

# THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

VOL. X.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NO. 14

—THE—  
PUGET SOUND MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

LA CONNER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
—BY—  
JAMES POWER, Proprietor.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One Year, in Advance, \$2 00  
Six Months, " " " 1 00  
**Legal Advertising Rates:**  
One Square, (12 Lines), first insertion, \$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion, " " " 50  
A liberal reduction to regular advertisers.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

JAS. M'NAUGHT, J. T. FERRY, J. F. MONAGHAN,  
M'NAUGHT, FERRY & M'NAUGHT,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Offices—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Opera House, Commercial street,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

HALLER & ENGLE,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Office—in Coleman's Block, corner Mill and  
Commercial streets, up stairs.

Practice in all the Courts in Washington  
Territory. One of the firm will be in  
Seattle on the third Tuesday in every  
month. 0225-12

C. H. HANFORD,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend the term of the District Court  
for Whatcom county.

WM. W. TINKHAM,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LA CONNER, W. T.

Connected with the McNaught Law Firm  
of Seattle.

ELWOOD EVANS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Prosecuting Attorney Third Judicial District,  
NEW TACOMA, W. T.

Will practice in all the Courts and Land  
Offices of the Territory.

W. H. WHITE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Office—On the corner of Front and Columbia  
streets, up stairs.

Will practice in all the Courts of Washing-  
ton Territory.

H. G. STRUBE, J. C. BAINES, JOHN LEAST,  
STRUBE, HAINES & LEARY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the Courts of Washing-  
ton Territory. Rooms 1, 2 and 3, first floor,  
East Building, Seattle, W. T.

BELLINGHAM BAY  
NURSERY.  
JOHN BENNETT,  
Proprietor.

The undersigned offers for sale a very choice  
collection of

**FRUIT TREES,**  
—CONSISTING OF—  
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Boal's  
Early Hildago Peach. It is always ripe  
from the middle of August to the  
first of September. The tree  
is hardy and very prolific.

My collection of hardy perennial Border  
Flowers is very choice. Flower Seeds, Roses  
and other Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.  
JOHN BENNETT,  
Whatcom, Whatcom Co., W. T.

L. P. SMITH & SON,  
WATCHMAKERS,  
JEWELERS

—AND—  
ENGRAVERS,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

—DEALERS IN—  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry  
and Silverware of the  
Best Quality.

All kinds of work in the line of repairing  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in a sat-  
isfactory manner, and Warranted. Orders  
for goods or work, from all parts of the  
Sound, solicited. Give us a trial and satisfy  
yourselves.

Notarial Service made to order. Price,  
\$4. Store on Front street, in Sullivan's  
Block.

S. BAXTER & CO.,  
Importers of  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES,  
LIQUORS,  
TOBACCOS  
AND  
CIGARS.

Sole Agents for the  
FAIR OAKS BOURBON WHISKY.

—ALL OF WHICH—  
We offer to the Trade at San Francisco  
Prices.

—DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF—  
Wool, Hides and Furs,  
For which we will pay  
The Highest Market Price. Please send for  
Price-List.

S. BAXTER & CO.,  
Seattle, W. T.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The high water continues in Texas. Cholera is reported to be raging in China. General Merritt has assumed command of West Point.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared at Newport, R. I.

Roaming bands of Indians are creating great alarm in the West.

The wheat crop of the country is estimated at 225,000,000 bushels.

William Kaneoath was found dead recently at Walla Walla, W. T.

A fire at Reno, Nev., destroyed a dozen small buildings, Sept. 28th.

A fatal case of genuine Asiatic cholera is reported from Adams, Mich.

During the past week 119 business failures occurred in the United States.

During the month of August there were 105 agricultural outrages in Ireland.

Great excitement prevails in Texas over the discovery of gold-bearing quartz.

President Potter of Union College is to be succeeded by the trustees to resign.

Speed Taylor, a magistrate, shot and killed James Brown at Cornishville, Ky., Sept. 10.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York is in session at Oswego.

The English are doing much finer practice-shooting at the moment than the Americans.

The high water in the Rio Grande carried off all the railroad bridges at Laredo, Tex.

At Campanton, Yuba county, Sept. 7th, John Mahon shot and killed Edward O'Connor.

A fourteen-year-old boy died in terrible agony at Chicago, Sept. 7th, from hydrophobia.

Near Mexico, Mo., Sept. 6th, George Green shot his two children, and then killed himself.

The telegraph has reached Total Wreck, and the citizens of that mining camp are jubilant.

Near Cambridge, Md., Sept. 8th, John Hurst, in a drunken frenzy, killed his eight-year-old boy.

The British soldiers in Egypt are suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery, caused by bad water.

Captain Hale is on trial at Columbia, S. C., for killing L. W. R. Blair, a prominent Greenbacker.

The Mormon priesthood are said to be secretly working in opposition to the Utah Commission.

A six year old horse was sold at London, on the 7th, for \$30,000, the purchaser being a citizen of Erie, Pa.

James Wilson died suddenly at Columbia 14th, after a long illness. His widow is suspected of poisoning him.

Lars Eklund was killed near Chicago, Sept. 7th, by Oscar Anderson, his brother-in-law, who afterwards committed suicide.

At Painesville, Nev., on the 8th, a man named Coffee was killed by Lewis Carpenter, in a quarrel growing out of a horse race.

Nelska, a two-year-old, trotted a mile at Oakland, Cal., Sept. 7th, in 2:30 1/2—the fastest time ever made by a colt of that age.

A terrible explosion of powder at Guaymas, Mexico, September 24, caused damage to property to the amount of \$100,000.

Two editors have become so violent at Richmond, Va., that one of them has been arrested on a charge of being about to fight a duel.

At Brownsville, Texas, there is no abatement of the yellow fever, while Pensacola reports a slight decrease, as also does Matamoras.

The difficulty between Japan and Corea has been arranged. Corea has agreed to pay \$50,000 to the relatives of the murdered Japanese.

At Manila, Philippine Islands, 300 persons die daily of cholera, and at Iloilo 4,500 during the past two weeks.

Two carloads of Chinamen from Texas are sick at Sumner, Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and citizens fear the disease will spread.

Mr. Sells, who was shot by her husband in San Francisco some time since, has disappeared, and the case against the would-be murderer has been dropped.

Several presentments of manslaughter have been brought in by the United States Grand Jury at Parkersburg, W. Va., against persons in connection with the steamer Seaside disaster.

Operations on the Chicago Board of Trade on September 8th were very heavy, and marked by wide fluctuations in values.

Spain's cargo of the American ship Allen, consisting of arms and munitions of war, the American Consul at Tripoli has promised not to permit the landing. She was a vessel without notice to the French Commander, who has made arrangements to purchase them before they are delivered on shore, in order to avoid any difficulty with the American Government.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times has received a communication stating that Rodriguez, Castillo and Jose Maceo, three Cuban leaders, lately succeeded in escaping from prison at Cadiz and took refuge at Tenerife. Hence they proceeded to Gibraltar, with a view to going to America. The British police, however, notwithstanding their protestations, handed them over to the prison at Cadiz, but Maceo was sent to the galleys at Ceuta, and his friends are greatly alarmed concerning his fate.

