



Devoted to the Interests of Whatcom and San Juan Counties, and the Whole Northwest.

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Marriage Notices free. Death Notices free —if accompanied by extended remarks, 5 cents per line will be charged.

Religious notices and notices for really charitable purposes, will be published free for a single week; one-half rates for a longer period.

We shall be obliged to any person who will furnish us with any information of local interest.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our correspondents.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by giving notice of the same at this office.

ENTERPRISE DIRECTORY.

Territorial Officers.

De-legate to Congress, Thomas H. Bents.
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Marshal, Chas. B. Hopkins.
U. S. At-tor-ney, John B. Allen.
Auditor, Thomas M. Le d.
Treasurer, T. N. Ford.
Surveyor-General, Wm. McMicken.
Judge 1st. Jud. Dist., S. C. Wingard.
Judge 2d Jud. Dist., John Hoyt.
Judge 3d Jud. Dist., H. S. Greene.
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Receiver U. S. Land Office, R. G. Stuart.

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School Supt., W. H. Fouts.
Commissioners: F. E. Gilkey, D. R. Henderson and H. P. Downs.

San Juan County Officers.

Auditor, J. L. Sheerer, Friday Harbor.
Treasurer, Israel Katz, San Juan.
Sheriff, John Kelly.
Probate Judge, J. L. Sheerer, Friday Harbor.
Surveyor, E. C. Gillette.
Commissioners: Wm. Graham, of Lopez; Thos. Fleming, of San Juan; Mr. Nichols, of Orcas.

Steamboats.

CHEHALIS—Capt. Brownfield, arrives from Seattle, Monday evening, carrying U. S. Mail. Returning from Whatcom Wednesday morning.

WELCOME—Capt. Brannan, arrives from Seattle, Monday nights and Friday morning. Returning from Whatcom on Tuesday and Friday after-noon of each week.

HOPE—Capt. Gilmore, arrives from Port Town- end Friday evening, carrying U. S. Mail. Returns from S-mishmo Saturday morning.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

AMOS BOWMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER, MINING and Civil Engineer.
ANACORTES, W. T.

EDWARD McTAGGART,

NOTARY PUBLIC.
EDISON, Whatcom Co., W. T.

F. SIBLEY,

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ANACORTES, W. T.

E. D. WARBASS,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
FRIDAY HARBOR, San Juan Co., W. T.

O. C. HASTINGS,

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPH- er. Head of Union Wharf, opposite Central Hotel, Port Townsend, W. T.

An Indecent Exhibition.

There is something excessively and hideously indecent in exhum- ing the remains of the assassin of the late President Garfield, and boiling them in the Medical Museum for purposes of articulation. In fact there is something so disgusting in the whole affair that a respectable journal thinks twice before alluding to the matter at all. In other lands the worst criminals are allowed to rest in their graves after they have paid the last penalty of the law. Science cannot be sub- served in the slightest degree by this man's skeleton. It is an outrage on the decency of the nation that his remains should have been exhumed and put in a cauldron within a week of his death. The writer goes fur- ther, and will say that such an inde- cently abominable act would not be permitted outside of the United States, and is a gross insult to every inhabitant of America to-day. The disposition of the remains was willed to Dr. Hicks, a political gossamer, and probably as big a fraud as can be found in the overcrowded ranks of American hypocrites. Guiteau's remains should in common decency have been allowed to rest where they were placed, and respectable people who read the dispatches shud- der to think that their country, in 1882, permits the enactment of such nauseating violations of decency.— S. F. Alta.

The Unhappy Czar.

The Czar of Russia doesn't have as good a time as an ordinary Amer- ican tramp. He is so afraid of being poisoned that his appetite can't be said to be of the best, and as for sudden explosives, he is on the look- out for them all the time. Very nat- urally he wants to be crowned, but he doesn't dare to have the corona- tion service lest a few dynamite car- tridges might be introduced as a pleasant joke. He can't travel on the railroad because there is a de- gree of uncertainty about his reach- ing his destination which disturbs his mind. He would rather be a dog and bay the moon than exist as such a Russian. He wants to live, but the people seem determined that he shall go to heaven. A boy who sits down on a bent pin is in bliss when compared with this man, who is afraid, lest at any moment his crown may be blown off his head or his head blown off from his crown.—N. Y. Herald.

