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LITERARY BUDGET

A RHYME OF THE ROAD.

'Twas on a Western railway train:
No Eastern man was there,
But Westerners with hearts of oak
For blood who did not care.

Says Kansas Tom to Texas Jim:
"I'm starvin' for a shoot."
"Bring on your man," says Prairie Mack;
"I'll finish the galoot."

"I hevn't killed a man," said Dick,
"No, nary one, ter night."
Says Jack: "My weepins ready are,
I'm spilin' for a fight."

And thus they talked, these gallant men,
In pistols, knives attired;
The women tremblingly looked on—
They feared while they admired.

But look! the door is bursted in,
In breaks a motley crew.
Rash fools! see they not Texas Jack,
Mack, Jim and Tommy, too?

Ha! 'tis a gang of farmer lads,
They're on a merry spree;
But woful luck! why come they here?
They murdered all will be.

The farmer lads walk down the aisle,
But Mack forgets to fire;
And Texas Jack draws not his knife,
Dick offers to retire.

"Up with your hands!" the farmers cry;
Quick Prairie Mack obeys;
Chicago Dick forgets his arms,
For life bold Thomas prays.

The farmers rob the helpless fair,
Who make a sad ado;
But heavens! they rob these Westerners,
And take their pistols, too!

—*Boston Transcript.*

JAPANESE FANS.

That there is a comic element in the Japanese character is manifest in their designs upon the common painted fans, some of which will bear a close examination. The most common are those in which a huge dragon with formidable teeth, is seen in pursuit of a small boy who is running for dear life; but lest the sympathies of the public should be too strongly enlisted in behalf of the scared boy, the legs of the men who operate the dragon are seen beneath the folds of the cloth or paper upon which the dragon is painted. Another common scene is that of a number of old and young people clustered closely under the foliage of a large tree. They seem to be well sheltered from the storm of wind and rain that is pouring down upon a drenched fellow whose umbrella is torn in tatters by the wind, and who is making for the shelter of the tree; in the meantime he is evidently a subject for the jest and laughter of those who are watching his progress, thus illustrating human nature according to Rochefoucauld, who says, "that we bear the misfortunes of others with much philosophy." In some of these sketches a few lines suggest a great deal, and show artistic skill though they are rudely and roughly drawn. For instance, a thick fog at sea is represented by two or three sails showing above the fog, while the vessel and crew are concealed beneath it; a scene familiar to all who have been on our coast in the early spring.

Upon another fan a very fat fisherman is represented nearly up to his middle in water and wielding a net large enough to catch a porpoise or a shark, while he drags behind him a little fish-boat hardly large enough to hold a minnow; the expression of his face is, however, comical and sufficiently determined for a shark. The most busy scene is that of the mouse-merchants. These are grouped together in very natural positions. In the foreground are the merchants looking over the invoice of the goods, which is handed them by their chief clerk. Behind them are the laborers, who are rolling bales of goods and piling them up some three or four tiers high. On the top of the pile sits a clerk who, with a tablet in his hand, is comparing the numbers and weights on each bale, and is calling them off to another clerk who sits below on the ground tier, and who is looking to the clerk above to be sure that he hears correctly before he puts them down on his own tablet. In the back-ground is a weigher and a servant bringing refreshments. They are all clad in various colored coats and vests, but the nether garments are omitted in order to leave the tails free to twist about in mouse fashion. The expression of each mouse is, however, different, and well represents the age and gravity of the merchants, the dignity and importance of the chief-clerk, the youthful and jolly bearing of the younger ones, one of whom seems to be trying the patience and the correctness of the account of the others—perhaps to cause mistakes which may result in his own promotion; a base line of conduct that has been attributed to officers high in civil and military life.

Another scene is of a very different character, but still open to evil surmises. A rich old lady is seated on the floor of a large apartment counting her treasures, either of money or jewels, with her back to a large window or opening, where two figures are dimly seen dressed up as native or foreign devils and with masks on their faces. She is looking over her shoulder with much alarm and has left off counting her treasures, but with one hand placed over them, in order to conceal them from the masked thieves standing without, and in the vain hope to save them.

But the crowning and most comical scene is that of the migration of a large family, consisting of father and mother with thirty-two children; perhaps thirty-three can be made out; probably the parents if questioned could not tell the number themselves. They are crossing the ford of a shallow stream which apparently allows but two to cross abreast. In front is the father, a very fat, good-natured fellow, with a huge bed which he carries on top of his head. On this are two of the children, quite comfortable, and looking down with complacency upon their struggling wet brothers and sisters. Two more are holding by the skirts of his scanty garments, but up to their knees in water. Next comes the wife, a diminutive person compared with "pater familias," but, as is natural with such a family, she has a worried expression. She is carrying one child on her back, perhaps a sick one, with his legs in front of her which she is holding. A long train is following after her by couples, except two of the older boys, who are in deeper water and are carrying a sick brother, and a bundle of provisions strung across a pole and borne on their shoulders. There is, however, trouble in the camp; one little fellow has slipped off into deeper water, and he is crying with one fist in his eye, and the other held out for assistance, which is about to be grasped in order to get him back. An older brother, who has apparently been crowded off, is biting the hinder part of the brother who did the crowding. The last one in the procession is a little fellow, who is holding back and seems afraid of stepping into the water at all, but he is encouraged by those in front, who are holding out hands to him. It would seem as if the father should compel one of the fellows on the bed to change places with him, only a halt or any change of plan would throw the whole line into confusion. The father seems, however, well satisfied with the arrangements and is evidently proud of his family. He seems to be in no wise disturbed as to ways and means, or how he is to accommodate himself, wife and thirty-three children on the bed he carries. It is their affair, to be sure, but it is somewhat difficult to account for the number of the family, as none of them seem to be over ten or twelve, and none under five or six years of age. It is to be hoped that they all got safely over the river and found a dry place in which to deposit the bed and make the boys and girls comfortable. The one bed would, however, seem to be an insufficient one for their comfort as the small package of provisions would be for their appetites. In this inadequacy of means to ends the humor probably consists.

In animal life the Japanese are true to nature. Often only a few lines are sufficient to delineate a fish or a fowl, a stork, a humming-bird, a frog or a flounder. In landscape, and in distance, they have no idea of perspective. Ladies swing in the air, but how they ever got into the swing, or how they are ever to get out of it without breaking their necks, it is difficult to discover. The same thing is represented in pagodas and summer-houses, which are perched up among trees, or over them; but there must be some way of getting down not perceptible to "barbarian" eyes, for the ladies have a most serene and placid expression, as if there was no difficulty in the matter, or even a necessity of folding their fans. This placidity seems to be characteristic wherever they are. In their domestic scenes, when they are surrounded with beautiful fabrics and called upon to make a choice of silks and satins not a particle of feminine enthusiasm is manifested, and the elaborate dressing of the hair is left to the servants, without the requisition of a mirror to satisfy their vanity. In this respect the calm and lofty indifference, the perfect "nonchalance" of the Japanese ladies is equal to those of any "barbarian" lady of England, France or America. But foreign fashions are coming in; the vices as well as the virtues of civilization. Who will care to visit China or Japan when cooked hats, chapeau bonnets, pull-back dresses are worn by ladies, and "all aboard" called out by the native conductors? Japanese fans and sunshades will then be rarities, the manufacture will cease, and they will be preserved as curiosities of past ages. Consider the time and trouble it must cost to make these articles, the cost of importation and duties, and then the low price at which they are sold in our markets. There is probably no machinery used in the manufacture, or only what is very simple; the work must be done by hand; but when our scale of prices reach China and Japan, and new openings for labor are supplied, fans cannot be sold for five cents which, if they could be made here at all, would cost ten times ten. The labor paid for one day's work here would support a Japanese or a Chinese for one week.—*E. Winslow, in Christian Union.*

Newspaper Fortunes.

About two years ago, a young man of twenty-two—a journeyman carpenter in Philadelphia — had laid up a few hundred dollars in the savings-bank. With this money he intended to open a shop of his own, and, if successful in his business, to marry. Just at this time a sudden stroke of so-called "luck" came to him. Opening the newspaper one morning, he saw his own name in capitals—John Carson, sole heir to a title, and an estate worth $5,000,000. The lad grew dizzy and blind. There could be no mistake. His mother's and grandfather's names were accurately given in the newspaper paragraph. The estate was in England. Inquiries had been made for the heir. The agent of the London lawyers was in the city, and had told the story far and wide. John Carson dressed himself in his Sunday clothes and went to find the agent. No more shop for him that day or any day. The agent was at the hotel and welcomed the lad subserviently. Undoubtedly the estate was the young man's, he said. There were some legal formulas before he could be put in possession, which would require a little money, etc., etc. In the meantime, Mr. or Sir John Carson must come to the hotel and live as befitted his rank. New friends swarmed around him. There was no measure to the flattery and adulation the supposed heir received. He withdrew his savings from the bank and spent them freely. What did a paltry hundred or two matter to the heir of millions? The agent, in reality, had simply got scent of some long-contested suit in chancery in the Carson family, to which John had not the ghost of a chance. For about a year he received the poor boy's money, and profited by the credit which his reputed fortune gained. Then he vanished, and with him estate and title, leaving the once industrious mechanic a drunken idler, with a mountain of debt on his shoulders. A drunken idler he remained until he ended his days in a street-brawl.

This sort of deception is common in this country. Scarcely a month passes that does not bring an account of some American family which has fallen heir to large English estates, involving thousands, sometimes millions, of dollars. The amount always runs up to large proportions. Many American families have been turned out of their course of honest industry by these fantastic hopes which have ended in miserable disappointment. The only person benefited has been the agent, whose expenses have been paid to "look to the interests" of his credulous dupes.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Crime Against Childhood.

Latterly, in my morning drives, I have seen the children of the neighborhood wending their way to school, and my attention has been attracted by their lack of erectness, produced by the high heels on their shoes. I observed a number that were round-shouldered, and in eight out of every ten, perhaps, the perpendicular line fell at the back of the head. Perched on high heels, the natural pose of the body must be to incline forward.

If adult men and women choose to sacrifice their own health in wearing high heels, it is a matter that principally concerns themselves. But a child has a right to wise and judicious care, and to oblige the tender, growing creature to walk, run and stand with the heels a half or whole inch above the rest of the sole of the feet, is monstrous, is criminal, and this crime against children is so widespread that it is amazing—except that nothing need be regarded as amazing—that it continues to be perpetuated with so little protest from physicians and such aids as they ought to find in really intelligent people.

It is true that the children of fashionable people—and by fashionable I mean people who possess high social position, intelligence and usually a competence of wealth—wear shoes without heels, or with what is called the "spring" heel, until six to eight years of age, and from that time on until twenty the heel is kept broad and low. But as one descends in the scale of intelligence and common sense he will find the high heel growing more and more prominent, until children of even the tender age of two years will be found perched upon them trying to walk. I sometimes wonder that preachers who have eyes to see the sins of the people against their bodies ever find time to preach against the sin of the soul.

The greatest crime caused by high heels is the ill and sometimes disastrous effect produced upon the spine. On girls in particular very serious harm is inflicted otherwise—a result that should be avoided at all cost. Minor ill effects are produced upon the muscles of the legs, and the flat part of the foot, which is forced to support more than it ought. The toes and the large joint become distorted, corns and bunions begin to form, and the foundation is laid for a great deal of suffering in the future, as well as for present aches. I suppose that a lady whom I saw last summer may be taken as a general exemplification of a great many mothers. She had money and plenty of wit, and, in the main, excellent sense. She had two beautiful young daughters of thirteen and fifteen—beautiful, except that neither had beautiful feet. Those members had been stuffed into narrow-soled, narrow-heeled, narrow-toed, high-heeled shoes, until the feet were shockingly deformed. The father of the girls was a large shoe-dealer. His son's feet were very finely shaped. He wore broad-soled, broad-toed, low-heeled shoes. Why the feet of the daughters had not been allowed an equal chance in the world with those of the son I couldn't well make out. One of the girls was wearing shoulder braces to make her straight, and one day, as the mother was deploring the child's round shoulders, I ventured to say that I thought low-heeled shoes would be better for her. "I quite agree with you," exclaimed the mother. "The girls wear too high heels all the time, but somehow we neglect having the heels cut off. But it *must* be done." Whether the cutting-down process has begun I don't know, but I thought if those girls were under my control not twenty-four hours would pass before their feet went into "common-sense" shoes.

