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## LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Orville Grant, brother of Gen. Grant, died at Morris Plains on the 4th.

A steam thrasher boiler exploded near Columbia, Illinois, on the 9th and killed five persons.

Joseph Meyer, a prominent shoeman, of Toledo, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging himself from a bridge. Loss of property is the cause.

Chas. W. Curry, beat and brutally killed Nathan Betyman, in St. Louis, on the 5th, during an altercation. Curry, from Betyman refusing to allow Curry to visit his daughter.

Judge James D. Colt, of the state supreme court, committed suicide in his private room in Pittsburg, Mo., by firing a pistol ball into his head. His health had been very bad of late.

Another passenger war has broken out between the Wash and the Alton roads, and it may become general and disastrous. The fare from Kansas City to Boston is now \$10, but to New York \$22.50.

The coroner's jury in the case of three children of Charles Moody (colored), burned July 4th at Lake Village, N. H., returned a verdict that the children were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. Moody and wife were arrested.

Edward Northrup, a prominent attorney, shot and killed Joseph O'Donnell, a clerk in the Crawford house, in St. Louis, on the 17th. Northrup had been administrator for the estate of O'Donnell's father. O'Donnell claimed that he was defrauded, and a fight ensued. Northrup surrendered.

W. C. Bullett, a lawyer, supposed to represent the Pennsylvania Railway, bought for \$97,000 the main exhibition building at Philadelphia, which cost \$1,600,000 and required 75,000,000 feet of lumber and eight and a half million pounds of iron to construct. The mortgage is to be paid out of the purchase money.

At Tudonia, Kansas, on the 9th of Aug., about forty masked men made an ill-fated attempt to capture two brothers named Hardin, confined in jail here for murder. The warden being overpowered, gave his pistol to Hardin, who used it to kill the ringleader, John Hoffman, whereupon the remainder fled pursued by a posse and the sheriff.

The residence of Dr. Wm. Bowen, of Seaside, R. I., was burned on the 9th, together with his barn. An infernal machine operated by clock work was set in the ruins of the barn. Doubtless the same diabolism was used on the house. Dr. Bowen has been very active in enforcing the law against liquor selling, and has suffered before.

The Herald's London correspondent interviewed King Kalakua. He was feted, dined and wine by the aristocracy to an extent that would have tried out a less powerful man. He said that there was no foundation for the report that he was desirous of disposing of his kingdom. He expects to be in New York next month. Regarding the Chinese question, the king favors their immigration, and says he does not share the views of the ministry on the subject.

Besides the duke of Argyll and earl of Argle and his son, Lord Ogilby, who will visit the United States this month, John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, will shortly come, staying until October. After visiting Long Branch and Newport he will go to California. All accounts present that the number of English visitors to this country next fall will be very large. The earl of Dunraven expects to make a tour of this continent and hundreds of others of less note.

The socialist mass meeting at Brooklyn protested against the extradition of Leo Hartmann, such course they believe having been contemplated by the authorities. They adopted resolutions to the effect that it would be a disgrace to our country and an insult to the memory of the founders of the republic, if the government should deliver up the revolutionary hero to certain death, while he found refuge as a political exile even in a British monarchy. The secretary was instructed to inquire of Secretary Blaine about the matter.

The failure of M. P. Comstock & Co. of Chicago, is said to be from \$100,000 to \$250,000. The firm has been doubly unfortunate. Some weeks ago they consigned a large amount of corn to New York and fearing that it would decline sold here to protect themselves. The market advanced and they lost heavily on their short sales and the consignment heated en route and failed to inspect. This also lost them \$40,000 to \$50,000. To add to their misfortunes the country customers forfeited their deals, leaving the commission men to stand in the breach. They are said to have lost \$25,000 from this source. No information as to assets.

Minister Foster writes to the department of state, under date of July 18th: The Russian wheat crop is likely to be one of the largest ever raised in the empire, and the export promises to be much greater than usual. It is stated that in the districts tributary to the port of Odessa, the yield is likely to be so large that farmers think they could dispense with harvests for four years to come. Advice from Taganrog and Caucasus show the promise of crops to be equal to that of 1874, one of the largest ever known in Russia, and advice from Moscow affirm this. It is thought the harvest in southern Russia will be the largest they have had for 20 years. Harvests in central Russia, while not so enormous, will yield a splendid crop of excellent quality. In such promising prospects the grain already harvested will be the largest in damage incident to bad weather and from insects. From Moscow, which is the great commercial center of Russia, it is reported that all branches of business are endeavoring to revive and flourish after a long season of depression, solely on account of the prospects of an abundant harvest. It will not be without practical political influence, also for much discontent in the interior has resulted from hard times and short crops.

## THE SCIENCE OF COLOR HEALING.

BY O. B. BIRD, M. D.

About 20 years ago Gen. Pleasanton began and continued a series of experiments to determine the effect of blue light upon human and vegetable growth. Many very remarkable results were produced. By placing a few panes of blue glass among the ordinary glass of blue-houses, the plants were made to grow with a rapidity never before equalled by any process of plant culture. Animals, also were found to outstrip all competitors, when placed for a part of each day under blue glass. Application of blue light was soon made to human beings, and here, too, in many cases, the color far exceeded all expectation.

