

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. I.

STELLACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858.

NO. 34.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS—INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:
For one year : : : : \$3 00
For six months : : : : \$2 00

Rates of Advertising:
One square, (12 lines or less) first insertion : : \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion : : : : \$0 50
A deduction of 25% per cent. on the above rates to yearly advertisers.

Job Printing:
All kinds of Book, Pamphlet, Bill-Head, Circular, Blank and Card printing, in plain and ornamental style, executed with business and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

Agriculture.

To make Farming Profitable.

In order to make farming pay, the science of farming must be understood. To those who profess to cultivate the soil, and find it unremunerative, I think their want of success might be attributed, generally, to their ignorance and want of system in their general management.

Remember, farmers, your pursuit is a noble one; but to make it noble and elevated, requires the exercise of mind as well as muscle. It is a vocation requiring intellect of a superior order; and whoever would attain that intellectual greatness requisite for a scientific and systematic agriculturist, must read studiously, and reduce to practice.

Take, for instance, the man who has risen to eminence in his profession, and who makes that profession pay, and he will tell you that ease and idleness have been strangers to him—that years of hard study and deep research have earned him his high reputation and his well filled coffers.

Again, look at the successful merchant, and where does the secret of his prosperity lie? In his perfect knowledge of his business, his marked attention to it, his systematic management, and his prudent forethought.

Another comparison might be found in the skillful mechanic, who commands high wages and steady employment because of his superiority as a workman. He, too, will tell you that the pecuniary advantage arising from the knowledge he now possesses is ample compensation for all the sacrifices he had to make during his four or five years apprenticeship.

From these comparisons, then, I think the inference may be drawn that knowledge is necessary in order to conduct any business profitably and honorably. Is it surprising, then, that "farming won't pay," while the majority of our farmers think it madness to devote an hour to study the nature of the soil they profess to till, and would consider it folly unpardonable to subscribe for an agricultural paper, because, say they, the ideas and suggestions contained therein are theoretical only, and to make them practical would bring ruin upon us! To those farmers whose ideas are so contracted, whose reasoning powers so rusted, I would say, cultivate your minds, as well as your fields; you will find worldly wisdom in it; and in order to make your farms a source of profit, you must aim to understand your vocation and to conduct it systematically. Go at it energetically and perseveringly, and you will profit by it. Farmers! arouse from your lethargy; make the effort: success and prosperity will be your reward.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Improvement of Pastures.

The Albany Cultivator of August contains the following interesting article on the above subject:

As the subject of the grasses and its importance has been frequently treated in many of the agricultural journals, a recurrence to it at any time, it is hoped, will lead the agriculturist to study his best interest. Our pasture grounds need greater attention than is generally paid them, to make productive in quantity and quality, of the grasses for the grazing herd. Next to the having good stock, is that of providing good pasturing. All lands are not adapted to this purpose. There is a vast difference in the quality of the grasses, and we consequently find that some pastures in which there is a luxuriant and well sustained crop of herbage the season through, the animals are fattened and lean that are fed upon them. Other lands devoted to their use, while they appear short and dry, turn out their tenants in the fall in a condition obviously improved—they are fat, sleek, and show no signs of a lack of food, but the reverse. Low lands, which are generally saturated with water which becomes

stagnant, seldom produce any but aquatic grasses, and can never be rendered good for pastures without draining. Although they produce an abundance of green, and apparently succulent herbage, the animals are invariably poor, afford but little milk, and come to the barn in autumn lean and enfeebled. High grounds, although they are more liable to be seriously affected by drought, have the advantage of producing a more nutritious quality of food; the grasses are short, sweet, and highly nutritive, and animals pastured upon them gain rapidly in flesh, and produce not only a larger quantity of milk, but that of a superior quality. Yet the best pasture lands, like the grass and cultivated soils, in general, will, nevertheless, in time become sterile; the more valuable kinds of grass will "run out," and be supplanted by others of a less desirable kind or entirely worthless class. Nature, in this, seems to corroborate the importance of a rotary system of cultivation, with respect to all the more valuable productions. After producing a certain class of plants, for a stated or definite period, the soil appears to weary of it and to demand a change. We see, in our forests, that the oak succeeds the pine and the pine the oak. So the minor productions. Corn cannot be cultivated with success on the same soil, more than three years in succession, at most. What never succeeds more than two, and clover and the other cultivated grasses deteriorate after yielding a few crops, and finally depreciate and disappear. By breaking up our pasture grounds occasionally, applying manures and plaster, and stocking down with fresh seed, we should find the soil would be vastly benefited and improved.

Where the surface is such as not to favor this kind of amelioration, the use of plaster, ashes, lime and other similar fertilizers, is of great benefit. I have seen poultice, guano, bone-dust, &c., used with good success, especially on sandy soils, for pasture. But as to guano, I cannot recommend it for this purpose, at the present high price.

My plan for the last named soil, is to turn under a good crop of grass in August or September, and sow half a bushel of timothy, and red and white clover equally mixed, and apply three bushels of plaster to the acre as early as the first of the tenth of September, and keep off the cattle until the middle of the ensuing May; this is all that will be needed for several years, until the grass plants begin to fail, then they may be manured with good barn-yard manure as a top-dressing in the fall, and sow three or four bushels of plaster in the spring, and you will find the results all that is desirable.

