

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

VOL. 8.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

NO. 17.

The Puget Sound Mail.

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LA CONNER, W. T.

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My collection of hardy perennial Border Flowers is very choice. Flower Seeds, Roses and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.

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Everything neat and clean about the premises. Special efforts will be made to keep the table supplied with the best the market can afford, and to see that the food is cooked and served second to no other house in the Territory. A large reading room for the accommodation of guests.

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Seattle, W. T.

Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware of the best quality.

All kinds of work in the line of repairing watches, clocks and jewelry done in a satisfactory manner, and warranted. Orders for goods or work, from all parts of the Sound collected. Give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.

Store on Front St. opposite Brewery.

TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN.

Fast Time from Sydney to London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamship Arizona leaves at noon to-day. She takes Australian mails of the 9th ult., received at San Francisco by the steamship City of Sydney, and which were dispatched by special train a thousand miles at a cost of \$1000 to overtake the regular train which left San Francisco on Oct. 8th. This train, with the mails, arrived at Jersey City last evening at 10 o'clock. It is expected that Arizona will reach Queenstown in 7 days, making the time from Sydney to London 41 days. According to the latest report of the postmaster general of New Zealand, the average time consumed in the passage from Sydney via San Francisco has been 45 days and about 6 hours, and by way of Suez canal 46 days and about 4 hours. It will therefore be seen that the City of Sydney has reduced the time of voyage four and one half days.

Facts Bearing on the Isthmus Canal Project.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The World has the following: The following communication is especially interesting in that it meets some of the objections to the interoceanic canal set forth by Chief Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, in his recent treatise on the subject, and will effectually set at rest all future objections of that kind:

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1880.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N. Sir—In accordance with your verbal request, I have caused to be compiled from records of this office the information which you desire, in reference to percentage of calms and variable winds which prevail in the vicinity of Panama and on the coast of Nicaragua respectively. From a total of 2533 observations in the bay of Panama, and of 1758 observations on the coast of Nicaragua, and in each case covering roughly about the same extent of ocean, it appears that calms and variable winds at the former locality amount to 11 per cent. of the whole number of observations, while at the latter they amount to five per cent. In order to reach the region of trade winds, sailing vessels from Panama bound for India, Japan, California or the northwest coast, in coming out of the bay and afterwards making necessary northing, will be obliged to make 400 miles through variable winds and vexatious calms before fixing themselves in as good position to make their westing as vessels leaving the coast of Nicaragua. Very respectfully, W. H. B. PERRY, Hydrographer to Bureau of Navigation.

Recovery of Bodies.

ST. ELLERON, Oct. 13.—It turns out that only six men are missing by the Fourth pit accident; of these Hugh McKilvie and Marie Benoit have been got out alive, though small hope of recovery. They were badly bruised and had their clothes literally torn off them. Two dead bodies, James Conway and Chas. Bourne, were recovered up to a late hour last night, and the bodies of James Fraser, erroneously stated found in a previous dispatch, and Jas. Lyon were found. The accident was caused through working too close to the old Bye pit, abandoned 15 years ago.

English Consident of Indians in November.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—Mr. English pronounces the rumor about his withdrawal from the national ticket entirely unfounded. It has never even been mentioned to him, and he knows of no one who it should be. He says he cordially expects to be elected, and that Indiana will vote for Hancock and English in November.

Suicide.

LEWIS TALLECHET residing at 713 Valencia street blew out his brains with a shotgun this morning. Cause of the act unknown.

The Election in West Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 14.—Indications are that the republicans have reduced democratic majorities in a number of counties, but the democratic majority will be not less than 8000. The greenbackers, who claimed 25,000 in the state did not poll that. The republican candidate for governor led his ticket and beats the democratic candidate in his own home. The vote is very large.

10 P. M.—Only a few counties in this state have reported. No reports of any consequence have been received from the great Kanawha valley region, where the greenback vote is principally located. The result of the vote in the state is therefore the merest guesswork. If the greenback vote in the state does not go 75,000, Jackson's (democrat) plurality for governor will be about 10,000.

The democrats here are claiming the state by 12,000, to 15,000, and the chairman of the republican committee concedes it by 8000. In 1878 the democratic majority in the state was upward of 14,000, and as returns from most of the counties thus far received, show a republican gain in its majority this year, it is but natural to suppose it will fall considerably below these figures. Amendments to the constitution are adopted by a large majority. The legislature will be democratic in both branches.

The Ohio Majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—Townsend's majority will be about 10,000 and others on the ticket about 22,000. Those are the exact figures predicted by Foster on Tuesday evening. Townsend ran behind his ticket because of the opposition of liquor men and because he was traded.

A Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Herald's Paris special says Hartmann, the nihilist, telegraphs to the Intelligencer to-day a full description of a mine which was to have blown up the imperial train of Alexander. He explains that the plot failed because an hour before the passage of the train a carriage came along the line and cut the wires connecting the dynamite with the battery. Hartmann asserts there are 13,000,000 organized radicals in Russia.

Registration in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Registration to-day 72,827, total for two days, 145,270, against 80,054 the first two days last year. There were 13 arrests of persons attempting to register on 13th inst.

Funeral of Father Treanor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The funeral of Father Treanor took place this morning at St. Lawrence's church. Ordinary notices say that the service of his labor is like a house of mourning. From 10,000 to 15,000 people took personally his loss. A solemn quiet mass was said at his obsequies. One hundred priests from this and neighboring cities occupied seats in the church. Among those present were John Kelly, Judge Donohue, who was with Father Treanor at the time of the accident, and Recorder Synathe. The church was packed with people and an immense crowd was unable to gain entrance. The remains were conveyed to West Park, near Poughkeepsie, for interment.

A Young Thief.

A boy fourteen years of age Robert Smith was arrested today, and \$5000 worth of cotton bolls of exchange which he had stolen from street post boxes were found in his possession.

The Pew Question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—In the Episcopal convention held at New York, a memorial was presented for the abolition of the sale or rental of pews in churches.

Importation of Normandy Stationers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Seventeen Normandy stationers were shipped from this city to Wilmington, Illinois, yesterday. The stationers, who were the effects of their ocean passage from France, they were to be employed in the stationing of the stations will go to California. They are valued at from \$1000 to \$2000 each. As the 17 large stationers were all through the country since the village was so the New York Central and Hudson River railroad they are considered a valuable acquisition.

French Ladies to Come to America for Good Silks.

It is stated that French silk has become so inferior in quality, and American silk so superior, that several Parisian ladies have resolved to send to America this season for black silk, dropping the idea of their finding again really good and durable articles in the Parisian market.

Miss Kate Field, if True.

Miss Kate Field was the recipient of a great compliment from Worth, who never makes up his mind to give a compliment to any woman, but from home some American black silk which the renowned Paris milliner has fastened into an elaborate costume.

Who Paid for the Post Mail Trains.