How to Swim.

In learning to swim there is really no mystery — an accomplishment which is possessed in perfection by the most stupid of frogs. More than once it has been explained how any one can teach himself. A hu- man trunk, less the arms, is heavier than water; with the arms it is lighter. All, therefore, that a per- son has to do is to acquire the habit of drawing the breath when he is preparing to make a stroke, and ex- pelling the breath when he is mak- ing it. Let any one do this and keep calm, and he will find that he can swim. But perhaps it is better to acquire confidence by a prelimi- nary course of floating: To do this it is only necessary to lie flat on the water, stretch out the arms with the palms of the hands downward, with the head thrown back, and when- ever the body sinks low, slowly to fill the lungs with air.

The English Colonies.

The Pall Mall Budget, printed in London, says this of British Colum- bia:

"In most of our colonies there is a rankling sense of being snubbed, or, at least, of being treated with indifference, by the mother country, and in the North American colonies such a feeling is all the more excusable because English visitors seem surprised to find that these colonies cherish a national sentiment. Their idea of encouraging the peo- ple is to ask them why they "do not go ahead like the Americans" (meaning thereby the people of the United States). Now, British Columbia is, so to speak, a colony twice removed from the mother coun- try—a colony from a colony—an outlying settlement which is to the Canadian dominion of the St. Law- rence very much what that domin- ion is to England herself. More than twenty years ago, when gold was discovered in the mountains of this region, there was a short and sud- den rush to it, not only from Can- ada and California, but also from the old country. The mines turned out to be only moderately productive, though some of them are still being worked (mainly, one hears, by Chinese), and when they declined the immigration declined with them, so that now the whole of this vast British territory beyond the Rocky mountains, with an area of 200,000 square miles, has not more than 30,000 inhabitants. There was really nothing special to attract settlers when the gold fever was past, for tim- ber, fish and coal, which are the staple exports, are all abundant in the districts further south, which are nearer to the markets of California. As for agriculture or cattle raising, while Manitoba is so much nearer to the people of Canada, and Oregon to the Americans, it was not to be expected that men would throw themselves among the forests or the prairies of this remotest of the Pa- cific regions, where there are as yet scarce any lines of communication open. Remembering all this, the traveler has no right to be surprised when he finds Victoria, the capital city of British Columbia, to be a small and sleepy little place, want- ing that briskness and sense of movement, progress and enterprise, which are so remarkable in towns of the western United States. These Columbians take life easy. They are only getting out of bed at an hour when their neighbors in the states have dispatched breakfast, got down to the store and begun the day's work. They have time enough during the forenoon and afternoon, too, for a good deal of sauntering about the streets and abusing the government of the dominion.

It requires no prophet to foresee the likelihood of a desperate politi- cal battle in this country about the year 1884. Slowly and quietly, yet surely the working politicians are being placed, as a friend of the ad- ministration expresses it, "where they will do the most good," and everywhere forces are being ar- ranged with an evident view to com- bine the strength of 100,000 office- holders in a struggle which is to de- termine their right or ability to per- petuate their official power.

Next to the natives, Americans pay the largest amount of taxes in Hawaii,

The Northern Pacific Loan.

For some months it has been un- certain whether the syndicate that placed the first \$20,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 loan of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, would take the second part of that loan. Under the original contract the syn- dicate, which is composed of Drex- el, Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., J. W. Seligman and others, had the option until July 1, 1882, of taking or re- fusing to take this portion of the loan. At a meeting of the directors some months ago the subject was discussed, and while there was no reason to believe that the syndicate would not take the loan, it was thought wise to take some steps to place the loan in the event of a re- fusal. It was soon found that the whole \$20,000,000 could easily be sold to the friends of the road, the directors and leading stockholders offering to take heavy amounts as individual investments.