Another thing, very desirable and important to having good pastures, is to know the quality of the soil and its chemical constituents, and then the kind of grasses that will produce the most nutrition to the animals to be fed, whether for milk or flesh; for the great and fundamental doctrine from whence all our reasoning on the subject of animal nutrition is the identity, or almost identity, of the principle of vegetable and animal body. The conclusion founded upon this identity is, that with slight modifications, the vegetable principles are assimilated by the animal frame—the albuminous being converted into flesh and muscle, the oily ingredients into fat, and the mineral salts into bone and other solid parts. In the dairy, next to a good cow, is the importance of good food to the production of a good article of butter or cheese. Many dairymen are disappointed in not having a good article, and frequently lay the blame to the dairymaid, when the real truth is, the fault is in not providing good feed and pure water for the cows.

Thoughts on some Farmers' Practices.

When I see a straw stack standing year after year, without enriching any ground, thinks I to myself, how much better had it been for the owner of it to plow and fit his potato ground, drop his potatoes, and cover eight or ten inches with that same straw.

When I see a man dropping his potatoes in rows, four feet each way, and dropping three or four in a hill, thinks I to myself, how much better if that man would drill his potatoes, dropping them from twelve to eighteen inches apart one way and four feet the other,—always cutting them, and putting only from one to four eyes in a hill.

When I see a man cutting down the only tree in his pasture field, thinks I to myself, how much better would that man leave that tree standing for his cattle a shade in a hot summer day.

A Quaint Old Song.

BY JOHN SMITH—1850.

I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure, I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.
The 'I go here, take ye no care,
I nothing am a cold,
I stuff my skin so full within
Of juicy good ale and old.
Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold;
But, billy, God send thee good ale enough,
Whether it be new or old.

I have no coat but a not-brown coat,
And a crab laid on the fire;
A little bread shall do me stead,
Much bread I do not desire.
No frost, no snow, no wind, I trow,
Can hurt me if I wold,
I am so warm, and thoroughly laid
In jelly good ale and old.
Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold.

And thine, my wife, that has her life,
Even as good fellows should do;
Full oft drinks she till ye may see
The tears run down her cheek;
Then doth she trow to me the bowl,
Even as a milkmaid should do,
And saith, "Sweetheart, I took my part
Of this jelly good ale and old."
Back and side go bare, go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold.

Now, let them drink till they nod and wink,
Bidding the nearest peasant,
They shall not miss to have the bliss
Good ale doth bring men to;
And all good souls that have scored bowls,
Or have them lustily trowed,
God save their lives, both they and their wives,
Whether they be young or old.
Back and side go bare, go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold.

The Wind and Rain.

Meaning among the tree tops,
Whispering the sweetest tones,
Oh, what fearful stories
Mutter the wind and rain.
They tell of the steady vessel,
Flouring the angry main;
Down to the sea caves driven
By the howling wind and rain.
They whisper of homeless orphans,
Who have sought for rest in vain,
Weary, and sick, and dying,
'Neath the driving wind and rain.
Oh, ye who have homes of plenty,
Lest not to those voices in vain,
But gather them round your hearthstone,
Safe from the wind and rain.

[From Blackwood's Magazine for July.]
MY FIRST AND LAST NOVEL.

PART I.

You asked me once if I had ever had a secret from my husband.

Answering "Yes," I promised some day to tell you all about it; I will do so now.

When we were first married, and for a time afterwards, we were poor; neither of us were used to poverty. I was the youngest, and had been the pet of a large family; I was inexperienced in every way, and somewhat spoiled by indulgence. Kenelm, my husband, was several years older than his little wife; he was good, grave, and wise; there was something in his character that made people afraid of him; when he courted me, my sisters held him in awe; yet, strangely enough, I, coward as I was in most respects, felt nothing of this awe till afterwards, but treated him with girlish audacity and tyranny. I knew my power.

I must not allow myself to tell you of our happiness during the first months after our marriage; that has nothing to do with this story; for then I had not the ghost of a secret from my husband. It is true that I was forced to be very quiet during the earlier part of the day, when the scratching of Kenelm's pen was almost the only sound to be heard in our house; but I indemnified myself in the evening for the morning's silence. I dearly loved to talk to Kenelm! I used then to show him the innermost thought of my heart; he was so gentle and reverent, and in return gave me his full confidence, sometimes speaking to me of things far beyond my comprehension, gladdening me by saying that often a few random words of mine would suggest the solutions of perplexities over which he had long pondered!

Well, we were poor. I had twenty pounds a year; for the rest we depended upon my husband's earnings. We had married in the spring; the following winter Kenelm fell ill, very ill. Necessarily his illness increased our expenses; and I, without any regard to cost, or any thought of whose labor must pay for all, procured everything that I fancied might please him or do him good. When he was convalescent, the doctor ordered him not to write for months to come. I understood his smile as he listened to this decree; it smote me with sharp, sudden pain; I remember I ran away to weep.

"I must write, my child; we are in debt; we want money." This was all his answer to my tearful remonstrance, when long, long before he was strong, I saw him settle down to work.

For the first time I shrank away from his mild glance; for the first time the deep tenderness of his tone sounded to me as a reproach.