A correspondent has asked who paid \$1000 for the special train for the mail, the Union Pacific and the Central and Union Pacific railroads as mentioned in the Tribune of Tuesday. Postmaster James answered yesterday: "The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railway companies paid for it. They paid as a matter of course, for the privilege of the hope of reward other than that arising out of the satisfaction of having forwarded the Australian mails at the former locality amount to 11 per cent. of the whole number of observations, while at the latter they amount to five per cent. In order to reach the region of trade winds, sailing vessels from Panama bound for India, Japan, California or the northwest coast, in coming out of the bay and afterwards making necessary northing, will be obliged to make 400 miles through variable winds and vexatious calms before fixing themselves in as good position to make their westing as vessels leaving the coast of Nicaragua. Very respectfully, W. H. B. PERRY, Hydrographer to Bureau of Navigation.

Shooting and Missing.

TECUMSEH, Oct. 12.—Thomas F. Britton was shot at Harshaw last Thursday by a man named McPherson. He died in six days, and the man named McPherson was shot last night at Charleston. He died immediately.

The Ute Reservation.

The secretary of the interior has decided that no claim will be recognized by any miner or settler to any mineral or other land which has been reserved for the Ute reservation to formal opening to that reservation.

NEVADA.

Shooting Affray.

CARSON, Oct. 15.—Last night a man named Fried, traveling from Los Angeles to Carson, was shot by a man named Moody, formerly employed in the Bull post-office. The cause of the shooting was a dispute in a stage when Moody asked Fried to give him a pistol and shot Fried in the back. He is expected to die. The cause of the shooting was a dispute in a stage when Moody asked Fried to give him a pistol and shot Fried in the back. He is expected to die. The cause of the shooting was a dispute in a stage when Moody asked Fried to give him a pistol and shot Fried in the back. He is expected to die.

FOREIGN.

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The "Demonstration Abandoned."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—Ambassadors notify the sultan that the demonstration has been abandoned, its object having been attained.

The British in Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The British sanded and burned the government office and barracks at Marru. Col. Bayley with 500 men is besieged at Marru. Reinforcements are on the way.

A Notorious Woman Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It is stated that the notorious Mrs. Rachel, the so-called female beauty, has died in prison. She was convicted of fraud in August, 1879, and sentenced to penal servitude.

Wants an Army Corps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The sultan of Persia telegraphs the sultan, demanding that a Turkish army corps be sent to the frontier to assist in quelling the Kurds.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Trying to Settle.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 12.—Representatives of the three belligerent powers, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, will meet on board a U. S. mail-boat at Arica. It is understood that the negotiations will be conducted in a confidential manner. Peru, it is reported, will refuse the cession of territory. The U. S. mail-boat will be the messenger for Arica to be present at the meeting.

Will the Stage Never Learn that the Reporter of to-day dresses and behaves like a gentleman, and that his note book is seldom seen. In the words of the late Cathcart Taylor: "The reporter's note book is merely to take down dates or the exact words in an interview. He never displays it, except when absolutely necessary. His mind is his note-book, and it is only occasionally that he has need for any other."

How the Abbot Played Satan for Valuable Prizes.

The people of an Austrian town prayed the abbot of Einiedlin to build them a bridge, and he advertised for a builder. A number answered the advertisement, but when they saw how the Ruess roared and foamed over the rocks, they shook their heads and departed. Only two remained; one was a tall, handsome man in black, and the other a poor young fellow, well known in the country as a clever millwright. The tall man asked the young man, who gave him his name as Christian, if he was the architect. The answer was that he had only built mill dams as yet, and he had studied the project for two days, but could make nothing of it. The tall man in black assured him he could make a success, as he would throw an arch simply across the torrent, and that he would finish it in one evening.

"Ah?" said Christian, laughing, "why, you must be the devil!"

"At your service," he answered, politely. "Now, if you would like the consideration that you sign a contract giving me your soul,

and he will just run over Christian, and he was just going to commence his papers, when a young peasant girl passed along the mountains, singing a melodious air. The poor fellow thought of the blue eyed maiden at home, and thinking the other man was some architect amusing himself with his country singing, half afraid, half laughing, he signed the contract in full.

Christian went to the cave below and passed the night. To his infinite horror he saw the bridge was built and his own name on it as architect. He hastened to Abbot Gerald and besought his assistance, who promised to do what he could. Soon after the tall man in black appeared at the monk's house, and saluting him, said:

"Abbot, you have a piece of my property here."

"Hush!" was the reply; don't waken the young man; let us talk the matter over. Come in."

The devil glanced into the room and saw nothing but an old woman, and in a bed at the other end a form which he recognized for the young millwright's, by his clothes. On taking a seat, by invitation, he noticed a chess board on the table and asked the abbot if he played.

"A little," said the abbot; but it is not worth speaking of. The chief matter is you cannot have that youngster."

"Oh," said the devil, "we will see about that. The contract is in perfectly good condition."

"It is little I care about that," said the abbot. "But the scandal of the thing; and you know that if I set myself to work you'll have a tough time of it."

"Be reasonable, now," said the tall man. "I'll pay you for him."

"Two souls from my parish," said the abbot, thoughtfully; "it's too much."

"Two? Who else?" cried Satan. Abbot Gerard pointed at the old woman.

"Ah," thought the other, "I did not know I had claims upon her. But I do not mind her much, and all ways get one game out of two." He then added aloud, "I'll play for both, and that's fair."

"Well, I don't like to be hard," said Abbot Gerard; "I agree; but it's dry business playing chess."

The abbot called the old woman, and ordered her to sit in a chair by the stove.

"It's your first move, and we play for this one first."

"After you," said the devil, politely.

"By no means; I am at home," said Gerard.

So the devil took the move, and after a pretty tough game the abbot checkmated him completely.

"You are strong at chess, Abbot Gerard—you have won that one there," and he pointed to the old woman.

"So you give up all claim, now and forever?"

"Oh, honor bright. Would you have me cheat you after so much politeness? I yield every inch. But now for the other."

"I am tired," said Abbot Gerard; "I think that we will not play any further. I'll give you the other—only take him quietly."

"You are very courteous," said the devil, as he walked to the bed and tapped the sleeper as he breathed heavily.

"That's not the best of good manners," said the other. "Get up when I bid you," and he pulled away the clothes.

The sleeper was a great pig, with the millwright's clothes ranged about it; and as Satan turned around, he saw the old woman stripped of her mask, and there was Christian, pale enough, but smiling.

"That's a shabby trick you have played me, Abbot Gerald," said the devil, "but I'll batter your bridge down."

"Try it," said Abbot Gerald, laughing heartily, and the other flew out, banging the door in his rage.

The devil got half way to the place, when he met the procession returning. They had blessed the bridge while the game of chess lasted, and he had no more power over it.

It was so that Abbot Gerald tricked the devil.—Eli Perkins.

The Port of Duligno.

