

WEEKLY PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

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**PUGET SOUND ARGUS**  
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**ALLEN WEIR,**  
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

THE republicans have secured one Congressman in Kentucky.  
 THE county seat of Pierce county will be removed from Steilacoom to New Tacoma.  
 CLARKE is the banner county this year of Republicanism, giving Brents 280 majority.  
 MISS Mary E. Coupe has been elected School Superintendent of Island county, W. T., over Miss Julia Kinney, by one vote.

A Richmond telegram of the 9th inst. says that "Hon. Fayette McMullan was killed by the cars at Wytheville in this State (Virginia) yesterday." Fayette McMullan was one of the class known in the days before the war as F. F. Vs. He was a prominent man in the old Dominion, and along in the fifties represented his State in Congress. In 1859 he came to Washington Territory with a commission from President Buchanan appointing him Governor to succeed I. I. Stevens, elected Delegate. Gov. McMullan stayed about eighteen months, when, at the outbreak of the war, he hurried back to Virginia. He was subsequently a member of the Confederate Congress. While at Olympia the Governor married Miss Addie Wood, the sister of J. R. and John Wood, Mrs. Frank Hicks and Mrs. Chas. Eagan, all well known on the upper Sound. At the time of his death Gov. McMullan could not have been far from 70 years of age.

THE gold placers of California have been washed so many times that there is nothing in them even for the Chinaman, who fell heir to the hundreds of claims abandoned by white men. All the ravines, river beds and gulches being worked out, attention has been turned to the ground upon which several towns stand. For years, profitable placer mining has been carried forward in the streets of Sonora, Tuolumne county; and a few months since a "pocket" of fabulous richness was found under the principal hotel in the village. In the town of Placerville, El Dorado county, an offer has recently been made to the authorities of \$10,000 cash for the privilege of tearing up and washing out two blocks of the main street. The contractor also offers to pave, sewer and repipe it in a first rate manner. These two blocks extend from the Comet House to the Cary House.

Two witnesses, arrested for perjury in connection with the Garfield-Morey Chinese letter, have confessed that they swore to lies when testifying in favor of Philp, and one of them says he received \$150 from the National Democratic Committee. Clara S. Morey swears that she never made affidavit that she had a son named H. L. Morey living in Lynn, Mass., and further says that she does not know and never heard of a Morey in her family or any branch of it named Henry L. Yet with this doubly infamous weight of forgery and perjury to answer for, the Democracy raise the cry in New York that Hancock was defrauded. This sublime impudence is not sanctioned by Hancock and many other prominent Democrats, who realize that the country's choice is Garfield.

**GUNS OF HISTORY.**—A citizen of Astoria, Capt. J. W. White, rejoices in the possession of two brass 41-pounders. Each has on it in raised figures 1779. They were brought from Alaska by Gen. Rosseau's party in 1867, and tradition says they once belonged to the army of the great Napoleon, were abandoned on the retreat from Moscow, and afterwards conveyed to Russian America. Though centenarians they are in good working order, and were used in firing a salute at the ratification meeting there last Saturday night.—"Intelligencer."

**PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING.**

In the merciful Providence of an Infinite Father, the seasons of seed time and harvest have passed, and the abundant fruits of the year, with its hopes and its memories have been gathered up. Mindful of the dependence of all people upon Almighty God for the blessings of life, health, and food, and ratiament, for Christian civilization and Christian liberty the President of the United States has set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1880, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. Likewise impressed, I, William A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, do recommend to the inhabitants thereof, that abstaining from secular pursuits, they assemble on that day, in their places of public worship, and each one, after the manner of his own religious faith, do render homage and thanks to the Giver of all good, and supplicate a continuance of His tender mercies. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

Given at Olympia on this, the eighth day of November, 1880, under the Great Seal of Washington Territory.  
 WILLIAM A. NEWELL.  
 By the Governor,  
 N. H. OWINGS, Secretary of Washington Territory.

**Notice.**

I will not carry any letters outside of the U. S. Mail, unless they are enclosed in my express envelopes and left at O. H. Holcomb's Variety Store. The envelopes can be purchased at Mr. Holcomb's.  
 J. H. SALLEY.  
 Port Townsend, Oct. 21, 1880.