The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held at Chicago on the 7th inst. It was shown that the company has made fifteen year contracts with various important lines of railway during the year, covering 615 miles; that the number of passengers carried was 1,300,000; that the increase of revenue over the previous year was \$7,200,000; that the number of miles run by Pullman cars was 10,400,000, without loss of life or serious injury to any passenger. The extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was declared out of the manufacturing funds of the company.

A great novelty in the fall styles is a polonaise to the bottom of the dress composed of plain woolen material, with a border of Indian cashmere embroidered and touched up with gold threads. The same style of trimmings is applied to costumes of vicogne in natural tints and is extremely effective. Ancient Indian shawls can be taken apart and applied upon those garments.

## AM! WHO CAN TELL!

All who can tell what waits us when the veil is lifted and our life is rolled away?

Beyond its bounds mysterious, what dreams await?

What waits within its shadows, who can say?

What waits us there?

Beyond our sight?

Hope or despair?

Or day or night?

Whene'er the soul which it casts off thence?

Al! who can tell?

Our loved ones die, through mists of blinding tears.

In despair, seem despairing, yet we grope:

Forbodingly, seem despairing, yet we grope:

Unlighted by the love, uncheered by hope.

Al! who can tell?

Where are our dead?

Will all be well?

Guard they our path or life's descending slope?

Al! who can tell?

We see the coronal winding sheet.

The toll of solemn funeral bells we hear:

The last sad rites are paid, and grief complete:

Falls all the load of mortalisation dear.

The sombre pall.

The lonely hearse.

Call the hearse!

There is no earth?

Ends life with coffin and funeral bier?

Al! who can tell?

Even while we weep, the tears that ebb the heart

In rays prismatic paint the 'changing skies.

And a new hope, of our own, is born:

Al! faith prophetic to the doubt repels:

Hope must die

Death is their rest.

Lowly they lie

When, in their soul,

God keeps that with ever-watchful eyes—

All will be well.

By sorrow proved, made pure by trials here.

The strongest heart looks upward for relief.

And holds in spirit that of this sweet but:

Which is the well-spring of this sweet but:

After the strife.

Cometh a rest

Eden's bliss

Forever bliss.

The soul he gathers home, a precious sheaf.

All will be well.

## THE PORTRAIT.

Maurice was wandering aimlessly in the depths of the forest. It had ceased raining, but the drizzle of water was still rolling from leaf to leaf with the light sound of a nearly exhausted fountain trickling into its half-filled basin, and in the distance the dark path opened out into a wet glade of a deep green of an exquisite softness. The trunks of the trees were very black their branches blacker still, and the massive boughs of the chestnut trees above the young pines were dark as the arches of a cathedral at the hour when all is dark in the church and when the colored gleams of light so intense and so mysterious that you would think them lit up by a fire of live coals from without.

Maurice loved this hour at the decline of day, when after the rain the sun has not shown out, and when a gray tint is cast over everything, blurring outlines, softening angles, and investing every shape with a smooth and exquisite roundness. He walked slowly, discovering every moment in the well-known forest, some beauty till then unknown, and he was thrilled to the very depths of his being by that tender admiration for nature which is one of the characteristics of genius.

Having reached the glade he looked around him. The grass was green and brilliant; the delicate leaves of the shrubs shining beneath the water which had washed them formed a fine, lace-like network against the dark background of the great forest beyond. He stopped in order to see better, to observe better and take in better the impression of the scene, more impressive and more human, so to speak, in its great shadows than beneath the sunshine in all the splendor of the day.

The pretty and graceful figure of a young girl stood out against the foliage of the birch trees. She advanced with a supple movement, without perceiving Maurice, who, as immovable as the trunk of a chestnut tree, was watching her. When she stopped from him the young girl perceived him. She started and let fall a few twigs from the faggot of wood that she was carrying on her head.

"You frightened me," said she, smiling; and her large black eyes shone out merrily beneath the tangle of her blonde hair.

He looked at her without answering. A complete harmony, which no words can render, reigned between the slender figure, the laughing face, the lace-like foliage of the glade and the tints of the landscape.

"Stand still," said the young man. "I am going to take your portrait."

She wished to push back her hair which had fallen over her face, but he prevented her by a gesture.

"Remain as you are."

He seated himself on a stone and sketched rapidly the outline and features of his young model. She was a peasant, but delicate and refined as the young girls of the peasantry often are before their complete and oftentimes tardy development. The eyes were already those of a woman, the smile was still that of a child.

"How old are you?" asked the painter, still working.

"I shall soon be sixteen."

"Already! I saw you three years ago a little bit of a thing."

"I was very little," said she with a pretty laugh, and frank and bold as a parrot. "But I grew fast, and on St. John's day I shall have lovers."

"Why on St. John's day?" asked the young man stopping to look at her.

"Because one must have a lover to dance with round the bonfire."

So soon! That pure brow, those innocent eyes, that childish mouth, all these were to be profaned by the boozing gallantry of a rustic! Maurice felt a vague jealousy dawn in his heart.

"Will you have me for a lover?" said he, resuming his work.

"Oh! you—you are a gentleman, and I—I am a peasant. Good girls do not listen to gentlemen."

That is the village code of morals. The young man answered nothing.

"I cannot see any longer; will you come back here to-morrow a little earlier?"

"For my portrait?"

"Yes."

"I will come back. Good evening, sir."

She raised her bundle of wood and went away into the deepening shadows, beneath the archway of the dark chestnut trees.

Maurice went home dreaming of the fair haired child. He had seen her often, and had always looked at her with the eyes of an artist. Now it seemed to him that he looked at her with the eyes of a jealous lover.

That night and the next day seemed interminable to him; and long before the appointed hour he was in the glade.

He worked alone, and when the young girl arrived a little late—already playing the coquette—she was quite surprised.

"It is really myself!" said she. "Will you give it to me?"

"No, I will make a little one for yourself."

"And that one, what will you do with it?"

"It will go to Paris, it will be put in a large frame, it will be hung in a beautiful gallery and everybody will come and look at it."

"All! yes, I know in the Exhibition."

"Have you heard of the Exhibition?"

"There are gentlemen painters here who work for the Exhibition, as they say, but they never took my portrait."

Daylight was fading gently; Maurice found, as on the preceding evening, the equally soft tints which had so charmed him, and his work advanced a hundred cubits towards posterity.

He saw her again several times beneath the checkered daylight of his improvised studio, and he took pleasure in making this world his best one. Already celebrated, he had no need to make himself a name, and yet he was sure that his picture would put the seal to his renown.

