

# THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

JULY 17, 1880.

## The Puget Sound Mail.

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—BY—  
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satisfactory manner and warranted.  
Orders, either for goods or work, from  
all parts of the Sound solicited. Give us  
a trial and satisfy yourselves.

STORE on Front street, opposite, the  
Brewery.

## The Gypsy.

A tacho Rom, or real gypsy, who cannot in an emergency find his £10, or even £20, is a very exceptional character. As I have, even within a few days, been in company and on a very familiar footing with a great number of Romany of different families of the dark blood who spoke the "jib" with unusual accuracy, I write under a fresh impression.

The gypsy year is almost invariably strong and active, a good rider and pedestrian, and knowing how to use his fists. He leads a very hard life and is proud of his stamina and his pluck. Of late years he kairs, or "houses," more than of old, particularly during the Winter, but his life at best requires great strength and endurance, and this must, of course, be supported by a generous diet. In fact, he lives well; much better than the agricultural laborer. Let me explain how this is generally done.

The gypsy year may be said to begin with the races. Thither the dark children of Chun-Gwin, whether pure blood, posh an' posh (half and half) or charred, with hardly a drop of kalaratt, flock with their eccentrics and the balls, which have of late taken the place of the koshar or sticks. With them, go to the sorceresses, old and young, and pick up money by occasional dukkerin, or fortune telling. Other small callings they also have, not by any means generally dishonest. Wherever there is an open picnic on the Thames or a country fair, or a regatta at this season, there are Romany. Sometimes they appear looking like petty farmers, with a bad or even a good horse or two for sale. While Summer lasts this is the life of the poorer sort.

This merry time over, they go to the Livinagro tem, or hop land—i. e., Kent. Here they work hard, not neglecting the beer pot, which goes about gaily. In this life they have great advantages over the tramps and London poor. Hopping over, they go, almost en masse, or with in a few days, to London to buy French and German baskets, which they get in Houndsditch. Of late years they send more for baskets to be delivered at certain stations. Some of them make baskets themselves very well, but as a rule they prefer to buy them. While the weather is good they live by selling baskets, brooms, clothes lines and other small wares. Most families have their regular "peas" or rounds, and confine themselves to certain districts. In Winter the men begin to "chase the kosh," or cut wood—i. e., they make butchers, skewers and clothes-pigs. Even this is not unprofitable, as a family, what between manufacturing and selling them, can earn from twelve to eighteen shillings a week. With this and begging and occasional jobs of honest hard work which they pick up here and there, they contrive to feed well, find themselves in beer, and pay, as they now often must, for permission to camp in fields. Altogether they work hard and retire early.

Considering the lives they lead, gypsies are not dishonest. If a gypsy is camped anywhere and a hen is missing for miles around, the theft is always at once attributed to him. The result is that, being sharply looked after by everybody, and especially by the police, they cannot act like their ancestors. Their crimes are not generally of a heinous nature. Chiving a grey or stealing a horse is, I admit, looked upon by them with Yorkshire leniency, nor do they regard stealing wood for fuel as a great sin. In this matter they are subject to great temptation.

As for gypsy lying, it is so peculiar that it would be hard to explain. The American who appreciates the phrase "sit down and swap lies" would not be taken in by a Romany chaf, nor would an old salt who can spin yarns. They enjoy hugely being lied unto, as do all Arabs or Hindoos. Like many naughty children, they like successful efforts of the imagination. The old dyes or mothers are "awful beggars," as much by habit as anything; but they will give as freely as they will take, and their guests will always experience Oriental hospitality. They are very fond of all ladies and gentlemen who take a real interest in them, who understand them and like them. To such people they are even more honest than they are to one another. But it must be a real affection, not merely amateur affection-ignorance of ordinary house and home life, they are like children in many respects, though so shrewd in others. Among the Welsh gypsies, who are the most unsophisticated and most purely Romany, I have met with touching instances of gratitude and honor. The shilldike ingenuity which some of them manifested in contriving little gratifications for myself and Prof. E. H. Palmer, who had been very kind to them, were as naive as amiable. I have observed that some gypsies of the more rustic sort loved to listen to stories, but, like children, they preferred those which they had heard several

times and had learned to like. They know where the laugh ought to come in. The gypsy is both bad and good, but neither his faults or his virtues are exactly what they are supposed to be. He is certainly something of a scamp—and, nomen est omen, there is a tribe of scamps among them—but he is not a bad scamp, and he is certainly a most amusing and eccentric one.

There is not the least use in trying to ameliorate the condition of the gypsy while he remains a traveler. He will tell you pious stories, but he will take care of himself.

The only kindness he requires is a little charity and forgiveness when he steals wood or wires a hare. All wrong, doubtless, but something should be allowed to one whose ancestors were called "dead meat eaters" in the Shastars. Should the reader wish to reform a gypsy, let him explain to the Romany that the days for roaming in England are rapidly passing away. Tell him, for his children's sake, he had better rent a cheap cottage; that his wife can just as well peddle with her basket from a house as from a wagon; and that he can keep a horse and trap and go to the races or hopping "generally." Point out to him those who have done the same and stimulate his ambition and pride. As for suffering as a traveler, he does not know it. I asked a gypsy girl who was sitting like a model, if she liked the drom (the road) best, or living in a house. With sparkling eyes and clapping her hands, she exclaimed: "Oh! the road, the road!"

## The Last shall be First.

The Christian Advocate has the following as a bona fide sermon by the Rev. Plato Johnson: "Bridlers, de lub of de Lord am a wonderful ting. Nobody would tink that a poor ole darkey's life was wuf' much anyhow; but de Scrip'tor says de fust shall be last and de vicer versa, and dat is de chief hold we hab; for I clude from dat sayin' dat de culled pusion wot shines boots and charges only de reglar price has a to'leable show for de next world, though he ain't much of a chance here. From a 'ligious pint of view, it's just as 'portant to shine boots as well as run a first class saw mill. De Lord he nebber axes you wat you been doin', but how you been doin' it? an' when you get to de judgment day some of you poor washer-women who wasn't mean 'bout de starch but put plenty ob it in clothes, will be a-dutterin' ob your wings in Paradise, while de white man wat made yer wait for yer munny will be a-lookin' for a shady spot an' a-wishin' he had a bit ob ice. You know wat I see tinkin' just at dis time? I see tinkin' dat some of dese white folk wat imagines dey'll hab a feller bed in de next world, an' free or four angels to keep de flies off, will fin' when dey's lookin' round fer der reserved seat in glory dat dey's got a cinder in dere eye an' can't see it. How'll you feel, white man, when yo' fin' yo' wif 'mongst a big crowd of onary folks way up in de family circle, while some poor darkey, who did your chores like an honest man, is 'duged by de hebbelny ushers to an orchestra seat, right down clus to de music? An' how'll you feel, brudder, when dese angels say to you, 'Tain't no matter wat color you be, your name's ben called; an' we'd drected to show you a seat on de platform!' Yer ole black faces 'll shine like de moon, an' yo'll feel like strikin' out wif a double shuffle right on de golden pavement. Member ob ol' you, dat it ain't de pocketbook, nor de color, but de shape ob de soul, wot gibs you a right to a front seat up yander."

## A Sawmill Hand.

A Puget Sound man called upon a Holana lumber firm yesterday. "Want a sawyer?" he enquired. "Guess not." "Not to-day, I believe." "It's to-day or never," said the man; "tomorrow somebody else will hire me." "No vacancy just at present," was the quiet rejoinder.

"Want testimonials? Here they are." The man held up both hands. From one was missing parts of three fingers and from the other a thumb.

"Them's my credentials," he remarked, proud of the showing.

"Looks like you had been in the business."

"A veteran, sir. I've sawed in Maine, Michigan and Fore Madison, on the Sound, opposite Seattle, where four hundred men work."

He fumbled his finger stumps and added:

"Plenty of these little accidents over there. If you'll believe a story I'll tell one. The head Sawyer in these Sound mills has to put up his fingers to let the men on the carriage know whether to turn the screw for one-inch, two-inch, three-inch or four-inch boards. Well, sir, in the mill I was in they didn't have a man except myself with fingers enough to saw a four-inch board."