This little Albanian seaport, which has suddenly become the object of European diplomatic interest, resembles its Northern neighbor, Ragusa, in possessing two harbors. The one nearest the town is, however, small and shallow, and could not accommodate vessels larger than two hundred tons. The other harbor, Val di Nocera, is for Duligno, which is Ragusa, and can shelter the largest vessels. But the entrance is troublesome on account of the narrow channel, and so for some time past the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd have been accustomed to stop at San Giovanni di Medua, a proceeding which has had a damaging effect on the prosperity of Duligno as the port of Scutari. In 1760 Duligno possessed 180 sea-going craft; at present it has not more than between 80 and 90 vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Formerly, before the existence of a distinct Austrian fleet, Duligno was a notorious pirates' nest, which sheltered fully 400 corsair vessels. But from 1815, when cruisers first sailed the Austrian flag, the number of these vessels rapidly diminished, and those which remained were transformed into trading craft. These, again, all but disappeared during the Greek war of independence, being destroyed by the Greek corsairs. The old and new town at Duligno are divided from each other by the small harbor. The former, which includes the fortress, has not now more than eighty houses, half of which are uninhabited. The fortress, surrounded by a wall of great strength, is no longer of any importance; modern artillery would command it from the heights of Moschura and Klomsa. The new town has about 400 houses. There are about 2800 Mohammedan inhabitants, 12 Serbian families reckoning about 80 individuals, belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church, eight Roman Catholic families reckoning 40 persons, and about a dozen huts inhabited by 60 gypsies. It is only since 1858 that Christians have been allowed to live in Duligno. The town, which is called by the Albanians, Ulkum, by the Turks, Olgun, by the Servians, Ushin, bore in ancient times the name of Uleuinium, and previously Oliehinium. Phiny tells us it was founded by fugitives from Colchis, who gave it the name of Colchidium. After the division of the Empire, Duligno fell to the rulers of the East, and remained till the eleventh century subject to Constantinople. In 1180 the Servians obtained possession of Duligno, and held it till 1408; the Venetians then acquired it, and held it till 1571, when the Turks, under Aehmet Pasha, took it. The Venetians made several attempts to regain Duligno, notably in 1718, under Schellenburg. From that date the Turks remained in undisputed occupation till 1878, when a Montenegrin force under Plesanac took it by storm. On that occasion 1000 men of the Turkish garrison were killed and 500 taken prisoners, three colors, 5 guns, and 1000 muskets became the spoil of the victors, who had 180 men killed and 300 wounded. During the assault the town was set on fire and the greater part of it burned down. Subsequently the Montenegrins endeavored to conciliate the inhabitants of Duligno.

NEW FURNITURE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House state dining-room is to have some new furniture of the most elaborate and costly description. There are to be two pieces, a side-board and dining table; but expenses will not be spared upon them. Mr. Hayes ordered them of a Cincinnati firm. They are to be of mahogany, very massive and rich in design. The table is to be five feet across and twenty feet long, without its extension leaves. The wood will be cut in the shape of eagles for legs. The national arms, engraved in ebony, are to be inlaid at intervals along the top of the sideboard, while a large eagle similarly inlaid is to decorate the centre panel below. Upon the other panels the oak and laurel and other plants, the natural growth of Ohio, are to figure as inlaid work.

Apple Fritters.—Cut the apples into rounds as thin as possible, cut out the cores, pare away the skins, put them in a dish, pour over them a wine-glassful of brandy, and sprinkle sugar and grated lemon-rind over them. Let them lie in this for an hour; half fill a good-sized saucepan with clarified dripping; make it quite hot, and when it is still and a blue smoke rises from it, dip each slice separately into the batter, take it out in a tablespoon, and dip it with the batter in the spoon with it into the boiling fat; turn it over lightly with a fork, and when the fritter is crisp and light brown it is done enough. Put on paper to free it from grease; sift with white sugar on it and serve.

Diligence and the Diggers.

There is little or no romance in digging a ditch or carrying a hod or shoveling coal. The romantic creature whose soul is filled with longings to climb the unreachably and to get to the bottom of the unfathomable seldom engage in such plodding occupations. The lofty person who aspires to have his name written high up on the scroll of fame, or as a means to earn wages by days' work. Despairing the sordid toilers who can put mind and muscle on such ignoble efforts, he is led by his lofty aims and elevated purposes to long to be a discoverer, or an adventurer, or something of that sort. As a means to the raking in of a regular income the business of being a searcher for great finds of wealth cannot be relied upon. Sometimes, after the romantic treasure hunter has impoverished himself almost to the poorhouse door or suffered starvation to the very verge of the grave, it happens that the long-sought prize is struck. It may be oil, or gold, or precious stones, or the missing will of a long-deceased uncle. There are cases in which the prize pays for the toil and the longing, and there are those in which it finds the toiler too haggard and weary to enjoy it.

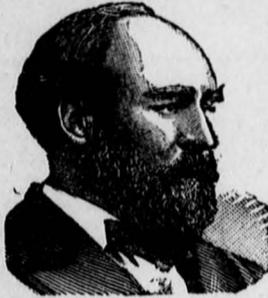
The precise record of the toilers after the buried treasure of the late William Kidd has never been made out. During the one hundred and eighty years which have elapsed since that gentleman expired with a noose around his neck, hundreds of people have spent their time, money and labor in digging holes in the sand with a view to examining the treasure he buried. The facts that he did actually bury some treasure in a secluded spot near the eastern end of Long Island, and that some of it was dug up, have stimulated the adventurers in their search for more of it. A man who would open a same hole as that which was dug on a lonely island and therein make a deposit of a hundred thousand dollars would naturally be thought to keep several bank accounts of that kind. There is no telling exactly how many men have forsaken steady work to dig for Kidd's treasure. All these diggers were sure they were digging in the right spot. They had received traditions from Indians and others, altered down through generations of hearsay and of course correct. There is hardly an acre of the Long Island shore which has not at some time or other been invaded by the searchers after this fabulous treasure. Up and down the Hudson the shovelers have shoveled wherever they could find a new hole to dig. The fact that they have found nothing but a mass of mud to insert spade or pick. The tradition-mongers were sure that when the iniquitous Kidd finally scuttled his piratical schooner, it was either in Long Island Sound or else up the Hudson. It is the belief of some that when this vessel went down she was laden from keel to deck with closely packed bags of gold and silver coin. Others believe that she was empty, supposing that the pirate had unloaded his spoils and buried them somewhere along some shore. The delightful uncertainty of this whole business flavors toil with romance; as all the searchers have good reason to be certain that they will not find a cent's worth of what they are looking for. The lot of searchers are not diligently at work. They have found Kidd's vessel, and the treasure. That is to say, they think they have struck a vessel, and they are sure that if they have done so it is Kidd's; and they are sure that if it is Kidd's, it has the treasure on board of it neatly done up in bags. The vessel lies down below the bottom of the Hudson, nearly opposite Peekskill. On top of it is a deposit of mud, and on top of that the depth of twenty-three feet. The discovery of the existence of the schooner in this condition of great abandonment has been made by a man who says he had a revelation from God. The mystery of which he will impart to nobody; nay, not for the sum of \$200,000 in ready money. He made the discovery thirty-three years ago, and has been so busy with other affairs that he has had no time to engineer the treasure up to the light of day. Now he is at work again with all the energy of a patient enthusiast and with all the resources that improved diving apparatus can furnish. Should he find a rich haul of treasure, he will be paid for his trouble, just as the other searchers would have been had they found it. But there is a grim possibility that he may find after all his trouble that he is the discoverer only of a wrecked clam-shallow or a scuttled oyster-heap. It is safe to say that if all the men, from first to last, who have dug for Kidd's gold bag had dug ditches or carried hods or excavated coal at wages ranging from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day, more money would have been made than will be realized from any of the pirate's buried goods that ever will be found. There is nothing like steady work at regular wages to lead to contentment and solid prosperity.