By the time he was quite satisfied with it, winter had come, and Maurice loved his little model. He loved her too much to tell her so—too much to sully this field flower whom he could not make his wife, but enough to suffer at the thought of leaving her. She had none of those qualities which secure happiness of life, neither depth of feeling, nor the devotion which causes us to forget everything, nor the passion which is an excuse for everything; she was a pretty field-flower, a little vain, a little coquettish, with no great faults nor yet great virtues. Maurice knew that she was not for him, and yet he loved the graceful lines of her figure, as yet scarcely developed, and which her homopony gown chaste and without anything to remain, which nothing to remain, which he loved the deep eyes, the laughing mouth, the fair hair that was always in disorder, the little hankchief tied across her breast—he loved it all, and it was with reluctance that he went away. We always go away with reluctance when we have nothing to hope for on our return. It is so hard to leave behind a bit of one's life, which nothing to remain, which he carried away his picture, however, and it was before that he passed his happiest hours that winter, always perfecting a work which was already perfect. The picture was admired; the critics, who were unanimous in their enthusiasm, declared that such faces could not exist excepting in the brain of a poet or in the imagination of a painter. Maurice listened, smiling, and kept for himself the secret of the sweet face that had inspired him. He received brilliant offers for his picture; never had so high a price been offered for any of his works, but he refused, and he refused also to allow it to be copied. Since he was never to possess anything of his model but her likeness he intended that that should be his alone.

Autumn was drawing near when he returned to the village; twice he had the first of St. John's festival, the merry dance since he had painted the portrait, and when he thought of the young girl, it was with a smile that was somewhat sad, as he asked himself on which of the village rustics she had fixed her choice.

His first pilgrimage was to the forest of chestnut trees. At the fall of day—night comes quickly at the beginning of October—he wandered down the long path; but it was no longer dark; it was traversed by an amber sunbeam which seemed to have fastened itself on every one of the leaves that quivered on the branches or crackled beneath his feet.

The odor of the dead leaves brought to him a whole world of regrets, of remembrances, of bitterness, stirring up within him an unpeppable sadness and a more complete disgust with everything he had sought up to that time. When he had reached the glade he sat down on the spot where eighteen months before he had made the sketch which had since crowned his renown. The cold stone seemed to laugh at him ironically for all that he had suffered.

A peasant girl—a coquette! a matter of great consequence surely! She would have loved me if I had chosen. Many others would have loved me, and have followed them to Paris and then have disappeared in the scum of the great city without loading with chains the one who had initiated them into the mysteries of art and of intellectual life. He is a fool who sacrifices to chimeras the real goods of this world—the love of a beautiful girl, the glory which talent gives, the fortune which success brings.

While he was thus denying the

goods of his youth, he saw coming towards him, in the well known path, the young girl of other days, who had grown up—who had become a woman, in one word. She was not alone; a rustic was walking beside her, holding her by the little finger; a fine fellow for that matter, strong and well-made and richly dressed for a peasant. He bent towards her, and from time to time wipped away with his lips a tear from the young girl's cheek.

On seeing Maurice they stopped, confused and surprised.

"And it was for that," thought he, "that I respected this flower."

And he was thinking with contemptuous pity of his folly, when the young girl addressed him.

"They will not let us marry, sir," said she, her voice broken with sobs. "I am poor; he has some property, and his mother will not have me for a daughter-in-law. She talks of disinheriting him."

"And you do not wish him to be disinherited, do you?" said Maurice ironically.

"Indeed!" answered the lad, "we must live!"

"That is only too true! I pity you my children."

"They went away, Maurice, left alone, with his head bowed down on his hands, thought for a long time. His idle fancy had flown away—nothing remained of the slender young girl but a peasant who was still handsome, but very near becoming an ordinary.

"So it is with our dreams," said he, rising. "The only sure thing that we can gather from them is to do a little good with them."

The same evening he wrote to Paris, and a few days later he presented himself at the young girl's house.

"I have sold your portrait," he said to her, in the presence of her astonished mother. "I received a large sum for it. It is quite a fortune. I have brought it to you in order that you may marry your lover."

Becher and His Money.

One of the mysteries of these two cities, New York and Brooklyn, is that I believe have alluded to it before in the manner in which Henry Ward Beecher manages to get rid of his money. Ten years ago his income from pulpit, editorial, professional and lecturing sources was full \$60,000 a year, and yet he did not save a penny apparently. It could not be discovered that he gave a dollar in charity at any time, and he always declined the uttermost farthing for lecturing, while his one highway of expenditure was his Peckskill farm. But even prize pumpkins could not account for the leakage, and it remains a mystery to this day. Just now talk on this subject is renewed in an unpleasant way. Two years ago Thomas J. Turner, foreman on the Peckskill farm, died and made a will dividing certain property to his relatives, and among it a note of Mr. Beecher for several thousand dollars. It has appeared in testimony before the Surrogate that Mrs. Beecher sorted over his papers after his death and destroyed some of them. She says that she only made way with letters from the Beechers, and that she saw no note or any evidence of indebtedness. Beecher, when placed on the stand, acted the part of "Harold Skimpole" to perfection, poisoning his head on one side, laughing and asserting that he knew no more than the babe unborn about money matters—that he may have owed Turner or the reverse, and that it was useless to talk to him about money. Turner's books indicate that Beecher owed him \$4000, but the Surrogate cannot get any of the family to attend a conference, and he remarked in Court this week that he felt "like signing a paper that would send the whole family to jail." Wherever it has gone Beecher has certainly managed to get away with more than a million since his residence in Brooklyn, and uncharitable people are making some queer criticisms on the Turner business. There is nothing of the kind in man in Beecher, and this trait he holds in common with many clergymen.

As Idaho teacher having written to the editor of *The Sun*, asking him to give the lonely men of that far-off territory the names and addresses of some of the surplus girls of New York, an interesting discussion has sprung up. The Idaho man says there are plenty of bachelors out there who would marry any industrious and virtuous girl who would consent, and he thinks somebody ought to organize a movement to bring the old maids of the east and the old bachelors of the west together. This proposition has been made before, but no attempts to carry it into effect have as yet been heard of. In response to the plaint of the gentleman in Idaho, the New York girl writes, expressing unbounded admiration of the honorable intentions entertained by the Idaho man as regards her sex, and voicing the wish on behalf of herself and numerous other marriageable females that the young men of the metropolis were similarly inclined. To this, a clerk receiving \$750 per annum says the single men of the east are strongly inclined to matrimony as are their brethren in Idaho, but that their income is not sufficient to permit of such a luxury. A young New Jersey widow comes up smilingly, and with an air of business requests the address of some Idaho bachelor, and a philosophical old chap urges clerks on \$4 a week and sewing girls on \$4 a week to marry and pool their earnings. The indications now are that the matrimonial business will be very lively after a while.

## Bill Arp's Philosopher.

It don't pay to get mad about anything, and less about politics. Getting mad cheats a man out of his time. He can lose a day, or two days, or even a week, thinking about it and fretting over it, and that interferes with his business, and deranges his digestion, and makes his family unhappy. He had better go dead for a while and come to life again. Getting mad is the poorest way to get even with an enemy I ever tried. It don't pay worth a cent, and always makes a man lose his own self respect. Now, a man may get mad at himself for being a fool and it will do him no harm. In fact, it may do good, for it is a sign of repentance. I know a young man to go to a church fair and the girls honeyfugled \$8 out of him, and he went home and undressed, and he tied one arm to the bed post, and whipped himself with his hair, and he cut himself round the legs he would say: "You go to another church fair! You let them girls fool you out of your money again! You pay ten cents for every fool letter they stick at you! You give half a dollar for a little dab of ice cream—I'll learn you some sense, I will," and as he talked to himself he kept the switch going lively and hard, but the crowd do his crime in his own way. Now that is a good idea. When a man makes a fool of himself and goes a ripping around let him tie himself up and give himself a good whipping, and then take a fresh start in the morning. If a man gets in a fight with another man he might accidentally get whipped, and then everybody would hear of it, but if he whips himself with his hair, and he will do more good, and nobody would ever know anything about it.