I went from his study into the garden. It was spring; but I paid no heed to the loveliness of the sunny morning. To-day I was too miserable to weep for the first time in my life perhaps. I stood, leaning my head against a tree, absorbed in self-reproachful thought—knowing, for the first time, how dreadful a thing it was to want money.

I had one friend living near; she had been Kenelm's friend for years and years, but now she

was especially mine. It chanced that she passed our gate that morning, and seeing me, came in for a few moments.

"You, Minnie, of all women in the world, to look upon this sweet day with so sad a face! What ails you, dear? Kenelm is getting well."

"But he will be ill again. The doctor says he should have change and perfect rest, and—he is at work. I have been extravagant—we want money." She was grave immediately.

"Poor dear!" she said; "no wonder you are not merry—Oh, that money!" She softly stroked my hand, and fell into meditative silence.

Presently she cried, quite abruptly, "Minnie, you shall write a novel!"

I started, and blushed as if she had proposed to me to commit a crime.

"Yes," she repeated, "you shall write a novel. I have a little leisure—nothing else, alas!—at your service—you write, I will revise and manage all beside."

"But—Kenelm—"

"Would he not like it? Ah!—perhaps not—I had forgotten. Good, almost perfect as he is, he has his prejudices."

"But if I could write a book! If I could earn enough money to take him to the sea-side—I would risk the rest. I will not be afraid; I will try and write a novel—only he shall never know unless I succeed."

"Is it well to have a secret from your husband?"

"Just this one. I must try. It would be so glorious if I were to succeed."

"You should know best. But, Minnie, I had rather you told him."

"No, no, no; not unless I succeed. What makes you think that I can write a book?"

"I have seen little attempts of yours—do not blush—and bits, only bits, of your letters to Kenelm. If Mrs. Kenelm Cameron writes her book as simply and fervently as Minnie Grey wrote her love-letters, it will do—always provided that before she begins it, she quite makes up her mind what it is to be about."

"That is the puzzle."

"It will not long remain so, if the book is destined to be written. I am going from home; you shall have my address; let me help you in any way I can."

I took leave of her absently, already pondering what my book was to be about.

For three days and three nights I continued to ponder this matter. When Kenelm asked of me what I was thinking, I blushed, giving the stupid answer, "Nothing particular." He looked surprised but said nothing further.

Now in all that followed, it may seem to you that if I had given the matter a playful turn, and if my husband had trusted me as he ought to have done, no unhappiness would have ensued. It was not in my power to think of my secret lightly—directly I had a secret from my husband, I turned coward, and became morbidly timid in his presence. And he—who did not suspect me of wrong-doing—it was my want of confidence towards him that he mourned. I think I have heard Kenelm say that it is in the nature of acted upon, not in the acts themselves, that the elements of Tragedy and Comedy are contained. I suppose we each acted as it was our nature to act.

When those three days and nights of meditation had proved fruitless, I drowned my hope in tears. I had found no subject of which I felt competent to treat, no cause to advocate, and I despaired.

A day or two afterwards an acquaintance sent us tickets for a concert; in the evening she called for us. My husband was not well enough to go—I hated to go without him; but he sent me—because he thought that I was beginning to pine in a too quiet life. I felt very ungrateful towards the friend who carried me off, so sorely against my will.

It was a "classical" concert of instrumental music; I loved such music. Yet by-and-by I found that I was not listening to it. I was writing—nay, rather contemplating—my book! It did not suggest itself to me bit by bit, but I seemed to grasp it all—plot, purpose, incident—at once. I literally hugged myself under cover of my little white cloak, and said, "This will do."

"Exquisite! is it not?" my companion exclaimed, thinking I had spoken to her in praise of the music. Her glance dwelt wonderingly on my excited face.

Now I was only anxious to get home. I dreaded that I might forget. Fortunately my friend was sleepy during the drive—the rapid motion continued the excitement the music had produced. When we stopped at my gate, and the lady woke up to say "Good-night," I astonished her by the fervor of my "Thank you! you do not know what you have done for me."

"Are you such an enthusiast?" she asked.

"Had I known it, I would have sent you tickets before. I will remember you in future—good-night."

I let myself into the house. I had made Kenelm promise not to sit up, and had ordered Ann to go to bed. How glad I was of this!

The lamp and the fire burned in the parlor, and the little supper-tray stood ready.

I had made no noise; I stole up to my room,

found Kenelm asleep, looking very wan and worn; I bent down and kissed him lightly, then ran away.

In the parlor I sat down to write, and I wrote—hour after hour. When the lamp went out, I looked up in consternation—it was growing light.

Very carefully I gathered together my precious sheets; I put them with a book (a cookery book, I remember) and hid that at the bottom of my work-table. I crept to bed cold, tired, and happy, but did not fall asleep until broad daylight.

When I woke, Kenelm stood by my bedside with my breakfast upon a tray. "Is it late?" I asked, starting up.

"Nearly eleven, love. Did you enjoy the concert, Minnie?"

"The concert—oh yes!" Then as I recalled everything, I felt as if he must find out my secret by looking at me, and I turned away yawning.

"Not quite awake yet, sleepy one," he commented.

"How I was to manage to write in the daytime was the problem that occupied me while I dressed."