Baggage is not a pleasant thing to handle in California. The Contra Costa Gazette says: A few days ago a trunk was put off the cars at Lathrop, and some powder sifted out of the bottom of the platform. A lighted cigar stump was thrown down, which ignited the powder and caused an explosion in the trunk, which was completely destroyed. Recently, when overhauling lost baggage previous to an annual sale, a man said that had been bargained about the room for months was found to contain two immense giant powder cartridges with caps added. Two revolvers loaded and capped fell out of a roll of blankets not long after.

PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
THOMAS H. BRENTS.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—It now appears that the Republicans have carried Ohio by 25,000 majority and sixteen out of the twenty Congressional Districts. The Republican majority in Indiana, (that was considered almost hopelessly Democratic,) is about ten thousand, with a Republican Legislature which secures a Republican Senator instead of McDonald, Democrat; and in addition to this the Republicans have carried nine out of thirteen Congressional Districts. This, together with other gains which the Republicans are certain of making in November, will give them the lower House of Congress by an unmistakable majority; while it appears almost equally certain that the Senate will be a tie, if not Republican by a majority of one. In the case of a tie in the Senate the Vice-President has the casting vote, and as Garfield and Arthur will undoubtedly be elected, the Senate, as well as the House, will be Republican for all practical purposes. To Republicans this outlook is most gratifying, and the States who were apprehensive of trouble and disturbance growing out of this year's election are rejoicing beyond measure at the tendency to repress the pretensions of the Solid South. There appears to be no doubt now that New York State will cast her electoral vote for Garfield and Arthur. The N. Y. Herald commenting on the recent elections, says: "The thing that struck the democrats Tuesday last was the solid south; there is no excuse for a solid south. It is an absurd and offensive anomaly. In 1876 the southern men had a grievance, and a sensible public made no complaint of their solidity. In 1880 they have no grievance whatever, and the northern public, which has not much patience with mere stupidity, concludes that people who act as southern men are acting in politics, may as well remain in a minority. The northern voter dislikes mere mulishness. He despises shams, and he believes the south is solid without the least excuse. What is it solid for? he asks. For tariff reform? no. Free ships? no. For economy in public expenditure? not at all; but on the contrary, it is solid for the democratic party; that all democrats now see the result of the October elections; losses of congressmen in two states so great that the next house is almost certain to be republican; losses of legislatures involving losses of senators and general defeats which unless the republicans make some conspicuous blunder, will turn the floating and independent voters in all states, three weeks hence solidly to the republican side."

NASBY ON ENGLISH.—We find the following postscript to one of Nasby's letters, relative to his candidature for the Vice-Presidency: "We shoo'd git along better of English would give down ez he wuz expectid to. But he won't give a dollar. He is a very thrifty man, is English. He wood hev made a splendid Proddygal Son. Ef he hed taken his share of his father's estate he wood hev come back with a mortgage on all the kentry he went to. Ef he hed struck sich bad luck ez to hev bin compelled to eat husks with hogs, he wood come home with the hogs, shoor."

PRESIDENT HAYES will reach Fremont, Ohio, his home, in time to vote for Garfield and Arthur. General Grant will be at Galena to vote for the same ticket. It is in the nature of a rarity for Presidents and ex-Presidents to be voting for their successors. This for the reason that but few of them live long enough after the expiration of their terms to vote in a Presidential year.

BEFORE MR. BRENTS left the Sound two weeks ago, he held a joint-discussion of the political questions of the campaign with Mr. Burke at Port Gamble, and it is said by those who heard the discussion that our Delegate more than held his own with the "silver-tongued orator." It appears that the solid facts and figures of Mr. Brents go further with the people than the empty oratory and airy platitudes which appear to be the political stock in trade of Mr. Burke. Messrs. Brents and Jacobs spoke for the Republican cause and Messrs. Burke and White on the Democratic side. It has been said by some that Brents dare not meet Burke in joint-discussion. Well he has met him and the verdict of the jury was in favor of Brents. He has met and captured Mr. Burke. By the way, the distressing news reaches us, that Mr. Burke's voice is failing him—that now, before he is half through with the canvass of the Territory, he is obliged to forego his flights of oratory and confine himself to an ordinary conversational tone; while Mr. Brents, who is really not so robust in point of health, keeps on in the even tenor of his way not at all the worse of the "wear and tear" of the campaign. Sorry for Tom—not Tom Brents, but "Tom Burke of Ours."

ONE of the most lonesome and sad looking men of our recollection was Judge Mix, in June, 1870. The Judge is a thorough gentleman, genial and courteous, and above reproach. Nominated by the Democracy for Delegate, against the silver-tongued Garfield, he closed his campaign in this vicinity. He was beaten, and beaten by a majority greater than that under which any candidate in the Territory was ever before buried. The Sound Counties went against him for all they were worth. Great was the exultation and loud the shouts at the victory. Travel was then slow, and the Judge, before he could bury himself in the seclusion of his Walla Walla home, had to pass several days among the rejoicing Garfield men. His political allies deserted him, and friendless and alone, with the bitter reflections that must have come to him, he made his way from the Sound country to the country east of the mountains. His successor, Judge Burke, is making the same mistake in this campaign. He will be in Walla Walla, the home of his opponent, on the day of election, and will there receive the first intimation of the Waterloo defeat that he is about to encounter. All the way home will the returns pour in upon him, becoming worse and worse at every step, the enormity of his calamity becoming more apparent every moment. The shouts and cheers and rejoicings over the election of Mr. Garfield that he will witness on every hand in Oregon, as he journeys Seattleward, will further depress him, until on arrival at home he will be wretched enough. The unhappy experience of Judge Mix in 1870 will be repeated by Judge Burke in 1880.—Seattle Intelligencer.

IN 1860 Ben. Butler voted seventy times in the Charleston Convention for the nomination of Jeff. Davis for President. Fifteen months from that date Davis issued his proclamation declaring Butler the common enemy of mankind, and ordered that, if captured, he should be, "hanged by the neck till dead." Butler then issued an order concerning "one Jefferson Davis," characterizing him as a traitor. Now Butler and Davis are enthusiastic supporters of Hancock. Isn't that "conciliation" enough.

THE Democratic leaders now profess to approve the results of the war; they approve of emancipation; they approve of the amendments; they approve of resumption. They opposed all these things until they were accomplished facts. That means, of course, that they are glad that their own party was defeated when it opposed them. And that means they are glad they were defeated in every Presidential election since 1860. If they are defeated again next month, they will "be glad" once more in 1884.