Other scientific men had given the subject much attention, and there is now considerable literature published by them, all confirming the idea that different colors produce vastly different effects upon human beings, animals and plants. Most of these researchers, however, concern red and blue light, giving less attention to yellow; still less to mixtures, and almost none at all to other colors, and the influences which exist in the solar spectrum beyond the luminous or visible part.

Dr. Edwin D. Babbitt, of New York, has gathered all available information on this subject and woven it into a large and comprehensive system of his own, giving effects of all the different colors and combinations, as well as the influence of the dark portions of the spectrum, and building up a system which, supported as it is by reliable testimony and experiments, must be regarded as very remarkable and worthy the attention of scientific men in general and medical men in particular.

It is my purpose in this paper to give a very brief outline of the more prominent points of his conclusions. I intend merely to exhort to draw your attention to the matter, after which you can give it such attention as seems best to you. No brief notice could do justice to the many phases which he presents, so I take principally from one or two chapters, the ideas and directions which apply particularly to the effects of different colors.

1. In general.

2. Upon animal and vegetable growth.

3. Upon human beings.

When the ordinary sunlight is separated by a prism, we have the well-known rainbow colors, from red to violet. It is well known, also, that certain influences extend both ways beyond this visible spectrum. The investigations of Babbitt and others have shown that the invisible spectrum is fully ten times as great as the visible part. Babbitt says that the influences of the visible colors are repeated in the dark portions, like the color of keys on a piano, and a modified form. He also shows that the invisible spectrum is fully ten times as great as the visible part. Babbitt says that the influences of the visible colors are repeated in the dark portions, like the color of keys on a piano, and a modified form. He also shows that the invisible spectrum is fully ten times as great as the visible part.

In regard to the healing power of the different colors, it is easily tested by holding a thermometer for a given time in each color, and noting the rise or fall of the mercury. In red, 1 degree in a given time in blue light, it will rise, under the same circumstances in green, 4 degrees, in yellow, 6, in red, 16, and in the dark portion just below the red, 18. The heating power at one part of the spectrum is 18 times as great as at another.

The greatest light of the spectrum is in the yellow, diminishing rapidly both ways.

The greatest electricity is near the violet color.

Thus we have three leading qualities of sunlight, occupying three different places on the visible spectrum, heat at one end, light near the middle, and electricity at the other end.

Experiments in the direction of heat and one could think, need not have waited so long for practical application. Heat, we know is stimulating to flesh and blood of the body, and light is stimulating to the nerves, while electricity is just the opposite, cooling and soothing. Now, if these influences of heat, light and electricity are found invariably with certain colors in the spectrum, it seems very natural to look for the effects of these agencies upon any substance which might be placed within their respective limits. Therefore, a person in cold, let him get into red light; if he has deficient sensibility of nerves, give him yellow; and if too excitable or too warm, let him take blue.

Seeing these influences always associated with certain colors in the spectrum, it required but a step to associate them with the colors out of the spectrum, anywhere. In this matter, Babbitt has probably gone far ahead of all others. We find many common expressions which are in keeping with this principle, although they came into use, we might say, involuntarily—certainly without reference to any connection with visible phenomena. Thus we speak of the "heat of passion," and it is not to be supposed that the word "heat" was used because passion produces both heat and redness. We speak of the "warmth of love," "a warm, loving heart," etc., and we know that these sensations always tend to accelerate the heart's action, and consequently produce heat and color. We speak of the "coolness" of reason. Also the "flashing" of the eye, "flashing" the words, "light" nerve, "flash." All these ideas are singularly confirmed by the finer sight of certain sensitive nerves. The experiments of Von Reichenbach are, perhaps, the best known in this connection. Sensitive persons actually see certain colors emanating from the body, and these colors as described by them with approximate

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uniformly correspond with the recognized principles of the forehead. They see blue coming from the forehead, where the reasoning powers of the brain, are supposed to center; yellow, green and white, exquisitely blended over the top of the head, supposed by phrenologists to represent the devotional nature; and dark red from the base of the brain, where both anatomy and phrenology place the animal part of our natures. However much or little importance is attached to these visions of sensitive people, they are, at least, very interesting, as being exactly in the line of the general effects of light and color already hinted at.