When I was ready, I went to Kenelm in his study. "Must you write to-day?" I asked.

"Yes, I must. Let us dine at four—I will write till then. After dinner we will have a walk. Do not feel anxious, love—I am stronger."

"Can I do nothing for you this morning?"

"Nothing, dear."

He had resumed his pen, and I went away. We had an unfurnished room in our house. I was soon locked into that. I spread my paper on a box, a box that had gone with us on our wedding journey, and crouched upon the floor to write. I left off just in time to prepare for dinner—to smooth my hair, dip my hot brow in water, and wash the ink-stains off my fingers.

"I wanted you to stitch up my manuscript, Minnie," Kenelm said; "but as I didn't find you in the house, I contrived to do it myself. I suppose you have been working in the garden—too hard, I think; you look flushed."

"My face is rather hot. Now, where shall we walk this evening?" I asked, and began to talk hurriedly of primroses, violets, blue-bells, and the probability of our strolling them in the fields around.

That was an exquisite evening. As we wandered about the lanes and meadows, Kenelm sometimes leaned on me, sometimes on him; and I said to myself, "So it should be in life: why should my husband work always, and I sit idle all my days?"

That was very well; but, alas! as I worked I lost sight of my good motive in the absorbing interest of my work—forgot all my little daily cares for Kenelm while I struggled to achieve a grand good for him.

My husband came home healthily tired. That night he slept soundly, and I could not sleep; so I rose—I could not resist the impulse to continue my work; again it was the daylight that warned me to my bed.

Kenelm told me at breakfast that he must go into town, and should not get home till evening. He had not incurred this fatigue since his illness, and was not fit for it. I did not think of this then; I did not offer to go for him, or beg to go with him; I thought joyfully of the long day before me. He left home at ten, to return at seven.

I told Ann to say that I was engaged if any one should call, and I locked myself into the empty chamber. I uttered a cry of joy as I began my work—I had such delight in it.

I left off to pretend to dine, but I had no appetite, and soon recommenced.

Towards the end of the afternoon I found I could go on no longer. My temples burned, and yet I felt as if numbed by excessive cold, and my head began to ache intensely.

Kenelm was late; it was getting dusky when he came, and I shunned what little light there was. He was tired, and after tea lay upon the couch; I sat beside him on a low seat, and rested my aching head on his breast.

By-and-by Ann came in with the lamp, and then Kenelm asked me to read to him. I rose with some difficulty, I felt so weak and weary. Unwittingly I turned my face full to the light as I opened the new book he had brought home, and his eyes were upon me as they generally were, as I had formerly loved to have them.

"Minnie!" he exclaimed—then started up and came to me. He took my hands and gazed into my face. This time I was not sorry to feel thick blushes covering my pallor.

Somewhat petulantly I cried—"You startle me, Kenelm," and I tried to turn away. He would not let me.

"You look wretchedly ill, Minnie. You have been crying much again—so soon! What is it that troubles you? My poor child must tell me!"

"I have nothing to tell you—you are foolish—nothing troubles me!" But he continued to gaze at me so tenderly, so sorrowfully, that I could not bear it. To convince him that nothing was the matter, I burst into tears and sobbed upon his bosom, for he folded me in his arms.

I thought that all was over—that my secret would out, or my heart would break; but he

questioned me no more, only smoothed and caressed me.

Next morning I rejoiced that my secret was still in my keeping.

When I went down into the parlor, Kenelm held a visiting-card in his hand, at which he was looking with surprise.

"My friend Ashtower here yesterday, and you did not tell me! You told him to come again, I hope; you are well aware that I have long desired to see him."

I paused at the door with a face expressing blank consternation. "I—did not know," I faltered.

Yes; I was afraid of Kenelm—his eyes poured my face keenly.

"You did not know—it was Ann's fault, then. This is very vexatious." He was about to ring the bell.

"Stay!" I cried; "it was not her fault. I told her if anybody came, to say I was engaged; of course she did not know I would have seen your friend! Till this moment I did not know he had been here."

"And why, my dear wife, would you see nobody yesterday?"

"Don't say 'my dear wife' in that horrid way. I suppose I was not in the humor for company, as you had left me alone!" I took refuge in a kind of petulant naughtiness, pouted, and made an unnecessary noise with the cups and saucers.

My husband did not speak for some time. Then he said, with a measured mildness that I well understood, "I think, Minnie, that you owe me some slight explanation. I trust that your good sense will lead you to offer me such. As I am confident that my wife cannot act in a way of which she has need to be ashamed, I do not understand her having any mystery."

I had heard people say that sometimes my husband appeared to hide an iron hand beneath a velvet glove. I recalled the saying now, and asked myself indignantly if he meant to make me feel the smooth inflexibility of his character. I was angry with him.

I offered no word of apology, but remained silent. I could not eat; the first mouthful seemed like to choke me. This made me seem all the more sullen.

No wonder that my noble, high-minded husband looked grieved to the heart at such signs of childish perversity.

When, after breakfast, I sought the bare room and locked myself in, I trembled taking home the moral that was evolving, without conscious effort of mine, from the story which I considered "A Wife's Secret."

I felt the possibility of my little troubles deepening and widening terribly. I cried passionately, "I will persevere; but I must finish soon—I cannot bear this long."