WHILE on the Peninsula, during the war, an officer one day came across a private soldier belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish Brigades. The fellow had the lifeless bodies of a goose and a hen tied together by the heels, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" the officer demanded. "Steal is it! Faith I was marching along with Color Sergeant Maguire, and the goose—bud cuss to it—came out and hissed at the American flag, and bedad I shot him on the spot!" "But the hen, sir? how about the hen?" "It's the hin, is it? Bad luck to the hin! I caught her laying eggs for the rebel army, and as a Federal soldier I couldn't stand that anyhow, and I gave her a lick that stopped that act of treason!"

Mr. Brents.

The Walla Walla Watchman thus vigorously stands up and defends the Republican standard bearer:

The campaign has opened and the guns, big and little, fill the air with a deafening sound of cannonry. There are Garfield leagues and Hancock clubs, but as we have no voice in the matter, we pass on to our candidates. The people of this Territory are called upon to elect a Delegate to Congress. Thos. H. Brents, of Walla Walla, is the Republican nominee, Thos. Burke, of Seattle, the Democratic standard bearer, both good and true men, but only one can be elected and that man will be Thos. H. Brents. You may try to vilify him, blacken his character or soil his reputation by tricks that are vain, but the people will vote for him all the same and send him back to Congress, where he is known as a patriot and a faithful representative of an honest and confident people. Sometimes candidates are blamed for doing nothing; Mr. Brents is blamed for having done too much. The Statesman says he brought disgrace and dishonor on the Territory while in Congress, &c. Nonsense! What did he do? He made a speech, when invited so to do, and he made it well, not as a beggar, as delegates from Territories are erroneously termed, but as a representative of the vanguards of civilization, of pioneers and men reclaiming deserts, sagebrush and swamp land, heaving out the glorious States, adding stars to our flag and honor to our country. Call the representative of such men beggars! Suppose Mr. Brents did make a speech. Is not this the land where Ballot is a national boast? But, some will say, he ruined our chances for getting something. Bosh! He obtained for us all we wanted. Very little will do us, for this country is self-sustaining. We coincided most sincerely with General Sherman when he said to us a few years ago: "Rely less on the general government and more upon your resources." This is our doctrine, but if the Statesman or any of our cotemporaries think that it is to our interest to elect a cunning professional beggar as a delegate; one who will come down on his knees and kiss the hand of the man in power, act the hypocrite, cowed into silence and afraid to say "my souls is my own"; if you desire such a representative, then Thos. H. Brents is not your man; but if you want a delegate who, when the occasion requires it, dares to speak and ventilate his mind, talk with but one tongue, unfettered and unchained, a man who can lay his right hand on his left breast, looking the world straight in the face and declare before God and men, my character is without a stain. If such is the material you want, then vote for Thos. H. Brents. We sent him before and we will send him again, and if Congress will withhold from us any aid applied for, simply because our delegate committed the unpardonable sin of making a speech, then Congress is a very small potato indeed. Now while some charge our delegate with having done too much others declare that he has done nothing at all, which is false. It is fatuous to presume that for the first few months he was in Congress, he could move the Blue Mountains into Indian Valley, establish a post-office at every sheep ranch or give every other man an Indian Agency. Still others charge him with partiality, saying that he did all for the Sound and nothing for the bunch grass country. He did all he could in the brief space allotted to him, but give the man a chance and we know he will do his duty toward the whole Territory. Mr. Brents in the present campaign is not without friends. There is not a journal in the whole Territory but what speaks of him in the most complimentary terms, the Walla Walla Statesman excepted, and why that paper should try to belittle our worthy townsman, while but a few months ago it lauded him as he deserved, is a puzzle which we cannot fathom. True, the Statesman must show its fealty to its party by honestly advocating the election of its ticket, but it seems to us one can do that without trading an opposing candidate, simply because he is a candidate and for no other reason; but play your cards, gentlemen! If you think that game will win, play your hand, but play it fairly. It is also stated that if Mr. Brents will be re-elected, we will not be admitted as a State for the next four years to come. Suppose such should be the case, what of it? We never knew of a young State being injured by becoming such too late, but we know of not less than three which are to-day almost bankrupt, groaning beneath the burden of expenditures attached to a State government. The taxpayers of this Territory are by no means frantic over this measure, but are willing to wait until ready and well able to discard our swaddle and put on broadcloth. This getting into the Union too soon is like getting married too young, when one will discover, when too late, that it is far easier to get a wife than to get the furniture. If

one is to read no other paper but the Statesman, one would surmise that Brents is the "deadest" candidate that ever lived; and when we read the flaming (?) articles, bitter and rank with abuse, we sometimes wonder how they will sound after election, for Brents will be elected as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

It is said that Rutherford B. Hayes, Jr., contemplates making Oregon or Washington Territory his future home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AT THE FIDALGO STORE.

I have just received direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO

A large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of all kinds; Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Men's and Boys' Pure Rubber Boots, Rubber Coats and Oil Suits; Also Boots, Shoes and Slippers of all kinds and sizes; Notions of all kinds; Hardware and Cutlery; Iron and Nails; Glassware and Crockery; Drugs and Patent Medicines.

On all bills of \$5 and upwards in the above line of goods I will take 10 Per Cent. Off for Cash.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I get from first hands in Portland and SAN FRANCISCO for Cash, and will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. To parties from a distance I will give special terms that will pay them for coming.

I carry a full line of all goods usually kept in a First-class Country Store.

To all who have money to spend I would say:—Please give us a call, and I guarantee that you will leave satisfied with your Bargains.

WM. MUNKS.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL CO., WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE Schome, W. T.

We are constantly adding to Our Very Extensive Stock

CONSISTING OF A FULL LINE OF

CLOTHING and DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES,

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Ropes, Canvas, Boat Nails and Oars.

A Large and Complete Assortment of **Drugs and Medicines.**

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

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

As we have on hand a Great Variety of Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' & Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Etc., Hardware, Bear & Mink Traps, Etc. Hand & Horse Power Sowers PILE-DRIVER, Complete for \$100.

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

CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS

ALDEN ACADEMY, ANACORTES, W. T.

The second year opens September 1st, 1880. Full corps of teachers. Students prepared for college, and teachers for county and Territorial examinations.

Vocal music, mechanical drawing and use of gymnasium free to all. Tuition in common English, \$7 per term. Normal, \$9. Board per week, \$2.50.

The Superintendent has full control of the Social and Boarding relations of the pupils while in the Academy.

For further particulars address,

Rev. E. O. TADE, Supt. or Prof. A. T. BURNELL, A. M.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR OUR PRICES LIST FOR 1880. FREE TO ALL. Contains description of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America that makes this free special business. Address, MORTGOMERY WARD & CO., 237 & 239 Washburn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

WASHINGTON A STATE OR NO STATE, There will be NO Deviation from these prices Until Further Notice.