The man got a job.

## Love in the Appenines.

Beppa, who gives us much information, thus describes the mountain custom of making love: "When a young man who has never had any thought of marriage sees, at last, a certain maiden, he says in his own heart, 'That girl would suit me.' So he goes and speaks to her, saying, 'Good darsel, are you betrothed?' If the girl answers 'Yes,' he has to give up thinking about her; but if she blushes and says, 'Nobody has asked for me,' he demands, 'Will it please you to let me make love to you, and cheer if we like each other I will ask you of your father?' (Che ti piacerebbe di far l'amore con me? E poi se ci piaciamo l'uno all'altro vi domanderemo per sposa.) So," adds Beppa, "he makes his court to her, and after a time asks, 'Well, do you like me well enough to marry me?' If she says, 'Yes,' he asks for her, and they begin to get their corredo ready." "But supposing the father will not give his consent?" we suggest. "Why, then," quoth Beppa, "either they must give each other up, or if they cannot live without each other, and if her father won't let her go out at the door, she jumps out of the window, and they go off without his consent. Parents do not often refuse without good reason, for they know it is either life or death to a girl. The corredo is a great point in Italian weddings. It does not mean simply the bride's personal trousseau, but the house and bed linen, which it is her part to provide. The bride has also to find the furniture of the nuptial chamber, while the sposo furnishes the rest of the house. In some remote parts of Italy a great ceremony is made of sending home the corredo. The mountaineers have a very pretty way of calling dead children angels. You never hear of a child being morta. They say, 'Adele's or Giga's angel is to be carried away to-day.' If you ask after a lost infant they will say, 'Ah, buon amico, good little soul, he was made an angel on such a day.' When a child is baptized, they say it is 'made a Christian,' and that until it is baptized the witches have power over it. They can make no use of anything which has not been signed with the cross."

## How Many People Have Fifty Dollars.

Some one said the other day that in the entire world the number of people who had \$50 or its equivalent in cash at their own command was extremely small; so small, indeed, that they would not outnumber the inhabitants of the little kingdom of Belgium, which has a population of 6,000,000 souls. But this estimate appears to be far below the mark in the light of the fact that in the savings banks of France in 1877 there were deposited no less than \$153,800,000 by 2,863,283 depositors, the average sum of each depositor being about \$60. The number of these depositors continually increases, and they are, to a very large extent, members of the working classes. So in England, also, the number of depositors in the postal savings bank is also very large—not less, on the whole, than 2,000,000—and their deposits, on an average, amount nearer to £50, the limit allowed, than to \$50. In Scotland and Ireland the savings of the people are large and constantly increase. In Germany the people do not generally place their savings in banks, but they have comfortable little sums laid away in treasuries and old stockings. This is also the case in France. In this country the number of people who have \$50 at their command must amount to quite as many as in either France, Germany or Great Britain. The world of working people is not nearly so poor as many imagine it to be.

## Haworth Church to be Torn Down.

Haworth Church, which the genius of Charlotte Bronte and her sisters has made an object of pilgrimage to people of every land, is to be torn down to give place to a brand new structure to suit the taste of the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Wade. The last services in the church were held on the 14th ult. The British are fond of berating our people for their lack of reverence for things old or hallowed by such associations as those which ought to have protected this old edifice, but we venture to say that Haworth church, had it stood in this country, would not soon have been pulled down. As it is, the act provokes a good deal of strong reprobation from the English press. The London Daily News remarks: "Haworth church is past praying for. The Emperor Valens imported into England a considerable number of Vandals, according to Gibbon, and the seed of them, as Lord Byron once remarked, has not yet perished out of the land."

The American twenty dollar gold piece has succeeded the English sovereign as the gold standard of the world.

## The Songs of Scotland.

There is a general impression, especially in England, that Burns created Scottish song, and that all that is valuable in it is his work. Instead of saying that Burns created Scottish song, it would be more true to say that Scottish song created Burns, and that in him it culminated. He was born at a happy hour for a national songster, with a great background of song centuries old behind him, and breathing from his cultured a very atmosphere of melody. From the earliest times the Scotch have been song loving people, meaning by song both the tunes, or airs, and words. This is not the side which the Scotchman turns to the world, when he goes abroad into it to push his fortune. We all know the character that passes current as that of the typical Scot—sandy haired, sandy featured, clammy to his countrymen, shrewd, cautious, self-seeking, self-reliant, persevering, unympathetic to strangers, difficult to drive a bargain with, impossible to circumvent. The last thing a stranger would credit him with would be the love of song. Yet, when that hard, calculating trader has retired from the "change or the market place to his own fire-side, perhaps the things he loves best—almost as well as his dividends—will be those simple national melodies he has known from his childhood. Till a very recent time the whole air of Scotland, among the country people, was redolent of song. You heard the milkmaid singing some old chant, as she milked the cows in field or byre; the housewife went about her work, or spun at her wheel, with a lit upon her lips. In the Highland glen you might hear some solitary reaper singing like her whom Wordsworth has immortalized; in the Lowland harvest field, now one, now another, of the reapers taking up an old-world melody, and then the whole band breaking out into some well-known chorus. The plowman, too, in winter, as he turned over the lea furrows, beguiled the time by humming or whistling a tune; even the weaver, as he clashed his shuttle between the threads, mellowed the harsh sound with a song. In former days song was the great amusement of the peasantry, as they of a winter night met for a hand-gathering by each other's firesides. This was the usage in Scotland for centuries, and I am not sure that the radical newspaper which has superseded it is an improvement.—October Atlantic.

## Destroying the Romance of History.

If there is any nice little legend that has been public property for years, there is always some one who wants to poke up dusty toms and investigate the matter and dispel the pleasant illusion. It is a pity there are such people, but there is no law by which they can be banished, so the consequence is that every now and then we see some picturesque belief knocked to pieces. Thus it is that we have lost William Tell with his crossbow and his apple, and many other pat stories that the reader will call to mind. In fact, we very nearly lost Mr. Shakespeare and were offered Mr. Bacon instead, but this was a little more than the people could stand, so the work of destruction was stopped in time. Every one has seen that noted face of Beatrice, said to be by Guido. It has been printed and engraved and chromed until it is as common as our Grandfather's Clock. Nearly all are familiar with the sad story of Beatrice. Senor A. Bartolatti thought it his duty to investigate this matter, and the result of his rummaging among old documents is given in the last issue of the Edinburgh Review. He discovers that Beatrice Cenci died in 1599, and that Guido never painted in Rome till 1608, and therefore he probably never saw the girl. He also discovers that Beatrice was not a beautiful person, as represented in the picture, but exceedingly plain. Again this tiresome individual unearthed the proceedings of the court, condemned Beatrice, and finds that she confessed having been accessory to the murder of her father and was justly executed. Bartolatti follows up the history of this unfortunate woman and shows that she was an exceedingly depraved character. The celebrated portrait he believes to be by Guido, but it is not the head of Beatrice, as was supposed; and if, all this, Bartolatti says about her is true it will be a consolation to all who own the portrait to know that it is by Guido and is not a picture of Beatrice Cenci.—Detroit Free Press.

To the average father these cool, brisk nights, bring the consoling thought that while the gas bill may be a little heavier, the front gate is having a rest of days.

A stingy gentleman has given a young crossing sweeper a dime. Crossing Sweeper (running after gentleman).—"Oh, if you please, sir, it's a bad un." Stingy Gent (complacently).—"A bad one, is it, my boy? Well, no matter, keep it for your honesty!"

## Venetian Courtship.

The Venetians have had a practical and strictly business-like way of arranging marriages from the earliest times. The shrewdest provision has always been made for the good of the State, private and public interest being consulted. The small matter of affection has been left to the chances of associations, and it does not seem that Venetian society has ever dealt severely with associates of waver whom incapacities forced to seek consolation outside of matrimony. Herodotus relates that the Illyrian Veneti sold their daughters at auction to the highest bidder; the hard favored were given to whomsoever would take them, with such a dowry as might be considered a reasonable compensation. The auction was continued in Christian times, but marriage contracts still partook of the form of a public and half mercantile transaction. At a comparatively late period Venetian fathers went with their daughters to a great annual matrimonial fair of San Pietro of Castello Olivolo, and the youth of the lagoons repaired thither to choose wives from the number of maidens. These were all dressed in white, with hair loose about their necks, and each bore her dowry in a little box slung over her shoulders by a ribbon. It is supposed that there was commonly a previous understanding between each damsel and some youth in the crowd. As soon as all had paired off the bishop gave them a sermon and his benediction, and the young men gathered up their brides and boxes and went away wedded. This going to San Pietro's, selecting a wife and marrying her on the spot, out of hand, could only have been the contrivance of a straightforward practical race. Among the common people betrothals were managed with even greater ease and dispatch till a very late day in history.