I had taken it for granted that Kenelm had just to do; but when I had slipped down stairs, just before dinner time, I saw him lying on our little lawn, a book beside him.

"He is angry," I thought. "This is the first holiday on which he has done without me."

When we met, I could not be gay or natural; I was constrained in manner, and felt weighed upon and weary.

The few days that followed were uncomfortable. Kenelm tried to resume his usual demeanor, but something was between us, and I was afraid of him. I wrote as much as I could without risk of detection, and forgave my own grief during those hours.

I told myself that I would not, that I could not give up, now that I had gone so far. Whenever I felt wavering and despondent, I pictured to myself my triumph. Kenelm's surprise, delight, gratitude—this would pay for all my pains. There was surely no tedious lingering by the way in my book. I wrote in desperate haste to have finished it.

Woman's Attributes.

Fernandez de Mera, a Spanish author of the 17th century, declares that woman alone was created of divine essence; and, furthermore, that she was endowed with supernatural attributes: the first glance out of her eyes brought forth the sun and the stars; thereupon she bent her gaze downward to the earth, and it fell upon man prostrate there in deep deponency. Impassible and compassionate, she had pity for him; raising the "fringed curtain" of her eyes a second time, she caused the sun to disappear, and in its place she brought forth the moon, whose tempered light permitted the offices of consolation to man without displeasure to feminine modesty. This, says Fernandez, naively, is the reason why, from that time hitherward, the moon has ever been the kind protectress of true and faithful lovers.

Character of Notes.

A note of one page is usually an honest affair. A note of two pages is seldom frank. It either says too much or not enough. Look out.

A note of four pages is designed to humbug. Don't answer, but lock it up against the day when your supposed friend becomes your enemy.

There is said to be a simplice in Clinton, N. Y., over two hundred years old, brought over by the celebrated Father Elliott.

Death is the ultimate boundary of human existence.

L. P. FISHER. 1715 Washington st. San Francisco. Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and collecting and receiving for the same.

CHARLES PROSCH. We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, outward bound, with full files of the Herald, on application at this office.

PUGET SOUND HERALD. STELLACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1858.

ANOTHER MILL WANTED. So numerous are the improvements now in progress in Stellacoom, that not only are all our house builders—carpenters and masons—engaged for the winter, but all the building material that our mills can supply for months to come has been contracted for.

Three water-power mills, which we now have, are incapable of meeting the present demand. Our most immediate want, therefore, is a steam saw mill, put up in the midst of the forest at the back of the town, where not only the trees to be saved will be convenient to the mill, but where, after being sawed, they can be delivered with the least possible trouble and expense.

Prominent among the mineral resources of our favored region are extensive fields of coal, which have been found and partially worked in various parts of the Territory.

When Governor Fayette McMullen left Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, on his present visit to the east, the vessel on which he sailed stopped at Whatcom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have been frequently the recipient of valued favors from Dr. Tolmie, of Fort Nisqually, but have hitherto refrained from giving them a public notice.

ARRIVALS.—Arrivals of families and individuals from Victoria and Fraser River still continue. Scarcely a sailing vessel or canoe touches here without leaving more or less human freight.

ARRIVALS.—Arrivals of families and individuals from Victoria and Fraser River still continue. Scarcely a sailing vessel or canoe touches here without leaving more or less human freight.

GOV. McMULLEN AGAIN. Not content with the drubbing it gave Gov. McMullen in one article, as copied by us last week, the Democratic Standard returns again to the attack, having found a new indictment against him.

We last week alluded to the gentleman whose name heads this article, and we again refer to him, not because we believe him worthy of the somewhat extended notice we are giving, nor because we wish to strike him in revenge for his attack upon the officers of the army on this side, whose names he is reported to have maligned.

We have heard it said repeatedly by citizens of that Territory, that the people were deeply elated and mortified at the importation of a Governor, before his arrival; that they were afterwards disgusted with his department, and that during his residence in that Territory he did not succeed in making a single friend; nor was this owing to any particular prejudice to him, as we shall presently see, but arose from the fact that in all his feelings and sympathies, in his actions and in every other way, he showed that he despised the people to whom he owed the performance of such important duties.

When Governor Fayette McMullen left Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, on his present visit to the east, the vessel on which he sailed stopped at Whatcom.

A woman of most notorious character made an attempt to escape from the Buffalo jail, recently. She dug a hole through the wall of her cell, procured a rope, arranged it with her daughter to meet her outside at a certain hour, and was likely to succeed; but she had a baby in jail with her, and that was lowered down first, occupying considerable time, and before the old woman could take to the rope, the sheriff was on the spot and re-caged his bird.

An unsuspecting youth was sold very cheap at the depot of the Valley Road, at Toledo, Ohio, a few weeks ago. A woman with a child in her arms requested him to hold her baby a moment, while she bade farewell to some friends on the cars, who were about leaving.

The Governor-General of Canada gets \$31,000 per annum—\$6,000 more than the President of the United States gets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have been frequently the recipient of valued favors from Dr. Tolmie, of Fort Nisqually, but have hitherto refrained from giving them a public notice.

these facts, and they are known to be true, is all sufficient to refute any tale his Excellency may invent at the Federal City.