**Reward of Merit.**

The Oregon Lidney Tea has been awarded two medals by the Oregon State Agricultural society, the first of bronze and the second gold, the difference in value of the two indicating the increase in the esteem of the community which a year's trial of the remedy has induced. For all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs it is unsurpassed. Don't fail to try it. Ask your Druggist for it.

**Decay of the Teeth**

Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth-wash, FRAGRANT SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

**FINE OPPORTUNITY.**—We have a stocked farm for sale, not far from a good local market, in Jefferson county. To those who may be seeking investments of this kind, we deem the opportunity a rare one. The farm is situated on the salt water front, in a safe and commodious bay; it comprises 133 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is fine bottom and marsh. About 32 acres are clear and under fence. Good house, barn, outbuildings, fences, &c., &c., that cost upwards of a thousand dollars. There are about 175 fruit trees of various kinds, carefully and well selected, and including apple, plum, pear, cherry, prune and other trees—some 7 years old and all in excellent condition. A fine lot of stock and tools are also for sale with the land and improvement, including 10 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 8 head of young stock (half Jersey) also bees, fowls, boat, etc. The place has a cash income of \$50 per year from a logging camp, besides being near a good market for butter, eggs, beef, vegetables, hay or other produce. The whole property is offered very cheap—could be bought for less than \$2,000—and possession will be given immediately if desired. The owner, on account of failing health, desires to engage in some lighter occupation. For particulars, enquire at the ARGUS office.

For Sale — 3 Phelan's best shirt neck BILLIARD TABLES. Cheap for cash. Apply to A. I. TIBBALS.

**The High Water of 1880**  
 Did not reach a point equal to that of 1876, but it was high enough to do a deal of damage. Time, however, will repair this, but time only makes worse every case of disease of the kidneys and urinary organs which a box of Oregon Kidney Tea would cure. Sold by all Druggists.

**The Oregon Kidney Tea!**

Read the following testimonials, not from persons 3,000 miles away, whom no one knows, but from well-known and trustworthy citizens of Oregon, whose names, written in their own hands, can be seen at our office:  
 GOLDENDALE, W. T., March 31, 1880.  
 I have had the diabetes for thirty years. I have had many physicians prescribe for me, but failed to get relief. I tried the Oregon Kidney Tea, and the first dose gave me relief. I am now almost well, and would recommend it to anyone suffering from this disease.  
 MOSES FIRE.

**Eastern Tourists.**  
 Probably more Eastern tourists have visited this Northwest Coast during the present season than ever before, and they all bear testimony to our unsurpassed natural advantages and great resources, and are enthusiastic in regard to our future when railroads shall have superseded the tedious ocean steamers and population comes pouring in. The proprietors of the Oregon Kidney Tea are equally sanguine of its future, for it has thus far cured every case of backache or disease of the kidneys and urinary organs that it has been tried on. Sold everywhere.

**IMPORTANT TO AGENTS—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.**

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor N. Y. "Mail." Is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. "Commercial Advertiser." "The neatest."—N. Y. "Herald." "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y. "Tribune." Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send \$1.00 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 1 & 113 William St., New York.

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The whole treatment, PAD, BODY PLASTER and FOOT PLASTERS, all combined, sold for \$1.00—the cheapest and best remedy ever discovered, and a positive cure guaranteed if worn according to directions. Remember, Pad, Body Plaster and Foot Plasters, the whole, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by THE LION MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

The homitital harvest in both this country and Europe will no doubt cause wheat to rule very low this season, but this will not lessen the demand for the Oregon Kidney Tea, as every man or woman who has a backache or any trouble with the kidneys or urinary organs, will try this well known remedy even if wheat should be only 50c per bushel. Sold by all Druggists.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.  
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**Alden Academy**