The matter remained in this po- sition until recently, when the offi- cers of the company were informally notified that the syndicate would take the whole of the \$2,000,000. This will insure the completion of the road next year, as the money will be forthcoming as fast as need- ed to grade the road and lay the track. At the same time the action of the syndicate is encouraging, as showing the faith the leading capiti- alists of the world have in the en- terprise. There is no doubt but that the syndicate will shortly notify the company of their intention to place the additional \$20,000,000 on the market.

Glenn and the Geese.

The wheat fields of Dr. H. J. Glenn, in Colusa county, cover an area of 75,000 acres, or about twelve square miles, but he would have no crop unless he took measures to pro- tect it from wild geese. For this purpose he employs as a patrol forty armed men, with repeating rifles, and provided with filed glasses to assist their vision. They are con- stantly on the alert, and in motion during the day and on moonlight nights, sending bullets after every flock of wild geese that appears and driving them away. But in foggy weather, when the guards cannot see, the geese have the advantage, and do damage in proportion to its duration. The pay of these men, the cost of their ammunition and the maintenance of their horses amounts to about \$11,000 annually. Geese are very destructive to the growing crops in many valleys of the State, and the cost of contending against them is no inconsiderable sum of ex- pense. They come in countless numbers from the vast breeding places of the north, and their exter- mination is impossible. They are fond of alfalfa, and if left to them- selves will clean off a field as effectually as a drove of cattle.—S. F. Bulletin.

Large numbers of Chinese are ar- riving at San Francisco every week. From January 1st until July 13th, 23,495 coolies were landed in that city, and since the first day of the present year at least 5000 have been received at Portland and 3000 at British Columbia—making a total increase, at a low estimate, of 31,495. About 1500 have returned to China.

He Was a Parent.

Most people have seen the series of pictures that are used for adver- tising purposes, entitled "I'm a Dad- dy." They are very laughable, rep- resenting the face of a man when he hears that his first born has ar- rived, also his face when he learns that there are twins, as well as when he is informed later that he is the father of triplets, and so on up to five children, where his face is the picture of despair. The other day a Chicago man, who is employed in the office of the Western News Company, and who never was mar- ried at all in the whole course of his life, was about to leave the store, when a friend tied a picture of "I'm a Daddy" upon his back, unknown to him. He went out on the way to his boarding house, and before he had gone a block a stranger said to him, "What is it?" The young man looked at the stranger as though he was a crank, and passed on. As he got near the Palmer House a man said to him, "Is it a boy or a girl?" The young man said to the stranger "Oh, what is eating you," and went on. He had not gone far before a cunning fellow passed him and with a smile said, "Mother and child as could be expected, I suppose?" He looked at him and tried to pry up a piece of brick sidewalk, but the questioner passed on. By this time the young man began to think that everybody was drunk, when a boot- black shouted, "Say, was it a sur- prise party or a picnic?" He chased the boy almost under a grip car, but he got away alive, and the young man walked off, when a policeman said, "Did anybody try to swear it on to ye?" He did not kill the po- liceman, and soon arrived at his boarding house, when a young lady who knew him said, "This is new to me, Mr. W. Why had you not told us you were married?" "Married, be hanged!" said he, coloring up; "I never thought of such a thing." "Then you ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the girl, as she un- pinned the card and handed to him. The young man spent over eleven dollars to have it kept quiet, but you know it is about a story— Peck's Sun.

A Beaten Contractor.

Mr. Warren, the Eastern whole- sale star route contractor in this Territory, missed it badly in several of his contracts and is now short thereon, or in default. One of the routes is from Seattle to Blakely, a service worth \$500, which he took for \$144. He tried to get some one to take it for less than the amount of his bid, but failed, and had to go down into his pocket to pay for the service at the next highest rate. \$500, the old contractor carrying at that price. He also missed it on the Skaget river, where the service is temporarily performed during his delinquency by special contracts made by the postmasters at the best rates they can obtain. He also missed it between Vancouver and Kalama, and between Seabeck and Gamble, on both of which routes he has to pay more than he receives. This is the way to serve these East- ern sharks, who hope to fatten at the expense of the people of the great Western country. Warren has certainly learned a good lesson that will stand him in stead during the rest of his life.—Post-Intelli- gencer.