THE PUGET SOUND MAIL.

La Conner, W. T.

JAMES POWELL, PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Whatcom County Republican Ticket.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—Thomas H. Brents. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY FOR THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—C. M. Bradshaw. JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FOR Whatcom, Skagit and Island—J. Power. JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FOR Whatcom and San Juan—Orin Kincaid. COMMISSIONERS—B. H. Bruns, John J. Edens and Isaac Dunlap. COUNTY AUDITOR—H. P. Downs. SHERIFF—Thomas P. Hastie. TREASURER—Wm. T. Coupe. PROBATE JUDGE—H. J. White. SCHOOL Supt.—G. E. Hartson. CORONER AND WRECKMASTER—G. N. Crandall.

Whatcom County Democratic Ticket.

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FOR Whatcom and San Juan—H. Clothier. AUDITOR—C. Donovan. SHERIFF—J. O'Loughlin. TREASURER—H. Roeder. PROBATE JUDGE—W. T. Stoll. COMMISSIONERS—H. W. Smith, E. Hammond and George Savage. SCHOOL Supt.—H. A. Judson. CORONER AND WRECKMASTER—H. W. Poore.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions or platform adopted by the recent Republican Territorial Convention at Vancouver. They were prepared by a committee of twelve representing the several Council districts, with Hon. J. R. Lewis chairman:

The Republican party of Washington Territory recognize that the success and prosperity of the nation, as well as of the Territory, are due to the principles of the party, as established and carried out, and we here pledge anew our devotion to those principles.

The death of our late President, James Abram Garfield, we regard not only as a national calamity, but a loss to humanity, which is deplored by the whole nation.

The Administration of President Arthur we most heartily approve as able and patriotic.

The Populcan party as the party of progress and reform is in favor of all laws tending to the education of the people and the development of our resources, and to that end we favor the support of our common schools and other institutions of learning, the building of railroads and other means of transportation, and the encouragement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

Believing that all men are equal before the law, we are opposed to granting special privileges or exemptions to any, and that taxation should be equal and uniform, and all property should bear its equal burden for the support of the Government.

We are in favor of the early admission of our Territory as a State, to which we believe we are fairly entitled, by reason of our population, our wealth, and our firm devotion to the best interests of the Republic.

That while we are in favor and urge the advisability of including Northern Idaho within the limits of the State of Washington, we are opposed to making that question a condition to delay our admission to Statehood. That we, however, earnestly urge Congress to include Northern Idaho within the limits of the State of Washington.

We fully appreciate the efforts made by our Delegates, Thomas H. Brents, for the admission of our Territory as a State, and his continued labors for the development of the Territory and prosperity of her citizens, and fully endorse his action therein, and especially his recent effort to secure our admission into the Union.

THE WAR IN EGYPT on the part of the Egyptians has turned out a complete failure. Arabi has surrendered and says he is now sorry he has had anything to do with the rebellion. He advises the British to send all the notables and leaders connected with the rebellion out of the country, and says if they do not do so vengeance will surely be wreaked upon them after the manner of the British. Seeing the manner in which the British treat their prisoners and wounded, Arabi says they are a great people, and he is heartily sorry he fought them. He asserts that he never thought the English would send a large army to assist the Khedive, and therefore he led in the war.

It is given out by England that she has no selfish object in view. Her chief concern is to secure to the Egyptians the best government and the greatest amount of liberty possible. The abuses connected with the late control will be avoided in the future. The Egyptians will not have to submit to the injustice of an unduly large part of the revenues being appropriated by foreign officials.

FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated Governor of New York over Cornell, the present incumbent. A great war was waged against Cornell by Conkling and Jay Gould for months back to accomplish this result. In the event of Folger's election Conkling will doubtless enter Arthur's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

BISMARCK has been ordered by his physicians to abstain from tobacco and public affairs. This is good for Bismarck and Germany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM B. HOWARD of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian, in Township No. 35 north, Range No. 2 east of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," HENRY R. HARRIS of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JOHN F. GOWEY of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," MARTIN COLTENBAUGH of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM P. WHITE of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM P. WHITE of King County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," MARTIN GIMEL of Pierce County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," PHILIP G. FERWOOD of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," HENRY B. STEWART of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the NW 1/4 of Section No. 21, in Township No. 35 N., Range No. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Register of the Land Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO STORE!

SEATTLE, W. T.

ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 1st

TOKLAS & SINGERMAN

WILL REMOVE TO THEIR VAST ESTABLISHMENT NOW BEING ERECTED FOR THEM ON COMMERCIAL ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON.

TOKLAS & SINGERMAN

Propose to enter their new building with only NEW GOODS. Not a vestige of their old stock will be carried away from their present establishment if possible. The public know that our Goods are all Fresh, desirable and of this season's importations. And the public also know that our prices are lower than any other establishment in the Northwest; but during the next forty days all former prices will be ignored.

THESE GOODS ARE IN THE WAY and we need them no longer. Great reduction in every department. We quote the following:

11 yards Gingham for \$1, formerly 8 yds. 12 yards Cabot W. for \$1, formerly 9 yds. 10 yards Lonsdale Muslin, \$1, formerly 8 yds. Fancy and Brocade Dress Goods, 10c., formerly 17c. All-Wool Dress Goods, 45 inches wide, 62 1/2", formerly \$1. CLOTHING—All-Wool Suits, \$7.50, formerly \$12.50. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and UNDERWEAR, all marked down in like proportion. SAMPLES of any kind of goods sent free to any address on application. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired.

TOKLAS & SINGERMAN.

Fresh Goods Received by Every Steamer

AT THE

FASHION STORE,

SEATTLE, W. T.

JOSEPH THATCHER, Proprietor.

JOBBER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND POULTRY.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR TURKEYS, CHICKENS and

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Don't forget the place—

FASHION STORE,

IN COLEMAN'S BRICK BLOCK, SEATTLE

WASHINGTON FURNITURE COMPANY,

CLARKE, ANDERSON & CO.,

SEATTLE, W. T.

BEDDING, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, HARDWOOD CHAMBER SETS.

VERY CHEAP.

MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.

Special Attention given to Orders.

J. SCHRAM & CO.,

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES, TIN & GRANITE WARE

PUMPS, PIPES, SHEET IRON & COPPER.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated.

MEDALLION RANGE, OLD STANDARD BUCK STOVE,

WESTERN EMPIRE, BISMARCK, and a Large Variety of

Other Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Administrator's Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, ) ss County of Whatcom. In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, In the matter of the Estate of JOHN GUSTAFSON, deceased—Notice to creditors &c.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Gustafson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to exhibit same, with necessary vouchers, at his residence at Fir, Whatcom County, W. T., within one year after the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Fir, Whatcom County, W. T., September 2, 1882. OLOP SANDSTROM, Administrator of the Estate of John Gustafson, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, ) ss County of Whatcom. In the Probate Court of Whatcom County, In the matter of the Estate of DAVID STERLING, deceased—Notice to Creditors, &c.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of David Sterling, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his place of business, to wit, Birch Bay, Whatcom County, W. T.