1 Bar'l Best XXX Family Flour, \$5 50	6 Cans Corn..... \$1 00
9 lbs Y. C. Sugar..... 1 00	5 do Oysters..... 1 00
8 lbs Fine Crushed Sugar..... 1 00	2 lbs Corn Starch..... 25
8 lbs Crushed do..... 1 00	1 Keg mixed or plain Pickles 2 00
1 Sack Corn Meal, 50 lbs..... 1 25	1 Can Coal Oil..... 1 25
1 Sack do 10 lbs..... 35	1 do Best..... 1 50
1 Sack Oat Meal, 10 lbs..... 65	30 lbs Beans..... 1 75
1 Box Soap 20 Bars..... 75	1 lb English Breakfast Tea..... 50
1 do do..... 75	1 lb Japan Tea Best..... 50
1 do do..... 50	5 1/2 lbs C. R. Coffee..... 1 00
6 Cans Tomatoes..... 1 00	1 Roll Prize Medal Butter..... 50

THESE GOODS ARE ALL FRESH, and only constitute a part of Assorted Stock now on hand, and which are selling at correspondingly LOW FIGURES.

JENNINGS, THE GROCER.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,

SEATTLE, W. T.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

AT COST.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT MY BUSINESS, I am Now Offering All Goods at GREATLY Reduced Rates.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, AT COST.

	FORMER PRICE.	REDUCED TO—
Men's Cassimere Suits.....	\$20 00	\$15 00
Men's " ".....	18 00	13 50
Men's " ".....	16 00	11 00
Men's Cassimere Pants.....	8 00	6 00
Men's " ".....	7 50	5 50
Men's " ".....	4 50	2 50
Men's Overcoats.....	12 00	9 00
Men's " ".....	10 00	7 50
Men's Heavy Coats.....	12 00	7 50
Men's " ".....	10 00	6 50
Ladies' Dress Goods.....	50c	35c
" ".....	25	12 1/2

GROCERIES.

8 lbs. Fine C. Sugar..... \$1 00	1 box Thomas C. W. Soap..... \$2 00
5 lbs. C. R. Coffee..... 1 00	25 lbs. beans..... 1 00
1 Barrel Best Flour..... 6 00	1 lb Best Japan Tea..... 50
1 sack Corn Meal, 50 lbs..... 1 50	2 lbs Silver Gloss Starch..... 25
1 do 10 lbs..... 40	1 lb Good Tobacco..... 75
1 sack Oat Meal, 10 lbs..... 65	1 keg Golden Syrup..... 4 50
1 sack buckwheat flour, 10 lb..... 65	1 Long-handled Spade..... 1 00
1 box soap, 20 bars..... 75	1 " Shovel..... 1 00

I will continue to sell at the above prices for THIRTY DAYS ONLY, as my business must be closed up at that time. GOODS will be sold at the above prices only for Cash or Good Merchantable Produce. Will pay highest market price for Hides, Fur and Grain in exchange for Goods.

La Conner, W. T., Oct. 9, 1880.

L. L. ANDREWS,

SPECIAL NOTICE

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

AT

JAMES GACHES. GEORGE GACHES.

J. & G. GACHES.

LA CONNER, W. T.

Where we propose to furnish those who may favor us with their patronage with a Full Assortment of Goods—such as is usually kept in a First-Class Country Store.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS: Cash, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Eggs, Chickens, wool, Beef, Deer Hides and Fish Oil.

FOR WHICH WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST LIVING RATES.

Everything New and of Good Quality.

OUR MOTTO:—"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

FOR SALE 100,000 GRAIN SACKS.

Five First-Class Improved Farms Near La Conner Also Ship's Iron Tank, Capacity 480 Gallons. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF OAT OR WHEAT TO OUR AGENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO. The Highest Price Paid for Good Merchantable Grain.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Mail has entered into arrangements with the San Francisco Chronicle whereby subscribers may obtain both papers for one year for \$8.50.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING at La Conner, on last Monday evening, was quite a large and enthusiastic gathering, and was addressed on the political issues of the campaign in a very able manner by Mr. Irving Ballard, candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

MR. ORIN KINCADE, Republican candidate for Representative in this (Whatcom) County, came very near losing his life by drowning a few days ago in the Skagit.

MR. IRVING BALLARD, the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, was here this week after making a canvass of the lower Sound counties.

THE INDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS of hostility to the surveying party, on the Skagit, are subsiding. The presence of a company of troops from Fort Townsend has tendency to impress the noble savages with a wholesome regard for the laws.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.—The Census of 1880 is now a thing of the past, but it has punctured many bubbles and left behind it many heartburnings.

Whatcom County Republican Ticket.

- DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—T. H. Brents. Prosecuting Attorney, Irving Ballard. Member of Board of Equalization—C. W. Young.

Whatcom County Democratic Ticket.

- DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—Thos. Burke. Prosecuting Atty—W. R. Andrews. Member of Board of Equalization—E. D. Warbass.

COLLECTION.—Through some inadvertence the initials of Mr. Gilkey, Republican candidate for Commissioner in this (Whatcom) County have been printed "J. E." instead of "F. E."

THRESHING still continues on the Flats, but though, in the language of the poet, "The harvest time is fast passing by and summer days are ended," the weather is comparatively fair and level.

PER Whatcom County down for at least 150 majority for Brents and the Republican ticket. The usual majority is about one hundred but the indications are that it will be nearer two hundred this time.

MR. IRVING BALLARD, the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, was here this week after making a canvass of the lower Sound counties.

THE SEATTLE INTELLIGENCER knows of a man who has over twenty different bets on the result of the coming election, among which are that Brents will beat Burke by 1500 majority; that Ballard's majority over Andrews will be 1200; that the Republicans would carry Indians, and that Garfield and Arthur would be elected.

THE CENSUS OF 1880.—The Census of 1880 is now a thing of the past, but it has punctured many bubbles and left behind it many heartburnings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Taxpayers of Whatcom County.

According to Revenue law of 1879, page 37, sections 103 and 109, notice is hereby given that the duplicate assessment roll of Whatcom County for the year 1880 is now in my hands with warrant to collect the taxes levied therein.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the estate of Robert White, deceased.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of Charles Washburn, deceased.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of John Imbler, deceased.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

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."

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CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

By the request of the tax payers of Whatcom County, W. T., I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE at OLYMPIA, W. T., September 19, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Agents THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. By his personal friend MAJOR BENDT.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE COURSE, SCIENTIFIC COURSE, NORMAL COURSE, AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER AND MARCH.

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

STEAMER J. B. LIBBY,

CAPT. THOS. BRANNON, Master.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.

Leaves Seattle on Mondays and Fridays for La Conner, Whatcom, and way ports, returning to Seattle on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory. Office opposite Squire's Opera House. Seattle, W. T.

Candidate for School Superintendent.

ALLEN ACADEMY, Abancortes, W. T. A. T. Burnell, by special request of voters at the north and center of Whatcom County, assents to run as an independent candidate for School Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A PROCLAMATION

By the GOVERNOR of the TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON. WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Governor at least sixty days before any general election to issue a proclamation designating the officers to be filled at such election.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the first TUESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at the regular Polling places in the different Precincts in the County of Whatcom, Territory of Washington, an Election will be held for Territorial, County, Precinct and District Officers as follows:

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Hines, deceased.