## The Rule of Hospitality.

True hospitality is a thing that touches the heart and never goes beyond the circle of generous impulses. Entertainment with the truly hospitable man means more than the mere feeling of the body; it means an interchange of soul gifts. Still it should have its laws, as all things good must have laws to govern them. The obligation to be hospitable is a sacred one, emphasized by every moral code known to the world, and a practical outcome of the second great commandment.

There should never be a guest in the house whose presence requires any considerable change in the domestic economy. However much the circumstances of business or mutual interest may demand in entertaining a stranger, he should never be taken into the family circle unless he is known to be wholly worthy of a place in that sanctum sanctorum of social life; but when once a man is admitted to the home he should be treated as if the place had always been his.

The fact of an invitation gives neither host nor guest the right to be master of the other's time, and does not require even a temporary sacrifice of one's entire individuality of pursuits.

A man should never be so much himself as when he entertains a friend. To stay at a friend's house beyond the time for which one is invited is to perpetrate a social robbery.

To abide involuntarily in a friend's home is as much a misdemeanor as borrowing his coat without his permission. It is debasing the coin of friendship to mere dross when a man attempts to make it pay his hotel bills.

## They Do So Now.

The fact of two men having the same occupation and interests in life gives to neither a social right to the other's bed and board. A traveling minister has no more right to go uninvited to a fellow-preacher's house than a traveling shopkeeper or shoemaker has to go uninvited to the house of his fellow craftsman. Men are ordained to the ministry as preachers, teachers and pastors, and not as private hotel keepers.

The first French ballet in New York was given at the Bowery, about 1827. Mme. Hutton, the principal dancer, on appearing in her brief and gawcy costume, was greeted with a storm of hisses, which ended in an uproar and the departure of many from the theater. The curtain was rung down, and no further performance was given that night. There was a general attack upon the troupe in the papers of the next day, and the exhibition was characterized as the most shameful and indecent ever presented in the city. The consequence was that standing room could not be found the following night. The house was black with men only. Within a week a few ladies appeared, and within a month fashionable New York had flocked in large numbers to the theater.

**PUGET SOUND MAIL.**

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

FOR  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:



**GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
OF OHIO.

**Garfield's Record.**

At 14 he was at work at a carpenter's bench.  
At 16 he was a boatman on the Ohio canal.  
At 18 he was studying in the Chester, Ohio, seminary.  
At 21 he was teaching in one of Ohio's common schools, pushing forward with his own studies at the same time.  
At 23 he entered Williams College.  
At 26 he graduated from Williams with the highest honors of his class.  
At 27 he was tutor at Hiram College.  
At 28 he was principal of Hiram College.  
At 29 he was a member of the Ohio Senate—the youngest member of that body.  
At 31 he was Colonel of the 42d Ohio regiment. He was afterwards placed in command of a brigade and helped Gen. Buell in his fight at Pittsburg Landing.  
At 32 he was appointed chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland.  
At 33 he was in Congress, the successor of John R. Giddings.  
At 48, having been continuously in Congress since he was 33, he was elected to the United States Senate.  
At 49 he was nominated for the presidency of the United States.

JUDGES JACOBS is talked of as Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial District, in view of Mr. Ballard's candidacy for Delegate to Congress. It is generally conceded that Mr. Ballard is entitled to a second term of the Attorneyship, but in aspiring to the Delegateship he may lose hold of the office he now so worthily fills, for his friends may not support him unqualifiedly for both. In this practical and matter-of-fact day and generation politics does not usually open one door of preferment to a man without closing another. Hence we advise our friend Ballard to be cautious that he does not let go of his present position until he is sure of the higher prize.

THE Portland Standard makes unnecessary exhibition of its ignorance in the following item: "Garfield throws up his certain chance of six years in the Senate for a very doubtful chance at the Presidency. There are already a dozen candidates in the field as his senatorial successor, the most prominent of whom are Hayes, Sherman and Stanley Mathews." The Standard is wrong. General Garfield's senatorial term does not commence until the 4th of next March, at which date he will be inaugurated President of the United States or take his seat in the Senate. The election will take place early in November, and if elected he will of course resign the senatorship. If not elected he will enter upon his senatorial career. It is seldom a candidate for the Presidency is so signally favored.

HENRI WATERSON, editor of the Louisville Courier journal, and a particular friend of Tilden's thus describes General Garfield: "A larger likeness of Hayes; a better because a brainer man; as amiable as Blaine and more plausible though less intrepid; as smiling and smooth as Washburne; as cool and wary and painstaking as Sherman; almost as trained and acute as Edmunds. This new leader which destiny has raised up for the Republican party will unite it and poll its full strength, because he is the logical expression of its cool and canny morality; its pushing commercial spirit; its enterprising great and small—in one word, its genius for the common race."

The internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30, was \$123,000,000—an increase over last year of \$10,000,000.

**STARTLING RUMOR CONCERNING THE DOMINION SUBSIDY.**—It is said that the British Columbia Government have received advices of an alarming character from Ottawa concerning the subsidy payable semi-annually to the Government under the terms of union. The report is to the effect that the Dominion Government decline to continue the subsidy of \$100,000 payable on account of Crown lands on the 1st of July and 1st of January in each year, in consequence of the refusal of British Columbia to allow the Dominion to select lands for railway purposes in portions of the provinces remote from the line of railway. It is added that the payment of \$50,000 now due has been or will be refused.

**THE CENSUS AT THE SOUTH.**—The Chicago Tribune observes that "the census returns from Atlanta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., show either a surprising growth in these cities or uncommon zeal and spontaneity on the part of the enumerators. If returns from the South continue to come in at this rate Judge Tourgee's expectations will be realized, and it will be found that the Southern Democrats appointed by President Hayes, on compulsion, have packed a good many graveyards into the lists of the living."

**GENERAL GARFIELD'S** treatment of his soldiers during the war is said to have been uniformly kind and considerate. His old servant says of him: "He used to go out among the boys, and if he found that any of them needed blankets he'd order me to take those provided for himself and give them to the boys who were without. It was just the same way in other things, too. If a beef was killed the boys had to get their share first. He was the best-hearted man you ever saw."

**CAPT. GRANT** has been removed from the command of the steamer Alida, running between New Tacoma and Port Townsend. The reasons of the Captain's displacement is said to have been the fact that he refused to allow Chinamen to occupy seats at the same table with white people. The Mongolians thus excluded made complaint to the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, Col. Bee, who in turn addressed Mr. Starr on the subject, suggesting that to avoid trouble—meaning probably some kind of legal prosecution—it would be a good plan to discharge Capt. Grant, which was accordingly done as stated.—Tacoma Ledger.

The other day a venerable Democrat saluted a veteran soldier, "Here, Sell! Give us your hand on Hancock!" "All right. I will always give my hand to an old Seesch when he is willing to beg a Union General to become his candidate for President." Further proceedings interested the venerable Democrat no more.

There has lately been hung in the Washington mansion at Mount Vernon, Va., an old picture, a landscape believed to be the work of some artist of celebrity, which was presented by General Washington to his brother. Mrs. Washington, of West Virginia, the vice regent of the Mount Vernon association, who is a connection of both General and Mrs. Washington, is the giver.

A MAN whose house was entered and robbed of \$65 recently, received the following letter a few days ago: "Dear Sir—I stole your munny. Remore news at ni conshuns—I send you \$25. When remors nawe agin I will send sum more."

The United States Army chews up 300,000 pounds of tobacco per annum, which is probably worth \$100,000. Somebody may remark that a vast amount of good might be accomplished with that money; but if nobody would chew the tobacco it would not be worth anything, and of course no money to do good with could be realized from it. Nothing remains but to chew it.