The next step in the consideration of color, is to suppose that the effect of any color may be known in some degree by its color. That this is largely true, may be shown by numerous examples. First, however, a word is necessary as to the manner of estimating a color, since many things are transparent. It is done by the spectroscope. The substance being burned, the prevailing spectrum lines are taken as its predominating color. Now take a few examples: commencing with red, we find in the words of the U. S. Dispensary:— Cayenne Pepper—fruit scarlet, sometimes yellow-orange—effect, arterial stimulant and rubefacient. Bromine—red liquid, caustic, irritant and the effects are tonic to the arterial system. Alcohol—red from its hydrogen (which gives red spectrum lines) and certainly stimulant. Many other examples are given, but these are enough to show the general direction of Babbitt's investigation. Take yellow and orange, and we find also a singular unanimity of color and effect. Anything which stimulates the nerves, as well as the circulation, will produce the effects known as emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, etc., accordingly we have:— Lobelia—yellowish liquid, emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic. Indian Hemp—yellowish brown, emetic, cathartic, diuretic. Tartar Emetic—yellowish orange and red in the spectra of its elements—emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic. Coloquith, flowers and ripe fruit, yellow—A powerful hydragogue cathartic. Castor oil, yellowish—Mild cathartic. Sulphur, yellow—Laxative diaphoretic. The more red is mixed with yellow the more violent becomes the cathartic action. For example, Gamboge, reddish orange—Powerful cathartic. Croton oil, varies from pale yellow to dark reddish brown—Powerfully cathartic. Rhubarb, yellow, with reddish brown tinge—Gentle and astringent. These are the examples suffice for yellow and red. Take a few from substances of blue color. If the same principles holds good, we may expect to find from blue substances such effects as are indicated in the following. According to Babbitt, fibrine, sedative. Accordingly we find our old friend—aconite, flowers violet blue—a powerful nervous sedative and anodyne; long familiar to us as an arterial sedative. Belladonna, combines yellow, red and purple in its plant, or spectra, and is therefore both stimulating and sedative. Acids—Most of the acids have blue, indigo, or violet spectra, and are refrigerant and astringent. Ergot—Violet brown, yellowish white, violet, powerfully astringent. The foregoing are the general significance of color. As to its effect upon animal and vegetable growth, a few words will show the general ideas. It has been found by experiments by Robert Hunt, Charles Lawson, and others that germination of seed is more rapid under actinic or electrical rays, that is, under blue and violet light, without any yellow or red, than in ordinary sunlight or in the dark. In Lawson's experiments seeds which before germinating were in eight to fourteen days, under blue glass germinated in two to five days. Also that yellow light prevented germination. Prof. Hunt says that red light produced rapid evaporation from the soil and surface of the plant,—by its increase of heat. It retards growth, and turns the leaves reddish brown, and this even if the plant be given extra water. General Pleasanton placed one line of blue panes and seven of ordinary glass alternately in the roof of his grapeery. He then set out twenty grape cuttings one year old of the size of a pipe stem, and in five months they were forty-five feet long and one inch in diameter. Others of the same varieties, in ordinary sunlight, having good care, in the same time attained a length of five feet, with scarcely an increase of diameter. The next year General Pleasanton witnessed a most remarkable growth and harvest of about 1200 pounds of fine grapes from the original twenty cuttings, after only seventeen months' growth. The next year they yielded 4000 pounds. This went on to the time of writing, nine years, the vines being healthy and strong. Other cases are given, but let these suffice. The effect upon unhealthy plants is equally marked. When house-plants are drooping and unthrifty they may be rescued in two or three days by throwing over them a blue veil, such as ladies wear, and exposing to sunlight. Animal life is also subject to great modifications by the use of different colors. Increase of heat tends to produce principles in air and water, which decrease of heat has the opposite effect. Acting upon this known principle, a professional gardener near Boston, after trying in vain all the expedients in his

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knowledge to prevent insects from eating his young plants, finally made some small frames like soldiers' tents and covered them with blue gauze. Placing these over a part of the seeds, the others were left exposed, and the result was that while the exposed plants were eaten as soon as they began to grow, those under the blue tents escaped entirely. This was many times repeated.

On the other hand, when animals as pigs or calves, were placed under a limited supply of blue light, their growth was rapid beyond all precedent.

Thus we see that undiluted actinism, or more properly electricity, is unfavorable to animal growth, while a proper proportion, combined with ordinary light, develops a condition which greatly favors it.

I must hasten to say a word about color effects as applied to the practical treatment of diseases.

Red light, as we have seen, is the warming element of sunlight, and produces a rousing effect upon the blood, and when accompanied by a small amount of yellow rays, stimulate the nerves as well, and is useful in such diseases as are characterized by a slow circulation and impaired sensation. Thus a red orange color will be indicated in paralysis, consumption, general exhaustion, sluggish bowels, etc., and contraindicated when there is an excess of heart-action, inflammation, or fever.

Cases of all these are given, but would occupy too much space if detailed here.

Experiments with the insane have fully confirmed the principles already given. In a French asylum violent and maniacal patients, when placed in rooms where the red light predominated, became worse. If removed to a blue room they became quiet. A woman whose delirium had become greatly aggravated by a red room, being taken to a blue room, exclaimed, "Oh, how soothing it is!" and soon fell asleep.

Many cases of this kind might be given, but will occupy too much time. It is much to be desired that physicians in charge of insane people would give them the benefit of this wonderful means which is now upon the earth in unlimited quantities by the great King of Day.