No class of people are quicker to respond to the demands of the public than are manufacturers, and if buyers demand a certain sort of shoe they will very soon get it. It is possible that in a great many country towns low-heeled, broad-soled shoes cannot so readily be had as the reverse. But the high heel can always be lowered by having the shoe dealer cut off several layers of leather. He never likes to do it, and will try to convince you that the heel is none too high, etc., etc. But if you insist upon it he will cut the heel down to suit you sooner than lose your custom. That children with crooked and bow-legs, turned-over ankles and other weaknesses of feet and legs so abound among the lower classes is not at all to be wondered at when one considers the extremely bad way in which they are usually shod. Mr. Beecher not long ago put into a prayer this sentence: "Lord, help us to be patient with the *ignorance* of others." To combat ignorance is, beyond all doubt, the most difficult and trying thing humanitarians have to encounter. But I believe that as much harm results from procrastination and carelessness and a lack of energy in instituting reforms where intelligence exists as from ignorance. If people would only do as well as they know, the world would take a long leap ahead. High heels and narrow soles are almost as bad as the Chinese method of compression. The dwarf King of France who brought them into fashion to increase his apparent stature probably never dreamed how many fools there were adown the generations of time to imitate his example. The beauty of any member of the body consists in its outline—its shapeliness and *proportionate* size, instead of its littleness. A small foot, or hand, is only comely in connection with a small person, while any part of the body that has been made small by compression is simply vulgar. Freedom is as necessary to beauty as purity, and there is no freedom where nature is being cruelly violated, as she maintains her rights most bravely, and when overpowered leaves in her train a line of woes full of torture and humiliation. Finally, do not omit to keep high heels from under the young people's feet.—*Mary Wager Fisher, in Rural New Yorker.*

Bound to be Br'gands.

The youthful depravity of the rising generation is truly astonishing, and it seems as if such things as children had passed away, so rapid is the transition from infancy into man and womanhood. A boy of fourteen in this age of advancement considers himself a man, struts the streets with cigar or cigarette in mouth, speaks of his father and mother familiarly as the "old man and woman," and with the confidence of a connoisseur speaks of the different grades of liquors and cigars. A certain English writer has remarked, and justly, too, in speaking of a recent visit to this country, that there "are no children," and goes on to say that this can be attributed to an utter freedom from all authority and restraint and the sensational trash thrown over the whole country. Parents and guardians realize all too late that their negligence and weakness has caused their fondest hopes to turn to ashes on their lips.

Three boys of this city named Robbie Dutts, aged thirteen, Joseph Jackson and Charlie Adam, aged nine, respectively, determined to follow in the footsteps of the "Hero of the Plains," and selected the mountain fastnesses of the interior of Mexico as the field where they would be most apt to win glory, wealth and honor. Here they would build a turret-mounted castle, with moat, draw-bridge and portcullis, out of which they would sally to return loaded with gold, silver and precious things. They would rescue lovely maidens from the Indians, and come home after awhile to astonish the people of San Antonio with their wealth and dazzle them with the beauty of their wives. The plan was made, but how to get there, and how to procure arms and ammunition—for brigands must be armed to the teeth—was the only thing that seemed to stand in the way of the prosecution of their long-cherished project. But their "noble captain," Robbie Dutts, (who had taken the name of "Bowie-Knife Bill," the Indian Slayer,") proved equal to the emergency, and ordered his men (Joseph and Charlie), under pain of death, to rob the house of Hon. Anton Adam, which they, as obedient and brave brigands did, without hesitation. Dutts, leading his men as a captain should, climbed into the second-story window of Mr. Adam's house, broke open the trunk of the servant girl, extracted $13.75, and then took Mr. Adam's six-shooter from the safe, and started with his men for the interior of Mexico. They camped on the prairie, some eight miles from town, where they were found by an officer, tired, hungry and scared to death. They were returned to their homes, where they doubtless received that which they long merited—a good spanking. The two younger boys were led by Dutts, who was their senior by four years, but this only proves the danger there is in bad associations. Dutts was arrested, and will probably be sent to some kind of a reformatory.—*San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

The Habitant of Lower Canada.

The habitant is a model of thrift. He grows his own tobacco, makes his own "beef" moccasins, and manufactures his own whisky. His wife spins the wool out of which is made *l'etoffe du pays*, a kind of frieze, in which he clothes himself. His house is a picture of neatness. The outside is white-washed at least twice a year; the inside is swept and garnished until it is as bright as a new pin. The floor of pine boards is scrubbed and sanded every day. The walls are hung with pictures, somewhat gaudy as to color, of the Pope, St. Cecilia, St. Joseph and St. Anne, and photographs of the parish priest and of the children who are away in New England or Minnesota. Over the broad fire-place, in which huge logs blaze in winter-time, hangs the family *fusil*, the old flint-lock a sire carried under Montcalm, and now used to kill an occasional bear, and to fire a *feu de joie* on St. Jean Baptiste day and other great occasions. Near it are medals brought from Rome by the priest or the Bishop, and the rosary that has come down as an heir-loom in the family. The house is decorated with sampler work of saints and angels, for which the women are famed. A crucifix hangs above the fusil, and in settlements near a church the house is always supplied with holy water. The patriarch of the family sits in the ingle-neuk, puffing blasts of smoke from his long pipe up the bellowing chimney, and sporting the *togue*, an old-fashioned red night-cap with a brilliant tassel, which his fathers before him wore under the *ancien regime*. The goodwife, in *manteletel* of calico, skirt of homespun blue, and neat Norman cap, is at the spinning-wheel; the eldest daughter, soon to marry the honest husbandman in the next clearing, is weaving her linen outfit at a hand-loom. The pot in which the pea-soup, the staple dish, is made is gurgling on the fire; a smaller pot contains the pork; and in the Gulf parishes the *laude*, composed of alligator layers of pork and codfish, is still the *piece de resistance*. The bedrooms are furnished with old-fashioned bedsteads, covered with patch-work quilts of cunning and patient workmanship. Here too are pictures of the Madonna and St. Ignatius, and a small plaster figure of the great Napoleon, meditating with folded arms on the cliffs of St. Helena; a bough of palm blessed at Eastertide; holy water, a specific against lightning; and the snow-shoes on which the habitant visits his little kingdom of eighty or one hundred arpents in the long winter season. The housewife bottles an infinite variety of preserves in the fall, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, huckleberries and other wild fruits which the bush and the swamps yield in abundance; and in the spring the maples furnish a sweet harvest of sugar. When the *defricheur* comes in from the woods on a cold evening, he fortifies himself with a draught of the mordant whisky; the blessing of God is asked on the more substantial repast, and he falls to, a valiant trencherman, with an appetite as keen as his ax. The *bon homme* gets out his rosin and his bow, the lads and lasses come in from the neighboring farm-houses, and as Longfellow has it of the Acadians in Evangeline—

"Gayly the old man sings to the vibrant sound of his fiddle,
Tous les Bourgeois de Chartres and *Le Carillon de Dunkerque.*"

The dances of the olden time still hold their own in the country districts. The *cotillons*, the *gigues*, the *galopades*, the *menuets*, the *danses rondes*, and the ancient ballads, the Claire Fontaine and En Roulant, are ever new. At ten o'clock the grandfather puts away his fiddle, and reverently gives his blessing to the company, which now disperses, to be up and at work by the first peep of morning.—*Edward Farrer, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Youths' Department.

THE LITTLE GIRL WHO TRIED TO MIND.

Susan, good sister Susan! was a gentle girl of eight,
And Totty was but four years old, when what I now relate
Came to the happy little pair, one bright November day—
A Sunday, too—while good papa was many miles away.

"Good-by, my darlings! don't forget. The little ones went forth,
Their hearts all in a sunny glow, their faces to the north—
Their faces to the chilling north, but not a whit cared they
Though the pretty church before them stood full half a mile away.

For mother, with her smiling face and cheery voice, had said:
"I cannot go to church to-day, but you may go instead.
Baby will need me here at home—the precious little pet!
But he will grow in time, you know. She'll go to meeting yet.

"Take care of sister Sue!" she said, while tying Totty's hood—
"And, Totty kins, I'm sure you'll be, oh, very still and good!
Good-by, my darlings! Don't forget. Now, Sue, you know the pew!
And, Tot, be mamma's little mouse, and sit up close to Sue."

A pretty sight it truly was, to see the rosy pair
Walk down the aisle and take their seats, with sweetly solemn air.
And Susie soon was listening, her manner all intent,
While little Tot sat prim and stiff, and wondered what it meant.

The quaint, old-fashioned meeting-house had pew-seats low and bare,
With backs that reached above the heads when they were bowed in prayer.
And thus it was when suddenly a scratching sound was heard
Pakt at the first, then almost loud—but not a person stirred.

All heads were bowed; and yet it rose—that scratching, puzzling sound,
The straitest members rolled their eyes and tried to look around;
Till Susie, stately little maid! felt, with a startled fear,
That, whatsoe'er its cause might be, the noise was strangely near.

Out went her slyly-warning hand, to reach for Totty there;
When, oh, the scratching rose above the closing words of prayer!
An empty space on the seat was all poor Susie felt,
While on the floor, in wondrous style, the earnest Totty knelt!

Poor Susie leaned and signaled, and beckoned, all in vain;
Totty was very much engaged and would not heed; 'twas plain.
When suddenly a childish voice rang through the crowded house:
"Don't, Susie, 'cause I've dot to be my mamma's little mouse!"

Many a sober face relaxed, and many smiled outright,
While others mourned in sympathy with Susie's sorry plight;
And Totty, will with wrath because she could be mouse no more,
Was carried soon, a sobbing child, out through the wide church-door.

Now, parents, ponder while ye may upon this sad mishap,
The mother, not the mouse, you see, was caught in the trap.
And test your little listening ones may go beyond your reach,
Be wary of your metaphors and figurative speech.

—*Jos. Stacy, in St. Nicholas.*

NEWTON'S CHILDHOOD.

Sir Isaac Newton is the greatest of modern philosophers and mechanics. When he was born, December 25, 1642, three months after his father's death, he was so small and feeble that no one supposed he would live a day; but the weak infant grew to be a healthy, robust man, who lived until he was eighty-four years old. He began to invent or contrive machines and to show his taste for mechanics in early childhood. He inherited some property from his father, and his mother, who had married a second time, sent him to the best schools, and to the University of Cambridge. At school he soon showed his natural taste; he amused himself with little saws, hatchets, hammers and different tools, and when his companions were at play spent his time in making machines and toys. He made a wooden clock when he was twelve years old, and the model of a windmill, and in his mill he put a mouse, which he called his miller, and which turned the wheels by running around its cage. He made a water-clock four feet high, and a cart with four wheels, not unlike a velocipede, in which he could drive himself by turning a windlass.

His love of mechanics often interrupted his studies at school, and he was sometimes making clocks and carriages when he ought to have been construing Latin and Greek. But his mind was so active that he easily caught up again with his fellow-scholars, and was always fond of every kind of knowledge. He taught the school-boys how to make paper kites; he made paper lanterns by which to go to school in the dark winter mornings; and sometimes at night he would alarm the whole country round by raising his kites in the air with a paper lantern attached to the tail; they would shine like meteors in the distance, and the country people, at that time very ignorant, would fancy them omens of evil, and celestial lights.

He was never idle for a moment. He learned to draw and sketch; he made little tables and sideboards for the children to play with; he watched the motions of the sun by means of pegs he had fixed in the wall of the house where he lived, and marked every hour.