Dated at Birch Bay, Whatcom County, W. T., September 14, 1882. CHARLES VOGT, Administrator of the Estate of David Sterling, deceased.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, HOLISTIC TERMS AT LA CONNER IN AND FOR WHATCOM COUNTY.

No. 231. FRANCIS POWELL, Plaintiff, vs. ELLEN POWELL, Defendant.

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

To ELLEN POWELL, Defendant: The United States of America send greeting: You are hereby notified that an action is pending against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of Washington Territory, holding terms at La Conner in and for the County of Whatcom in said Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein within sixty days after the date of first publication of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet in the premises, on the grounds of willful abandonment for more than one year. And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer said plaintiff's complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the above complaint.

Witness the Hon. R. S. GREENE, Judge of said District Court, and the seal of said Court, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1882. JAMES A. GILLILAND, Clerk. HALLER & ENOLE, Attys. for Plaintiff. First publication Sept. 30, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. T. VALENTINE,

LA CONNER, W. T.,

Dealer in

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of Tin or Sheetiron Work done on short notice.

Repairing a Specialty.

LUKE BURKE,

General Blacksmith,

La Conner, W. T.

I hereby notify the public that I have opened a BLACKSMITH SHOP at La Conner, and will do all Logging Work, Repairing Machinery, Etc., on short notice, as cheap as the cheapest.

LUKE BURKE.

LA CONNER, June 4th, 1882.

JOHN E. DAVIS,

Blacksmith and Machinist,

LA CONNER, W. T.

Will Repair on Shortest Notice FARMING MACHINES & IMPLEMENTS Of all Kinds.

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

P L O W S,

With which can be worked three horses on the land.

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

McNAUGHT & TINKHAM,

Attorneys at Law,

LA CONNER, W. T.

Will attend to all District Court and Land Office business.

OFFICE next door to PUGET SOUND MAIL.

W. T. STOLL,

Attorney at Law,

LA CONNER, W. T.

Will practice in all the Courts. Conveyancing, Collections &c., promptly attended to.

REFERS, by permission, to Hon. O. Jacobs Elwood Evans and W. H. White.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles H. LeBallister and Terrance O'Brien, partners in the logging business, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding bills against the above firm will be paid jointly by the undersigned.

CHARLES H. LeBALLISTER, TERRANCE O'BRIEN.

LA CONNER, W. T. Sept. 5, 1882.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James Harrison and Perry Polson in the threshing machine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Perry Polson paying all notes against said firm, and will also collect all bills due the firm.

PERRY POLSON, J. HANCOCK.

LA CONNER, W. T. Sept. 7, 1882.

MARYLAND HOUSE,

LA CONNER, W. T.

No pains will be spared in keeping up the well established reputation of the house as one of the quietest and best kept hotels in the Territory.

NO LIQUORS SOLD.

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

JOHN McGLINN

MARIETTA HOTEL,

LA CONNER, W. T.,

Mrs. Wm. Hewitt's Lessee.

Having recently taken charge of the above well known hotel (formerly kept by Mr. M. B. Cook) and completely renovated and refurbished the same for the reception of guests, a share of the public patronage is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at reasonable rates. Meals at all hours.

A Saloon and Billiard Room.

In charge of Mr. J. A. Biebel, connected with the hotel, where the guests and the public generally will always find on hand a choice stock of liquors and cigars.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Complaint having been entered at this office by John B. Knapp of Whatcom County, W. T., against John Elitene for abandoning his homestead entry No. 277 made April 29, 1877, for the North Half of South East Quarter of Section Eighteen, in Township Thirt-four, North, Range Four East of Willamette Meridian, in Whatcom County, Washington Territory, with a view to the cancellation of the same; showing that said Elitene has abandoned said land for more than five years last past.

The said parties are summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of October, 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and if it appears to our satisfaction that the said John Elitene has left the Territory of Washington, and that he cannot be served personally, service of this summons shall be made on him by publication, posting and mailing, according to rules of practice in U. S. District Land Office No. 13 and 14, at this office under our hand this 16th day of Aug., A. D. 1882. JOHN F. GOWEY, Register. ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.

August 28-1882

Leading Cigar & Tobacco House is the CALIFORNIA

CIGAR STORE.

DAN WERTHEIMER,

IMPORTER & JOBBER OF IMPORTED & DOMESTIC CIGARS,

MILL ST., NEXT TO POST BUILDING,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Our Factory in San Francisco, 518 Front St., where all orders from the Sound will be promptly filled.

CLOTHIER & ENGLISH,

DEALERS IN GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF A FULL LINE OF

Groceries, Hardware, Dry-Goods, Boots & Shoes.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF LOGGING CAMP SUPPLIES,

And make a Specialty of Furnishing the same on Reasonable Terms.

CLOTHIER & ENGLISH,

Mount Vernon, Skagit River.

J. & G. GACHES.

LA CONNER, W. T.

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

A STRICT CASH BUSINESS!

We hereby give notice that from this date we extend no more Credit.

BUT OFFER CHEAP FOR CASH

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

Now on Hand and in Constant Receipt by Steamer,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware

Crockery, Tobacco, Glassware, Groceries,

Provisions, Sashes, Doors, Paints,

Oils, Tinware and

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for the Schuttler Celebrated WAGONS, BUCKEYE REAPERS, MOLINE PLOWS, DEERING TWINE BINDERS, &c.

COME WITH YOUR CASH AND SECURE BARGAINS

BETTER THAN CAN BE SECURED ELSEWHERE.

WHY?

BECAUSE ALL OUR GOODS ARE SELECTED by our own Buyers.

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

BECAUSE Buying for Cash and Securing Great Bargains.

We can afford to divide the Profit with Our Customers.

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

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES, TALLOW, OIL,

And all Good Merchantable Produce.

AGENTS for the Imperial, Northern, Queen and London Insurance Companies, Capital, \$30,000,000.

C. G. STEINWEG, Seattle. W. L. STEINWEG, Whatcom.

W. L. STEINWEG & CO.,

WHATCOM, W. T.,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND HARDWARE.

We Carry a Large and Well-selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.



S. F. Market.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including flour, sugar, coffee, and other goods.

tion for longer than a few days. The Saturday or Monday night installment of wages was the wa, and in many cases uncertain bridge that spanned the lives of these universally large families, and the grocery pass-book, that held out as long as the credit was kept good, was often the salvation of the struggling family.

"How is that?" the G. D. man asked. "Are those children's lives insured?"

"Yes, sir, they are," was her answer. "We pay five cents a week for them, and if any one of them dies or is killed we get \$35 to pay their funeral expenses."

"And is that the whole idea of the scheme of insurance—to pay the funeral expenses?"

"That's all, I believe."

"Are any of the children hereabouts insured?"