The means employed for the application of colored light to given cases are very simple. For chronic cases, patients not confined to bed, a single pane of glass of the required color, in a sunny window, and have the person sit in the mixed light much of the time. Complaints of limited extent, as sensitive spine, or rheumatic inflammation of a limb, may have blue light applied directly to the skin. If immediate relief of pain is required, use Babbitt's five-inch lens, focusing the color upon a particular spot. For sluggish bowels focus yellow-orange light upon the abdomen. In the absence of glass, use colored clothing. A person who is sensitive to sunlight should wear blue lining in the hat. One of general sensitiveness might wear blue undershirt. A cold person should wear yellow and red. In a case of consumption, use sensitive head and rapid pulse. I directed the patient to be placed in the sunlight, with blue covering for the head and heart, while the whole trunk was covered with yellow and red for two hours at a time, daily. The good effect was soon apparent.

Another very interesting and important feature of the subject is that water or other substances exposed to the influence of colored light, become charged with electricity, which may be given internally for conditions which call for that color. Sugar of milk thus treated becomes an important remedy, and is the odor-magical sugar, or od-sugar, advertised by Dr. Holt.

The foregoing are but hints. The subject is too large for a single paper. Enough has perhaps been said to direct attention to it and the methods pointed out with sufficient accuracy to enable physicians to follow them.

## Reasonable Economy.

We do not like stinginess. We do not like economy when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that the poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still while the rest of the world moves forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement, every luxury, every recreation, every comfort, that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to become an iceberg, to shut his eyes and ears to the sufferings of his fellows, and deny himself the enjoyment that results from generous actions, merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. But there is an economy which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practiced if the poor man would secure independence. It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty, to live within his means; not up to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, and should never be taken into account in our judgment of men; but competence should always be secured when it can by the practice of economy and self-denial to only a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon, or to raise us, but for the satisfaction of independence, and constant satisfaction which is received from its acquirement and possession.

## CRACKER GRIDDLEBREADS.

Take one beaten egg add two puffed crackers, a pinch of salt, and milk enough to make a thin batter. Of course one can increase the quantity in same ratio. They are very light and nice.

**PUGET SOUND MAIL,**  
**La Conner, W. T.**

JAMES POWER, PROPRIETOR.

—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1881.

THE PRESIDENT had a serious relapse a few days ago—to such an extent as to greatly alarm his physicians, but at last accounts he was doing well. He has bravely fought his way through the most trying ordeal these seven weeks past, and it is devoutly to be hoped he will persevere until health and vigor shall crown his patient suffering.

**Common Schools.**

An exchange says: "Education in Massachusetts now costs \$13 55 per child, against \$4 81 thirty years ago. The difference is neither in the diminished number of children nor in the increased pay of teachers; then where is it?"

For the Common School system of education Massachusetts has furnished the model and been recognized authority to all the other States of the Union. Whatever pertains to the schools there, affects in some degree the system elsewhere, and a critical examination we believe will reveal the same state of facts throughout the country as are exhibited in Massachusetts, making our much vaunted free school system not only one of the most onerous burdens of the people, but putting its benefits beyond the reach of the very poor for whose benefit it was ostensibly instituted and is maintained. It will be observed as a general rule that the greatest abuses of society are perpetrated under the guise of the highest good—religion, patriotism and popular education—the perpetrators seeking their protection in the popular delusion that every attempt to eliminate abuse is actuated by hostility to the system. It is a well settled conviction of the best intelligence that universal education is the main bulwark of popular liberty, and this fact gives a broad field to empiricism in education, as the universal demand for remedies for the ailments of our common humanity encourages and promotes quackery. What the policy of our popular system of government demands as a measure of self-preservation is, to make provision for the education of every child in the Republic in those elementary branches which are necessary to the intelligent discharge of their duties as citizens and perform the ordinary avocations of life. This should be done in the most simple, direct and inexpensive manner consistent with the end sought, and should be under the management of none but thoroughly competent teachers, with such compensation as would promote the best qualifications for the profession. It is not the duty of the State to provide ornamental, scientific or professional education to all its youths at the public expense, any more than it is to provide them with trades and implements. Though it is a duty which every State owes to its civilization and the world to provide with reasonable endowment a central institution for the perpetuation and diffusion of the arts and sciences, open to those of limited means who aspire to the highest educational advantages. The greatly increased cost of common school education has been in confounding the two distinct purposes to the great detriment of both. The common schools assume the functions of the University in a diluted state to the neglect and disparagement of primary education, to the damage of the University and to superficial and discursive to be of any practical advantage to the students, many of whom leave our common schools with a smattering of the classics and sciences without a sufficient knowledge of the English language to read or write it correctly. Another of the great abuses of the system is in the cities where the directors and teachers combine to sacrifice the useful to the ornamental for their own glory or that of their city. A single case will illustrate: In the city of San Francisco, with palatial school-houses furnished with carved seats and desks, Brussels carpets, pianos and costly pictures, all paid for out of the common fund, there were at one time twelve hundred children in the poorer wards of the city for whom there was no room in the public schools.