At last, when he was about sixteen, his mother placed him in charge of a farm, and every Saturday he went with a servant to Grantham market to sell his corn and vegetables. But the affairs of the farm did not prosper; the young philosopher hid himself away in a room in a garret which he hired, studying mechanics and inventing a water-wheel or a new model, while the sheep wandered away in the field, and the cattle devoured his corn.

Next he went to Cambridge University, and became a famous scholar. At the age of twenty-four he began his study of the spectrum, as philosophers call that brilliant picture of the colors of the rainbow, which is shown by the sun's rays shining through a three-sided piece of glass, called a prism. It is one of the most beautiful objects in science or nature, and Newton's study of its splendid colors led to his greatest discoveries in *optics*, or the science of the sight. In our own time the use of the prism and its spectrum has shown us of what the sun and moon are composed.

One day, as Newton sat musing in his garden at his retired country home, an apple fell from a tree to the ground. A great idea at once arose in his mind, and he conceived the plan of the universe and of the law of gravitation, as it is called. He was the first to discover that famous law. He showed that the heavier body always attracts the lighter; that as the apple falls to the earth, so the earth is drawn toward the sun; that all the planets feel the law of gravitation, and that all the universe seems to obey one will. Newton soon became the most famous of living philosophers. But at the same time he was the most modest of men; he never knew that he had done anything more than others, nor felt that he was any more studious or busy. Yet he never ceased to show, even in late old age, the same love for mechanical pursuits and the study of nature he had shown when a boy. His most famous work, the *Principia*, proving the law of gravitation and the motion of the planets, appeared in 1687. He made beautiful prisms of glass and other substances, and fine reflecting telescopes, the best that were yet known. He wrote valuable histories and works. He was always a devout Christian and scholar. He died in 1727, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thus the puny babe that was scarcely thought worth the care of his nurses became an active and healthy boy and man, with the clearest mind of his time. He was stout, ruddy, healthy, and never, it is said, lost a tooth. But he preserved his health by avoiding all that was hurtful. He was a philosopher at twelve years old, and the world owes much of its progress to Newton's well-spent childhood.—*Harper's Young People.*

Heroic Acts.

Last winter a little boy playing on the wharf of a river town in Pennsylvania fell into the river. The current made by a passing steamer carried him into deep water. It was late in the evening, and nobody saw the accident but a little lame girl of eleven, named Katy Breschkowsky. With the aid of her crutch she hobbled out on the pier, and then, dropping on her face, she climbed down to the edge of the water. The boy was wedged between two blocks of ice near the pier. Katy climbed like a cat out to the end of the timbers, and then dropped into the water, stretching out one feeble hand towards him, but she could not reach him. A step farther—and another. She was now up to the neck in the icy, surging current. She caught his arm and pulled his head above water, holding to the timber overhead with the other hand. In this position she remained for an hour in peril of death every moment, until at last she was seen by some passers-by, and with difficulty rescued. The boy was unknown to her.

Another heroic child, a boy of six, in New York, left its baby brother for a moment to bring a drink, and returning, found it had crawled near the stove and its clothes had taken fire. The little fellow wrapped the child in a blanket and battled with the flame until he put it out, but not before his own arms and breast were badly burned.

Now every boy and girl would like to do heroic acts such as these. Indeed, young people are apt to spend a good deal of time dreaming of the valor and coolness they will display in saving life when an emergency comes. The emergency seldom does come, and when it does, there is usually no heroic self-sacrifice to meet it, either from children or men and women. The reason of this is that one person in a thousand makes self-sacrifice a constant habit in trifling things, while the other nine hundred and ninety-nine are planning for the supreme opportunity. That one alone is ready for the opportunity, and rises by habit to meet it. The others are appalled by it into indecision or cowardice.

We are sure that this poor little cripple, Katy, and the six-year-old hero are unselfish, gentle children in their daily plays. Surely the habit of unselfishness is worth cultivation, for if the crucial moment of trial never comes, it makes of the life of any man or woman a high heroic strain, which uplifts the souls of all who hear it.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Rare South American Beetle.

The golden cucuyo which has been at Tiffany's for some time is dead. It was one of four or five specimens of this rare South American beetle in this city. They are regarded with superstitious reverence by the women of South America, and the few that are caught, for the beetle is rare in its native country, are fastened in tiny fetters of gold and worn as an ornament. A gold or gold and jeweled band is placed around the thorax to which is attached a slender gold chain about four inches long which ends in a long pin. This pin is thrust into a bouquet of flowers on the shoulder or on the hat, and the beetle is left to ramble the length of the chain. It is an uncanny-looking black thing about two inches long. The true South American cucuyo is a tree-beetle, a single specimen giving out light enough in a dark room to enable one to read a newspaper. They are capable of living without food for a great length of time. There is one in the city which is not known to have eaten anything in two years. The beetle at Tiffany's probably died of overfeeding. It had not eaten any food for six months. Its appetite was tempted with sweetened water and rotten wood, but the creature paid no attention to the food. A piece of banana was placed in the box which served for its cage, and it eagerly began eating it, and clung to it for three days, when it was found dead. It should be mentioned in connection with the use of the living beetle as an ornament to the hat or dress that they have powerful jaws, and gnaw their way through anything except metal in a few hours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The politest man in Boston has been discovered. He was hurrying along a street the other night, when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of an alley-way, and the two collided with great force. The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it"—and he tore away at redoubled speed.—*Boston Journal.*

PUGET SOUND MAIL,
La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

Star Route Mail Contractors.

We observe from the list of contractors throughout this Territory and Oregon that the "Star Route" combinations have gone in heavier than ever on contracts, as we find as many as fifteen or twenty contracts awarded to single individuals, most of them non-residents and total strangers to the people of the locality where service is to be rendered. This is what might have been expected with such an "old granny" as Howe of Wisconsin as Postmaster-General, to whom objection was made pending his appointment that his son-in-law was connected as counsel with the "Star Ring." Undoubtedly Congress is to blame for not remedying this by restrictive legislation, though much latitude is accorded to the Postoffice Department. Congress should pass a law prohibiting the letting of more than one contract to any one person, and that he be prohibited from sub-letting the service. This would effectually prevent combinations and speculation in mail contracts. The nearest approach to this legislation that has been attempted is a provision tacked onto the postal appropriation bill the other day, offered by Mr. Holman, which protects sub-contractors from the rapacity of their principals. This the newspaper organ of the "Star Route Ring" at Washington promptly denounced as officious intermeddling of Congress with the vested rights of the contractors. We do not know the exact terms of this amendment, but it must be a rather sweeping and radical change, judging from the objections raised by the "Star Route" organ, from which we quote:

"Just why these particular sub-contractors should be guaranteed in any way more than other sub-contractors is not at all clear. And if they are to be made the wards of the Government why not go further and protect the boarding-house keepers along the mail routes . . . The sub-contract should be a bargain of the contractor's own, just as his employment of the driver may be. A while ago it appears that a certain contractor secured his pay from the Postoffice Department and then failed to pay his mail carriers and other employes. This outrage was reported, and sub-contractors were recognized and paid direct from the Government from that time on. This was where the mistake came in. The carriers had failed to exact security and had been cheated. It has happened before in several cases since the dawn of creation. It probably will happen again. It would have righted itself, or the Department might have required contractors to show receipts from employes, or demanded security from them that they would pay carriers and others; but no, that would not have muddled things sufficiently. Sub-contractors were recognized, a theory of protection for them was instituted. Two claimants came into the department for mail pay. Endless snarls and jangles (for particulars see Post-Office Department) of course ensued, and now Mr. Holman proposes to make it even worse."

The above shows that these Star Route contractors are on the "beat" all around. We hope these jangles will continue until they are obliged to throw up their contracts and let those who perform the service draw the entire compensation allowed by the Government.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, who is now a member of Congress from the San Francisco district, has revived his squabble or disagreement with the late President Garfield, who in the early part of the war was Rosecrans' Chief of Staff. One of Garfield's letters has recently been published, in which something derogatory to Rosecrans' appears, and now the latter says that had he known this of Garfield while in the service he would have ordered him court-martialed. The enemies of Garfield are now urging old "Rosey" on, which is altogether very poor business for all concerned to be engaged in. They had better let poor Garfield "rest in peace."

LORD ROSEBURY ON THE WRONGS OF OLD IRELAND.—At a recent meeting in Greenock, Scotland, Lord Rosebury said: The wrongs of Ireland have been appalling, and I will not go back from that statement. We have ruled Ireland by oppression, by confiscation and by massacre. We took away the commerce which the Irishman endeavored to engage in, and we drove him back to the occupation of the soil which we forbade him to own. We bound the whole nation, except the Protestant minority, hand and foot. We denied them the common rights of humanity. It was only fifty years ago that we passed, grudgingly and hesitatingly, that insufficient measure of justice which we call Catholic emancipation. And yet, after all the history of three centuries, we expect the Irish of today to be as contented and as loyal as the inhabitants of Yorkshire or Berkshire. I do not think we can wonder if, having moulded the Irishman by all that we have done to disaffection, that we should find his demands louder and more menacing than we could wish. I can illustrate in one sentence what I mean when I say that oppression and confiscation have affected to its bane all society in Ireland.

THE CALAMITY from the overflow of the Mississippi River is truly appalling and unprecedented in the history of the country. Probably not less than fifty thousand people have been rendered homeless along the river from Cairo to the Gulf. The Red river country is also affected. The War Department is issuing clothing and provisions to the sufferers along the line, and it is estimated that from five to ten million dollars will be necessary to relieve their wants both now and after the water goes down. The Government will have to take care of them for ninety days and assist in puting in their crops. After the crops are planted they can obtain supplies in the usual way by mortgage.

Congress, some three weeks ago, made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers, but several hundred thousand more will have to be added thereto.

THE ILL-FATED JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.—The world waits with anxiety to know the fate of the crew of the Arctic exploring ship Jeannette. Only one boat's crew out of the three which left the ship in the Arctic sea have reached civilization at Lena River in Siberia. This party is headed by Lieutenant Danenhower, who is in a sad plight himself, having lost one eye. Commander De Long and the remainder of the expedition are being searched for along the desolate shores of the Lena, where they have, in all probability, perished from fatigue and exposure. Danenhower and his party are on their long land journey to St. Petersburg, and every possible effort is being made by the Russian and American governments and the N. Y. Herald to find and relieve the missing.

Speaking of the terrible experience of the survivors Danenhower writes his father that his party traveled 700 miles over ice from the ship to the mouth of the Lena River. They landed in shoal water and were compelled to wade two miles to land. They were forced to travel 100 miles further before they reached shelter, and says he was up five days and four nights without sleep or rest. He mentions that out of thirty-three comprising the crew and officers of the Jeannette, only thirteen are known to be living; but one, however, is known to be dead.

RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.—The London Times, an organ of English prejudices, tells a horrible tale of the suffering and wrongs of the Jews in Russia, which, one half being true, would be sufficient to justify the interference of all civilized governments. One hundred thousand families were made homeless in the late riots, and property of the Jews to the amount of $80,000,000 was destroyed. The Times states that in Southern Russia the riots extended over the area between the Black and Baltic seas equal to the British Isles and France combined, and that the outrages of burglary, rape, murder, and the burning of buildings and their inmates by whole blocks and streets. If the government did not encourage this wholesale persecution of an unoffending race, it failed to apply its power to suppress the outrages, and will stand condemned in the judgment of all civilized nations.

THE probabilities are on the increase that this Territory cannot be admitted as a State at this session of congress. The last indication pointing that way is a telegram to the Lewiston Teller, from L. P. Brown, a prominent democratic citizen of Mount Idaho who went to Washington to labor for the admission among democratic members. He says it is the opinion of members of congress that Washington cannot be admitted, and departed for New York on Feb. 28th, as it was useless to labor any more for admission. This state of affairs is rendered all the more aggravating because Dakota is almost sure to be admitted.—Ex.