**THE INDIAN CELEBRATION AT NISQUALLY.**—The Indians, not to be outdone by the Anglo-Saxon race, observed the Nation's birthday with much pomp, at the Nisqually reservation. Several days before the event, the natives on the Puyallup reservation were making extensive preparations to be largely represented at the festivities, and kept our blacksmiths and wagon-makers quite busy repairing wagons and shoeing horses, to be used in transporting their owners thither. On the morning of the 6th, the procession was formed, headed by a native band in a covered wagon. The music consisted of an accordion and a tenor drum, which were taxed to their utmost capacity in the manufacture of discordant notes. The column followed, and was not unlike Falstaff's warriors, embracing all sexes, ages and conditions. The procession ended, horse-racing and gambling were next in order, and everybody played cards or bet on rival horses. The festivities ended with a grand ball at night, and the young belles and beaux were quite at home in all terrestrial requirements.—Tacoma Ledger.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**S. BAXTER & CO.**  
IMPORTERS OF  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,  
LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS.**

Sole Agents for the  
**FAIR OAKS OLD BOURBON  
WHISKEY.**

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

Dealers in and Exporters of  
**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

**THE  
SWINOMISH STORE.**

**L. L. ANDREWS,  
PROPRIETOR.**

**KEEPS CONSTANTLY**

For Sale at the Lowest P  
**FLOUR, FEED, BACON,**

**SUGARS & SIRUPS, all kinds,  
CROCKERY, TINWARE, and**

**HARDWARE  
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS**

**DRUGS & PATENT-MEDICINE  
DRY-GOODS & CLOTHING,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
HOSIERY, &c.**

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

Bought and Sold.  
**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR**

**FURS & HIDES**

WE ARE NOW DOING A STRICTLY  
CASH BUSINESS AND CAN AND DO  
SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY ONE  
ELSE IN THE COUNTY.

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

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

**SWINOMISH STORE.**

**LA CONNER DRUG STORE,**

**JOSEPH ALEXANDER,  
Proprietor.**

A Complete Assortment of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**

The Finest Brands of

**CIGARS AND TOBACCOES,  
STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.**

**SILVER TEMPERED STEEL  
VIOLIN STRINGS.**

**Harness Maker Wanted.**

A good opening is offered to a Harness  
Maker at La Conner, W. T. Mr Hanson  
wishes to retire from business, and will  
sell his shop and stock very reasonable.  
We have about 300 teams here, and no  
other shop nearer than 80 miles.  
For particulars address,  
**HENRY HANSON,  
La Conner, W. T.**

**Candidate for Sheriff.**

At the request of several Demo-  
cratic friends, I hereby offer myself  
as a candidate for the office of Sher-  
iff of Whatcom County, subject to the  
decision of the Democratic  
County Convention.  
**JAMES O'LOUGHLIN.**  
La Conner, June 5, 1880.

**CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.**—Mr. W.  
T. Coupe, of Lynden, requests to be  
announced as a candidate for the  
Republican nomination for Treasurer  
of Whatcom County.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

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

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

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, Hard-  
ware, Bear & Mink  
Traps, Etc.**

**Hand & Horse Power Sowers  
FILE-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.

**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, Rub-  
ber Coats and Oil Suits; Also Boots,  
Shoes and Slippers of all kinds and  
sizes; Notions of all kinds; Hard-  
ware 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.**



Serve an Injunction on Disease by invigor-  
ating a feeble constitution, renovating a  
debilitated physique, and enriching a thin  
and unwholesome circulation with Hostet-  
ter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most  
highly sanctioned, and the most popular  
tonic and preventive in existence.  
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers  
generally.

**PATENTS**

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet  
free, upon receipt of Stamp for post-  
age. Address—  
**GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,**  
Solicitors of Patents,  
200 First Office, Washington, D. C.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

For Great Bargains go to the Pioneer Store of  
**JAMES GACHES. & GEORGE GACHES**

**J. & G. GACHES.**  
LA CONNER, W. T.

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardwar e  
Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps,  
Boots & Shoes, Wall & Window  
Paper, Groceries, Drugs, Salt,  
Glass, sash, Doors, Plows,  
Nails, Paints, Oils, Clocks,  
Furniture, Crockery,  
Glassware.**

**BAIN WAGONS, WITH CALIFORNIA RACK BED, SPRING AND  
ROLLER BRAKE COMPLETE; ALSO LIGHT WAGONS,  
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.**

**LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN.**

**JOHN E. DAVIS,**  
**BLACKSMITH AND MACHINIST,**  
LA CONNER, W. T.

**ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK DONE in the BEST MANNER.**

Agricultural Implements Made to Order or Repaired, and  
General Satisfaction guaranteed. Keeps also on hand all kinds  
of Hardwood, Plow Beams and Plow Handles, and all kinds of  
implements pertaining to the work of the Farmer; and is now  
receiving a vast quantity of Plow and all other kinds of Bolts,  
both machine and hand-made.

**JOHN E. DAVIS.**

**DAVID KELLOGG. ALFRED SNYDER.  
KELLOGG & SNYDER,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION**

**MERCHANTS,  
SEATTLE, W. T.**

**CALIFORNIA AND TROPICAL FRUITS**  
By every Steamer.

Orders solicited from all parts  
of the Sound.

**HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID  
FOR HIDES, PELTS & FURS.**

AGENTS FOR SANDERSON & HORN'  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**WHOLESALE TOBACCO & CIGARS,  
KELLOGG & SNYDER**

**Seattle, W. T.**

Office and Sales Room on Front street,  
Warehouse on Yesler's wharf.

**MARIETTA HOTEL,  
LA CONNER, W. T.,**

**MILTON B. COOK,  
PROPRIETOR.**

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

**THE BAR**  
Is furnished with the finest brands of  
Liquors and Cigars. It has

**TWO BILLIARD TABLES**  
For the accommodation of the lovers of  
the Cue.

Nothing will be left undone to make  
this one of the finest Hotels on the Sound  
**M. B. COOK.**

**STEAMER J. B. LIBBY,**

**CAPT. LOWE, Master.  
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL**

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

**DAVID HARKNESS,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,**

**NOOKSACK, W. T.**

**WADDELL & MILES,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers**

**RANGES, COOKING & HEATING STOVES  
Tin, Japaned & Marble Ware**

**PUMPS.**

**Iron Pipe, Brass Goods, &c.**

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

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

**CALL AND EXAMINE**

**THE  
Improved Franconia Range**

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

Orders solicited; Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**WADDELL & MILES,**

**Seattle, W. T.**

**E. H. HUBBART,  
AGENT FOR**

**D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,**

Dealers in  
**REAPERS, MOWERS AND BINDERS.**

For all applications for Wire or Repairs  
Apply to

**WALD & CAMPBELL,  
SEATTLE, W. T.**

**E. H. HUBBART, Agent.**

**THE LUMMI STORE.**

(At the mouth of the Nooksack River  
**B. McDONOUGH, Proprietor**

Has a large and choice assortment of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

Constantly on hand, which will  
be sold to customers at the lowest  
prices.

Lots of fifty dollars and up-  
ward delivered at the Ferndale  
Crossing free of charge.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Ma. B. McDONOUGH, the popular store-keeper of Lummi, informed us while visiting his place this week that he would take all the delegates who desired to attend the Republican convention at La Conner, there and back, in his big 3-ton canoe free of charge; for which the MAIL and the Nooksack delegation unambiguously tender him a vote of thanks.

The good people of the Nooksack, the most northern river of our county and Territory, bid fair to enjoy an unprecedented degree of prosperity this season, owing to the large acreage under cultivation and the prospect of high prices. They are not dependent on the Sound ports for a market for their produce, but chiefly export to British Columbia in trading sloops, where they can get a better price for everything than in the local market. We spent a few days very pleasantly up and about the Nooksack this week, and found the people very sociable and happy. We were in company with the genial Capt. Hill, of the str. Fanny Lake, who had a large lot of freight for Rogers' store at Ferndale. We have not space or time to speak of the social festivities participated in by the Captain and ourself at Ferndale, at which he quite distinguished himself as usual among the young ladies. His steamer will hereafter make frequent trips to the Nooksack, and we trust they will prove mutually profitable and advantageous to himself and the people of that section of country.

