



Devoted to the interests of Whatcom and San Juan Counties and the whole Northwest.

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## THE Northwest Enterprise,

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### Steamboats.

CHEHALE—Capt. Brownfield, arrives from Seattle, Tuesday mornings carrying U. S. Mail. Returning from Whatcom Wednesday morning.

WELCOME—Capt. Branman, arrives from Seattle, Monday nights and Friday morning. Returning from Whatcom on Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon, of each week.

DISPATCH—Capt. Williams arrives from Pt. Townsend Saturday morning carrying U. S. Mail. Returns from Semiahmoo Sunday morning.

### Tide Table.

From tables of United States Coast Survey for Ship Harbor complete.

Date.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8	5 11	10 00	12 28	12 56
9	5 53	10 55	1 44	1 44
10	6 49	11 48	3 00	2 43
11	8 04	—	4 16	3 51
12	9 32	—	5 27	4 54
13	11 04	—	6 33	5 55
14	1 19	12 37	7 34	6 52

To get the tide at Whatcom figure thirty minutes later; Semiahmoo, sixty minutes later, and Laconer nearly two hours later. Corrected weekly.

### GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

#### Portia's Picture.

What find I here?  
 Fair Portia's counterfeit? What demigod  
 Hath come so near creation, and what  
 Doth the demigod, forsaken cut, if, charge  
 Per dozen? Move these eyes? Or, whether riding  
 On the balls of mine seem they in motion?  
 Dauphino! Ask me an easier one.

Here are severed lips parted with sugar breath;  
 Wonder if Jones—but no! Perish  
 The thought! And, also, perish Jones!  
 The ringed, spavined Jobberwock,  
 If ever I do catch him hereabouts again!

Here in her hair the painter plays the spider,  
 And hath woven a mesh to intrap  
 The hearts of men, one of whom am I  
 By a large majority, and several counties  
 And bulldozed districts to hear from.

But her eyes! How could he see to do them?  
 Having made one, methinks it would have power  
 To steal both his—Ah! blessed thought! I'll steal  
 Her picture, now I hear foot  
 Upon the stairs!

#### Women's Sayings.

Said Queen Christina: "It is a species of agreeable servitude to be under an obligation to one whom we esteem."

Said Lady Montague: "It goes far to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one."

Said Jane Porter: "He that easily believes rumors, has the principles within him to augment rumors. It is strange to see the ravenous appetite with which some devourers of character and happiness fix upon the sides of the innocent and unfortunate."

Said Joanna Baillie: "Some men are born to feast, and not to fight; their sluggish minds often in fur honor's field still on their dinner turn."

#### Beautiful Women.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, the delicate tint of complexion, the enchanting glance of the eye, the beauty and symmetry of person, nor the costly dress or decorations, that compose women's loveliness. It is her pleasing deportment, her chaste conversation, the sensibility and purity of her thoughts, her affable and open disposition, her sympathy with those in adversity, her comforting and relieving the afflicted and distressed, and, above all, the humbleness of her soul, that constitute true loveliness. Disraeli observes, "It is at the feet of women we lay the laurels that, without her smile, would never have been gained; it is her image that strings the lyre of the poet, that animates the voice in the blaze of eloquent faction, that guides the brain in the august toils of state councils. Whatever may be the lot of man—however unfortunate, however oppressed—if he only love and be loved, he must strike a balance in favor of existence, for love can illumine the dark roof of poverty and can lighten the fetters of the slave. Beautiful women may be admired, but who can refrain from loving the impersonation of grace and virtue we every day encounter in the charmed circles of domestic life?"

#### Jennie June's Delicate Advice to Ladies.

The choice of underwear is a great element in its coolness and daintiness of summer dress. Square cut and neatly-made combination garments of thin, but not very fine, batiste are best for workers who cannot afford linen, lawn and cambric. As for silk, they should only be worn occasionally, even by the rich, in summer, as they will not look well or remain soft after many washings, and cleanliness in hot weather requires frequent changes. A gauze skirt of wool or India silk is recommended under the combination garment for comfort, health, neatness and the preservation of outer clothing. It does not add perceptibly to the warmth, it can be changed often, and it absorbs that unpleasant moisture which, in the case of stout women, so often makes dreadful havoc with clothes.