THE Philadelphia New Northwest, for February, publishes the following significant editorial paragraph: The shipment of Wrsiington Territory and Oregon wheat to Europe from Puget Sound, seems to be established as a permanent commercial fact. Contracts are now making for the carriage to Liverpool of 40,000 tons of next summer's crop in the Walla Walla district. The steamers which will take this immense quantity of grain will load at Tacoma.

DURING the month of February, 1882, 4,000 Chinese were landed in San Francisco. They were brought over under contract with railroad companies; and nearly all of this great army of laborers have come north to work on the N. P. and O. R. & N. Co's roads in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

THE sum of $10,000 a year, for five consecutive years, has been appropriated by the Northern Pacific Directors, for the planting of trees along the track of their road through Dakota. The plan of doing this contemplates, in addition to a live and durable snow fence, formed by closely-planted trees, the cultivation of timber in a wide plantation, from which in future years supplies for the track can be taken.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND SALES.—The sales of land for December last in all the divisions of the road amounted to 14,669 acres. The Land Department's receipts from all sources were $78,021.35. Of this amount town-lot sales produced $21,721. In the transactions east of the Missouri, $14,770 worth of the company's preferred stock was received in payment and cancelled.

The American Newspapers.

The St. Petersburg, (Russia,) Zagranichny Vestnik says: In all parts of the United States you will find the Newspaper occupying the most conspicuous place. The writer has visited the different States of New England, the Western agricultural States, the Pacific States of gold and silver, the Southern States of cotton and tobacco, of lemons and oranges, and he could not help noticing everywhere the Yankees love of reading.

The newspaper has become a daily necessity of the Americans. "What paper do you take?" is one of the questions oftenest heard there. If one should answer that he took no paper, he would be taken for an ignorant emigrant. The foreigner who visits New York City for the first time might suppose that the sole enjoyment of its people related to newspapers. Some collect the news and write the articles, others print the newspapers, a third sells them, and the rest of the people read them.

As far as the number of newspapers and magazines is concerned, America surpasses every other country. In fact, the United States puts forth more than half the total number of periodicals published in the world.

Of all periodicals the weeklies are the most numerous. There are 7,590 of them. This fact is very gratifying, for it shows that in the New World the farmers and workingmen, who are the principal subscribers for the weeklies, are readers, while in the Old World they are hardly able to read at all. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and some other large cities even the workingmen read the dailies, for there are papers published which the poorest man can buy. The Americans regard the newspaper as the tongue of the nation and the age. It is the speech of masses and communities. It is the school of American manhood. It is the peoples library and the cyclopædia of millions. It is the peoples University. It places its reader in the parliament of the world, and thus makes him a citizen of the world. The Americans live, work, and think through the newspaper. Among the editors and contributors of all kinds there is included a large proportion of the talent of the country.

For the American people, who indeed hold their destiny in their own hands, the free and highly developed press is a normal need. It is one of the greatest factors of their political and social life. I will go even further than that; without the newspapers neither elections nor public meetings would be of full value. It is true, before the elections the people could consult in public meetings. But at these meetings only hundreds, or at most, thousands, could be present. The newspapers, however, put a new face on the matter. Spreading themselves in millions of copies, and reaching every nook and corner of the country, they bring together, as it were, the whole nation to take part in public affairs. Thus the result of many a political struggle is foreshadowed long before the day of election. The real political battles, passionate, unmercifull, but not bloodshedding, thank God! take place in the endless columns of the numberless newspapers. At the ballot box all that is done is to make up the final account, which is often known beforehand.

Public opinion reigns in the country of the Yankees. It was not enough for the Americans to have a representative Government, and so they created a wonderfull press, the like of which the world has never known before. By means of nearly 10,000 periodicals the sovereign people constantly make known their needs, their opinions, and their will The Americans warmly love their press. They zealously preserve its rights, and liberally support it.

The American newspapers aim to give their readers the latest news of every kind, and therefore the staff of reporters is a strong point. On reading the American journals one comes naturally to the conclusion that they are offered to an intelligent public.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company have let the contract for the building of the piers for the bridge over Snake river, near its mouth, for the sum of $250,000. They are eight in number and to be built of stone.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss
County of Whatcom. }

In the District Court holding Terms at La Conner.

No. 201.

SUTCLIFFE BAXTER and ALBERT M. BROOKS, Copartners under the firm name of S. Baxter & Co., Plaintiffs,

vs.

PETER NELSON, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the above entitled District Court on the 15th day of February, 1882, upon a judgment of said District Court rendered on the 15th day of February, 1882, in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendant, for the sum of $887.45, and for an attorney fee amounting to the further sum of $62.00, and for costs amounting to the further sum of $; and a decree of foreclosure of a certain mortgage, given by said defendant to said plaintiffs upon lot one (1), in block two (2), in the town of Mount Vernon in Whatcom County, Washington Territory, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon the above described lot of land; and that I will by virtue of said order of sale, sell said above described lot of land at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1882, at eleven o'clock A.M. of that day, in front of the Court House door, in the town of La Conner, in said County of Whatcom.

JAMES O'LOUGHLIN,
Sheriff of Whatcom County, W. T.

C. H. Hanford, and Haller & Engle Attys. for plaintiffs.
Mar. 18—5w.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

United States District Land Office,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," HENRY C. LEGGET, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the W½ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NE¼ of Section 11, and NW¼ of NW¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 6 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE W. HANK, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE¼ of NE¼ and E½ of SW¼ of Section No. 8, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," ALLAN MCGIBBON, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the E½ of SE¼ and E½ of SW¼ of Section No. 2, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 6 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," SAMUEL PERRY, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the E½ of NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼, Section 7, and the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section No. 8, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 4 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," MARTIN B. DUNBAR, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of SE¼, N½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SW¼ of Section No. 9, in Township No. 37 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," JOSEPH HOWSON, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW¼ of Section No. 24, in Township No. 36 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," HARRISON SMITHER, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of Section No. 35, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," HENRY C. LEGGET, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the W½ of SW¼ of Section No. 2, and S½ of NW¼ of Section No. 11, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 6 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 14th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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, DENIS STORRS, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW¼ of Section No. 25, in Township No. 36 north Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D., 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 21—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," DANIEL BENSON, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of SE¼, SE¼ of NW¼ and E½ of NW¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 6 East of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of January, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 28—10w Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," JOHN A. BIEBEL, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the Lots 1, 2 and E½ of NW¼ of Section No. 18, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 6 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of January, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 28—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

United States District Land Office,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," FRITZ DIBBERN, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE¼ of SW¼ and W½ of SE¼ of Section No. 7, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 28—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GEORGE W. BERNDON, of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 28, SE¼ of SW¼, and SE¼ of SE¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from the date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 28—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T., February 16, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Allen Connolly against the Heirs at Law of PETER GALIGER, deceased, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 2650, dated February 10, 1877, upon the SE¼ of Section 26, Township 39 north, Range 2 east in Whatcom County Washington Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

This notice will be served by publication and by posting a copy on the land as provided in the rules of practice.

J. T. BROWN, Register.
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.
March 4—6w.

Administrator's Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF WHATCOM.—ss.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County. In the matter of the estate of Wm. W. Hughes, deceased.—Notice to creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Wm. W. Hughes, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence near Fir, Whatcom County, Washington Territory, or the same will be forever barred.

T. P. JONES,
Administrator of the estate of Wm. W. Hughes, deceased.
FIR, W. T., Feb. 18, 1882.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," WILLIAM A. MOORES, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of SW¼ of Section No. 5, NE¼ of SE¼ and W½ of SE¼ of Section No. 6, in Township 35 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN,
Feb. 4—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

United States District Land Office,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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, WILLIAM TRACY, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the E½ of SW¼ and W½ of SE¼ of Section No. 4, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 4 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 25th day of November, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN, Register.
Mar. 4—6w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," GEORGE T. JEFFRIES, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE¼ of Section 1, Township 35 north, of Range 5 east, and lot 7 and E½ of SW¼ of section No. 6, in Township No. 35 north of Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 21st day of February, A.D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
March 4—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
OLYMPIA, Washington Territory.

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," EDWARD K. MATLOCK, of Whatcom County Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the S½ of SE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ of Section No. 13, in Township No. 34 north, Range No. 4 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 21st day of February, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
March 4—10w. Register of the Land Office.

PROBATE NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Kennedy, deceased.

It appearing to the said court, by the petition this day presented and filed by James A. Gilliland, the administrator of the estate of Robert Kennedy, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the real estate, to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased and the debt, expenses and charges of administration;

It is therefore ordered by the said court that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the said court on TUESDAY the 28th day of MARCH, A. D., 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the court room of said Probate Court in Whatcom, Whatcom County, Washington Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell as much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order shall be published, at least four successive weeks in THE PUGET SOUND MAIL, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Whatcom County.

DATED January 31, 1882.

H. J. WHITE,
Probate Judge of Whatcom County.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss
County of Whatcom. }

I, Henry J. White, Judge and ex officio clerk of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true, full and correct copy of an order to show cause duly made and entered upon the records of said Probate Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said Probate Court, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL.] H. J. WHITE,
Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, W. T.

SUMMONS.

DISTRICT COURT, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, HOLDING TERMS AT LA CONNER FOR WHATCOM COUNTY.

No. 205.

MARY WALLACE, Plaintiff,
vs.
HARVY WALLACE, Defendant.

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

To HARVY WALLACE, Defendant:

In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of Washington Territory holding terms at La Conner for Whatcom County in said Territory, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within sixty days after the first publication of this Summons.

This action is brought for the purpose of procuring a decree of said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, for the reason of willful abandonment of and failure to provide for said plaintiff by said defendant for more than one year; and also to obtain the custody and control of the three minor children, the issue of said marriage, to-wit: Olivia Gertrude, Lola, and William O. Wallace.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint herein, judgment will be taken against you by default as confessed, and the prayer of the complainant granted.

Witness the HON. R. S. GREENE, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1882.

JAMES A. GILLILAND,
Clerk.
[SEAL.]
HALLER & ENGLE, Attys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To Holders of Whatcom County Warrants.

All Whatcom County Warrants issued prior to and including No. 350 of August 1881, will be paid on presentation. No interest will be paid on the above warrants after April 7, 1882.

WM. T. COUPE,
Treasurer Whatcom County, W. T.
WHATCOM, March 7, 1881.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of Section No. 25, in Township No. 36 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 14—10w. Register of the Land Office.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," ROBERT F. TURNER, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 1, Township 35 north, of Range 6 east, and lot 7 and E½ of SW¼ of section No. 6, in Township No. 35 north of Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 28th day of December, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN,
Jan. 14—10w. Register of the Land Office.

Grand Closing Out Sale!

AT THE

FIDALGO STORE.

Desiring to close out business, I will sell my entire stock of goods at Cost for the next sixty days for Cash. I do not propose to advertise a few articles at or below cost and charge enough on the other goods to make me rich, but will sell my entire stock at the lowest figure.

☞ And don't you forget it.

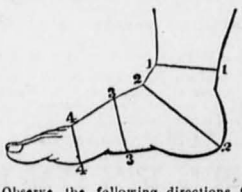
WM. MUNKS

TREEN & RAYMOND,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

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



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

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

Good Ranch for Sale.

A good ranch, fronting on tide-water on Guemes Island, is offered for sale cheap for cash. Has a small dwelling house, garden and orchard. For particulars and terms apply to

S. J. SHRIVER,
Guemes, 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 Genta Furnishing Goods.

All at Moderate Prices.

JONES & McCOMB,

MILLERS,

SEATTLE, W. T.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE FLOUR.

GROUND BARLEY & OATS.

ALL KINDS OF FEED on hand.

Grist-Work done at moderate rates.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

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 $5.50.