ANOTHER PRECINCT.—It is urged by those personally conversant with the necessities of the case that a new precinct should be laid off on the Skagit, with voting place at Sauk city, so-called. About the mouth of Sauk river will spring up in a few years one of the most important settlements on the Skagit. Several substantial buildings have been erected there already and the place is fast assuming the appearance of a permanent basis of supplies. It is fifteen miles above Hamilton's the proposed voting place for Upper Skagit precinct and 23 miles from the voting place of Goodell's precinct. The commissioners should establish another precinct for this place so as to afford every facility to the people settled and doing business in that locality to vote on election day.

The August term of Court for Whatcom County will open on the first Wednesday of next month. The following are the grand jurors selected for the term: Wm. Ray, J. F. Turte, Alexander Charles, Edward Lopez, B. F. Hayward, James Williamson, H. E. Wells, T. H. Campbell, Isaac Dunlap, Haver Bartlett, S. W. Moss, Lorenzo Sweet, J. S. Conner, W. H. Hazard, H. Sebert, A. Klocke.

And the following petit jurors for the same term: Colman Hoskins, Victor Charroin, Samuel Wilson, Arthur Kirkham, J. W. Hartness, F. S. Thorne, Wm. Allard, Walter Welsh, J. H. McElroy, John Miller, W. W. Pritchard, H. W. Smith, August Bodine, S. D. Reinhardt, Dau. Dingwall, R. V. Dawson, Frank Conn, S. M. Shears, Charles Washburne, A. Hartson.

The census of the precincts of Upper Skagit, Goodell's and Ruby creek numbers 619. Of these only 77 are what may be termed bona fide settlers, residing along the Skagit river from the boundary of Mount Vernon precinct, at Jamieson's camp, to Sauk river; 48 were found at the town of Sauk, quite an important little business point and the principal head of steamboat navigation; 13 at Portage; 88 at Goodell's landing, another little business point; and 295 in the mining district proper.

\$50 REWARD FOR STOLEN BOAT.—From John Harris, of Point Roberts, an Eastern-built boat, 21 feet long by 4 feet beam, painted black outside and white inside; built of white pine with oak timbers, rather high forward; had 2 long oars, marked "Bengal, Maine," and Fraser river fishing skiff sprit sail, with stenciled black star. \$25 reward is offered for the boat and \$25 additional for the arrest of the man who took it, one James Lane, aged about 21 years, a "tall, thin gander-looking fellow." Send information to John Harris, Point Roberts, Ledner's postoffice, B. C.

CONNECTION.—Through one of those little inadvertences peculiar to journalism the names of Mr. and Mrs. Cleaves were omitted from the list of those forming the charming choir of singers on the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration at La Conner, as published in last week's MAIL.

The people in the vicinity of the Fidalgo saw mill had quite a gay little celebration on the Fourth. Basket picnic, speeches, &c., together with a dance in the evening, was the order of the day.

BORN.—At Skagit City, this county, July 9, 1880, to the wife of Mr. Edward McAlpine, a son.

The County Division Question.

EDITOR MAIL.—In the matter of the division scheme concocted on the Fourth of July by our political solons, I beg to suggest that a move to divide our county now should meet the earnest opposition of every citizen who is not a confirmed politician. The people of our county, both farmers and loggers, have just experienced a year of financial disappointments in their operations, unparalleled since the settlement of the county. Logs have been low and sales uncertain, resulting in many cases in absolute failure of the operators. So, too, the farmer after an unusual expense of harvesting, sold his oats at a price but a fraction more than one-half what he had realized in previous years; few made their expenses and many lost money in the year's labor. In potatoes they fared even worse. The whole year's transactions in our industrial pursuits have resulted in an absolute loss. The present outlook can promise scarcely more favorable results. Already, by the greatest frost the country has experienced since the reclaiming of the marsh lands, we have sustained a loss in the prospective crops amounting to not less than twenty thousand dollars. In the face of these sturdy facts, are we prepared to increase our taxes to further the plans of wire-working politicians? TAX-PAYER.

The Great Boom.

The Olympia Standard says concerning the railroad operations in this Territory: The great railroad boom is looking toward Puget Sound. An outlet for the great grain producing country east of the Cascades must be sought at salt water, and the most natural one is by railroad over the Cascades. This is being well understood by all the business men on the coast. The Columbia river cannot long do the business of the great northwest, as its dangerous channels, bars, ice and floods, together with increased expense of vessels, will force commerce to find a shorter, safer and more natural route. Capital is looking for investments in the northwest, and none offers greater inducement than in a railroad over the mountains. The inducements are getting to be sufficient to induce enterprises, without subsidies from the people or the government. It is an enterprise which will pay heavy percentage on the investment. The trade both ways would soon be enormous. A friend who had examined the question says: "As soon as one road could be built there would be enough business for two roads." We have no doubt the present summer will see something more than the Northern Pacific has done, and we shall be glad to welcome any railroad company that builds the first road.

JAMES A. DEMONT, of Washington, D. C., Supervising Inspector-General of steam vessels, is on a professional tour down the Sound.

The pony gang of the Utsalady saw mill cut 52,260 feet of lumber in a single day last week. In two hours and a half 26,000 feet were cut.

The census just finished for Seattle, within its limits shows a population of near 8600, and the city additions will make up to about 4000. The city additions are North Seattle, Fairview, Eden, Laws, South, Central, Hanford's, Eastern and Lake Washington.

ALL CAPTURED.—All the Indians concerned in the recent murder and robbery on the coast below Neah Bay have been captured and handed over to the law. They confess their guilt, and acknowledge further that they intended on the first good opportunity to kill Mr. Baxter and to murder Capt. Waite on the schooner sailed by him. Plunder was their object, and to get it they were ready to go any lengths.

SEAL FISHERY.—The seal fishery off the northwest coast of Washington Territory has ended for 1880. More men, money and vessels were engaged in the business this year than ever before and more skins were obtained. The catch is estimated at 5000 seals. The animals have all gone north, for breeding purposes. The catch next year it is supposed, will be considerably greater than this year.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA is progressing very rapidly, and there is a regular business boom at Yale. Eighteen miles of grading is now under way.

The Oregon state fair proved a success, financially, so that the society will regain their losses of the last two years. One day there were 15,000 persons on the grounds.

HARVEST HANDS are scarce in California, the worst country in the world for workingmen. The great bulk of them can obtain employment about two months in the year, and they tramp the country the balance of the time.

The Wells Road Again.

EDITOR MAIL.—In your issue of the 3d inst. I noticed a communication signed "Vox Populi," in answer to my statement of the week previous in relation to the Wells Road controversy. I now wish to reply to "Vox Populi's" pretended correction of errors in my statement.