But the most useless and oppressive abuse of the system is the school-book swindle, imposed upon the public schools by law and which the Legislature has the power to remedy. In the four primary branches a series of from four to seven books is prescribed for each branch, when, under a competent teacher, one would serve every purpose in imparting all that is necessary to be learned in that branch, and no disinterested

educator will controvert this proposition. These books are published on speculation, and when a monopoly is obtained for a State or Territory—which is often done by corrupt means—the publishers are enriched by the most grinding exactions, putting prices upon their books, which parents are forced to pay or keep their children out of school, of from three to five times the cost of manufacturing these books. This unnecessary tax, by far the greater part of which is levied directly upon the laboring men and women of the country, is more than the entire cost of books and tuition for a like education thirty years ago; no small burden to sparse settlements which have to build school-houses. Is there another abuse in our Government which so loudly demands reform?

It appears to be a matter of current opinion that there is a strong sentiment in British Columbia in favor of annexation to the United States. The reasons assigned for this desire are that by annexation the people of the province would save about a half a million a year now paid out for duties on articles imported from the United States, and that the value of their coal exports is diminished \$150,000 a year by the payment of American duties. Our tariff also practically excludes them from our lumber and fish market, making their immense supplies unavailable. The province has a representative in London laying its grievances before the home Government, but the people have very little hope of success. The complaints made certainly convey the impression that British Columbia would benefit vastly by coming into the Union, and the Union would be no sufferer.

EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN enjoys an income of \$1,000 per day. He is sixty-eight years old, and is said to be the richest bachelor of his age in the world. Thus says an exchange, but we do not believe it. That the old hunk has such an income is very probable, but that a bachelor, 68 years old, "enjoys" it in recollection of the means employed in its acquisition, is incredible.

The fact is unknown in school geographies that there is a strip of country between Kansas and Texas which is included in no State or Territory. It lies between the Pan-handle of Texas, Kansas and Colorado. It is about one hundred and fifty miles long and forty miles wide. A Western paper says of this tract: "It is not known how it came to be left out in making up the civil divisions of the country. As suitable a disposition as any would be to detach the northern projection of Texas, the Pan-handle, and consolidate it with the 'public lands' as a new Territory."

In many localities in Kansas the prohibitory liquor law fails to prohibit. Juries refuse to convict even on the clearest evidence of violations of the law. The dealers are defiant and the mass of the people indifferent. Some of the more ultra of the "temperance" people went to the Governor to call out the militia to enforce the law. That plan might be effective if the "boys" be authorized to confiscate all the liquors that they can find.

The total immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1881, amounted to 668,000 in round numbers. Of these, 209,000 came from Germany, 153,000 from Great Britain and Ireland, 118,000 from the Dominion of Canada, and 120,000 from the different Scandinavian countries. It is believed that emigration will decline during the current year, especially from Great Britain and Ireland.

REV. TALMAGE, the New York sensational preacher, speaking of monopolies, said: "God did not make the Atlantic ocean for a few great whales to swallow up all the small fish; nor did he make this continent to furnish a few fat magnates with blubber. The greatest blessing of this country is the railroads, made for us to ride over, but we must not lie down, like the 'sleepers,' and let the railroads run over us."

There has always been trouble between the pilot commissioners and the mill owners on the Sound, by reason of what the latter have considered hardships imposed upon their vessels in the matter of pilotage. It is hoped that an amicable understanding has at last been arrived at, as a proposed new bill among other changes of the old law provides that captains of coasting vessels may take out branch licenses at a nominal sum each, and pilot their own vessels in and out of the straits. This bill was drawn by Messrs. J. G. Swan and G. M. Haller. It has been submitted to various persons' inspection, for the discovery of defects that might interfere with its working, among whom are: Hon. Elwood Evans, Prosecuting Attorney, Hon. J. A. Kuhn, member elect of the legislature, who will be expected to introduce it, and Hon. S. Hovey, member elect of the council.—[Port Townsend Argus.

**Mentionings of History.**

Don Platt, in the Washington Capital, gives some quaint musings on the philosophy of history as pertinent to recent religious discussions, from which we extract the following:

I notice in the columns of the Washington Republican, quite a discussion as to whether Christ was a myth or a reality, and both sides place great stress on the fact that contemporary history makes no mention of our Sacred Redeemer. It would be strange to me, something of a student in such things, had Christ received the mention referred to. When he was teaching the great truths of God to the poor, ignorant people of Judea, historians were few, printing unknown, and history was then what it is now—the dignified record of deeds done by kings and great captains.

History was, is and ever will be, lying biographies of respectable people. Christ was not respectable. As he really was on earth, he is not respectable to-day.

I have often thought of the amazed disgust of a cultured congregation to-day in the gallery, or most likely out at the door, and their attitude with his poor tent-makers and fishermen, as he was on earth, claiming seats in the gorgeous temples erected in his name and sacred to his worship.

How unessentially the broadcloth, satin and silks would move, while the pop-eyed sexton hurried down the aisle to show the disreputable looking crowd to seats in the gallery, or most likely out at the door. The truths of Christianity were retarded for centuries by their origin in a stable and being taught by a meek and lowly man, not until Constantine made them respectable that they obtained a foothold and spread over the earth. The Church, that is, Christianity in its present form, is built as much upon the weakness of humanity as upon the strength, and recognizing this wretched feebleness made the worship of God the highest honor. To-day it is not respectable to be unbelieving.