The Court at Vancouver shared the fate of this at La Conner, at the hands of the Legislature, in having been deprived of its Federal jurisdiction. The Vancouver paper notifies those desiring Naturalization that they must apply to the Court at Kalama. The editor of the MAIL has written Delegate Brents to procure an amendment to the Naturalization laws conferring this jurisdiction on such additional district courts of the Territory as those of La Conner, Snohomish and Vancouver; and we advise the people of Snohomish, Vancoover and other towns similarly deprived of this facility to further urge our Delegate in the matter. These courts are presided over by the same United States Judges as the more favored courts, and have likewise the requisite judicial status, viz: being courts of record, having common law jurisdiction and a clerk and seal. We do not ask for these courts the unlimited Federal jurisdiction of the other district courts, but merely jurisdiction in this matter of naturalization, and this ALL our district court courts should have, whether they be the so-called county courts, such as those mentioned, or the favored three in each district merely designated by legislative enactment. They are to all intents and purposes as much "district courts" of the Territory as the others, except non-jurisdiction in cases in which the "United States is a party." Let us stir up our Delegate to procure the necessary amendment by a few lines of an act of Congress, and all will be well. What say you, people of Snohomish and Vancouver?

LOCAL ENTERPRISES.—If some of our real estate owners would "chip in" and take stock in a saw, flour or grist mill, or other manufactory, and demonstrate the practicability of such an enterprise at La Conner, they would be surprised at the enhancement of values hereabout. One manufacturing industry would be followed by another until in an incredibly short time the population of the town would run up to a thousand inhabitants. We have the farming country at our very doors, so to speak, and all we want is a system or spirit of manufacture to make a complete and model town. It is useless to wait for outsiders to take the initiative in these enterprises. Local capital must take the lead in their establishment and then outsiders will not be wanting in a disposition to invest in them. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—MR. A. Behrens has been in town for the past few days, letting contracts for the building of a new sternwheel steamer for the Skagit river trade exclusively. T. W. Lake has taken the contract for the hull, which will be 78 feet keel, 18 feet beam, 4 feet debth of hold. The contract for the boiler has also been let to a local builder, and the engines will be built at the Washington Iron Works. The bore of the cilender will be eight inches, with a four foot stroke. She is intended to run from the mouth of the Skagit to the head of navigation. The contract calls for the completion of the boat by the first of June, 1882. She will be a light draft boat, modeled after a shovel-nosed canal boat, and well adapted to the trade of the river. Mr. Fred. Dyer is to be the captain of the new steamer.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

CAPT. DYER arrived in La Conner yesterday and is making thorough arrangements to connect with the O. R. & N. Co's and other steamers at La Conner twice a week, and he assures us that his steamer will possess such admirable qualities for the navigation of the Skagit river at all seasons of the year that the result will be marvelous. Capt. Dyer is thoroughly familiar with every bar and riffle in the river from its mouth to the Portage and the steamer referred to will be specially adapted to surmount evere obstacle. He has reduced every matter connected with difficult river navigation down to a scientific nicety, and knows whereof he affirms. May his success be unbounded.

RETURNED.—Mr. H. A. Webster and family have returned to their home in Port Townsend, after a few months' visit to California. We regret to learn that Mr. Webster's health is not much, if any, improved; and as if to add to his troubles, one of his children died of that dread scourge, the scarlet fever, a few days after his arrival, and it is reported the other little ones are down with the same trouble. The Ex-Collector has been in very feeble health since his retirement last Summer, but we share in the hope of his numerous friends that he may soon be restored to the full vigor of life, and be spared for many years of useful activity.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated here yesterday, the 17th, with flags flying from the hotel masts. There was a grand ball last night at Mount Vernon.

MARRIED.—At Skagit City, W. T., March 11th, by the Rev. B. N. L. Davis, Mr. Charles Hanson and Mrs. Washburne.

MARRIED.—At Seattle, W. T., March 10th, Mr. W. Johnson and Miss R. C. Erikson, both of La Conner Precinct.

BORN.—On the 7th inst. to wife of Mr. R. E. Whitney, of La Conner precinct, a daughter.

WORK OXEN are in good demand.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—Captain J. C. Brittain has again secured the contract for carrying the mail on the Seattle, La Conner, and Sehome route. Now that he is assured a continuance of the contract we hope he will have a fine new steamer built for this service, for our people will demand a change of schedule that will insure speed and regularity in mail matters. The go-as-you-please rate of speed hitherto in vogue will not do, Captain, and please don't you forget it. Since the O. R. & N. Co. has come to stay, and—to its credit be it said—has put on a first-class boat, an opposition steamer, to hold the balance of power, is desirable, and we know of no one more worthy of the favor and patronage of the people of this route than yourself, Captain Brittain; but we want a good steamer, all the same, that will carry our mails with celerity and dispatch, and that we must have.

THE following is a list of other local routes:

Gillmere and Lott have been awarded the Port Towusend and Skwinhmoo steamer route at $2400 a year.

Capt Roeder has been awarded the "star route" from Sehome to Lynden, via Nooksack Crossing, for $595, service twice a week.

Skagit to LaConner, twice a week, has been awarded to Lawton for $210.

Skagit to Ruby Creek, 90 miles, twice a week, let to one Eastlock at the rate of $2684.

Stanwood to Utsalady, let to Llewellyn at $200.

Edison to Samish, let to Warner at $124.

Waldron to steamboat landing on Guemes Island, to Eastlock for $140.

DIED.—We notice in the San Jose Mercury of Feb. 25th the death of Fred V. Ashley, a young printer who a few years ago worked for a short time on the MAIL and some of the Seatte papers. He has been at work on the San Jose Mercury during the past two years, and the compositors and staff of that paper express deep regrets for his early and untimely death, and sympathy for his widowed mother, who, by the way, is a relative of Mrs. Robt. Becker of Fidalgo, and Mr. Woodcock's family of Guemes, this county. Deceased was a very modest young man of sober and industrious habits.

IN Meeker's Circular, just received, is the following market report: Hops reported in light demand; choice Washington have been offered at 21½, but no purchasers; quotations 19 to 21c. Wheat is dull at $1.60 to $1.65. The potato market is still fine and improving. Present quotations $2 00 to $2 20 per cental. Barley $1.72½ to $1.77½; oats, weak at $1.75 to $1.85. Washington Territory lots have sold, at private sale, for $1.75. Dry hides 17 to 19c; green salted, 9 to 11c; deer skins, decidedly weak at 80c.

THE Seattle Chronicle says that the Blakely mill company will soon have its large new circular saw—the largest on the coast—in position and at work. This will give the mill, in addition to other new appliances, a cutting capacity of something like 200,000 feet every 24 hours.

You can always tell that spring is at hand when the frogs begin to croak. They croaketh, and will soon make night hideous in some localities.

THEFT.—The house of Earnest Christianson, on Fidalgo Island was broken into recently and some fifty dollars taken from a trunk. Mr. C. is a siugle man, and was away from the house a good deal.

THE TERM OF COURT at Port Townsend closed on Friday night. The following is a synopsis of the principal business disposed of:

Bradford W. Fiske plead guilty to the charge of cutting timber on Government lands. A fine was paid and defendant discharged.

Edward Abbot, for stealing letters from the U. S. mail, plead guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the U. S penitentiary.

Charles Sing, a Chinaman, for smuggling opium, plead guilty and was fined $200 and costs.

In the case of McDermott vs. O. H. Holcombe, which was a civil action for two thousand dollars damages, for assault on plaintiff, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

The case of the Territory vs. Oliver Felix, for assault with a deadly weapon, was continued.

The Territory vs. Mathew Fleming, for assault with a deadly weapon, was found guilty of a simple assault, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and costs, and imprisonment in the county jail for four months.

The Territory vs. James Barrows, for receiving stolen goods, was settled before coming to trial.

Cook vs. Cook decree was rendered for plaintiff.

THE KALAMA BRANCH.—The Oregonian says the Northern Pacific link between Portland and Kalama was permanently located last week, and will run as follows: On the Washington Territory side at a short distance below the Kalama river, crossing the Columbia river at Coffin rock; thence close to the foothills back of all sloughs for two miles; thence nearly south on the line between townships five and six about two miles west of the Columbia river; thence close to the Columbia river for three miles; thence southeasterly, crossing the line between townships three and four about one mile west of the river to the head of Willamette slough, passing through Columbia City and one mile to the west of St. Helens. From the head of Willamette slough it will run close to the foothills until opposite the center of Swan Island, and from there to Portland will run close to the river bank.

An Appreciative Lady-Reader of the "Mail" who has Unbounded Faith in the Future Prosperity of Whatcom County.

FERNDALE, March 9, '82.

EDITOR MAIL:—Verily, this is an age of progress. In looking over the growth of the MAIL since its establishment eight or nine years ago to its present respectable proportions, I cannot refrain from according you due credit for your perseverance and industry. Like a good sea-captain, you have stood by the ship through the storm and the people of good old Whatcom County will stand by you in their growing prosperity. The MAIL comes to hand every week laden with good news from all parts of the county, detailing the growth and development of its various localities.

Pages might be written in praise of our beautiful climate and productive soil. Washington Territory is destined to be one of the most prosperous States in the Union—Puget Sound in particular. Oh! why don't some of the poor discontented farmers of the frozen Northern States come out here and locate for themselves happy and comfortable homes, where they can raise all kinds of fruits, vegetables and grain, stock, &c. As a dairy country it has no superior, with its abundance of range, water, and cool and pleasant summers; so much so, that a family can with economy make a good living with a half dozen cows; a hundred hens, and a few acres of garden. This is without doubt the best poor man's country in the world; while a family with means can make themselves proportionately comfortable and happy. Times are getting better here every day, with the prospect of a bright future before us. Farmers are taking courage after the dull times and low prices for produce. They will have a larger acreage under cultivation this year than ever before, for everyone is trying to get in every available acre of land, and all look forward to a bountiful harvest, and I hope their brightest anticipations will be more than realized. A few professional grumblers growl about markets, but as a rule they have little or nothing to sell, be the markets good or bad; but fortunately there are few drones in the hive, being nearly all working bees. So you may expect prosperous times and happy, smiling faces next fall. New settlers are coming in every few days, taking up farms, and they express themselves well pleased with the country. Many are expected this Spring who already have friends here.

Col. Waterbury intends to have his saw-mill running this Spring and his grist-mill ready for grinding this year's crop of wheat. Then, with nothing to buy but groceries, clothing and dry-goods, producing all other necessary supplies with a good surplus to sell which will bring in the ready cash, our farmers are sure to prosper. Heaven bless good old Whatcom County and the MAIL, is the sincere wish of a

FARMER'S WIFE.

[Ten thousand thanks, Madam, for your very kind appreciation. Such words of approbation are like "oasis in the desert" to the country journalist; while such an indorsement of any county or locality is worth more than a whole chapter in an immigration pamphlet.—ED. MAIL.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T. March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that GARE VAN VIERAKEN has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1882, on Pre-emption D. S. No. 492 for the NE¼ of Section 27, Township 36 north, Range 4 east.

He names as witnesses: William J. Brown, John M. Warner, Charles Bobbitt and John B. Gunnell, all of Edison, Whatcom County, W. T.

Mar 18–5w.] J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., March 9, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that DANIEL BENSON has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T. on Saturday the 22d day of April, A. D. 1882, on Pre-emption D. S. No. 469, for the NE¼ of of Section 29, Township 35 north, Range 5 east.

He names as witnesses: Emmett Von Fleet, Charles Harmon, J. S. Benson and Frank Dugrat, all of Mount Vernon, Whatcom County, W. T.

Mar 18–5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., March 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that HENRY WAIKLE has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday the 18th day of April, A. D. 1882, on Pre-emption D. S. No. 5240, for the S½ of SW¼ and S½ of NW¼ of Section 21, Township 34 north Range 3 east.

He names as witnesses: H. E. Wells, F. S. Hurd, James Porter and Isaac Jennings, all of La Conner, Whatcom County, W. T.