Vox Populi's dishonesty of purpose is apparent to all from his cowardly skulking behind a nameless plume. I understand now that he is in custody for having got in so many threats in so small an article, dangled up with the hope that he had shirked all responsibility in not putting his name there. Now had Vox Populi been equal to his spleen, he would have known that this was a dangerous experience even for a "Blue Nose" to attempt with a "Hawkeye." He hurried my statement in regard to the route upon which objects had expressed a willingness to have the road located, and endeavored to make the impression that I falsified in regard to it; and offers as proof his mere assertion that at the present time it is covered with water to the depth of three or four feet. Now, if Vox Populi had possessed the honesty, he could have truthfully told you that his choice of location and many groundless were in precisely the same line. Again, he misquotes my statement in which I said the community of settlers agreed to this, and says this is entirely incorrect. And asserts that there is not a man in said community who would assent to my answer to this I will refer your readers to the two petitions presented to the county commissioners at Whatcom, to which is attached a list of names. I believe, belonging to said community, and the road to be located on this identical route. This will set at rest those statements needs correcting. He further states that I had expressed my indignation at the attempt made by Wallace to frustrate the establishment of the road, &c. The only answer that I will now make to this, I think, unwarranted allegation, is that an acquaintance, pretty well with the people of that settlement, and not the first one of them has so expressed himself to me; and I am willing to give them credit as men of common sense, who are too well raised to be ignorant at, or take it in high dudgeon, because a man refuses to be trampled upon, stands up for his own rights, and attends to his own business. He further asserts that the location which was supported by the voters, &c., is the only practicable route for the road. I suggest this is an open question. He adds to his assertions that the road would be established. Now, if he persists in this unnecessary trumping on the rights of individuals, that is, in a false line, by the way, it has passed through unobjectionable parties. For this and kindred reasons, I will hold him responsible at another tribunal. In a further statement he says the angles made across said land are obscure, scarcely recognizable, and being from a straight line. The recklessness of this statement can be seen by reference to the surveyor's report in the Auditor's office. He states that this tract of land will probably never be used for any other purpose than for holding it. To this scurrilous insinuation I only now say, that although said land is held by a lady, yet it can readily be sold to a speculating party, and the improvement on the one hand, and the "Vox Populi" improvements on land that he claims. Not yet satisfied with the heaping on me his calumny, he proceeds to insinuate that I am a selfish person whose policy has been to acquire title to a large amount of land without improving it, and one who is noted for always doing his utmost to give the best price for the land which he lives. These charges are as false as they are foolish. These he submits as points for the consideration of your readers. I will add that they may be pointed out by the Commissioner of the court, and perhaps it may be kindness that I owe Vox Populi to suggest that Judge Greene teach him a lesson in law and ethics, and the reward that our laws bestow upon defectors of this character. Now I never supposed that I was a large land holder or that I was looked upon as such; true, I have a title to 240 acres and possibly more, but I have no interest in subject of the Dominion. But I did acquire a title thereto without improving it, is too palpably false for any intelligent man to entertain.

I am very sorry to see my neighbors advance with their improvements, and I have made such improvements as I could without borrowing money. No mortgages held over me, any debt, and think we live none the less happier for it. But can't see how this is a just cause of complaint of my neighbors against me. Nor can I see how it conveys any right to a person to insist that individual rights are unnecessarily to be trampled upon. Of all the long train of slang Vox Populi makes one statement at the last, which I do not deny, but admit as true: that I am a selfish person who has acquired the name of Wallace. Truly, I never have been ashamed of the name, neither do I believe the name was ever ashamed of the person who suppressed his name. I deny that this Vox Populi is a representative man of said community of settlers; had it not been for his unreasonable obstinacy this matter would have been amicably settled long ago. WALLACE.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. E. O. Tade will hold divine service at the Alden Academy, Fidalgo, first Sabbath in each month; 2d Sab., North and South Samish; 3d Sab., Jennings' School House, Pleasant Ridge, and La Conner; 4th, Utsalady.

DIED.—At Ferndale, this county, July 5, 1880, Thomas W. Hoskins, aged about 35 years, who leaves a wife and three children to mourn his early demise.

BORN.—Near La Conner, on the 7th inst., to the wife of Mr. Thomas Campbell, a daughter.

DIED.—Near Skagit City, July 13, 1880, Charles Washburne, aged 35.

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR.—Mr. J. E. Whitworth, of La Conner, requests to be announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Auditor of Whatcom County.

Whatcom County Republican Convention.

A Republican convention will be held at the court house, La Conner, Thursday the 25th day of August, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Territorial Republican convention at Vancouver, September 8th, and to nominate county tickets. The basis of representation in said convention will be one delegate from each precinct, and one for every ten and fraction of half or more votes cast for Delegate to Congress on the Republican ticket at the last general election. Since the last general election three new precincts have been established. From the best information the committee can obtain there were no votes in what constitutes two of these precincts at the last general election the other (Upper Skagit) contained a portion of the votes cast in Mount Vernon precinct, of which it was then a portion. The committee, therefore, take as delegate from the ratio of Mount Vernon and give it to Upper Skagit.

At different precincts will hold their primaries on Saturday, the 14th day of August, at 2 P. M., at the places of voting, for the purpose of electing the following number of delegates and to nominate a county ticket for the peace and constable for each precinct.

Table with 2 columns: Precincts, [Votes last election, Delegates]. Rows include Ferndale, Ruby Creek, Skagit, Mt. Vernon, Upper Skagit, and Goodell.

LEGAL NOTICES. Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., June 11, 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, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court at La Conner, W. T., on Saturday the 7th day of August, A. D. 1880.

CHARLES C. HOSKINS, Homestead application No. 2132 for the S 1/2 of SE 1/4 of S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 33, Township 33 North, Range 1 East; and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Charles C. Hoskins, Victor Charroin, Henry Ferguson, John A. Tennant, and Benjamin T. Hayward, all of Ferndale, Whatcom County, W. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SAMUEL KENNEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, SEATTLE, W. T.

Suits made to order from the most serviceable and stylish goods. Samples of goods, with directions for self-measurement, sent to any address on application. Has also on hand an extensive assortment of ready made clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

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

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY. FOUR COURSES OF STUDY: Classical, Scientific, Normal and Commercial. Terms, Session beginning September 1st. Spring Term begins March 23, 1880. Address the President, A. J. Anderson, A. M., Seattle, W. T.

Desirable Lands for Sale Cheap. 155 1/2 acres—all rich Marsh Land except 8 acres, adjoining road and navigable waters, three miles north-east of La Conner, will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply at the Mail office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., June 11, 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, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court at La Conner, W. T., on Friday the 6th day of August, A. D. 1880.

VICTOR CHARROIN, Homestead application No. 2122 for the W 1/2 of SW 1/4 and S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 35, Township 33 North, Range 1 East; and names following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Charles C. Hoskins, Benjamin T. Hayward and John A. Tennant, all of Ferndale, Whatcom County, W. T., and Charles M. McComb, of Seattle, King County, W. T.

J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication June 19.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., June 11, 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, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court at La Conner, W. T., on Saturday the 7th day of August, A. D. 1880.

JAMES E. McCALL, Pre-emption D. S. No. 4767 for the lots 3, 8, 9 and 10 of Section 7, Township 34 North, Range 4 East; and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Henry Davis, James McCall, Thomas Newland and William Miller, all of Mount Vernon, Whatcom County, W. T.

J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication June 19.

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THOMAS W. HOSKINS, Homestead application No. 2121 for the S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 33, Township 33 North, Range 1 East; and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. M. McComb of Seattle, King County, W. T., and Victor Charroin, John A. Tennant and Benjamin T. Hayward, all of Ferndale, Whatcom County, W. T.

J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication June 19.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., June 11, 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, and that the proof of witnesses will be made before J. A. Gilliland, Esq., Clerk of the District Court at La Conner, W. T., on Tuesday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1880.

GEORGE S. BROWN, Pre-emption D. S. No. 4755, for the lots 10, 11, and N.E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Section 7, Township 34 N., Range 3 East, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: B. H. Ball, E. A. Sisson, C. A. Darcy, R. E. Whitney, all of La Conner, Whatcom County, W. T.

J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication June 26.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS. IN THE District Court holding terms at La Conner, W. T.

WILLIAM DEAN, Plaintiff, VS. DAVID LEWIS, Defendant. Complaint filed in the County of Whatcom, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting to David Lewis, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at La Conner, in the County of Whatcom, to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days, (exclusive of the date of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within said County of Whatcom, or if served out of that County, but in this District, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

This cause and general nature of said action is as follows, to-wit: The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight 50-100 dollars, with interest from January 15, 1880, alleged to be due upon a statement of account had between you and the said plaintiff at that date.

Witness the Hon. R. S. GREENE, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof this 12th day of June, A. D. 1880. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.

By JAMES A. GILLILAND, Deputy. [SEAL] W. R. ANDREWS, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication June 19.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., June 9, 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, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Olympia, W. T., on Monday the 26th day of July, A. D. 1880.

PATRICK SMITH, Pre-emption D. S. No. 4833 for the lots 1 and 2, and S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 3, Township 35 North, Range 3 East; and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: P. Halloran, D. Sullivan, D. W. Seize and John Connell, all of Edison, Whatcom County, W. T.