Bosnia. It is a sad fact, but fact all the same, that brain labor is as much a slave to wealth as that of muscle. All the men of genius in art, literature or science, are the slaves of capital, and stand with heads uncovered in the presence of stupid riches. The great works that lift us above the brutes, in books, buildings or material progress, upon which we so pride ourselves, are from poor, humble workers, who scarcely gained their bread in return for all they wrought, and saddest of all, are and were disreputable.

We are caught up by prisoned steam and whirled along over the iron rails like the wind; short whistles to shore beneath the wide, desolate stretches of ocean; for electricity caught and used not only networks the earth with thought, but as miraculously as any miracle of scripture sends our voices mysteriously over great distances, into counting rooms and stock chambers. And what is the net result, the upshot and end?

A coarse, vulgar creature called a railroad king—a Vanderbilt, a Jay Gould, not one remove morally or mentally above the brute creation; while the god-like inventor

lies on earth in silence wrought, and his grave in silence sought.

To be despised while living and forgotten when dead.

The historian is a slave, like the rest. He gains his daily bread by putting to record the doings of supposed doings, of the rich and the poor, the noble and the mean, and has nothing to say against immediate actual wrongs. He assails Moses and sustains Vanderbilt. All the political evils under which we suffer, all the legalized encroachments of monopolized wealth, find in Robert their friend and advocate, and the result is that Robert remains respectable. The rich and well-to-do of their kinders to him, while Henry Ward Beecher, the Pope of the corporations, feels honored to speak from the same platform to the same crowd.

One may see, then, that it is unsafe to claim that Christ must be a myth because he has no contemporary mention among historians. Let us take any untitled man of genius and see how he fares in that way—Shakespeare, for example. This great man, whose mind gave the English language its high place in literature, is more of a myth than Christ. A poor, strolling player, much suspected of deer stealing, he was barely mentioned, and although so near to us, he is so shadowy and dim that his identity as a great author is doubted, and his life to us the merest shadow.

WHEN a California woman, who was over 103 years old, began to fail in health the physician asked her to take some of his medicine. "No, doctor, dear," she said, "I've lived up to this time on salts and senna, and that's good enough for me now."

AFTER Nasby has given a three-column article upon the evil effects of drinking in London, he closes with these words: "To get at these facts concerning drinking has cost me an inconceivable wear and tear of feeling, which sacrifice I trust my readers will appreciate. The 'sacrifice' is appreciated."

THE EARL OF CARNARVON says that education in all its branches is now thrown open to English women. The Archbishop of Canterbury says that the attempt made some time ago to throw ridicule on what is called the higher education of women has failed.

IT IS ESTIMATED that in 1880 New York spent \$1,000,000 for rosabuds, some of which, notably the crimson "Jacqueminots," sold for eight times their weight in gold.

CHIEF MOSES, of this Territory Indians, has sent word to the President that "the red man's heart is sad to think of the arrow aimed at the Great Father."

CLARENCE GRAY, convicted of murdering Theodore Chaney, editor of the Santa Barbara Press, has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at San Quentin.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

**ROCK ISLAND,**  
**BLACK-HAWK & CLIPPER**  
**PLOWS,**  
Iron or Wood Beams.  
South Bend Chilled-Iron Plows.  
THE RACINE FANNING MILLS,  
MESHERY BROADCAST SEEDER  
The Best Seeder in the World.

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

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

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

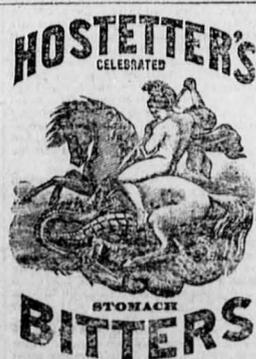
Eleven Professors and Special Teachers.  
Boating House on the grounds in charge of Mr D. B. Ward.  
The University year consists of three terms beginning on the first Wednesdays of  
**SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER AND MARCH.**  
For Catalogue address  
**A. J. ANDERSON A. M., PRESIDENT,**  
**SEATTLE, W. T.**

**ALDEN ACADEMY.**  
THIS INSTITUTION is now entering upon its Third Year. The Fall Term opens October 30, 1881. Standard \$2.50 per week; and Tuition from \$4 to \$8 per term. Instrumental Music—use of instrument included—Organ \$3 and Piano \$10 per term of 24 lessons. Pupils able and willing may earn from 10 to 15 cents per hour and so reduce expenses.  
With its central location, its experienced teachers and its very moderate expenses, Alden Academy is expected to become one of the best places in the Territory to secure a practical education.  
All applications will be made to the Superintendent. For further particulars address  
**Rev. E. O. TADE, A. M.,**  
Superintendent, Anacortes, W. T.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Jackson and Le Ballister, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
**CHAS. F. JACKSON,**  
**CHAS. H. LEBALLISTER,**  
July 20th, 1881. jy20-5w.