"Nearly every one of them."

"Further conversation developed the fact that many families insured not only the babies but grown children, and even the parents themselves held policies for which they paid on the weekly plan. The name of the company and location of the office having been ascertained, the reporter called on the Superintendent, who cheerfully gave what information he had on hand about the subject.

It seems that there are four or five companies in this country doing what is known as an industrial insurance business. The idea grew primarily out of the burial clubs and friendly societies that were very popular in England forty years ago, many of which became sources of great profit to corrupt individuals who managed or attached themselves to these organizations. The first company established for the purpose of affording the working classes opportunity to insure their lives without crippling their purses was the Prudential of London, which began about thirty-six years ago to issue policies for fixed amounts on the installment plan. At first there were serious objections to taking risks on children under ten years of age, but at last it was agreed to insure them from seven years up, and this was afterwards gradually modified until now no pink-headed and red-toed infant can be too small or too young to escape the eye of an agent or the solicitor. Other companies came into existence with the Prudential, and competed against it, so that the system grew and flourished until it became a fixed and profitable enterprise. Competition and legislative enactments wrought several changes in the system since it has come into vogue, and at present limits are placed to ensure of money for which policies are obtainable at certain ages. The inducement to infanticide was in the beginning of such a character as to create great apprehension in the minds of the people. This, however, was regulated by the passage in England of the Friendly Society act, some time ago, after which risks on children were not accepted for more than sufficient to bury them. Two years ago industrial insurance was introduced into the United States, and, as has been said, four or five different companies are operating here with offices in every one of the large cities.

In St. Louis several thousand babies are insured, although industrial insurance was not known here until 1870, when the first office was opened. Numerous agents are abroad upon the street every day and hundreds of policies are issued weekly. In a short time the reader may expect to hear a once popular song revived in something like the following paraphrased and paralyzed condition:

Little Nellie Walker, sitting on the curb,
Waiting for a coal team, her thoughts to dis-
tray,
Nellie, stay! and withstand the awful
fate,
You're insured, and there are plenty other
babies on the block!

According to the tables issued by the industrial companies, a child may be insured by paying five cents weekly for \$14 under one year old up to \$123 when eleven years old. During this period the amount of the policy increases by small amounts each year. Thus the child under one year, for whom a five cent policy is taken out, will, when one year old be entitled to \$19, at two years to \$24, three years \$28, four years \$31, five years \$35, six years \$40, seven years \$50, eight years \$60, nine years \$70, ten years \$80, eleven years \$123. The policy may be retained for a lifetime at the last-named amount by paying five cents weekly. It will be seen from the increasing ratio shown in the preceding figures that the chances of living are estimated as greater between the ages of six and ten than at any other period of childhood. For a child under six years of age the company will not accept a greater risk than \$35, or the payment of five cents per week; between six and fourteen years a child may be insured at the rate of ten cents a week.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The least dignified of judicial tribunals is probably that of a Coroner's inquest, which is likely the reason why the preceding officer is a stickler for due observance of the rules of etiquette. In a little village in England, a short time ago, a farmer summoned to serve on a Coroner's jury appeared in his shirt-sleeves, at which sight the Coroner became indignant and threatened the jurymen with a fine and imprisonment for contempt of Court. The farmer pleaded the excuse of the great heat, and apologized to "his worship" and his fellow jurymen. He was left off with a severe reprimand. There does not appear to be any established rule as to what constitutes a contempt of Court in the matter of dress. In various countries and at various periods different ideas have prevailed, and even in the wearing of a hat, and at other times to uncover the head is held to be contemptuous. In some countries respect is implied by appearing in shoes, in other by leaving them outside the doorway.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Small capotes, others of medium sizes, and the large Reamer pokes are the bonnets found in the importations of autumn and winter millinery. Very small bonnets similar to the Alsatian capotes worn here are the favorite with Parisiennes, and will probably be the leading style for use in city streets during the approaching season. The newest poke bonnets are, however, so quaint and picturesque that they will find favor with young ladies, while their appearance of warmth and comfort will commend them to those who are older. The small bonnets are of velvet for nice occasions, and of felt for general wear. The frames are lifted slightly in front, and the crowns are large and square, and will fit the back of the head snugly. The velvet is laid close and smooth on the frame, and its edges may be relieved by narrow piping folds of the same or of lighter shade, or several rows of gold cord are placed around the brim. Another fancy is that of shirred tucks of velvet, four in number, covering the outside of the brim. The facing inside these small brims is usually smooth plain velvet, or perhaps ridged plush, and there are still many headed edges of brims, while others have colored beaded lace drooping over the brim. Trimmings are very simple and consist of a narrow band of a thick, very tight, rolled twist, or satin around the crown, or else a flat band of doubled Ottoman reppd silk, or of ribbon, and some small trim bows of reppd ribbon or of double velvet, with an antique gilt or silver buckle in the bows. The ornament usually is a single large bird on the left side, or two or three smaller ones in a cluster near the front, or a panache, or an aigrette of ostrich feathers. The strings are velvet, or else reppd ribbon three or four inches wide, and these are each a yard long. Two cock's heads with some of the breast feathers are placed far forward on the left side of a dull green velvet bonnet, while a white bird, either a dove or pigeon, is a favorite ornament for bonnets of any of the new colors. Small pompous made of feathers are placed in a cluster on the left side of a small bonnet, and on the opposite side will be velvet platings; there are sometimes ten or twelve of these pompous, each of a different shade.

Velours, epinglene, Irish poplin, ottomans, and all the various reppd wool goods and mixtures of silk and wool so popular in ten or twelve years ago, are again seen among the importations. These are greatly improved by being softer than they formerly were, and being also of a softer tint. They may be found in plain colors, or with satin balls, or brocaded figures that look like needlework. The new fancy is to use plain reppd stuff for the basque and drooped bonnets, a looking skirt of plush or velvet, or perhaps with applique kid or cloth embroidery on a skirt of material like that of the over-dress. The cheville figured wool goods introduced last year are again imported; there are also many armures in ray colors for wrappers and for children's frocks, with the exception of a few, and camel's hair of all colors, and qualities; but Amazon cloths and cashmires promise to retain the favor given them last winter, and become the standard woolen fabrics.

MILITARY JACKETS.

Short military jackets shaped like those worn by cadets are the novelty for general use in the first cool days. These are of dark cloth, with a great deal of fanciful satchel braiding for trimming, and will take the place of the plush jackets worn last season. They are single-breasted, short on the hips, with cadet collar and a single breast pocket. The braiding is black satchel in wheel and leaf patterns, and in close parallel rows. Dark blue, green, red and brown cloths and some of the lighter shades, are used for these little jackets, which are said to be popular with young ladies.

CLOTH PELISES.

Long cloth pelises elaborately braided down the front and middle seams of the back, but not across the foot, are largely imported for outside wraps. Some of these are cut with vests their entire length, and across this vest are horizontal rows of Hercules braid, while that on the pelise is a vine pattern done in fine satchel.

PALETOES.

Paletots of medium length are shown double-breasted, with cross hip seams like those formerly known as English walking jackets, while others are in the Jersey or cuirass shape, with only a few seams, and these extending the whole length of the garment; these jackets are untrimmed, their only finish being given by the neat stitching and embroidered arrow-heads that proclaim them "tailor-made."