Mar 18–5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., February 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that GEORGE T. JEFFRIES has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office, in La Conner, W. T., on Friday the 7th day of April, A. D., 1882, on Pre-emption D. S. No. 5149, for the SW¼ of SW¼ Section 17, Township 34 north, Range 4 east.

He nanies as witnesses: Frank Ledger, J. P. Ledger, Seward Cobb and John Duncan, all of Mount Vernon, Whatcom County, W. T.

March 4–5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., February 20, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that LEMUEL B. ROE has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Friday the 7th day of April, A. D. 1882, on Pre-emption D. S. No. 536, for the SW¼ of Section 13, Township 34 north, Range 4 east.

He dimes as witnesses: Newton Hartman, Charles Martin, E. G. English and Peter Nelson, all of Mount Vernon, Whatcom County, W. T.

March 4–5w. J. T. BROWN, Register.

JACOBS & JENNER,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law.

James St., Opposite Occidental Hotel.

SEATTLE, W. T.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JOHN BROWNRIG, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the S½ of NE¼ of Section No. 13 and W½ of NW¼ of Section No. 11, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 7 East of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of March, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Mar. 18–10w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," HENRY QUINN, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW¼ of NE¼ and SE¼ of SW¼ of Section No. 2 and NE¼ of NW¼ and NW¼ of NE¼ of Section No. 11, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 10th day of March, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Mar. 18–10w.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

United States District Land Office, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," CHARLES A. PREVASNE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NE¼ of Section No. 26, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 15th day of March, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Mar. 18–10w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," PETER BAYNE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of SW¼ of Section No. 25, NE¼ of SW¼ and N½ of SE¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 31 day of January, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Mar. 11–10w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," AMOS MARKEL, of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the S½ of SE¼ of Section No. 19 and E½ of NE¼ of Section No. 30 (Secs. 19 and 30 in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office in Olympia, W. T., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

March 11–10w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," WILLIAM J. MCKEEN, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 3 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 28th day of February, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

March 11–10w.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory.

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," GILBERT BATES, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW¼ of Section No. 21, in Township No. 34 north, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian.

An any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 21 day of March, A. D. 1882

J. T BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Mar. 11–10w.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TIMBER LAND.

United States District Land Office, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," GEORGE H. JONES, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SW¼ of Section No. 4, in Township No. 37 north, Range No. 7 east of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 5th day of January, A. D. 1882.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

Jan 14–10w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO TO L. L. ANDREWS.

FOR YOUR

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, &C.

AND GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

QUICK SALE AND LIGHT PROFIT.

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

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

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

LA CONNER BRANCH

DRUG STORE.

In Connection with Our Store at SEATTLE.

We have established a BRANCH DRUG STORE at LA CONNER, and shall keep a Full Stock of PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES.

We shall be prepared to fill all orders from our Store at La Conner, and save the expense of sending to Seattle. Prices will be same as at our Seattle Store. The Prescription Department will be in charge of a Graduate in Pharmacy.

☞A Full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY constantly on hand.

KELLOGG & ANDERSON.

CASH IS KING!

COIN TALKS and so does Country Produce

AT

J. & G. GACHES,

LA CONNER, W. T.

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

A STRICT CASH BUSINESS!

We hereby give notice that from and after this date

☞We Will Extend No More Credit.

BUT OFFER

CHEAP FOR CASH

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

Now on Hand and in Constant Receipt by Steamer,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware Crockery, Tobacco, Glassware, Groceries, Provisions, Sashes, Doors, Paints, Oils Tinware and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

COME ON WITH YOUR CASH AND SECURE BARGAINS

BETTER THAN CAN BE SECURED ELSEWHERE.

WHY?

BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH.

BECAUSE ALL OUR GOODS ARE SELECTED by our own Buyers.

BECAUSE Our Stock is the Best-Assorted and Cheapest on the Sound.

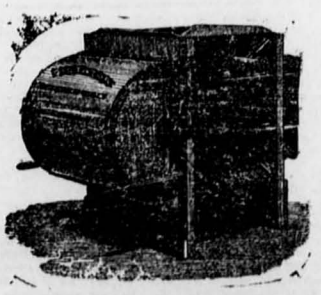
BECAUSE Buying for Cash and Securing Great Bargains, We can afford to divide the Profit with Our Customers.

AND Don't Rate Our Goods at High Prices To Make You Pay for Bad Debts.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GREEN AND DRY HIDES.

F. W. WUSTHOFF,

MANUFACTURER OF THE



IMPROVED DOUBLE-SHAKE FANNING MILL.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO., PUGET SOUND DIVISION.

The First-Class Steamer "WELCOME," WILL LEAVE SEATTLE Every Monday and Thursday

For La Conner, Sehome and All Way Ports,

Return Wednesday and Saturday.

REGULAR TIME

And First-Class Accommodations for both Passengers and Freight.

For rates apply to the Captain or Purser on board.

C. E. CLANCEY, Agent, New Tacoma.
JOHN MUIR, Gen. Freight & Pass'ger Agent, Portland.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager, Portland.
G. J. AINSWORTH, Supt., Portland.

STEAMER CHEHALIS,

CAPT. BROWNFIELD, Master.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS

WILL LEAVE SEATTLE EVERY Sunday at 9 P. M. for all way ports between Seattle and Nooksack, returning on Wednesday; on Thursday at 9 P. M. for all way ports between Seattle and La Conner, returning Saturday. For freight or passage apply on board.

D. A. JENNINGS,

IMPORTER and JOBBER,

IN

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

WINES,

LIQUORS &

CIGARS.

Commercial St, SEATTLE.

JOHN E. DAVIS,

Blacksmith and Machinist,

LA CONNER, W. T.

Will Repair on Shortest Notice

FARMING MACHINES & IMPLEMENTS Of all Kinds.

Keeps constantly on hand the Celebrated J. I. CASE & CO.'S Center-Draft Adjustable PLOWS,

With which can be worked three horses on the land.

☞Duplicate pieces of all standard PLOWS & MACHINES always on hand, and sold at Portland prices.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Sehome, W. T.

ARE STILL OFFERING

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

In disposing of remnants of their Extensive Stock of Goods.

CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS

AT THE

ANACORTES STORE

Ship Harbor, Fidalgo Island, W. T.

NEW GOODS

From San Francisco.

The Most Every Want,

AT PRICES WHICH WILL SELL THEM IMMEDIATELY.

A. BOWMAN & CO.

WADDELL & MILES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN

RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVES

Tin, Japaned & Marbled Ware

PUMPS,

Iron Pipe, Brass Goods, &c.

☞Agents for the celebrated SUPERIOR STOVES, the best that is sold on the Pacific Coast.

CALL and examine the celebrated Wood-Burning

BRIGHTON RANGES.

CROCKERY, GLASS and STONE WARE

CHURNS of all descriptions.

Orders solicited; Satisfaction guaranteed.

WADDELL & MILES, Seattle, W. T.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Queen Victoria's children stand in great awe of her. They were on far easier terms with their father, whom they adored.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala does not think very much of Parisian morals of the present time. He declares that the books and pictures exposed for sale in that city were never so bad in the most corrupt times of the Empire as in the present Republican epoch.

—It is now whispered that the reason of the Queen of Spain's intimacy with our American Princess, Mrs. Mackay, was that the fair Californienne had loaned the Queen some thousands of francs, for which that lady had given her note. Monsieur Mackay attempted to collect the sum loaned when the note became due, but her Majesty blandly informed him that she never paid such things; that she considered the debt canceled by the introductions and invitations she had given.

—The revision of the war treasure of the German empire will shortly be made. This treasure, which is said to amount to 120,000,000 marks in gold coin, is deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau. The two Commissioners whose duty it is to verify the treasure each possess a key of the chamber in which it is kept, and the door opens only when the keys are applied simultaneously. The treasure is divided into ten lots, and each lot is further subdivided into twelve others of 1,000,000 marks each. This large sum of 120,000,000 marks, or $30,000,000, earns no interest.

—Dr. Lowe, the most active advocate of the idea of establishing a German university in the United States, has been arrested in Frankfort on suspicion of embezzling the moneys that have been coming in as contributions to the project, and his effects and papers have been subjected to examination. The result of the search has not yet been made public. Dr. Lowe, before the university scheme was set on foot, had been a tutor in one of the higher schools, and not noted for possessing much wealth; but of late he has been living in elegant style, and this, it is supposed, has caused his prosecution.

—Newgate Prison, one of the old landmarks of London is to be pulled down. Clerkenwell Prison will become in future the central lock-up for London malefactors, and the courts of law, which comprise what is known as the Old Bailey, will be enlarged so as to cover the space now occupied by the prison. It was a hideous object, black with smoke, though only just a century old, and a decided defacement to a great thoroughfare. It was built by Dance, in 1782, just after the Gordon riots, who had but one idea, to make it impregnable. In its front many noted criminals swung; here Thistlewood exclaimed: "I shall soon know the last great secret," and Fauntleroy, before his fall, communicated the secret of where to buy the best Curacoa.

—Most of the titled houses of England are of comparatively modern date. The real old families of the country are the squires and small landed gentry and yeomen. Their descent and possessions have in scores upon scores of cases been unbroken for 500 or even 800 years, whereas the unlimited power of a Prime Minister or sovereign to create a new peer has constantly introduced into the upper house men but a few removes from trade or the professions. Of the entire 418 families whose heads have seats as peers of England only 77 existed as nobles in 1707, when the union of England and Scotland took place, 341 having been raised to the peerage, exclusive of the last batch, since that date. The Irish peers are of still lower caste, mostly dating from the corruption of the union.

The Clock Disease.

It is natural that a man should take a warm interest in his watch; that he should palliate or deny its faults, and ascribe to it an accuracy which it rarely possesses. This regard for one's own watch is essentially the same passion as love for one's country. A man is a patriot not because his native land is better than any other land, but because it is his native land. He loves his watch not because it is necessarily a good watch, but because it is his personal property. Which passion is the stronger—love of country or love of watch—only a bold man would venture to decide.

The habit of wearing a watch has its disadvantages, though they are of no great consequence. If a man has a really good watch he is apt to exhibit his pride in a rather oppressive way, and to become unpleasantly self-righteous. He invariably convinces himself that the accuracy of his watch is something that is greatly to his credit, and that it renders him morally better than other men. By some curious process he comes to consider the accuracy of his watch as one of his own moral qualities, ranking at least as high as honesty or veracity. Thus he never replies, when asked what is the time, "My watch says that it is 9 o'clock," or whatever the hour may be, but his invariable answer is, "I am 9 o'clock." There can be no doubt that the watch-owner really looks upon his watch as one of his bodily organs, and he resents any imputation that may be made upon it as testily as he would resent the suggestion that his lungs are diseased or that his liver is out of order.

These results of watch-wearing are trivial in comparison with the painful and sometimes terrible results that follow too great familiarity with clocks. The existence of a well-defined disease, named by its discover, Dr. Charles T. Mendax, *morbus horologeus*, has recently been demonstrated, and its origin and nature thoroughly defined. It seems strange that the watch should be comparatively harmless in its effects, while a clock, which is a machine of essentially the same nature, should produce a painful and dangerous disease, but we are compelled to yield to the force of Dr. Mendax's reasoning, and to admit the deleterious influence of clocks.

The first symptom of the clock disease is a desire on the part of the patient to provide himself with an unnecessary quantity of clocks. It will not do to say that the disease originates in an excess of clocks, for the first symptom manifests itself prior to the buying by the patient of his second clock, and his subsequent prodigality in clocks is purely symptomatic. Usually he buys three or four clocks within the first six months of his attack, and within a year he provides every room in his house with its especial clock. Thus far the one symptom which has manifested itself is regarded by all who know the afflicted man as harmless, or, at worst, merely as a piece of childish extravagance. When, however, he has bought all the clocks that his house will readily hold, the virulence of the disease rapidly increases.

