

PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1881.

THE PRESIDENT continues to improve, and, considering the serious character of his injuries, is doing admirably. This is the substance of the telegraphic news concerning the case up to the hour of going to press.

TRAIN AND THE ASSASSIN.—The irrefragable and eccentric George Francis Train appears to be incapable of taking a serious view of anything—not even of the attempted assassination. The other day he tendered his services as counsel to defend Guiteau upon the following postal card addressed in care of District Attorney Corkhill:

CITIZEN ASSASSIN: You have saved the party, cabinet and star routes; smashed statism, killed democracy, immortalized Garfield, smothered Grant, Arthur and Conklingism, collapsed Dewey, brought the planets in tears to the white house, obtained a quarter of a million gift for the family of the President. He should pardon you as his best friend. In the same of Zion you saved Zion six months in the tombs for quoting three columns of the bible before the revision, to save Woodhull from Beecher; declared un-soundly thought, by the best medical experts. As no one seems your friend, will you accept my services as counsel? Success guaranteed in advance. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Washington Territory.

GOVERNOR NEWELL deserves much credit for the deep interest he is manifesting in behalf of our Territory, as evidenced by the frequent letters from his pen which appear in Eastern papers, descriptive of the resources of our aspiring young commonwealth. The latest of these statements we find in the Monmouth Inquirer, published at Freshold, N. J., the former home of the Governor. It is a very elaborate and truthful exhibit, and shows that Gov. Newell has devoted much time to the study of the attractions and advantages of the Territory over which he presides with marked grace and dignity. The following is an extract from the letter referred to:

Washington Territory borders on British Columbia on the north, is separated on the south from Oregon by the Columbia river and the forty-sixth parallel of latitude; is bounded by Idaho on the east, and the Pacific on the west. It contains about a thousand square miles, making forty-five millions of acres—an area equal in extent to the State of New York and all the New England States, excepting Maine. A space two-fifths eastward from the sea are the Cascade mountains, which run nearly north and south, and divide the Territory into Washington East and Washington West, which regions differ entirely from each other in physical characteristics and climate, and largely in productions. The West contains mountains, forests, rivers and minerals, alluvial bottoms, rich in hausbale grazing and agricultural lands. There must be twelve or fifteen millions of acres of white, yellow and red firs, cedars, maple, alder, spruce, pine and other species of forest trees, and much of it such timber as is not to be found elsewhere; the fir and cedars, especially, are of enormous extent and growth. The average height of grown fir is perhaps four feet in diameter many of them ten and twelve, and some of them are measured for fourteen feet. A friend here informs me that he has cut 23,000 feet of lumber from a single tree. The cedars also are of stupendous growth. I know of one specimen of solid wood which measures sixty-four feet four inches in circumference. Two hundred million feet of lumber were shipped during the last year to the markets of the world. Coal deposits exist in large variety and in nearly inexhaustible proportions; are not quite all of the Puget Sound basin being underlain with anthracite, bituminous and coke making coal. Many of the mines border on the navigable waters, are easily worked and easily transported to the markets of the Pacific, and are readily available for manufacturing purposes. These mines are already open by rail to the Sound and the Columbia, and more are soon to be developed. Iron—bog, magnetic and hematite, and of the very best quality, is found in great abundance, and several foundries and other iron works are in successful operation. The iron is said to be very well adapted to the manufacture of car wheels. Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, platinum and the like are found in many of the mountains, and there is no doubt but that the most valuable of these will, in time, be largely developed. Marble, granite, sandstone, lime-stone and fine clays and sands are also found all over the Sound country. The waters of the Territory make up a remarkable feature of its advantages. The ocean shore contains all the harbors and inlets of the Pacific coast of the United States southward, except the bay of San Francisco, sharing the Columbia with Oregon. Puget Sound covers an area of two thousand square miles, all of which is tide water, presenting the interior two hundred miles; has two thousand miles of shore line, has bold shores, is free from rocks, shoals or bars, has a smooth surface, is a hundred fathoms deep in many places, is navigable at low water for any shipping, and is studded with islands large and small which are covered with forest trees, and are of the highest agricultural fertility. No fewer than fifty rivers empty into the Sound and the sea. The Columbia affords a thousand miles of navigable waters, and drains with its tributaries three hundred thousand square miles of territory. Other large and navigable rivers, hereafter to be greatly improved by removing obstructions, empty into the same great reservoir, giving besides navigation an extent of water power by occasional falls, of probably not less than five hundred running miles. Gray's