AUTUMN COSTUME ADAPTED FOR MORNING WEAR.

Plaited skirt of woolen material and plain silk matching one of the colors of the check. Draped overskirt and long jacket of the check bordered with a cross-band of silk. Puffing of silk beneath by a cuff finishing the sleeves; officer-collar with ruching inside. Small checks, in silk wool and cambric are in great vogue this season.

It is estimated that 600,000 acres of freedom's soil are given up to tobacco, and that the crop will reach \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

Wives' Property in England.

A cause of much cruel injustice has at last been done away with in England. Both Houses of Parliament have passed the Married Women's Property Bill, and the wives of poor men will now exercise the rights in property which have for many years been secured by settlements and trustees to the women of the higher classes. Conservative England has long hesitated in this work of justice, and has seen other European nations and the United States precede her in establishing reasonable laws on this subject. Honorforth within her borders the English woman of whatever rank can say, not "Mine is thine," but "Mine's mine." Her own earnings, her own inheritances belong to her absolutely, and cannot be touched by her husband. With her new privilege she naturally acquires new responsibilities; she is liable for her own debts, must support her children if her husband cannot do so, and must support him if there is danger of his becoming a charge upon the rates.

English women of the higher classes have not of late years suffered greatly from that absurd rule of the ancient common law which made the husband the absolute owner of the wife and her property. The practice of settlement, as we have said, remedied that injustice. Sometimes, however, carelessness in the wording of wills has diverted property from wife to husband, and resulting cases are reported in which the husband has left money brought by one wife to the children of another, leaving the children of the first penniless. But it was upon the working woman that the burden of cruelty fell. The drunken wretch whose life was brutality and idleness has been the unquestioned possessor of his honest wife's hard earnings. She has had nothing in the world which she could legally call her own—not even the poor garments in which she has toiled to buy her gin. Nor has she the earnings of painters and writers, who were also women, been their own until now. It is strange to note that this concession of the simplest justice was not made without long struggle and violent opposition. Even at the last stage of the bill in the House of commons one member solemnly quoted Scripture against its passage, and it was not, we may be sure, the golden rule which he remembered. Another, Sir G. Campbell, protested against the hurrying through of a bill that would effect a complete social revolution, and complained that its main object was to give woman all man's privileges without any of his liabilities.

Outside these objections the sentiment of the House was in its favor, and it is to the honor of the members that it was passed through the committee with loud cheers.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Humors of the Northwest.

At Bozeman I encountered an interesting specimen of the independent western waiter. Nobody serves willingly in the western territories. The man who brings you a pitcher of water, or harnesses your horse, puts on a familiar swagger, as if to show that he does not regard you as a customer, and considers himself just as good as you. The Bozeman waiter came up to the new guest with a patronizing air and asked if he were hungry. The guest replied that he was. "I'm glad of it," remarked the waiter; "I like a hungry man." The next meal the guest presumed upon his enjoyment of the waiter's attentions, and asked if his plate was out of humor and replied in a surly tone, "Darned if I know; I haven't tried 'em."

Our party stopped at a wayside inn one day. There was a hamlet of three or four houses on a creek. The place seemed deserted, but the halting of a team before the log building whose refrains were dispersed recalled the whole population. One man appeared from behind a barn, another from a field, a third from a gulch; in fact, they seemed to rise up out of the ground; the prospect of a retreat, however remote, where liquor is twenty-five cents a drink, never fails to gather a crowd in this region. One of the party fell into conversation with his neighbor, who proved to be a doctor. A rough fellow, wearing leather riding breeches and an immense dirt-colored felt hat, took a seat on the bar near and listened intently to the talk. "I suppose your practice here must be largely electro-maginary," said the traveler to the physician. "Hell! stranger," interjected the cowboy, "it's a good word. What did you say it is?"

Approf of frontier humors is an incident, which can be located, as well as any were, at Kurtzville, a log town of seventeen saloons, one store and one hotel. A New York gentleman got out of the stage-coach, and, entering one of the saloons, asked politely for a little sherry in a wineglass. He looked at the man, and for a moment, then reached for a six-shooter and pointing it at the terrified traveler, shouted, "Now, I tell you, ten derfoot, you take whiskey! You take it in a tin cup, and you will like it!" The stranger took it in a tin cup, as asserted that it was the best he ever drank and made haste to get back to the coach.—E. V. Smalley in the September Century.

"It's my last resort," murmured a dejected-looking individual as he braced himself against a lamp-post last night. "What is that?" inquired a sympathetic bystander. "Home," was the mournful reply, "home, sweet home."

Count d'Orsay, who possessed a charming wit, in remarking on a beauty's pook on the cheek of Lady Southampton, compared it to a gem on a rose-leaf. "The compliment is far-fetched," observed her Ladyship. "How can that be?" remarked the Count, "when it is made on the spot."

The fashion reporter who wrote in reference to a belle "Her feet were in cased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots" tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown when it appeared the next morning: "Her feet were incased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots."

The Model Hotel-keeper.

Mr. Chas. Montgomery, the proprietor of the American Exchange Hotel and Montgomery's Temperance Hotel, may well be called "the model hotel-keeper." Strange to say, he is the only one in this large city of 300,000 inhabitants who is at the head of a Temperance Hotel. There are a few lodging houses and private boarding houses in the city where liquors are not sold, but the traveling public owe to Mr. Montgomery the gratification of enjoying a hotel where they can breathe a pure temperance influence and give the quietness and protection that this influence imparts. It must be gratifying to Mr. Montgomery to see the liberal patronage he is receiving. Many who could afford to pay the high prices charged at the more expensive hotels go to his hotels in preference, so as to give expression of their approval of his temperance principles. Another thing that has gained for him the confidence and esteem of the traveling public is that he always does just as he agrees to do. He promises no more than he gives and he gives all he promises.—[Alta California, S. F.

TAKE—Everything first-class. Everything full weight. Everything guaranteed. Everything fresh. Everything delivered free to boats and cars. Everything packed secure. Everything guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded, but everything is bought and sold for Spot Cash at 519 Post Street, Write list.

The Great Bank of the Pacific.

The year 1881 was one of prosperity in all branches of business on the Pacific Coast. The Pacific has been so ably managed that even in the off years it has prospered and paid its regular dividends without deficit. Last year it showed a record of improvement. Its business, already large, increased fifty per cent, reaching the aggregate of \$1,000,000. It continues to grow under the management which has made its greatness, and strong in the public confidence, with ample resources and unimpaired facilities, its destiny is plain—to become the Bank of the Pacific Coast.

SEEDS BROWN—Dry granulated 8¢ lb. Golden C, 9¢ lb.—good brown, 11¢ lb. Send for Home Circle; free! gives all the prices, 519 Post Street.

Gray's Galvanic Girdle.