It is noticeable that ladies who make great display on occasions during warm weather are apt to be slovenly in the intervals; they keep up the pressure at the time, and they alternate between dragging about a long train and displaying before the gaze of the multitude a most elaborate get-up, from hair-pins down to highly-embroidered hose; and lounging in tangled hair, sack and short skirt for the benefit of whoever has the right to share their privacy. There is no delicacy, no innate refinement, in a habit of this kind.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

#### Russian Women.

Women have played an important part in Russian history, says the Philadelphia Record, from Olga, a wise and able ruler of the embryo empire in the middle of the tenth century, to Catherine II, whose long and brilliant reign of thirty-four years, ending in 1796, exhibits her as the most successful sovereign of Russia since Peter the Great. It was Sophia, a niece of Constantine, the last Byzantine Emperor, and wife of Ivan III, who, toward the close of the fifteenth century, caused her imperial

epoch to introduce the arts of civilization into the almost barbarous realm. The good Queen Anastasia, first of the royal Romanoffs, is related to have exercised the most beneficent influence over her husband, Ivan the Terrible. The Grand Duchess Sophia, half sister of Peter the Great, was a singularly able and ambitious woman, and her administration as Princess Regent, though brief, marked a notable epoch in the annals of her country. Catharine I, and afterward Anna, in the first half of the eighteenth century, were weak enough to allow themselves to be controlled, like many male rulers, by persons of the opposite sex, and they may be regarded rather as administrative figure-heads than otherwise. Elizabeth, who reigned from 1740 to 1762, was an Empress in fact as well as in name. She dethroned her immediate predecessor after he had been the nominal head of the nation for about a year. During her reign the German party was deprived of the undue influence it had acquired only to abuse it; the Senate was restored to the power assigned to it by Peter the Great, her father, and her career was altogether worthy of her illustrious origin. Her successor, Peter III, was, by a noteworthy repetition of history, dethroned by his gifted and energetic consort who, as Catharine II, entered upon a reign whose splendor of achievements and sagacity of governmental methods compare favorably with the career of any monarch the world has ever seen.

#### How Eugenic Set the Fashions.

Among the benefits which the world owes to the establishment of a republic in France must be reckoned the marked improvements which have taken place of late years in the fashions for ladies. It will be acknowledged that ladies now dress more prettily, if not more sensibly, than they used to do, because fashions have become less absolute now than they were, and ladies are freer to choose what suits each of them best. It was not so in the days when the beautiful Empress Eugenie shared the throne of Napoleon III, and set the fashions to all Europe. In those times the Parisian dressmakers used to spend the season of Lent in wondering what new style of garment her Majesty would appear in at the annual Easter outing of Longchamps; for, as everybody knows, it was at Easter, when the whole of the "great world" used to stream toward Longchamps in their carriages, that the fashions for the coming year were shown forth.

The Empress, by way of doing equal justice to all the tradesmen of the capital, used to have her dresses made at home, keeping a staff of twelve expert seamstresses for the purpose, and a costumier whose business it was to sketch models for new dresses and bonnets. This great man's labor was not performed in jealous secrecy, for his sketches were examined and debated upon by the Empress and the principal ladies of her court; so that when some novelty was adopted two or three of the leading milliners of Paris always had cognizance of it, through the orders given by these ladies. But to the mass of milliners, as well as to the public at large, the new fashions always came as a surprise; so that, immediately after Easter, there would be a grand rush of ladies, clamoring to their modistes to trick them out as fast as possible in that "sweet new thing" that had looked so becoming on the Empress, the Duchess de Mouchy, the Marquise de Gallifet and others.