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruit, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. Greig, New York: Fowler and Wells, publishers. Price, by mail, paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.—Fruit culture has just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit grower.

STELLACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on Monday evening next, at the M. E. Church, O. P. Meeker, Esq., will deliver a lecture on this occasion for the benefit of the Library. The public are invited to attend.

BRICK BUILDINGS.—During the coming year, it is in contemplation to erect some six or eight brick edifices in Stellacoom. Were it possible to obtain the bricks immediately, at a moderate price, several of these would now be in course of erection.

VIA NACHES.—A small party of miners (how many we did not learn) came into town on Wednesday last, direct from Fraser River via the Naches Pass. They report no gold at the head of the River, and no trouble with the Indians on the way.

Mrs. James Price published a romance in the Ohio Farmer about a year ago, in which the real and unenviable characters were very plainly intended for James Gray and wife. Shortly after a difficulty occurred in consequence between Mr. Gray and James Price and son, in which the son was killed and the father wounded.

Commodore Charles Stewart has completed eighty years of his life, and is as active, blithe and cheerful as a man of thirty-five. Besides, (says the Philadelphia Argus) he is just as able to fulfill the physical duties of his position of captain in the navy of his country as he was the first day he received a commission of that rank.

A woman of most notorious character made an attempt to escape from the Buffalo jail, recently. She dug a hole through the wall of her cell, procured a rope, arranged it with her daughter to meet her outside at a certain hour, and was likely to succeed; but she had a baby in jail with her, and that was lowered down first, occupying considerable time, and before the old woman could take to the rope, the sheriff was on the spot and re-caged his bird.

An unsuspecting youth was sold very cheap at the depot of the Valley Road, at Toledo, Ohio, a few weeks ago. A woman with a child in her arms requested him to hold her baby a moment, while she bade farewell to some friends on the cars, who were about leaving.

The Governor-General of Canada gets \$31,000 per annum—\$6,000 more than the President of the United States gets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have been frequently the recipient of valued favors from Dr. Tolmie, of Fort Nisqually, but have hitherto refrained from giving them a public notice.

ARRIVALS.—Arrivals of families and individuals from Victoria and Fraser River still continue. Scarcely a sailing vessel or canoe touches here without leaving more or less human freight.

ARRIVALS.—Arrivals of families and individuals from Victoria and Fraser River still continue. Scarcely a sailing vessel or canoe touches here without leaving more or less human freight.

WHITES AT A DISCOUNT. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times wrote some time since that the prevalent belief in France is that Americans are black.

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruit, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts; fully illustrated. By Thos. Greig, New York: Fowler and Wells, publishers. Price, by mail, paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.—Fruit culture has just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit grower.

STELLACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on Monday evening next, at the M. E. Church, O. P. Meeker, Esq., will deliver a lecture on this occasion for the benefit of the Library. The public are invited to attend.

BRICK BUILDINGS.—During the coming year, it is in contemplation to erect some six or eight brick edifices in Stellacoom. Were it possible to obtain the bricks immediately, at a moderate price, several of these would now be in course of erection.

VIA NACHES.—A small party of miners (how many we did not learn) came into town on Wednesday last, direct from Fraser River via the Naches Pass. They report no gold at the head of the River, and no trouble with the Indians on the way.

Mrs. James Price published a romance in the Ohio Farmer about a year ago, in which the real and unenviable characters were very plainly intended for James Gray and wife. Shortly after a difficulty occurred in consequence between Mr. Gray and James Price and son, in which the son was killed and the father wounded.

Commodore Charles Stewart has completed eighty years of his life, and is as active, blithe and cheerful as a man of thirty-five. Besides, (says the Philadelphia Argus) he is just as able to fulfill the physical duties of his position of captain in the navy of his country as he was the first day he received a commission of that rank.

A woman of most notorious character made an attempt to escape from the Buffalo jail, recently. She dug a hole through the wall of her cell, procured a rope, arranged it with her daughter to meet her outside at a certain hour, and was likely to succeed; but she had a baby in jail with her, and that was lowered down first, occupying considerable time, and before the old woman could take to the rope, the sheriff was on the spot and re-caged his bird.

An unsuspecting youth was sold very cheap at the depot of the Valley Road, at Toledo, Ohio, a few weeks ago. A woman with a child in her arms requested him to hold her baby a moment, while she bade farewell to some friends on the cars, who were about leaving.

The Governor-General of Canada gets \$31,000 per annum—\$6,000 more than the President of the United States gets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have been frequently the recipient of valued favors from Dr. Tolmie, of Fort Nisqually, but have hitherto refrained from giving them a public notice.

ARRIVALS.—Arrivals of families and individuals from Victoria and Fraser River still continue. Scarcely a sailing vessel or canoe touches here without leaving more or less human freight.

Puget Sound Shipping List. STELLACOOM, W. T., OCT. 29, 1858.