Harbor, an inland sea on the Pacific, into which empties the Chehalis and other rivers, affords a better harbor than either Columbia, and the same is true of Shoal-water Bay. Fresh water lakes abound all over the Territory, the largest of which is Lake Washington, near Seattle, with two miles of Puget Sound, which covers an area of forty-one miles, with almost un-thomable limpid waters. Lake Chehalis, in Eastern Washington, is still larger; a wide lake in the midst of the plains, in a level cleft of rock, which seems to have opened expressly to receive the waters. The rocky walls stand hundreds of feet high in almost perpendicular direction, and the length of the lake is thirty miles. The waters are clear, beautiful and calm, and the stillness as of the grave, is disturbed only by the birds and beasts which seek the marvelous enchanting spot. Mineral lakes, alkaline and sulphurous, said to possess remarkable curative properties, are also found. Medical Lake, a large body, is distinguished for its strong alkaline properties, is a favorite resort for invalids, and promises to be a great medical Mecca, to which many may come and be healed of their physical infirmities. Boiling springs and other strange conditions exist in great numbers, which I have not the time nor the space to describe. The ocean, sound, rivers and lakes are frequented by myriads of fish, and also abound with great quantities of shell fish. Salmon—of sixteen varieties—trout, cod, halibut, flounders, sturgeon, smelt, rock-sock, sardines, perch and dog fish, of the oil of which one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth is produced annually. Fifteen hundred boats are engaged during the fishing season in catching salmon in the Columbia and other rivers, and chiefly canned at the large and numerous establishments for the purpose on the river. They grow to a monstrous size. A paper of today refers to one salmon which weighed eighty and one hundred and ninety-one pounds and one ounce was the weight of the largest ever taken. Oysters, small in size but fine in flavor, abound in the inlets. Three hundred thousand bushels worth were caught and sold during the present year at and near Olympia. Crabs are large and found principally in Gray's Harbor, in immense quantities. Of clams there are several varieties, small and large, some weighing ten or twelve pounds apiece. There are also other shell fish, Elk, deer, bear, grouse, pheasant and other game can be found in all the forests and prairies.

In Western Washington there are seven to ten millions of acres of land which can be utilized for agricultural and grazing purposes. Alluvial bottom along rivers, prairies and timber lands, will produce timothy, orchard grass and clover, and much of it raises, when properly cultivated, such crops of hay, grain, vegetables, hops, flax and fruit as I have never before seen. There is no better country for grazing and dairy purposes. An abundance of fresh, pure water, with a cool summer temperature, all contribute to make this one of the most prosperous of cattle, sheep and horse producing countries. Yet this will require great labor for now much of it is in a natural state. Let no man mistake me, for it will require labor, courage and intelligence to subdue natural growth and to fit the country for comfortable residence. It will not flourish here, the nights being too cool and the seasons too short for ripening.

The Indian Problem.

Mr. Carl Schurz sums up his idea of a rational Indian policy in the North American Review as follows:

1. The greatest danger hanging over the Indian race arises from the fact that, with their large and valuable territorial possessions which are lying waste, they stand in the way of what is commonly called "the development of the country."
2. A rational Indian policy will make it its principal policy to avert that danger from the red men by doing what will be most beneficial to them, as well as to the whole people, namely, by homogenizing the habits, occupations and interests of the Indians with that "development of the country."
3. To accomplish this object it is of pressing necessity to set the Indians to work, to educate their youth of both sexes, to make them small proprietors of land, with the right of individual ownership under the protection of the law, and to induce them to make that part of their land which they do not need for cultivation profitable to themselves in the only possible way, by selling it at a just rate of compensation, thus opening it to general settlement and enterprise.

The policy here outlined is apt to be looked upon with disfavor by two classes of people—on the one hand those who think that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," and who denounce every recognition of the Indian's rights and every desire to promote his advancement in civilization as sickly sentimentalism; and on the other hand that class of philanthropists who, in their treatment of the Indian question, pay no regard to surrounding circumstances, and suspect every policy contemplating a reduction of the Indian reservations of being a scheme of spoliation and robbery gotten up by speculators and "land grabbers." With the first class it seems useless to reason. As to the second, they do not themselves believe, if they are sensible, that twenty-five years hence millions of acres of valuable land will in any part of the country all be kept apart as Indian hunting grounds. The question is as to whether the Indians are to be exposed to the danger of hostile collisions and of being robbed of their lands in consequence, or whether they are to be induced by proper and fair means to sell that which, as long as they keep it, is of no advantage to anybody, but which as soon as they part with, for a just compensation will be of great advantage to themselves and their white neighbors alike. No true friend of the Indian will hesitate to choose the latter course, as one in entire accord with substantial justice, humanity, the civilization and welfare of the red men and the general interests of the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The Indian problem has been one of the leading questions in this country from its first settlement (till the present time, and though the ablest philosophers and statesmen, through centuries, have devoted their best ability to its investigation and discussion, it is apparently no nearer a solution now than it was when the two races were first brought together on the same soil, and the most thoughtful have come to regard the extinction of the Indian race as the