It was a grand time for dressmakers. The Easter orders they received were sometimes of a kind to set all the silk factories in Lyons working double tides, and to give lucrative employment to thousands of Parisian working folk of both sexes. Sometimes, too, the capriciously-sudden introduction of some startling novelty would operate as a revolution in the trade, as happened when the spoonbill bonnet was abruptly cast aside for the bonnet no bigger than a cheeseplate, which lay flat on the head. This unexpected novelty must have thrown myriads of spoonbills out of wear within less than three months, and was presumably regarded as an unmixed boon for the operatives who were required to manufacture large stocks of the new article. All these violent changes, however, are now things of the past. There are now no recognized leaders of fashion in Paris; and, though every year brings some new modes with it, these are neither so generally nor so rapidly copied as they used to be. Then some fashions which have been found comely and convenient have maintained their prestige for several seasons in succession, defying all extravagant attempts to supersede them.—*London News.*

It is a striking fact that three Presidents of the United States (Adams, Jefferson and Monroe) breathed their last on the anniversary of the nation's birth,

### SITTING BULL.

#### The Career of a Remarkable Savage.

Sitting Bull is a Teton-Sioux, and about 41 years of age. He is said to have been a convert of Father De Smet, who taught him to read and write French. He always scorned to learn English. Father De Smet kept the Teton-Sioux from the warpath until 1868. He then left the Upper Missouri, and Sitting Bull became a chief.

In 1862 he began to show that bold, defiant spirit and hatred of our race which subsequently placed our nation in mourning. At that time Gen. Henry A. Morrow was in command of the United States forces at Fort Buford, on the Missouri river. Various depredations were reported in the vicinity of Buford, and these were charged to Sitting Bull. The wily Indian denied all knowledge of these matters. Soon the settlers entered on a campaign of retaliation, and one of Bull's warriors was killed. This he declared an unjust act of reprisal, and avowed his intention of avenging the death of the Indian. Gen. Morrow, hearing this, arranged to meet Sitting Bull, and, being convinced that in this instance the settlers were wrong, Morrow pacified him by piling presents on the dead, pursuant to Indian usage. In so doing, however, he created a dangerous enemy. His spirit of independence became known, the bold Indians flocked around him from all quarters, and he soon found himself at the head of one of the most powerful and most dangerous bands on the plains. And, as his band increased in strength, Sitting Bull's arrogance and ferocity became more marked. He refused to live on a reservation, and went into camp in a wild part of the country on the Yellowstone river, and claimed all the land along that stream and its tributaries. Early in the year 1875 some settlers from Montana went down the Yellowstone and built a fort on the territory claimed by the Indians. Sitting Bull ordered them away. They paid no attention to him, and he sent some men and shut them up in their stockade. One of Sitting Bull's invaders was killed by the whites; then Sitting Bull retaliated by killing two of the Montanians. This opened a war which lasted until January, 1876. Fort Pease, as the settlers called their inclosure, contained only forty-seven whites, against whom 500 Indians were sent. The siege was complete. For three months the whites kept the savages at bay, during which period six of the number were killed and nine wounded. The provisions at Fort Pease gave out and starvation threatened to make short work of the hardy mountaineers. It was then resolved to send for help, and two men left the fort one night under the cover of darkness and succeeded in reaching Fort Ellis after a perilous journey on foot on Feb. 20, 1876. The alarm was given, and Gen. Terry, the department commander, ordered that Fort Pease be relieved immediately and at all hazards. Within two days four companies of the Second United States cavalry, three companies of the Montana militia and 100 friendly Crow Indians were on the march. Sitting Bull withdrew before the troops reached Fort Pease on March 6, without firing a shot. He declared his only desire was to have the country rid of the offensive white man. As soon as the Montanians had been taken away Sitting Bull set fire to and destroyed Fort Pease, then returned to his camp. Immediately on the arrival of the half-starved whites at Fort Ellis war was declared against Sitting Bull. He was ordered to surrender within ten days. He failed to come in, and Gens. Crook, Terry and Gibbon, from the departments of the Platte, Dakota and Montana, were sent against him in different directions with heavy columns, and instructed to capture or destroy him and his band. Sitting Bull had gathered his warriors on the Rosebud, where Gen. Gibbon found him. His camp, which was seven miles long, contained about 8,000 men, women and children, the fighting men numbering about 3,000. The main incident of this campaign was the march of Gen. Custer up the Rosebud, and thence to the Little Big Horn river, where he attacked the Indians in a large village, and on the 25th of May was ambuscaded and his whole command annihilated. Custer's loss was twelve officers, 247 enlisted men, five civilians, and three Indian scouts, killed, while over fifty others were wounded in the ranks of the forces in the vicinity of the battle. The timely arrival of Gen. Terry saved the force under Maj. Reno, near at hand, from a like fate. The Indians divided after the battle, Sitting Bull retreating to the north beyond the Yellowstone, and Crazy Horse to the south in the direction of the Black Hills. In May, 1877, Gen. Miles had a fight with Sitting Bull's force on Little Muddy creek, ninety miles from the mouth of Tongue river, surprising and routing the savages, who left fourteen dead on the field, while Miles lost four killed and