**NOTICE.**  
Parties who have paid \$2.50 per acre for lands supposed to have been within a railroad grant are entitled to a refund of one half the amount.  
I am now collecting these claims. Parties in Island, Snohomish, or Whatcom Counties will do well to call on me.  
**J. A. GILLILAND.**

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



Malaria is an Unseen Vaporous Poison, spreading disease and death in many localities, for which medicine is no genuine antidote, but for the effects of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a reliable preventive. To this fact there is an overwhelming array of testimony, extended over a protracted period. All disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels are also conquered by the Bitters. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**CASH IS KING!**

**COIN TALKS,**  
AND SO DOES  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
AT  
**J. & G. GACHES,**  
LA CONNER, W. T.

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

**A STRICT CASH BUSINESS!**

We hereby give notice that from and after this date  
**We Will Extend No More Credit.**

**BUT OFFER  
CHEAP FOR CASH**

**OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,**  
Now on Hand and in Constant Receipt by Steamer,  
CONSISTING OF  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware,**  
Crocery, 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,**

DEALER IN

**GENERAL HARDWARE  
AND  
AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.**

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

**The Finest Stock of Mechanics' Tools.**

**A GRAND ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY.**

The most Complete Stock of Sporting Goods in the Territory.

Also keeps constantly on hand a good supply of EXTRAS for all leading machines, and last but not least, **EVERY MACHINE IS GUARANTEED,** and put into the purchaser's field by a competent man.

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

**W. L. STEINWEG,**

**Subscription Agent for all Newspapers & Magazines**  
AT PUBLISHER'S RATES.

Also Agent for the  
**American Book Exchange Publications,**  
Now Revolutionizing the Literary World, of which the following is a partial list, with price appended:

**LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,** large type 15 vols. octavo, cloth, \$15; half Russia, gilt top, \$22.50; postage 20c per volume; 8 vols. issued, volume 9 in press.  
This is a verbatim reprint of the last (1880) London edition of Chambers' Encyclopedia, with copious additions (15,000 topics) by American editors, the whole combined under one alphabetical arrangement, with illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the text. It gives an amount of matter about 10 per cent more than Appleton's Cyclopaedia (price, in cloth, \$80), and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopaedia, price \$51 in cloth. For the general reader it is undoubtedly the best Encyclopedia ever published, whatever the price.  
Millman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols. cloth, \$2; postage 37c; half Russia, gilt top, \$4; postage 52 cents.  
Macaulay's England, 3 vols. cloth, \$1.25; postage 24c; half Russia, gilt top, \$2.50; postage 32c.  
Green's Larger History of the English People, 2 vols. cloth, \$1; postage 16c; half Russia, gilt top, \$2; postage 24c.  
Tom Brown at Rugby, 3c; postage 6c.  
George Eliot's Romola, 35c; postage 7c.  
Don Quixote, 50c; postage 6c.  
Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, 35c; postage 7c.  
Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe, cloth, 50c; postage 8c.  
Shakespeare, 3 vols. cloth, \$1.50; postage 28c; half Russia, gilt top, \$3; postage 42c.  
The principal plays in separate pamphlets, 3c each.  
Dante, 30c; postage 6c; half Russia, gilt top, 60c; postage 8c.  
Acme Biography—First Series. Twelve standard books by great authors, bound in 1 vol. cloth, 50c; postage 6c; half Russia, gilt top, \$1; postage 13c.  
Losing's Eminent Americans, over 100 portraits, cloth, \$1; postage 12c; half Russia, gilt top, \$1.50; postage 12c.  
Acme Library of Modern Classics—First series, in 1 vol., cloth, 40c; postage 7c; half Russia, gilt top, 80c; postage 9c.  
The Koran of Mahomed, translated by Sale; cloth 30c, postage 5c; half Russia, gilt top, 60c, postage 8c.  
The Useful Dictionary of the English Language, by P. A. Nuttall; contains nearly one-half as much as Webster's Unabridged; cloth, 80c; half Russia, gilt top, \$1.25; postage 14c.  
Irving's Sketch Book, cloth, 35c; postage 6c; half Russia, gilt top, 70c, postage 9c.  
Juxstine's Classics—The Arabian Nights, illustrated, cloth, 40c; postage 5c.  
Robinson Crusoe, illustrated, cloth, 40c; postage 7c.  
Gulliver's Travels and Baron Munchausen, 2 in 1 vol., illustrated, cloth, 40c; p'ge 5c.  
Send for descriptive catalogue to—  
**W. L. STEINWEG, Schome, W. T.**

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

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

THE La Conner Money-Order office is now fully established and ready for the transaction of business. This will be a great convenience to all having business in this line.

MARRIED.—We take great pleasure in noting the marriage of our esteemed fellow-citizen and popular merchant of Fidalgo, Mr. Wm. Munks...

The steamer Yakama came over from Utsalady Sunday afternoon, having on board Mr. Walker, and quite a number of the employees of the Puget Mill Co.

A NEW SALOON has been opened in this town by Messrs. Carlson & Regenwetter, the leading feature of which is a "schooner" of beer for 5 cents...

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We are pained to note that little Effie, the ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burden, of Fidalgo, while playing in the field one day last week...