Arrived. Oct 28—Star Constitution, Gov. in Olympia; mails and freight. 27—Star Wild Pigeon, Jones, for Victoria; passengers and freight. 26—Star Ranger, Hill, for Seattle; passengers and freight.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

NEW ARRIVAL. P. KEACH, HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Stock of Goods. I have just received, per steamer Constitution, Columbia, and various Malacca, the following articles:

- Sugar, Rockwell Flour, Oysters, Lobsters, Tea, Green Tea, Chocolate, Sausages, Apples, fresh, Currants, dry, Lemon Syrup, Sugar, No. 24, Bacon, prime, Ham, per lb, Butter, fresh, Cream, Salted, Fish, fresh, Pickles, Beans, Butter, French, Soap, Candles, Matches, Paper, Stationery, Toys, &c.

HUGHES'S HOTEL, STELLACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP this Hotel in a comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate transient and regular boarders with best and most desirable food and regular boarders with best and most desirable food.

JANSON, BOND & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS.

Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco. HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—200 bales 20 inch brown drills; 100 bales 30 inch brown drills; 100 bales 36 inch brown drills; 100 bales 42 inch brown drills; 100 bales 48 inch brown drills; 100 bales 54 inch brown drills; 100 bales 60 inch brown drills; 100 bales 66 inch brown drills; 100 bales 72 inch brown drills; 100 bales 78 inch brown drills; 100 bales 84 inch brown drills; 100 bales 90 inch brown drills; 100 bales 96 inch brown drills; 100 bales 102 inch brown drills; 100 bales 108 inch brown drills; 100 bales 114 inch brown drills; 100 bales 120 inch brown drills; 100 bales 126 inch brown drills; 100 bales 132 inch brown drills; 100 bales 138 inch brown drills; 100 bales 144 inch brown drills; 100 bales 150 inch brown drills; 100 bales 156 inch brown drills; 100 bales 162 inch brown drills; 100 bales 168 inch brown drills; 100 bales 174 inch brown drills; 100 bales 180 inch brown drills; 100 bales 186 inch brown drills; 100 bales 192 inch brown drills; 100 bales 198 inch brown drills; 100 bales 204 inch brown drills; 100 bales 210 inch brown drills; 100 bales 216 inch brown drills; 100 bales 222 inch brown drills; 100 bales 228 inch brown drills; 100 bales 234 inch brown drills; 100 bales 240 inch brown drills; 100 bales 246 inch brown drills; 100 bales 252 inch brown drills; 100 bales 258 inch brown drills; 100 bales 264 inch brown drills; 100 bales 270 inch brown drills; 100 bales 276 inch brown drills; 100 bales 282 inch brown drills; 100 bales 288 inch brown drills; 100 bales 294 inch brown drills; 100 bales 300 inch brown drills; 100 bales 306 inch brown drills; 100 bales 312 inch brown drills; 100 bales 318 inch brown drills; 100 bales 324 inch brown drills; 100 bales 330 inch brown drills; 100 bales 336 inch brown drills; 100 bales 342 inch brown drills; 100 bales 348 inch brown drills; 100 bales 354 inch brown drills; 100 bales 360 inch brown drills; 100 bales 366 inch brown drills; 100 bales 372 inch brown drills; 100 bales 378 inch brown drills; 100 bales 384 inch brown drills; 100 bales 390 inch brown drills; 100 bales 396 inch brown drills; 100 bales 402 inch brown drills; 100 bales 408 inch brown drills; 100 bales 414 inch brown drills; 100 bales 420 inch brown drills; 100 bales 426 inch brown drills; 100 bales 432 inch brown drills; 100 bales 438 inch brown drills; 100 bales 444 inch brown drills; 100 bales 450 inch brown drills; 100 bales 456 inch brown drills; 100 bales 462 inch brown drills; 100 bales 468 inch brown drills; 100 bales 474 inch brown drills; 100 bales 480 inch brown drills; 100 bales 486 inch brown drills; 100 bales 492 inch brown drills; 100 bales 498 inch brown drills; 100 bales 504 inch brown drills; 100 bales 510 inch brown drills; 100 bales 516 inch brown drills; 100 bales 522 inch brown drills; 100 bales 528 inch brown drills; 100 bales 534 inch brown drills; 100 bales 540 inch brown drills; 100 bales 546 inch brown drills; 100 bales 552 inch brown drills; 100 bales 558 inch brown drills; 100 bales 564 inch brown drills; 100 bales 570 inch brown drills; 100 bales 576 inch brown drills; 100 bales 582 inch brown drills; 100 bales 588 inch brown drills; 100 bales 594 inch brown drills; 100 bales 600 inch brown drills; 100 bales 606 inch brown drills; 100 bales 612 inch brown drills; 100 bales 618 inch brown drills; 100 bales 624 inch brown drills; 100 bales 630 inch brown drills; 100 bales 636 inch brown drills; 100 bales 642 inch brown drills; 100 bales 648 inch brown drills; 100 bales 654 inch brown drills; 100 bales 660 inch brown drills; 100 bales 666 inch brown drills; 100 bales 672 inch brown drills; 100 bales 678 inch brown drills; 100 bales 684 inch brown drills; 100 bales 690 inch brown drills; 100 bales 696 inch brown drills; 100 bales 702 inch brown drills; 100 bales 708 inch brown drills; 100 bales 714 inch brown drills; 100 bales 720 inch brown drills; 100 bales 726 inch brown drills; 100 bales 732 inch brown drills; 100 bales 738 inch brown drills; 100 bales 744 inch brown drills; 100 bales 750 inch brown drills; 100 bales 756 inch brown drills; 100 bales 762 inch brown drills; 100 bales 768 inch brown drills; 100 bales 774 inch brown drills; 100 bales 780 inch brown drills; 100 bales 786 inch brown drills; 100 bales 792 inch brown drills; 100 bales 798 inch brown drills; 100 bales 804 inch brown drills; 100 bales 810 inch brown drills; 100 bales 816 inch brown drills; 100 bales 822 inch brown drills; 100 bales 828 inch brown drills; 100 bales 834 inch brown drills; 100 bales 840 inch brown drills; 100 bales 846 inch brown drills; 100 bales 852 inch brown drills; 100 bales 858 inch brown drills; 100 bales 864 inch brown drills; 100 bales 870 inch brown drills; 100 bales 876 inch brown drills; 100 bales 882 inch brown drills; 100 bales 888 inch brown drills; 100 bales 894 inch brown drills; 100 bales 900 inch brown drills; 100 bales 906 inch brown drills; 100 bales 912 inch brown drills; 100 bales 918 inch brown drills; 100 bales 924 inch brown drills; 100 bales 930 inch brown drills; 100 bales 936 inch brown drills; 100 bales 942 inch brown drills; 100 bales 948 inch brown drills; 100 bales 954 inch brown drills; 100 bales 960 inch brown drills; 100 bales 966 inch brown drills; 100 bales 972 inch brown drills; 100 bales 978 inch brown drills; 100 bales 984 inch brown drills; 100 bales 990 inch brown drills; 100 bales 996 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1002 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1008 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1014 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1020 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1026 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1032 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1038 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1044 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1050 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1056 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1062 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1068 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1074 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1080 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1086 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1092 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1098 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1104 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1110 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1116 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1122 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1128 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1134 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1140 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1146 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1152 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1158 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1164 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1170 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1176 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1182 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1188 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1194 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1200 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1206 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1212 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1218 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1224 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1230 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1236 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1242 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1248 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1254 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1260 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1266 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1272 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1278 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1284 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1290 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1296 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1302 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1308 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1314 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1320 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1326 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1332 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1338 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1344 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1350 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1356 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1362 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1368 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1374 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1380 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1386 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1392 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1398 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1404 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1410 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1416 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1422 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1428 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1434 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1440 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1446 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1452 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1458 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1464 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1470 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1476 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1482 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1488 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1494 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1500 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1506 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1512 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1518 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1524 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1530 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1536 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1542 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1548 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1554 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1560 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1566 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1572 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1578 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1584 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1590 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1596 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1602 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1608 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1614 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1620 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1626 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1632 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1638 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1644 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1650 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1656 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1662 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1668 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1674 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1680 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1686 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1692 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1698 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1704 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1710 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1716 