probable end of the whole matter; that they must go with the buffalo and other wild game which furnished them with the means of subsistence in their native state; a process which has been slowly but surely going on from the beginning of the contact. The noble Senecas and Narragansetts of New England, the Oneidas and Senecas of New York, who furnished the great warriors, orators and dusky beauties as the heroes of Indian romance have passed away, leaving only here and there a squalid specimen of their race under the civilizing influences of the whites. The first attempts of the Puritans to domesticate them by servitude were as unsuccessful as would have been the attempt to reduce to domestic drudgery the wild beasts of the forests. The next experiment, which was to educate and Christianize them, was attended with no better success; under every degree of culture, the savage nature predominated, only to be overcome by a loss of virility, which besotted and degraded them to a beastly condition. The cub of the tamed tiger inherits the fierce character of its kind, and no continued process of education can ever change its nature, but tends to impair its procreative power, the ultimate result of which is extinction. The progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon race were as ignorant, as barbarous and as heathen as the American Indians, but any theory of Indian civilization based upon their character and history the experience and experiments of centuries have proved to be fallacious. They were of a different race and nature, with the instinctive elements of progress and adaptability; were imitative and readily amalgamated with their more enlightened conquerors, becoming a homogeneous people. The whites have intermarried and cohabited with the Indians upon this continent for centuries, but have never amalgamated; the two races are as distinct to-day as they were in the beginning; the progeny of these intermarriages have less vitality, and the mortality among them is much greater than in either of the unmixed races. Fifty years ago hundreds of the leading families of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were half-breeds, well educated, accomplished, and occupying the highest social position; there are very few of them or their posterity to be found there now. About the time of the passage of the donation law to the settlers in Oregon, Congress donated a section of land to every half-breed child of Indian and white parentage in Wisconsin—including the acknowledged children of Jeff. Davis, Gen. Twiggs and many others, not born in wedlock. About 3,000 proved up their claims, chiefly through attorneys who bought them for very little, and it is safe to say that not one of the original donees, or the heirs of the same, is now in possession of a donation claim or a cent of its proceeds. Like by far the greater proportion of the appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians, the parties for whom it was intended received little or no advantage from it.

The Indian philanthropists and reformers have never succeeded in improving their condition because they have never considered their peculiar nature and disposition, but proceeded upon the theory that they were governed by the same motives and were amenable to the same influences which govern the conduct of the whites. The descendants of Ham were brought to the highest degree of civilization to which any of the race had ever attained through their normal condition of servitude, and the time of their liberation came not by their own achievements, but through the advance in civilization of the ruling race. The descendants of Ishmael—of which the American Indians are a type—may be subjugated, but they can never be enslaved or subjected to the restraints of our higher civilization without crushing out their manhood, which would make them paupers and vagabonds, and in no respect responsible citizens. By persistently ignoring these facts our Indian policy has, from the beginning, been an ignominious and continuous failure, costing thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and benefitting none but the human vultures who fatten upon the spoils of war and the sufferings of the people, in the persistent and futile effort to reverse nature by making white men out of Indians. Until the Government treats them as an alien race, whose prejudices and customs it is bound to respect and whose rights as the original possessors of the soil it is a sacred duty to protect against the rapacity of our own citizens, with liberty to enjoy their own social customs and religious rites, holding them in the mean time strictly amenable to our laws for the protection of person and property, the irrepressible conflict will go on until the last of the race has been exterminated from the face of the earth.

THREE European steamships landed 2,045 immigrants at Castle Garden July 6. Among the 1,076 on the steamship Yonning, were 785 Mormon converts, of whom 700 were Scandinavians, and the others from England, Scotland and Wales. They were accompanied by thirteen Mormon missionaries, who have been about two years abroad in search of proselytes. The converts are mostly families of all ages.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF KING COUNTY, Washington Territory. In the matter of the estate of Medad D. Smith, deceased. Notice is hereby given that, by the last will and testament of Medad D. Smith, deceased, the undersigned was named therein as executor of the estate of the said deceased, which last will and testament was duly admitted to Probate by an order issued out of the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory, dated the 14th day of May, 1881.

JOHN BALL, Executor of said Estate. A. W. ENGLE, Attorney for Estate. July 2-5-81

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, made on the fourteenth day of June, 1881, in the matter of the Estate of Samuel J. Brason, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said Estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by the said Probate Court, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, 1881, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and the setting of the sun on that day, to wit: at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of D. M. Whitehill, in Sanish Precinct, in Whatcom County aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel J. Brason, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has acquired by operation of law or otherwise, other than or in addition to that of the said Samuel J. Brason at the time of his death, in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Whatcom County aforesaid, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: the south half of the northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section number twenty-seven, township number thirty-six north of range three east. Also, at same time and place and upon same terms, a lot of personal property consisting of household goods and mechanic's tools. Dated this 21st day of July, 1881.

W. H. FOLTS, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel J. Brason dec'd. July 2-5-81

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, W. T. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," SAMUEL W. PYLE, of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NE 1/4 of section No. 32, in Township No. 34 North, Range No. 4 East of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from the date hereof.

Given under my hand at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 11th day of May, A. D. 1881.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office. July 4-10-81

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. All at Moderate Prices

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Recover your vitality by pursuing a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular, invigorant and alterative medicine in use. General debility, fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and other maladies are completely removed by its use. Ask those who have used it what it has done for them. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

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

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

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BETTER THAN CAN BE SECURED ELSEWHERE.

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BECAUSE WE BUY FOR CASH. BECAUSE ALL OUR GOODS ARE SELECTED by our own Buyers. BECAUSE OUR STOCK IS THE BEST-ASSORTED and Cheapest on the Sound. BECAUSE BUYING for Cash and Securing Great Bargains, We can afford to divide the Profit with Our Customers. AND DON'T RATE OUR GOODS at High Prices To Make You Pay for Bad Debts.

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