This belt has stood trial and been found superior to any offered. It is not a medicine, but is a fact easily proven. It is the only girdle constructed on purely scientific principles, and the only one through which the electric current can be conducted so as to give relief to a patient who will not give relief, and in most cases complete cure. The following testimonial should speak for itself. The left side of a dull green velvet bonnet, while a white bird, either a dove or pigeon, is a favorite ornament for bonnets of any of the new colors. Small pompous made of feathers are placed in a cluster on the left side of a small bonnet, and on the opposite side will be velvet platings; there are sometimes ten or twelve of these pompous, each of a different shade.

TOUCHED BOTTOM—Lay in your winter supply of oil. Continental Safety Oil (150 deg. test) \$2.25 per gallon of 10 gallons—Star, light oil, \$2.25—good burning oils, \$1.30 to \$2.10. Order direct from H. A. Smith's San Francisco Cash office, 519 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal., a house whose business is a guarantee of their honest dealing.

"Yes," said the Indiana farmer, "I had to sell my cow for \$100. You see, she was wanted to get credit for five thousand dollars, and as long as I kept the dogs folks would think I was poor and untrustworthy."

TEA—Japan, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢. Uncolored, Oolong, or English Breakfast, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 70¢. Good black tea as low as 25 cents. Send for full list free. Add 15 cents if by mail. Send stamps for any kind or price and save 100 per cent. 519 Post Street.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

The Best Blood Purifier and Tonic Alternative in use. It quickly cures all diseases originating from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, GOUT, DROPSY, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, AND MERCURIAL PAINS, readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the BLOOD PURE, the LIVER and KIDNEYS healthy, the COMPLEXION BRIGHT and CLEAR. For Sale by all Druggists. J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSTON'S ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR Phenoline!!

Sure Cure for Diphtheria.

Phenoline!!

PACIFIC BANK. Established 1863. CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000.00 Surplus 460,800.76.

RESOURCES. Bank Premises, \$150,000.00. United States Bonds, 600,000.00. Land Association Stock, 15,181.55. Loans and Discounts, 174,539.50. Due from Banks, 247,379.09. Money on hand, 632,305.30. Total, \$1,000,000.00.

LIABILITIES. Capital paid up, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus, 460,800.76. Due Depositors, 1,000,000.00. Dividends unpaid, 194.90. Total, \$1,000,000.00.

From our long experience in this city, we have a thorough knowledge of banking in all its details. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to us.

Correspondence invited. We keep thoroughly posted in the Wheat, Grain and Flour markets, and are prepared at all times to receive orders for the most improved and other approved merchandise in warehouses, and investments made on Commission, and special attention given to the negotiation of first-class loans of cities, counties, and other corporations.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold on the principal cities of the United States, ENGLAND, FRANCE and GERMANY. Telegraphic transfers made with New York and San Francisco at lowest market rates. This Bank has special facilities for depositors. Deposits received, subject to check without notice. This Bank has special facilities for making collections on all points, which will be remitted.

R. H. McDonald, President.

Gray's Galvanic Girdle.

This belt has stood trial and been found superior to any offered. It is not a medicine, but is a fact easily proven. It is the only girdle constructed on purely scientific principles, and the only one through which the electric current can be conducted so as to give relief to a patient who will not give relief, and in most cases complete cure.

TOUCHED BOTTOM—Lay in your winter supply of oil. Continental Safety Oil (150 deg. test) \$2.25 per gallon of 10 gallons—Star, light oil, \$2.25—good burning oils, \$1.30 to \$2.10. Order direct from H. A. Smith's San Francisco Cash office, 519 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal., a house whose business is a guarantee of their honest dealing.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA AND IODIDE OF POTASS.

The Best Blood Purifier and Tonic Alternative in use. It quickly cures all diseases originating from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, GOUT, DROPSY, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, AND MERCURIAL PAINS, readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the BLOOD PURE, the LIVER and KIDNEYS healthy, the COMPLEXION BRIGHT and CLEAR. For Sale by all Druggists. J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSTON'S ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR Phenoline!!

Sure Cure for Diphtheria.

Phenoline!!

NEW ENGLAND BAKING POWDER.

Alum Flour Starch Ammonia Phosphates Tartaric Acid.

Nothing Else.

Newton Bros. & Co. SAN FRANCISCO.

S.F.N.U., First Series, No. 13.

HOP GROWERS.

Buyers for Eastern and European Markets. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

HENRY LUND & Co. 314 California St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PHENOLINE.

FOR THE CURE OF DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, AND TONSILLITIS.

This wonderful compound embraces all the virtues of Phenol, Iodine and Eucalyptol, and is entirely non-poisonous.

GUARANTEED PERMANENT CURE.

Of the above diseases, MOTHERS.

May feel perfectly safe in the attacks of Diphtheria, which has destroyed the lives of so many little ones. In ordinary Sore Throat, or irritation of the Tonsils, it acts like magic, immediately subduing the inflammation, and restoring the throat to its healthy condition. One trial will suffice to secure it a welcome in every family.

Wholesale Agents, REDINGTON & CO.,

Phenoline!!

BUCKLAND Patent Buggy Gear. PAINTED AND READY FOR USE. PRICE \$30. Delivered on the cars. Patented March 15 and August 2, 1881. In use 2 years. Gives perfect satisfaction. USED FOR BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS and SPRING WAGONS. BENT, SLEEPER AND CHEAPEST GEAR IN THE WORLD! Selling fast. Send in orders early. Will trade patent rights for each or any good property. W. H. MATTHEWS & Co., Agents for sale of Patents, 514 Kearny St., S. F., Cal. GEO. G. BUCKLAND, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, Talara City, Calif., U.S.A.

BUCKLAND Patent Buggy Gear.

PAINTED AND READY FOR USE. PRICE \$30.

Delivered on the cars.

Patented March 15 and August 2, 1881.

In use 2 years. Gives perfect satisfaction.

USED FOR BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS and SPRING WAGONS.

BENT, SLEEPER AND CHEAPEST GEAR IN THE WORLD!

Selling fast. Send in orders early.

Will trade patent rights for each or any good property.

W. H. MATTHEWS & Co., Agents for sale of Patents, 514 Kearny St., S. F., Cal.

GEO. G. BUCKLAND, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, Talara City, Calif., U.S.A.

BUCKLAND Patent Buggy Gear.

PAINTED AND READY FOR USE. PRICE \$30.

Delivered on the cars.

Patented March 15 and August 2, 1881.

In use 2 years. Gives perfect satisfaction.

USED FOR BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS and SPRING WAGONS.

BENT, SLEEPER AND CHEAPEST GEAR IN THE WORLD!

Selling fast. Send in orders early.

Will trade patent rights for each or any good property.

W. H. MATTHEWS & Co., Agents for sale of Patents, 514 Kearny St., S. F., Cal.

GEO. G. BUCKLAND, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, Talara City, Calif., U.S.A.

BUCKLAND Patent Buggy Gear.

PAINTED AND READY FOR USE. PRICE \$30.

Delivered on the cars.

Patented March 15 and August 2, 1881.

In use 2 years. Gives perfect satisfaction.

USED FOR BUGGIES, BUCKBOARDS and SPRING WAGONS.

BENT, SLEEPER AND CHEAPEST GEAR IN THE WORLD!

Selling fast. Send in orders early.

Will trade patent rights for each or any good property.