render this work invaluable as a

Tourist's Guide. Mr. H. M. Clinton will have immediate supervision of the details of bringing out the work, and will visit all parts of the State and Territory personally to insure its accurate completeness.

We shall add to each monthly part interesting tales, sketches, poetry, scraps of local history, news, wit, etc. etc. Sold complete only by subscription, at \$3.00 per annum. Single parts 50 cents each.

D. H. STEARNS, Publisher, PORTLAND, OREGON.