STEAMER NELLIE,

BEN. STRETCH, Master. Will leave Seattle every Monday morning, touching at Mukilteo, Tulalip, Coupeville, Oak Harbor, Utsalady, La Conner, Fidalgo, Anacortes, Samish and Schome, and returning call at above named stations.

STEAMER NELLIE,

BEN. STRETCH, Master.

CALL AND EXAMINE

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

WADDELL & MILES,

SEATTLE, W. T. Orders solicited; Satisfaction guaranteed.

WADDELL & MILES,

SEATTLE, W. T. Orders solicited; Satisfaction guaranteed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LUMMI STORE.

At the mouth of the Nookack River B. McDONOUGH, Proprietor. Has a large and choice assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SAMUEL KENNEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR, SEATTLE, W. T. Suits made to order from the most serviceable and stylish goods.

MARIETTA HOTEL,

LA CONNER, W. T. MILTON B. COOK, PROPRIETOR. This House is new and furnished with Good Accommodations for families.

LA CONNER DRUG STORE,

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Proprietor. A Complete Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

S BAXTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

FAIR OAKS OLD BOURBON

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

Wool, Hides and Furs.

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

S. BAXTER & CO.,

SEATTLE, W. T. JUNE 7, 1880

WADDELL & MILES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers 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.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

It might have been that the sky was green, the grass serene, the birds in the air...

WALLY, THE WRECK-BOY.

His real name is Wallace, but his mates always called him "Wally," and although he is now a big, broad-shouldered young man...

Wally's father was a light-house keeper. The great brick tower stood aloft among the sand hills, making the little house which nestled at its base look but a dwarf...

Not far from the lighthouse stood a life-saving station—a strong two-story building, situated upon its sides...

Wally was a favorite here, and spent much of his time listening to the tales told of ocean dangers and escapes...

Just before sunset each day Wally's father climbed the iron steps of the light tower and started the lamp...

Wally, who was an ingenious boy, had placed a small bit of mirror in his little bedroom in the attic so that, as he lay in bed, he could see the reflection of the flash across the water...

Many ships out upon the sea were sailing to and fro, and there was no light to guide them or warn them of the dangerous shoals...

The light-keeper, hours before, had gone out upon the narrow gallery above the top of the tower to look at the storm, just as a large wild fowl, bewildered by the glare, had flown with great speed toward it...

When Wally had recovered, Mr. Burton and some of the other passengers insisted upon taking him to the city, where they had a full suit of wicker's clothes made for him—cork jacket, son-wester, and all...

At the close of the next summer Mr. Burton arranged with the light-keeper to let him send Wally to a city school, and for the next four years the boy lived away from the little house on the sands, making only occasional visits to his home...

Turkish "Pillau."—One cup of beef stock, one cup of tomato juice strained, one cup of rice; boil these together 20 minutes, then add half a cup of butter and boil ten minutes; it must be boiled in an inner kettle or stirred all the time, as it burns easily; the rice must be whole when done, and it is to be eaten while very hot or it is not good.

reach them was of the most vital importance, for their hands only could drag out and man the heavy surf-boat, or fire the mortar, and rig the life-car.

All this passed through Wally's mind in a few seconds, and knowing that his helpless father could do nothing, and that an alarm might make him worse, he sped silently down the stairway, and setting fire to a "Coston torch," such as are used by the coast-guard in cases of wreck, he rushed from the house, swinging the torch, that burned with a bright red flame, above his head as he ran.

A half a mile across the sands there was a small boat landing, where a skiff usually lay moored. Toward this Wally sped with all his strength; but, alas! the waves had lifted it, the winds had broken it from its moorings, and it was floating miles away down the Thoroughfare, and now Wally stood upon the landing, in the blackness of the night, full of despair.

But a moment longer he stood, and then throwing off his coat, he tied a sleeve securely about a post, and he knew, in case he should fall, how he had lost his life. And now he was in the icy waters. The wind helped him along, but the incoming tide swept him far out of his course. As he gained the middle of the channel he thought how bitter the consequences might be to his father if the crew of the ship were lost, for who would believe the story of the wild fowl's blow?

The captain, a good mile from the Thoroughfare, had left his warm bed to fasten a loose window-shutter, when he saw a small form tottering toward him, and Wally fell weak and voiceless at his feet. Restoratives were brought and the boy told his story.

Ten minutes later half-a-dozen of the crew were on their way to the landing. Wally, now fully recovered, was foremost among them. He seemed to possess wonderful strength. They crossed the channel, and dragged out the great life-boat from its house. It hardly appeared possible to launch it in such a sea, but each man in his excitement had the strength of two, and without waiting for the bid, Wally leaped into the stern and grasped the helm.

"Well done, boy!" cried the captain. "I'll take an oar; we need all the help to-night."

Through the night the faithful crew pulled, bringing aboard after load of men, women, and children from the wreck of the Argonaut to the shore, until all were saved. The little house under the light was well filled and the sailors were crowded into a life-saving station.

"Where is my father?" asked Wally; and as a man came forward with his head bandaged, in reply, the boy sank down, and a blackness came over his bright eyes.

When he recovered he was in a beautiful room, into which the sun shone, lighting up the bright wall pictures and carpets. He was on a pretty bedstead, and a strange lady sat by the window talking to his mother. He thought it all a dream. The door opened, and Mr. Burton came in, dressed in a fisherman's suit. How queer he looked in such a garb and Wally laughed at the sight, and thought that when he awoke he would tell his mother about it.

It happened that the ship which had come ashore was one belonging to Mr. Burton, who was on board, returning from a trip to the Mediterranean Sea. He had opened the cottage at Three Pine Point, and as the little house under the light was full, had insisted upon having Wally, with some others, brought to his summer home, where he could care for him.

Everybody had learned of the boy's brave swim, all had seen him in the life-boat and they were anxious to have him recover soon.

Wally, too, learned that the skip had become helpless long before the wreck struck the shore, and that her loss was not caused by his father's mishap.

When Wally had recovered, Mr. Burton and some of the other passengers insisted upon taking him to the city, where they had a full suit of wicker's clothes made for him—cork jacket, son-wester, and all. He was also presented with a silver watch and a medal for his bravery. When he was dressed in his new suit, Miss Elsie made a sketch of him, whereupon Wally blushed more than he had done during all the praises lavished upon him.

At the close of the next summer Mr. Burton arranged with the light-keeper to let him send Wally to a city school, and for the next four years the boy lived away from the little house on the sands, making only occasional visits to his home.

Then Mr. Burton took him into his office, where he worked faithfully for two years; but his old life by the sea caused a longing for a sailor's career and his employer wisely allowed him to go upon a cruise in one of his ships. Upon the following voyage he was made a mate, and this year he is to command a new ship now being built. Captain Wally was asked the other day to suggest a name for the new crew, and promptly gave as his choice, the Elsie.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, October 17, 1880. Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par. Silver coin in Portland banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par. Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium. Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to 1/2 per cent. premium.