The unfortunate man soon begins to try to make all his clocks keep exact time. Of course, this is impossible, but in his diseased state he does not recognize the impossibility. He fancies that if he sets the parlor clock back a little, and puts the hands of the spare-room clock forward, and shortens the pendulum of the dining-room clock, he can secure unanimity among them. His constant failures do not discourage him, but only induce him to give more time and attention to his clocks. He is constantly sending this or that clock to the watchmaker's to be cleaned, and he spends hours in wandering from room to room testing his clocks, and trying to regulate them. In this vain pursuit he neglects his business and deprives himself of sleep. His temper next begins to suffer. He becomes irritable and will tolerate on the part of his family or friends no allusions to the bad qualities of any of his clocks. No matter in what he may be engaged, the striking of a clock will instantly cause him to jump up and run to regulate a delinquent time-piece. The day comes when either the miserable man sinks into a profound melancholy and takes to his bed, never again to leave it, or his friends are compelled to remove him as a hopeless lunatic to an insane asylum.

Such is the clock disease. It is induced, according to Dr. Mendax, by the regular and monotonous ticking of the ordinary clock. This sound exercises a peculiar and injurious influence upon the nerves, and through the nerves upon the brain. Thus while the clock disease often produces hopeless insanity, it is not primarily a brain disease, but belongs to that great family of nervous diseases which are the curse of our country and the despair of doctors. The remedy is, of course, the complete isolation of the patient from clocks, and a course of medical treatment adapted to soothe and strenghten the nerves. It is probable that in its early stages the disease can be cured by skillful treatment, but when once the patience has bought half a dozen clocks and lived for a month or two in their presence, his radical cure is very nearly hopeless.—*New York Times.*

Objects of Interest in the Sky.

The planets now visible in the east are, in the order in which they ascend, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. Saturn is in the constellation Aries, the first in the circle of the zodiac. You can recognize this constellation by two stars a few degrees northwest of Saturn, one of which has a little companion near it. The brightest of these is Arietis, a very famous star, and exceedingly useful to sailors. It is said that a navigator, lost in an unknown sea, could at once determine his position and his distance from any harbor on the earth by measuring the distance between Arietis and the moon. Next east of Aries is Taurus, in which Jupiter now shines. Taurus, is known by the cluster of the Pleiades, and the V-shaped Hyades in which rose-red Aldebaran shines pre-eminent. Further east are the Twins, marked by two bright stars of equal magnitude, Castor and Pollux. Castor is a splendid object in the telescope, as it consists of two suns, one white and the other light green. These twins, according to mythology, are the wonderful brothers who accompanied Jason in his Argonautic expedition, and are the fabled patrons of navigation. You will recognize Mars, shining a little below the twins, by his fiery hue. This red color of Mars has led to some of the most interesting speculations in astronomy. Some think it is caused by his having red vegetation instead of green, like that of the earth. To prove that our green grass and green leaves give the earth's continents a corresponding color as seen from other world's, they relate a very curious circumstance. Everybody knows that when the moon is only a few days old the portion that is unilluminated by the sun appears shining with a pale, ashy light, which is reflected to it from the earth. On Feb. 14, 1774, the French astronomer Lambert saw this ashen light changed to an olive green. Upon investigating the cause of the phenomenon he observed that the moon, at the time, stood vertically over the Atlantic Ocean, in such a position that the green light reflected from the broad, grassy plains and forests of South America must have fallen upon its night side and been faintly reflected back to the earth again.

Southeast of Taurus is Orion, which needs no description. The three stars in the giant's belt, sometimes called Jacob's staff, point to the splendid Sirius, or the dog star. The Romans used to sacrifice a dog to Sirius every year, and almost every nation of ancient times had some superstition about the power and influence of this star. If you possess a telescope you can spend many pleasant evenings among the stars of Orion, which, on account of its splendid appearance and its richness in telescopic objects, has been called the California of the sky.

Northeast of the Twins is the Charioteer, a constellation which is made conspicuous by the beauty of its principal star, Capella. All eyes were turned to Capella last summer, when it served as a sign-post to point out the path of two comets in succession.

The constellations that circle about the North Pole, such as the Great Bear, Andromeda, Cassiopeia and Perseus, hardly need a description, since they are constantly visible, and their outlines must be familiar to all who pay any attention to the evening sky. Those which are now seen setting soon after sundown—the Scorpion, Bootes, Lyra, the Eagle, and others—we pointed out last summer when they were the reigning beauties of the night.—*New York Sun.*

A Fire in Mexico.

Considerable excitement was caused the other day, in one of the most densely populated districts of this city, by that rarest of rare accidents here—a fire. The accompanying incident were rather amusing to the Americans, who are accustomed to such occurrences at home, and to the perfect methods employed for the extinguishing of conflagrations, and the masterly maneuvers of the well-drilled fire companies of the North. Here things are different, as is natural they should be, for as the houses are all built of stone, with thick earthquake-proof walls and roofs, and no wood at all about them, except door and window frames, and, of late days, occasionally, but very rarely, wooden floors, there have been no fires at all save now and then perhaps in a wooden shed attached to some factory. Fires being unexpected, are, of course, when they do occur, of terrible moment and a source of great solicitude, which is expressed by a general running about in no particular direction, various mutual and unavailing orders to bring the engine, shouting, vociferating, scolding, etc., for the benefit of the crowd that gathers at a safe distance.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Speculation in Confederate Bonds.

The Washington (D. C) *Post* says: Many readers have had their bumps of curiosity intensely agitated during the past few days by the numerous applications in the "Want" column for coupon bonds issued by the late "Confederate States of America." To jump into the true inwardness of this sudden demand for bonds that for many years had been considered of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed, a *Post* representative called upon the brokers named in the advertisement.

The first one visited—a woman, by the way—said that her husband would pay $4 for all the $1,000 bonds of the right kind offered, but as to the right kind she was ignorant; her husband, who was absent on other business, knew how to pick the good ones out. He was acting, she said, for a New York firm on a commission; he had not as yet purchased any large number of bonds, but there had been many inquiries.

A second dealer in the bonds was absent when the reporter called, but his confidential clerk said the trade was a brisk one. During the day the house had purchased about eighty $1,000 bonds at $3 to $4 each, mostly from Washington people, and in small sums.

Bateman & Co. stated that inside of a week they had purchased Confederate bonds of the face value of over $2,000,000, in bunches of from $25,000 to $150,000. The price ranged from $3.75 to $4.50. They had about completed arrangements to purchase a batch of $1,000,000 from a Texas party. They were acting on special orders from an English broker, and did not know what the Englishman intended to do with the bonds. They only purchased bonds with the coupon due July 1, 1865, attached, and most of their purchases were the 6s, 7s or 8s of the issue of 1865.

A prominent banking house was next visited. The Cashier said that no regular house would touch these Confederate bonds. He had seen a dispatch from a New York broker offering $7,000 for $1,000,000 for 6s, 7s or 8s, issue of 1865.

Williams & Son smilingly admitted that they were driving a lively trade in the bonds of the defunct Confederacy. Of late their purchases averaged $1,000,000 a day, at rates of $1.75 to $1.50 per $1,000. They purchased all kinds of these bonds, but only paid the top rates for bonds with the coupon due July 1, 1865, attached. They had also purchased quite a number of cotton bonds. The reporter modestly asked the object of purchase, but the question remained unanswered. "I suppose," said the elder Williams, "that these purchased bonds will all go into English hands, and that the Englishmen expect to get the coupons of July 1, 1865, cashed out of the gold that rests in the Bank of England and in other depositories to the credit of the ex-Confederacy. If all reports are true, there's a heap of gold across the water locked up in the name of the Southern Confederacy. The United States can't get the money. Now, what will prevent the holders of these bonds from getting their proportionate share of this gold? Again, the market price for these bonds is steadily advancing. A coupon on a $1,000 bond, bearing eight per cent., calls for $40; the bond now brings only $4.44.50. There is no telling how high the market price will go. In fact, the whole business is mighty uncertain. The price may jump up to $30 per $1,000; it may fall down to zero. They are good bonds to speculate in—for bold speculators."

A prominent ex-Confederate was interviewed on the subject. "I think," he said, "we fellows have millions of credit over in Europe; how much only the Lord and Judah P. Benjamin know. The trouble is, those confounded Englishmen won't give it up. I think the Bank of England ought to be garnisheed in the name of the surviving braves of the Confederate army. The good Lord knows that the gold, be it $2,000,000 or $200,000,000, as is variously estimated, would come mighty handy to most of us. I burned up all my bonds, save one, when we surrendered to Sherman, after I had wasted half a day in vainly endeavoring to exchange a $1,000 bond for a bottle of whisky. My advice to the people of the South is to sell."

A call was next made on the Treasury Department. Treasurer Gilfillan said that he knew nothing about the Confederate bonds save the single fact that they would not figure in his forthcoming debt statement. The custodian in charge of captured and abandoned property said that there were stored away in the Treasury building not less than $50,000,000 of these Confederate bonds, all properly signed and ready for delivery; they had been captured by the Federal troops at Richmond and elsewhere during the latter days of the civil war. "Why don't you sell them?" asked the *Post* reporter. "At $4 on the $1,000 the sale would put $200,000 into Uncle Sam's strong box." "Couldn't think of such a thing," replied the custodian; "we want those bonds to pay off the Southern Congressmen."

Judge Lawrence, the law officer of the Treasury, was next consulted. "This movement in Confederate bonds," he said, "is a genuine surprise. The movement, if it means anything, means that the parties who are purchasing these bonds, English bankers, I am informed, intend to garnishee the Bank of England. At the collapse of the rebellion there was considerable money in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederate States, I have heard the sum estimated all the way from $800,000 to $10,000,000. By every principle of the law of nations that money belongs to the United States. Acting on this principle our Government, some years after the collapse of the rebellion, made repeated efforts to secure the money. For that purpose Mr. Raynor, now Solicitor of the Treasury, was sent to England, but his mission was an unsuccessful one. I have heard that he was told that if the American Government claimed the assets of the defunct confederacy it must also assume the liabilities. Anyway, Mr. Raynor came home without the money. The purchasers of these so-called Confederate bonds evidently expect in some way to capture that gold locked up in the Bank of England. I am not of the opinion that they will succeed."

"I don't miss my church as much as you suppose," said a lady to her minister, who had called upon her during her illness, "for I make Betsy sit at the window as soon as the bells begin to chime and tell me who are going to church, and whether they have got on anything new."

"What do you mean by disturbing me at this hour of the night?" said a doctor, angrily, to a negro who woke him at three o'clock in the morning. "I jess allowed, boss, dat yer was so busy yer didn't hab time ter 'tend ter poor folks in der daytime, so I 'lowed I'd drap in after supper."

A Remedy of Great Value.

New York, Feb. 16, 1882.

Some five or six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I tried various cough remedies, but did not find relief. I went to a physician, and he advised me to procure some preparation of cod-liver oil and lime. I purchased a bottle of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." The first dose gave relief, and I continued taking the same preparation until I was cured. Since that time I have known of several others who have used the same preparation with similar results, and I have had occasion to use it myself and in my family. It always does good, and if used long enough I think it will cure most cases of long difficulty. I have tried two or three other preparations of cod-liver oil and lime, but I have not found any which have so good an effect on the lungs without offending the stomach. I do not know of any other preparation of cod-liver oil and lime which is so agreeable to the taste and so free from nauseating effects on the stomach.

Carlos White,
Proprietor of Pacific Newspaper Publishing Company, 320 Sansome street, San Francisco. Eastern office, No. 2, City Hall Place, New York.

"Do Likewise."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:—Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was *perfectly cured*. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them *and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to "do likewise." From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already.

Mrs. E. F. Morgan, New Castle, Me.

"I am the Last of Six."