REV. DR. ATKINSON closed a five days' religious "revival" on last Sunday with the organization of a community of the Congregational Church. A board of trustees was appointed to confer with the missionary board at the East...

DIED.—Dr. T. D. Hunter, formerly of California but for some years past a resident of this county, died at Whatcom on the 12th inst. Deceased was a retired physician, quite advanced in years...

KILLED.—A young man named William N. Babcock, while walking through the timber near Mount Vernon, on last Saturday, the 13th inst., was struck on the head by a falling branch of a tree and received injuries from which he died two hours afterward...

Any one desiring to purchase a tame and well-broken pair of oxen will find the same advertised in this issue of the MAIL by Mr. W. H. Smith, of Lynden.

A Mr. BLAKE, direct from California, has been appointed Inspector of Customs, stationed at Whatcom.

BORN.—August 12th, to the wife of Mr. J. S. Church, of La Conner, a daughter.

The Debate.

Last Saturday evening was a "field night" in the musical, literary and debating line at the Jennings school-house. The good people of the vicinage—town and country—gathered from near and far, impelled by a natural curiosity to hear the arguments, pro and con, upon the all absorbing question of the hour, to wit: Whether or not it was expedient to abolish all laws for the collection of debts.

The exercises opened with music and song by two lovely young ladies, followed by some pathetic and amusing recitations, after which the president of the club, Mr. John Ball, announced the debate in order. Mr. Samuel Calhoun led off for the affirmative, the burden of his remarks being that the courts of law for the collection of debts were ponderous and expensive luxuries that ought to be dispensed with; that it usually cost as much as it was worth to collect a debt, the main burden of which fell upon the tax-payers who had no interest in the matters in litigation; that allowing one lawyer to each thousand inhabitants, the cost of maintaining 30,000 lawyers in the United States exceeded the cost of maintaining the standing army of any European monarchy; that no matter who won the lawyers came in for the lion's share; that the legal fraternity was an aristocratic class who lived in luxury upon the misunderstandings and differences of the industrial and producing classes, and that the sooner the whole business of civil litigation was shut down upon the better.

Mr. H. B. Peck followed on the negative side, insisting that to abolish the security which the civil law now afforded would disarrange the civilization of the age, and that the existence of the law could not injuriously affect those who were disposed to pay their honest debts; that debts were necessary evils that should be contented and governed by law. Mr. Beriah Brown then made extended remarks on the affirmative, regarding it a social question, resting upon the ability of the people for self-government; without virtue and intelligence popular government was a failure, and every attempt to regulate the domestic, moral, religious and social relations of society by civil enactments has proved worthless; no man was ever made better in his moral nature by legal prescription—criminal law can alone restrain the vicious and protect the innocent; credit is not the creature of the civil but of the moral law; it is based, not upon the power to enforce, but upon the character and disposition to meet honorable obligation; the commerce of the world is independent of laws for the enforcement of pecuniary obligations, which cannot be enforced against States, or between individuals belonging to different nations; in our Government these laws impose onerous and oppressive burdens upon the people, are mainly used for purposes of spite and oppression, and do not promote the ends of justice or the public peace.

Mr. A. W. Engle gave us a learned argument on the science of law and how it tended to protect the rights of both the debtor and creditor; that corporations could not be reached except through the law of liability; that no business of any magnitude could be carried on without it, and it abolished we should of necessity revert to the limited trade and barter system of the Indian tribes; that people did not live forever and the law was necessary to protect the rights of heirs at law; in fine, that civil and criminal law were co-existent with civilization and must stand or fall together, every argument adduced for the abolishment of the one will apply with equal force to the abolishment of the other.

Mr. B. L. Martin followed in the same train of thought of those on the affirmative, discussing the various aspects of the case from that stand-point. He thought the world was governed too much, and that more freedom of action and moral responsibility should prevail. Mr. Power thought that no end of confusion and assaults and battery would follow the abolishment of the law, in consequence of every creditor being obliged to take the law into his own hands—in short, that the criminal docket would be crowded with cases the prosecution of which would involve great expense to the Territory; that it would impair credit and that none would suffer more than the industrial classes who must have money to successfully carry on their operations.

Mr. Turner made one of the best speeches of the evening on the affirmative side of the question, and cited some instances where the costs of collection under operation of law was in excess of the amount collected, and that the law otherwise fell short of the object desired.

Mr. McGlenn characterized the argument of the affirmative side of this question as mere "hog-wash," or words to that effect; that their theory was impracticable, if not a fraud, delusion and a snare; that Mr. Calhoun, the first speaker, was too much of a "lady's man," judging from the fact that most of his remarks were addressed to the ladies instead of the judges; that the millenium was not yet at hand, and hence it will never do for the "lion and the lamb" to lie down together. On the question being submitted, the judges—Messrs. A. Morrison, David McCormick, and C. A. D'Arcy—rendered a decision in favor of the negative, one of them voting in the affirmative; and so ended the eventful discussion.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," James C. Williams of Lynden, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the following described lands, to-wit: Section 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," James C. Williams of Lynden, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the following described lands, to-wit: Section 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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