Some Provisions Market. The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands: FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at Standard brands, \$3.00 best country, brands, \$3.50; \$3.75, superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.50. WHEAT—Good to choice, \$1.30. WHEAT—Timothy hay, buying at \$16@18 per ton. POTATOES—Quotable at 10 per bushel. MIDDLES—Quotable at 10 per bushel. BRAN—Quotable at 10 per bushel. OATS—Feed, per bushel 42@45 cents. BARLEY—Feed, per bushel 42@45 cents. LARD—In kegs, 13; in tins, 13. BUTTER—No. 1, 20@22; ordinary, 16@20, whether brine or roll. DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 9@10; machine dried, 12@14. Prunes, machine dried, 11@12. Plums, machine dried, 20@25. EGGS—25 per doz.

General Merchandise. RICE—Market quoted at China, 14@15; Sand with Island, 14@15. COFFEES—Arabica, 17@18; Java, 25@26; Rio, 16@17. TEAS—We quote Japan in lacquered boxes 50a 75c; Sandwich Island, 9@10; Golden C, in bbls, 10; in bbls, 9c; Crushed bbls, 11c; in bbls, 12c; Pulverized bbls, 12c; in bbls, 11c; in bbls, 10c. SUGARS—Cuba, 11@12; Java, 11@12. SARDINES—In boxes, \$1.75; in boxes, \$2.75. YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, \$1.75 gross; Dooley, \$2.00 gross; Preston & Merrill, \$2.10 gross.

Wines—White, per doz in case, \$3.50; per gal, 70c to \$1.50; Bonoma, per doz in case, \$3.50; per gal, 70c to \$1.50. Claret—California, per gal, \$1 to \$1.25; imported per gal, \$1.50 to \$2. Sherry—Cala per gal, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Spanish, \$2 to \$3; assorted brands, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Imported per gal, \$2.50 to \$7. Port—Various brands in qrs, \$2.50 to \$3; in bbls, \$3 to \$7. SPIRITS—Vine old Hennessy Brandy in qrs and octaves, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per gal; Dunville's Irish Whisky in cases per doz, \$12; James Stewart & Co.'s Scotch Whisky in qrs and octaves, \$4; Hennessy Brandy in case, per doz, very fine—1 star \$10, 2 star, \$17.50, 3 star \$19; Holland Gin, large cases, \$10; small cases, \$12. Whisky, per gal, \$2.50 to \$5; Bourbon, per gal, \$2.50 to \$5; A. Carter, \$3.25 to \$3.50; O. K. water, \$4.50 to \$5.

Oils—Ordinary brand of coal, 30c, high grade, Downer & Co., 37@40c; boiled linseed, \$1.75 per barrel, 95c; pure linseed, \$1.00; castor, \$1.50@1.60; turpentine, 60@65c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. Receipts—110,000 cts. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16. Board ship 1000 cts flour, 1000 cts oats, 600 cts potatoes. Chartered—The previously reported by Colias, 7260, Cork, U. K. wheat, prior arrival; Brash Ashland, 1000 cts, U. K. private.

Wheat—The market is firm, with good enquiry for all grades. The market is firm, with good enquiry for all grades. The market is firm, with good enquiry for all grades. The market is firm, with good enquiry for all grades.

Flouring cargoes of wheat, firm. LONDON, Oct. 16. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, a turn dealer. Liverpool spot wheat, firm.

Rev. Mr. Talmage feelingly observes: "I left Brooklyn a tolerably radical heretic on the doctrine of a physical hell. I am now among the orthodox. I've been to hell. It is at Leadville." It is, eh? Well, as long as a man can get out of hell by paying his fare the broad road leading thereto will be full of passengers. O friends, be warned in time! Don't go to hell—Leadville, where the whiskey doth not and draw poker flourishes like a green bay tree.—(Norristown Herald.)

Dayton, Hall and Lamberson. This young and enterprising firm have a very handsome exhibit at the Mechanics Pavilion, near the entrance, and opposite the fountain in machinery hall. They have a large show case filled with fine cutlery, such as razors, pen-knives, scissors, etc., and a number of miscellaneous articles, such as door-bells, solid bronze and nickel-plated door and window trimmings, locks, bolts and such goods, and a patent and iron, which would be a boon to any house-wife. In a neat upright show-case they present some extra fine fishing rods and tackle, pistols and other sporting goods, which takes the eye of all true sportsmen. On the shelves to the left they show farmers' and housewife's goods, such as axes, forks, rakes, blacksmith's hammers, tongs and fire-side sets. The rear wall is very prettily covered with a miscellaneous display on a crimson background, composed of cross-cut and hand-saws, broad and chopping axes, ship carpenter's tools, chisels, augers, butcher and lunting knives, surrounded by a festoon of log and iron chains, the whole forming a beautiful background, which shows excellent taste in arrangement. Four scroll saws are shown, which catch the eye of every boy that comes into the Pavilion. They are the Rogers, Lester, Holly and Barnes' velocipede patent, and are but a small part of that class of goods which this firm handles. They show a number of brackets, picture-frames, etc., which give an idea what can be done with the scroll saws. They also show a Sibley builders' level on a tripod, and they are sole agents. At their corner on First and Taylor streets, in this city, the firm have a handsome brick store which they have been compelled to enlarge by an addition of

30x50 feet, two stories high, in order to keep up with their largely-increasing trade. Their store is now 100 feet in length, with 90 feet frontage, and is filled from cellar to garret with shelf and heavy hardware, mechanics' tools, sporting goods, scroll saws, farming implements, such as shovels, spades, rakes, scythes, axes, etc., etc., as well as a large assortment of fine tools for carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, masons and miners. The gentlemen that compose the firm are Frank Dayton, Robert F. Hall and Buell Lamberson, all young men who have been brought up in the hardware business in New York City from boyhood, and have eastern connections which enable them to offer some rare inducements to the trade. Though this firm have been known until recently as retail dealers solely, they have made arrangements to wholesale all the kinds of goods in which they deal, and the reputation which they themselves as fair dealers in Portland, will be of great help to them in their new line of business. They are prepared to fill orders promptly and at lowest market rates for all kinds of goods usually kept in hardware stores, together with many novelties not generally found in that line.—Telegram.

Change of Location. Mr. J. H. Knapp, the commission merchant, has been compelled to change his location in order to accommodate his growing patronage, and has accordingly located at No. 207 First street, in a fine brick store, where he has ample storage for his customers. Mr. Knapp is building up a splendid reputation as a business man, and we are glad to chronicle his prosperity.

Every music teacher or musician in Oregon, Washington Territory or Idaho, who will send their name and address to Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison St., Portland, will receive free for three months, a copy of his Musical Review, containing three new pieces of music each month, besides current musical news.

What Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street near the Postoffice, Portland, Or., has everything in the musical line at reasonable prices. A large stock of sheet music, books, pianos, musical merchandise, and concertina, music always on hand. Mr. Warren buys every thing direct from Eastern houses, and can afford to sell cheaper than any store in Oregon. Send for catalogue and Life was saved by Warren's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. J. Lasky, Salem, Ala.

A Word to our Readers. When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases beware of it! but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furnish high proof that it does this, you can safely try it, and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warren's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth-ache, ear-ache, nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

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