J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication June 19.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TO SETTLERS WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

3,750 Acres of most fertile and easily cultivated land to lease in quantities to suit for a term of years without rental. These valuable lands are situated on Fraser River, a few miles north of the boundary line. They are similar in formation to the Swinomish Flats, far more extensive, less cut up with sloughs, and not so much subject to overflow. The land is nearly all wild grass prairie with subsoil. The timber along the river bank is sufficient for domestic purposes. The water is excellent. The land is most advantageously situated, as steamboats run regularly and frequently past it, carrying freight at extremely low rates to the following markets: New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo, Victoria and Esquimalt—all progressive places, the most important being Victoria, now a city with ten thousand inhabitants and growing very rapidly. The Dominion tariff of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and potatoes, and 15 cents on barley and wheat, &c., &c., affords substantial protection to the farmer of British Columbia against those of Oregon and Washington Territory and is equal to an extra profit for British Columbia farmers of about 40 per acre. This is an additional inducement for farmers looking out for the most profitable locations to go into British Columbia and settle on the fertile and easily reclaimed lands on the delta of the Fraser. Farmers located there now sell readily for cash all they can raise at much higher price than can be obtained in any part of Oregon or Washington Territory; the demand must continue greater than the supply and rapidly increase for many years to come in consequence of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A contract for over nine millions of dollars has been let by the Dominion Government and the contractor is now on the ground preparing to put 4000 men at work upon it, commencing on Fraser River.

The undersigned have a few hundred acres diked which will be let upon favorable terms, but the greater portion of the 3,750 acres requires a dike about 2 1/2 feet high to protect it from high water in exceptional years. No part is subject to overflow by salt water.

This land is offered free for 5 years in consideration of those leasing diking, fencing, improving and cultivating and leaving a certain portion of it seeded in timothy at the termination of the lease. This is a chance for live, industrious men to make money rapidly.

Capt. Lloyd, of the schooner General Harney, has kindly allowed us to refer any parties inquiring on the Sound to him, and for any further particulars apply to W. & J. WILSON, Victoria, B. C.

A. T. HIGBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SKAGIT CITY, W. T. Will practice before the District Court of Whatcom County. LYNCH & CHURCH, Contractors and Builders. Scroll Sawing and Turning and all kinds of woodwork done on short notice, and in the best possible manner. House brackets and ornamental work a specialty.

### England as an Importer of Food.

We all know that the United Kingdom, embracing England, Scotland and Ireland, in the most productive seasons, never raises food enough of any kind for the support of its population; and particularly in this true of England. The statistic could give the precise figures to verify this statement, but the general reader does not care about tables of mere figures. It is enough to say that England is always a very large importer of food of all kinds, and this of sheer necessity. Beef, pork, veal, mutton, poultry of all kinds, wheat, flour, hams, bacon, butter, cheese, apples and many other fruits, potatoes and many minor vegetables, and other eating necessities, too numerous to mention, are constantly imported; and, with little or no exception, perhaps in regard to these articles, none whatever, they are imported free. It is well known, too, that the United States and Canada furnish by far the larger portion of these articles year by year. In prosperous seasons, imports of some of them come from several countries of the Continent, as France, Belgium, Germany, and even Russia. The Odessa region of Russia and districts bordering on the Black Sea, send to England large quantities of wheat when the Russian harvests are abundant. But this year every one of these countries becomes an importer of many of these staples of food for internal supply.

Beyond the above named necessary staples England is a very large consumer of wines and stronger drinks. These, too, almost wholly, are imported. The major part of all these wines and liquors come from France, Spain, Italy, some from Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and some from various islands of the seas. England is also an enormous consumer of beer, ale, porter, etc., but I think, in large part, these drinks are of home manufacture, except, perhaps, whiskies of various sorts, which come from Scotland and Ireland.—Cincinnati Gazette.

### The Training That Girls Need.

Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson has been giving Boston some common-sense notions about "The Training That Girls Need." In a paper read before the Moral Education Society, she pronounced ill-health a luxury that enormously increased the cost of living. She advised mothers to keep their girls from their own fate, and she asserted that girls should be made to lead a quiet life on a simple diet until they are fully grown, that they should exercise freely in the open air, that housework should be done by them in carefully ventilated rooms, that their dresses should be radically changed so that no longer shall their vital organs be compressed or their hips weighed down with a mass of cloth that no man would willingly carry. Complicity with these rules, she believed, would give to the world a nobler, healthier race of women. The object of a girl's mental training should be, she said, to enable her to reason, not to fill her brain with superficial ideas. The processes applied to women's minds that are now devoted to the education of men, she considered would bring about the same results. She advised that girls pursue with thoroughness the disciplinary studies. Next to this she would place the perceptive faculties, in which woman is now much more proficient than man. Woman should also be acquainted more or less intimately with physiology, natural philosophy, the laws of mechanics, chemistry, political economy, the characteristics of a republican form of government, rhetoric and natural sciences, all of which are far more important to the girl than the modern languages. First of all parental duties, Mrs. Woolson placed that of fitting children, and especially girls, to earn an honorable living, no matter how wealthy their family may be, since no one is beyond the reach of possible poverty.

### English Women's Service on School Boards.

The ladies—Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Fenwick-Miller, Mrs. Westlake and Mrs. Surr—who have been for some years now on the London School Board have done such service that the electors of Chelsea proposed to add another lady thereto. The new candidate is Mrs. Augusta Webster, wife of an eminent barrister, and an authoress of several literary works. When the first School Board was elected there was a good deal of ambition felt by eminent men to belong to it, even Professor Huxley having undergone a laborious canvass. But he and others found the labors too arduous, and left the Board; but the ladies elected have stuck to it, made it the great end of their lives, attended all the meetings, and have been the means of passing important reforms. A school board without women would now be an anomaly quite out of the question. In the last session of Parliament the leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, said that after the country's experience of the way in which women had exercised their rights of suffrage in municipal and school board elections, it could no longer be said that the sex was unfitted for the parliamentary franchise, and that the Government would now adopt that measure, only because it would require more elaborate preparation than they had opportunity to give it. The services which women are rendering to national education are such as must command the national gratitude still more, and are likely to lead to the general enfranchisement of their sex.—M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

### Leadville.

Having said so much of the mineral and money making advantages of Leadville, I am in justice bound to admit the defects of the locality as a place for human habitation. It should be premised I suppose, that my own experience has been unfortunate, in that the climate has given me a severe warning and left me here a little stranded, and needing care and rest to prevent permanent injury. For one I am not at all in love with the carbonate city. I am immensely struck by its wondrous growth and still more wondrous activity. I have already put on record my opinion of its future, so I am warranted in expressing freely the adverse opinion that to be able to live there at all, requires the greatest care on the part of a large majority, and that every one going thereto on business or pleasure, or to reside, requires to take great care of themselves. The majority never do that. Consequently there is a large mortality. It might be considerable at the best, but it would be greatly lessened. So far as I could observe, the ladies I saw there seem to look and wear better than the men. The majority of the labor had a strained, nervous expression. Altitude, physical and mental, answers largely for that. The pulse beats from ten to fifteen degrees more rapidly than in lower regions. So any tendency to heart disease will soon manifest itself, and in any event nervous vitality is more readily exhausted. Physical weakness of almost any kind is also sure to tell against the bearer of it. Of course that is not always true. Mr. Davis of the Chronicle, tells me when he came here first, he could barely walk a block from pulmonary trouble. Now he is hale and hearty; and some have a similar experience. But the fact remains that the climate, as well as the high-pressure condition of life, tends to make Leadville a place requiring great care if one wants to enjoy tolerable health. Pulmonary troubles, catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, are dangerous. Of one thing all men must be careful to avoid, that is, indulgence in strong drink. Whisky and altitude are dead shots at mortality, when combined. But I do not believe that the climate or the height alone are responsible. In spite of the learned dissertations of Leadville doctors as to the very small and innoxious quantity of arsenic and antimony in the atmosphere of the place, I believe that the smelting furnaces poison the air with the fumes that are blown off in their smoke. My reason in believing this is not so much from the quantity smelted, as from the fact that it is breathed over and over again. In the rarified air, the alkali dust, furnace fumes and other deleterious elements that belong to such a place as Leadville, rise only to a certain height, there remains, not as a rule, to be blown away, but to be condensed at night and come down again to the place from which it has risen. The atmosphere is poisoned thereby, and that is the end of it, fatal though it may be. In this way, I believe, the Leadville people are really poisoned by that on which they think of themselves as thriving. Of course, it must be presumed, that a great deal of recent mortality, certainly among the older denizens, has arisen from the shocks to which their systems were exposed last Winter and Spring in the utterly insufficient shelter that then existed. The life of prospectors is also at the best one very hard and exposed in its character. As to other conditions, I regard all but those arising from climate and exposure as mere bagatelles. Few persons would choose to live in such a region except under some strange incentive. It offers one of the very strongest; the chances of fortune quickly acquired. As to the future of Leadville, I have already expressed myself most favorably. As a mining camp it will remain of the first importance; as a city, my impression is that after next year its size and population will somewhat diminish. The railroads will pass through and beyond. Some other camp will have a boom.