One rainy forenoon, something less than a year ago, a pale, cadaverous youth walked into the store of C. N. Crittenton, New York, and in weak, husky tones, interrupted frequently by a dry, hacking cough, stated that he wanted a couple of bottles of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. "I am the last of six," he said; "the others all died of consumption, and I am going fast. I will try this new remedy, but I have no hope." He did try it, and to some purpose. *He took in all twelve bottles, and is to-day in perfect health.* lungs sound, cough gone, not a *sign* of pulmonary disease remaining. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

It is better to remove than to hide complexional blemishes. Use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, not cosmetics. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

Dyspeptic, nervous people, "out of sorts," Colden's Liebig's Liquid Beef and Tonic Invigorator will cure. *Ask for Colden's.* Of druggists.

When a bank teller is leader of a quire his paper ought to be good, as well as his notes.

"My Back Aches So,

And I feel miserable," said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years; that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken, and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—*Congregationalist.*

Why does not the proprietor of Ammen's Cough Syrup publish testimonials from those who have been cured or relieved by his medicines? The answer is, the greater the humbug the more testimonials they publish. Ammen's Cough Syrup is no humbug, and to prove that and let it stand on its own merits, a 15-cent sample bottle is prepared, which is certainly more convincing than a testimonial from a stranger. Large bottles, $1.00. Ask your druggist for it.

Nervousness, and all derangement of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "Little Liver Pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. Twenty-five cents per vial. By druggists.

Murder will out, so will the fact that Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation ever invented and excels all other hair dressings, as thousands of genuine certificates now in our possession abundantly prove.

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for names of ladies that have been restored to perfect health by the use of her Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for the most stubborn cases of female weakness.

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM
PRICE 50 CTS

A Safe and Speedy Remedy for all Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Loss of Voice Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Chest, and all Difficulties arising from a Sudden Cold, readily yield to its healing powers. Ask for the California Hall's Pulmonary Balsam. Sold by all Druggists.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, 417 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

P. N. P. Co., S. F. Cal. No. 6.

J. M. HALSTED'S NEW INCUBATOR. Price $30. 1011 Broadway, Oakland, Cal. Send for circular.

ICE making machines on Day's new principle. P. O. Box 255, Station B., S. F., Cal.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists.

Diary Free for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three Cent Stamps. Address, CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

POULTRY AND STOCK BOOK.

A complete manual and reference book on all subjects connected with successful Poultry and Stock raising on the Pacific Coast. A New Edition, over 100 pages, profusely illustrated with handsome life-like illustrations of the different varieties of poultry and live stock. Price by mail, 50 cents. Address WILLIAM NILES, Los Angeles Cal.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

HENRY PIERCE, 728 MONTGOMERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal. Jersey cattle bred from importation, direct from Jersey Island, and winners of most of the prizes at Oakland, Stockton and the State Fairs. Victor of Yerba Buena, of noted butter strains on the island and known to be the best Bull ever imported to this coast, now stands at the head of this famous herd. Blood of Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs. in one week and 705 in the year, through her son, King of Scituate, that stands at the head of Mr. Pierce's herd, in Maine, and a son of Farmers Glory, (that recently sold for $8,200,) will soon be brought here.

Troublesome Children,

That are always wetting the beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.—*Exchange.*

"Beauty Unadorned (with pimples) is Adorned the Most."

If you desire a fair complexion, free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

See Ephraim Brown's advt. in this paper. Splendid tools and machines for everybody.

Consumptives use Ammen's Cough Syrup.

RUPTURE!

THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR of 1880 and 1881, awarded the CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY the FIRST PRIZE "For the best improved Scientific Trusses." Beware of quack "Drs." and charlatans, selling worthless Trusses, guaranteeing to cure Rupture in 30 to 90 days. For the best Truss in the world, call or address CALIFORNIA ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 702 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.
KIDNEY-WORT

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!
We will Send on 30 Days' Trial
Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories,
And other Electric Appliances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

J. Rock's Nurseries.
A NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
FRUIT TREES, NUT-BEARING TREES, Etc.
—CONTAINING—
MANY NEW AND RARE FRUITS.
Is now ready and will be mailed to all applicants enclosing a THREE-cent Stamp. To regular customers without charge.
A NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Palms, Bamboos, Etc.,
Is now ready, and will be mailed to all applicants enclosing a THREE-cent Stamp. To all regular customers without charge.
JOHN ROCK, San Jose, Cal.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Fruit Trees, Grape Cuttings,
Best Varieties. Selected from Best Wood.
BEST WINE, TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES, $5 PER 1000.
ORNAMENTAL and SHADE Trees, (full assortment)
Japanese Chestnuts, 75 cents each.
Terms Cash. LEONARD COATES, Box 2, Napa, Cal.

PHOSPHATE SOAP
—UNRIVALLED FOR—
CURING SKIN DISEASES AND FOR PRESERVING A HEALTHY SKIN.
THE EIGHTH WONDER THOMAS' COOL WATER BLEACHING SOAP. MADE BY THE STANDARD SOAP CO. SAN FRANCISCO.
Beware of imitations of both the above justly celebrated articles.
The genuine made only by the Standard Soap Company who also manufacture the largest assortment of Laundry and Toilet Soap in the world. OFFICE—204 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper you will please mention the name of the paper.

THE DIAMOND DYES.
ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for color wanted and be convinced. Fancy cards, samples of ink, and n'k'g. dye, all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
824 and 826 Kearny St., San Francisco
$1 00 and $1 50 PER DAY.
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Two CONCORD COACHES with the name of the Hotel on will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right coach; if you do not, they will charge you.

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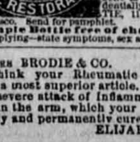

Is a sure cure for Nervous Debility, lost manhood, and the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $3 a bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Sent to any address confidentially, by Dr. A. E. MINTIE, 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. Send for pamphlet.
Sample Bottle free of charge. Sent to any one applying—state symptoms, sex and age.

TRY BRODIE'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA CURE

THE RELIEF IS IMMEDIATE AND CURE PERMANENT.

The rapidly increasing demand for Brodie's Wonderful Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure, is a guarantee that its marvelous powers are becoming known and are appreciated by all. This cure will be found to be exactly what it is represented, relieving immediately the most excruciating pains of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and with a few applications working a permanent cure.

It has never been known to fail, where the patient has followed directions, and used it faithfully. It does not burn nor blister nor has it any injurious effects, the smallest child can use it with the utmost impunity. Give it a trial, why should it fail in your case?

Testimonials.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to inform you that your Rheumatic Remedy has completely cured me of pains in the small of my back and limbs, which had troubled me so that it was very difficult for me to walk. It has been the means of costing me not only pain but hundreds of dollars in trying to cure myself. Thanks to your remedy, it has made me strong and hearty.
CAPTAIN WHITE,
Steam Tug "Sol Thomas."

BRODIE & CO.
Gentlemen: I have used your wonderful Cure for Rheumatism this winter, and found it gave me more relief than anything else I have ever used, after having tried a great many remedies both in California and Europe, when I was afflicted with Rheumatism for a number of years. I therefore highly recommend your Cure to any one suffering with Rheumatism as it permanently cured me.
P. E. DOUGHERTY,
412 Commercial Street S. F.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Dear Sirs: I want to express my heartfelt thanks for the great benefit your most wonderful medicine has proved both to my son and myself. He was afflicted for over two years with a dry hacking cough, and I have had the same about a year, everything we tried failed, but two bottles of your Liniment has cured us both by simply rubbing it on the chest. Everyone so afflicted should give it a trial.
SAM'L E. HALLOWELL,
with Baker & Hamilton, 19 Front St., S. F.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Gents: You know how skeptical I was as to the virtues of your Remedy, or in fact any remedy for Rheumatism, but after my wife had used less than a bottle of your Cure I ceased to be a skeptic as far as that particular medicine is concerned, and am now convinced that your Remedy will cure Rheumatism if used according to directions.
D. M. CASHIN,
1014 Devisadero St., S. F.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your liniment worked wonders in my case; I was suffering from an attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism of the worst kind, being confined to my bed for a number of weeks, and suffering the most intense pains. I had tried everything without success. I was advised to use your Cure and in half an hour the pain was entirely gone.
AMORY F. BELL,
2609 Sacramento St. S. F.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Dear Sirs: Was utterly prostrated for some time with Lumbago, and found no relief until I used your wonderful remedy, which worked an immediate cure so that I could attend to business the next day. I recommend it to all.
S. MOSGROVE,
114-116 Kearny St. Dry Goods Merchant.

I used one bottle of Brodie's Wonderful Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure and found immediate relief. Have been confined three weeks to my bed, can now attend to business and I am pleased to give my hearty recommendation.
GEORGE F. ETON,
Sutter County. Farmer.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Gentlemen: Having a severe attack of Rheumatism in my arm and shoulder, I was induced to try your wonderful Rheumatic Cure and am happy to say that it entirely cured me.
T. K. PHILLIPS,
Foreman, D. Hicks & Co's Bindery, Clay St.

I was sick abed for three or four weeks with Rheumatism, could not turn myself nor help myself. Was rubbed freely with Brodie's Wonderful Rheumatic Cure and got well at once. I recommend it to all.
AUGUST SCHLEUOR,
Woodland. Baker.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
I think your Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure a most superior article. My wife had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the arm, which your remedy immediately and permanently cured.
ELIJAH SNIFFIN,
Oakland, Cal.

BRODIE & CO.
Gents: My wife suffered for months with the Neuralgia. One bottle of your Cure entirely cured her and she has never had a touch of it since.
JOHN KOHLMOOS,
Proprietor "Kohlmoos Hotel," Alameda.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
The Rheumatism in my arm was immediately cured by your wonderful medicine.
JOHN H. HUNT,
S. F. Post Office.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
Gents: Your remedy cured my Neuralgia from which I had been suffering for months. I heartily recommend it to all similarly afflicted.
THOS. DIXON,
442 Brannan St., S. F.

Messrs. BRODIE & CO.
I think your Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure a most superior article. My wife had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the arm, which your remedy immediately and permanently cured.
ELIJAH SNIFFIN,
Oakland, Cal.

BRODIE & CO.
Gentlemen: Your Cure has worked wonders and I find it to be all that is claimed for it.
DAN S. CULP,
Haywards

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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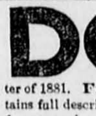
Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT



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A Pocket Valise.
Evans' Improved Laundry Sack and Pocket Traveling Bag. Patent applied for. The most useful article ever introduced for convenience, safety, neatness and the protection of all kinds of clothing or parcels. It is especially adapted for commercial men, tourists, sportsmen and persons traveling. For ladies it is just the thing for shopping and for picnics. The best thing ever made for scholars, enabling them to carry their books, slates, etc., without destroying the covers. For laundry use there is nothing like it—your clothes are carried to and from the laundry in a neat package, free from dust or rain. It will hold a pair of blankets, overcoat, shawl, duster, change of underwear—in fact, any articles, and when not in use can be carried in the pocket. On each one is attached a receptacle for address card. It is handsome, durable and cheap. Made in two sizes. Prices, 75 cents and $1.00. Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. A liberal discount to the trade. Warranted to give satisfaction.
WANTED An agent in every town in the United States to sell the Pocket Valise.
Address, D. F. EVANS & CO., 26 New Montgomery street, under Palace Hotel, S. F.

ST. DAVID'S.
A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL!
CONTAINS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ROOMS.
715 Howard Street,
Near Third Street, San Francisco.
At Oakland Ferry take Omnibus line of Horse Cars to cor. Howard and Third sts.
This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for gentlemen and ladies visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Ladies wishing to cook for themselves or families are allowed the free use of a large public kitchen and dining-room, with dishes. Servants wash the dishes and keep up a constant fire from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Hot and cold baths, a large parlor and reading-room, all free to guests. Price of rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2.50 upwards.
R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Vegetine
WILL CURE
SCROFULA,
SCROFULOUS HUMOR.
Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.
CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.
The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.
PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.
Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.
CATARRH.
For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.
DYSPEPSIA.
If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.
FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH.
Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.
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Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.
GENERAL DEBILITY.
In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ASK FOR
Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR
It Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
USE ONLY THIS THE FIRST AND THE BEST