nine wounded. Sitting Bull soon made his way across the line into Canada, with his whole force, where he has since remained. The total cost of the war waged against him was \$2,315,000, and the casualties numbered sixteen officers and 267 enlisted men killed, and two officers and 123 men wounded.

#### The Age for Matrimony.

If the year 1879 be taken as a fair test of the matrimonial habits and customs of English people, it would appear that the disproportion in the age between husbands and wives is not very great, and that only in quite exceptional cases either spouse is old enough to be the parent of the other. From the statistics of the Registrar General it seems that they are within a few years' age of one another. Thus the number of men who were themselves between 21 and 30 and who married wives also between 21 and 30, is about 70,000, or very nearly half of the total number married during the year. Moreover, of the 12,800 men who married in their marriage, hardly as many as 400 married women of more than 25; while, even among women, the proportion of minors who married old men is quite insignificant.

If a rule were in existence prohibiting all marriages between persons one of whom was old enough to be the parent of the other, it would not, as it seems, have prevented more than about 1,000 persons of each sex from making themselves happy. Drawing a line even at 15 years, and supposing that a disparity in age of this amount were a bar to matrimony, it is found that about 2,120 men would have been disqualified from marrying women younger than themselves, while 101 "middle-aged" women would have been similarly prevented from bestowing their hands and hearts upon comparatively juvenile cavaliers. Turning from the general tables to those which tell of the widows and widowers, it will be found that the latter usually reach a tolerably advanced age before they venture for the second time into the hymeneal contract—especially if it is with a widow. From 35 to 55 is the favorite age for widowers to marry widows; and there are almost the same number of bridegrooms found among them at each of the years included in these two decades. Those of the bereaved husbands who marry spinsters are, however, much younger in their generation, and there are nearly 4,000 of them between the ages of 25 and 35, against only 800 who marry widows.

#### Talking to Heaven.

A mother living not very far from the postoffice in this city, tired with watching over a sick baby, came down stairs for a few seconds' rest. She heard the voice of her little 4-year-old girl in the hall by herself, and, curious to know to whom she was talking, stopped a moment at the half-open door. She saw that the little thing had pulled a chair up in front of the telephone, and stood upon it, with the piece pressed against the side of her head. The earnestness of the child showed that she was in no playful mood, and this was the conversation the mother heard, while the tears stood thick in her eyes, the little one carrying on both sides as if she were repeating the answers:

"Hello!"  
 "Well, who's there?"  
 "Is God there?"  
 "Yes."  
 "Is Jesus there?"  
 "Yes."  
 "Tell Jesus I want to speak to him."  
 "Well?"  
 "Is that you, Jesus?"  
 "Yes, what is it?"  
 "Our baby is sick, and we want you to let it get well. Won't you, now?"

No answer, and statement and question again repeated, finally answered by a "Yes."  
 The little one put the ear-piece back on its hook, clambered down from her chair, and, with a radiant face, went for mother, who caught her in her arms. The baby, whose life had been despaired of, began to mend that day and got well.—*Elmira Free Press.*

#### Practical Engineering.

An engineer examined not long since in an arbitration case was asked: "How long have you been in your profession?" "Twelve years." "Are you thoroughly acquainted with your work, theoretically and practically?" "Yes." "Do you feel competent to undertake large constructions?" "Yes; most certainly." "In what engineering works have you been engaged during the last twelve years?" "The manufacture of iron bedsteads."

DENVER has a population of less than 50,000, but it includes six men who are worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each, twenty who are worth \$500,000, and 200 who represent \$250,000 in their own right. Denver has, beside its batch of rich men, six widows whose combined fortunes aggregate \$3,000,000.