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1722 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1728 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1734 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1740 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1746 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1752 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1758 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1764 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1770 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1776 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1782 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1788 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1794 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1800 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1806 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1812 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1818 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1824 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1830 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1836 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1842 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1848 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1854 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1860 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1866 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1872 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1878 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1884 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1890 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1896 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1902 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1908 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1914 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1920 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1926 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1932 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1938 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1944 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1950 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1956 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1962 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1968 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1974 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1980 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1986 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1992 inch brown drills; 100 bales 1998 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2004 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2010 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2016 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2022 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2028 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2034 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2040 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2046 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2052 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2058 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2064 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2070 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2076 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2082 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2088 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2094 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2100 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2106 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2112 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2118 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2124 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2130 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2136 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2142 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2148 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2154 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2160 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2166 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2172 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2178 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2184 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2190 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2196 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2202 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2208 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2214 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2220 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2226 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2232 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2238 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2244 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2250 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2256 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2262 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2268 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2274 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2280 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2286 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2292 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2298 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2304 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2310 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2316 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2322 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2328 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2334 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2340 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2346 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2352 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2358 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2364 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2370 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2376 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2382 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2388 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2394 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2400 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2406 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2412 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2418 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2424 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2430 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2436 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2442 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2448 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2454 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2460 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2466 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2472 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2478 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2484 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2490 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2496 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2502 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2508 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2514 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2520 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2526 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2532 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2538 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2544 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2550 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2556 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2562 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2568 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2574 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2580 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2586 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2592 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2598 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2604 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2610 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2616 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2622 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2628 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2634 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2640 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2646 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2652 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2658 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2664 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2670 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2676 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2682 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2688 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2694 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2700 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2706 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2712 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2718 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2724 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2730 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2736 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2742 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2748 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2754 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2760 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2766 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2772 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2778 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2784 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2790 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2796 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2802 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2808 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2814 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2820 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2826 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2832 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2838 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2844 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2850 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2856 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2862 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2868 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2874 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2880 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2886 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2892 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2898 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2904 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2910 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2916 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2922 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2928 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2934 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2940 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2946 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2952 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2958 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2964 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2970 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2976 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2982 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2988 inch brown drills; 100 bales 2994 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3000 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3006 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3012 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3018 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3024 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3030 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3036 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3042 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3048 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3054 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3060 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3066 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3072 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3078 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3084 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3090 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3096 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3102 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3108 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3114 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3120 inch brown drills; 100 bales 3126 inch