Like Virginia City, Nevada, Leadville will find everybody living out of it that possibly can, and when mine managers, bankers, merchants, capitalists, etc., can sit down in their own parlors or offices at Denver or Colorado Springs, or perhaps some midway town yet to be established, where climatic conditions will be more favorable to easy breathing, and be able to talk through the telephone with their subordinates in the city "above the clouds," or when they can get into a palace sleeping car at night and arrive at Leadville early in the morning, transact their business, and leave the next night for their homes, very few of the class I am referring to will voluntarily abide in Leadville. As a business place it will be great; as a place of homes and residences, by no means of so much consequence.

Next Spring and Summer there will be a great migration thitherwards, and the regions roundabout will be fully explored. From all I can see and learn there are likely to be many, very many opportunities for enterprise and energy.—Denver Corr. to New York Mail.

When a certain lady refused, soon after her husband's death, to let the hounds go out, a learned sergeant-at-law asked Chief Justice X. whether there would be any harm if they were allowed to do so with a piece of crape around their necks. "I can hardly think," said the Chief Justice, "that a piece of crape is necessary. It will surely suffice if they are in full cry."

A few lemons and lots of squeezing can be found on picnic parties.

### The Telephone in a Coal Mine.

The coal mine has developed a new use for the telephone. To illustrate by every day occurrences in Cincinnati:

Irate patron goes into a coal office and demands, in the name of the bird with the broad and sweeping wing, why his coal, that he bought and paid seven prices for a week ago, had not been delivered.

"Good gracious!" exclaims the clerk, "haven't you got your coal yet? Too bad, too bad! I'll call the main office and see about that."

Clerk goes to the telephone, and after the preliminary "Hello," "Well," "Yes," "I hear," etc., he carries on his part of an alleged conversation with the main office in the presence of Mr. Jones, as follows:

"Why in thunder hasn't Mr. Jones' coal been sent around?"

"Yes, I know that, but we took his money and promised to send it last Tuesday. He hasn't seen a pound of it yet."

"Oh, that's it; when you got the order to the office they didn't have any, was none of that kind to be had at any of the other yards?"

"Yes, we'll, Mr. Jones has been entirely out of coal all this time, and thinks we ought to have returned his money, when we found we could not furnish it according to agreement."

"What's that? In less than an hour, did you say? You'll send it around in less than an hour? I'll see if Mr. Jones can wait that long."

[Mr. Jones is consulted and thinks he can wait an hour longer.]

"Mr. Jones says if his coal is delivered in an hour it will do."

"What? You can get it around in half an hour if necessary?"

"Sure of it, are you?"

"Thanks. See that you make no mistakes this time. Good day."

Mr. Jones goes home in the evening and finds no coal. Goes back to the office next morning. The telephone dings again sprung on him. This performance is repeated daily, with slight variations, for a week. At the end of this time the river rises and coal drops a thousand per cent. Jones gets his cartload, paying therefore a sum sufficient to buy a flat boat load at the reduced prices, and gets no interest from the coal men for the use of his money, either. Besides this, he has burned up \$15 worth of his back fence, not to mention the back fence of his neighbor. Big thing this telephone.—Cin. End.

### Celluloid for Teeth.

We suggest that celluloid might be used in the manufacture of false teeth. It is capable of high polish, is hard without brittleness, and is not exorbitantly high in price. There is one objection, to be sure—it is inflammable. The person with celluloid teeth would have to be very careful never to give utterance to hot words, or even to talk too glibly, lest the fractional heat should set his teeth off one after another, like a bunch of Chinese crackers in a barrel. The result would be appalling. But perhaps this very objection would prove to be the greatest recommendation the celluloid could have.—Boston Transcript.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1879.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros. Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism. Respectfully, Matt. McDermott, I. C. R. shops.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonder, full Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1878, and also gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agents, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the mix, and you certainly will have no other.

A new portable family fruit drier best style, may be bought for \$85, by applying at the Bex office, Portland, Oregon. No 22-4f

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

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### THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

As a prompt relief and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and a general pain relieving and healing medicine, no preparation on earth equals the German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Its remarkable action has benefited medical men, distinguished sufferers, who after years of torturing pain and unceasing doctoring, found in their only hope and cure; and it has dispelled the doubts and prejudices of the most incredulous.

Many persons occupying prominent stations in life, and who are well known throughout the land, have from their own experience and observation, accorded the most enthusiastic endorsements, to St. Jacobs Oil.

Rev. Bishop Gilman, Cleveland, Ohio. The St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism, and kindred diseases.

Rev. F. W. Fuchels, Waseca, Minn.—Used St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a congregation who had been laid ridden with rheumatism for 17 years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, Rochester, N. Y.—Suffered from Rheumatism for many years, but that he was unable to preach. Several applications of the St. Jacobs Oil relieved him wonderfully.

Rev. Freeman, Eq. National Candidate for U. S. Senator, Ohio, 1879.—I received me of Rheumatism and I am recomended it.

Hon. Thomas H. Pease, U. S. Treasurer, Dept. of Washington, D. C.—Used the St. Jacobs Oil as the most powerful pain-relieving and healing remedy in the world. His testimony is endorsed by some of the head officers of the Treasury Department who have been cured of Rheumatism and other painful complaints.

Mr. R. Schaefer, No. 31 Brown St., Allegheny City, Pa., had the Rheumatism for eight years, but had failed every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Gustav A. Hillmann, Editor of the "Pittsburg Daily Republican," suffered with Rheumatism for three years, but that he was unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Mr. F. W. White, Lafayette, Ind., reports a case where a man suffered so badly with Rheumatism that he could not move. His legs were swollen and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Henry Shafer, Millersburg, Ohio, was cured of Rheumatism in the hips.

Mr. Henry Lee, Patriot, Ohio, had such a case of Rheumatism that he could not move. St. Jacobs Oil cured him after a few applications.

The St. Jacobs Oil is for sale by all Druggists, Dealers in Medicines, and General Storekeepers at Fifty Cents per bottle.

Where parties are unable to obtain the article through the usual source and cannot induce their druggists to promptly order for them, they will, by remitting Five Dollars to us, procure money order or registered letter, receive two bottles by Express, expense prepaid.

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MESSRS. HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,  
Portland, Ore. Oct. 29-11

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Proprietor of Vinograd and Orchard  
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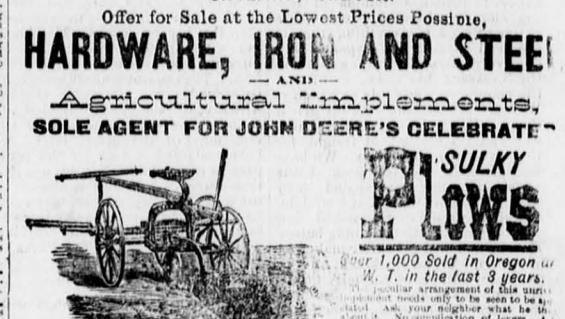
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THE DALLES, OREGON.  
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There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electric plaster. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possesses the most effective pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. It is used in your own home, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, and all other external ailments. For Ladies Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds, and Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Pleurisy, Croup, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the throat, and all the best known remedies. Benson's Capline Porous Plaster is the best. Ask for Benson's Capline Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists Price 25 cents. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Brinley, 23 Platt Street, New York. Sep 25-11

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

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

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