Anacortes ..... W. T.  
 Prof. A. T. Burnell, A. M., Principal.  
 Rev. E. O. Tade, A. M., Supt.  
 This Institute, on Fidalgo Island, is prepared to furnish thorough and economical education to students of both sexes. The location is favorable to health and light expense, and also because of the quiet and removal from city allurements. Advancement rapid, by individual attention by competent teachers. Consideration paid to manners and morals. Parents notified of work done, and correspondence invited.  
 To the corps of teachers has been added an experienced phonographer and instructor in modern languages and art. Special attention to music, there being ten pupils upon the organ last year. Book-keeping, surveying, &c., &c.  
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Just received by C. C. Bartlett & Co., Ex. steamer Idaho, a fine stock of Ladies' Dress goods, Woollen suitings, Flannels, Waterproofs, Ladies' acquies, Circulars and Ulsters, Fancy goods, trimmings, &c.

# PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1880.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EASTERN STATES.

#### Heavy Earth Cave.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—At Sebastopol, near Pittsburg, the earth caved in, over a large area, six feet deep. Dwellings were abandoned by their occupants, who were terribly frightened, and ran to the neighboring high ground for shelter. Several thousand dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

#### More Horrible than Even Imagination.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Intelligence has been received reciting one of the most desperate and bloody crimes in the long history of murder. At Green Springs, Loudoun county, Merritt Nott quarreled with his wife's sister who lived in the house. He assaulted her with a large knife, pursuing her into the yard, stabbing and hacking her until he thought her dead. He then returned to the house and took up a loaded gun and discharged it into the air, reloaded it and stepping to within a few feet of his victim, placed the muzzle of the gun to his own chin and fired. The load passed into the mouth, tearing off his tongue and lodging in the upper part of the jaw. He fell to the ground while struggling in death's agonies, and while struggling in death's agonies in the body of his dying sister-in-law, and though himself struggling on the ground with life almost gone, he concentrated all his vital energies into one almost superhuman effort, and reached a large stone. This he raised as high as his weak condition would admit of, and then let it fall on the woman's face. The stone crushed her nose and fractured her skull. As she struggled, the dying sound reached out again for the stone, with the design of inflicting another blow, but was prevented by the sudden appearance of his wife in the yard, who, seizing another rock, dealt him a death blow. The wife came too late to save her sister, who died in a few minutes. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

#### A Train Wrecked.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—The eastern-bound train on the Texas Pacific Railway was wrecked on the evening of the 6th near Lake Fork. Fred Kirk, stock agent, was killed, and three others badly injured. The cause of the wreck was a broken rail.

#### Jumped the Track.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 9.—On the Morris and Essex railroad yesterday, the locomotive jumped the track and the engineer was killed and the fireman seriously wounded.

#### Controlled by Witches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Thos. Stanton, who believes himself under the influence of witches, shot his sister yesterday. He declares he did not intend to kill but only to frighten her. He says the witches have been tantalizing him very much of late and that they compelled him to fire at his sister, telling him that no harm would come to her. He went to Ireland to get rid of the evil influence that was upon him but to no effect. When he returned to America the witch spirits took possession of him again and instructed him to kill his sister Varina. He could not resist and so he fired at her. The girl is badly wounded but it is hoped she will recover. Brother and sister were greatly attached to each other, and there can be no doubt but Stanton is laboring under some fearful mental hallucination.

#### Powder Magazine Exploded.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—At LaCrosse to-day a powder magazine containing nearly a ton and a half of powder exploded from the effects of shots fired from pistols by two men. The terrific noise was heard at a distance of 12 miles. The concussion smashed windows in all parts of the city. Fortunately no lives were lost.

#### Fatal Explosion.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—A special to the Galveston news from Brpan states that the boiler in the oil mills at that place exploded and killed the engineer and four workmen.

#### Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was of but short duration. No business of importance was transacted. After adjournment the members proceeded to Hampton Roads to witness the naval review which takes place to-day.

#### Attempted Assassination.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Young Sprague was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of attempting to shoot his mother's trustee. The warrant for his arrest was issued at Waco, Tex.

#### A Chinaman Robbed and Murdered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A Chinaman who was robbed and shot while pursuing the thieves died yesterday at the hospital. Two men were arrested for the murder and one named Edward Dugan confessed the crime.

#### Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A large brick factory on East 22d street was burned on the 28th. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

#### A Grand Success.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The naval review was a grand success in every particular and the many distinguished visitors, including the members of the cabinet, were greatly pleased.

#### Montana Delighted.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 11.—Montana is highly elated over the entrance of the Northern Pacific Railroad in that Territory. The city of Helena furnished a spike of pure silver and a beautifully polished oak tie for the occasion.

#### A Fatal Sand Cave.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—Two boys, named respectively Willie Buel and Charley Zenska, were found dead under the sand bank which had caved in on them.

#### Wheeler's Majority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 11.—Wheeler's majority in the 8th Congressional district is 14.

### Jay Gould's Consolidation Scheme.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The directors of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads held a meeting here for the purpose of arranging plans for the consolidation of the two roads. It was rumored that the scheme was decided on. Jay Gould was present at the meeting.

#### Self Accused.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A man calling himself John McManus delivered himself into the hands of Chief O'Donnell, as the murderer of one Bernard Kelly, in Philadelphia, about a year ago. McManus states that he killed Kelly in a political meeting and escaped to San Francisco, but returned last June.

#### Shot for Making Love.

BUENAIOS AIRES, Nov. 11.—A citizen of considerable prominence in this city shot a young music teacher named Emil Sifert for making love to his daughter.

#### Mr. Park on the Emma Mine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Trenor W. Park in speaking of the announcement of the settlement of the Emma mine disputes in London, said that he had been informed some time ago that the London company desired to compromise the suit. Mr. Park authorized D. A. Gager to go to London for the purpose of effecting a settlement. Mr. Park purchased the mine at sheriff's sale in 1878, for \$350,000. He does not fear the result of a suit, but he preferred making a settlement by which he may recover what the mine cost him. Mr. Gager telegraphed to him from London that he was progressing and expected to complete settlement of the affair without further litigation.

#### Sentenced to be Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The sentence of death has been passed on Patrick Hayes and Dan Sullivan. They are to be hanged January 6th.

#### An Infernal Act.

BORDELL, Pa., Nov. 12.—The boarding house belonging to the oil company at this place was set on fire in a most infernal way on the evening of the 10th. The workmen were gathered around the fire chatting, when one of their number took a dipperful of oil from a bucket close at hand and threw it on the fire. As quick as lightning the flame communicated with the clothing of the men near the fire—and the blazing dipper having been thrown back into the bucket—an explosion followed and the flame filled the entire room. The men got out as soon as possible, but they had already inhaled death. The house burned down, and the charred remains of Elliott, Brown, Dannock, Warner, Welsh and one unknown are the results of the infernal act.

#### Shoots His Sweetheart.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A young man named Gillen who has been the aspirant for the hand and affection of Miss Mary Ligeron, but whose attentions were not agreeable on account of his intemperate habits, was forbidden the house. This so exasperated Gillen that he returned armed with a pistol and in the presence of the whole family shot the girl through the head. He was shortly afterward arrested for the crime.

#### Wind Storm in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Shreveport, gives tidings of a fearful storm which swept over Keatchie, Louisiana. The parsonage of the Baptist church was blown down and Mr. Reynolds instantly killed. The destruction of property is said to be very great and many persons are reported injured.

### OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

#### The Counties Heard From.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Sixty-seven counties give Hancock 37,721 plurality and 13,787 against Tilden's majority of 30,000 in 1876.

#### Returns from Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10.—Official returns from 75 counties gives Garfield a majority of 40,000.

#### Virginia Returns.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—Official returns from the fourth Congressional district gives a Republican majority of 8,000.

#### Maine Returns.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.—The official returns with the exception of a few small towns to hear from, gives Garfield 74,005 and the Hancock-Weaver electors 64,832. Garfield's plurality is 9,173.

#### Returns from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10.—Returns from the 8th Congressional district gives Wheeler, dem, a small majority over the independent and greenback candidates.

#### Tennessee Returns.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—Moore, rep, has a majority in his district.

#### Official Vote of St. Lou's.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The city official vote gives Hancock 23,837; Garfield, 23,006; Weaver, 872, which gives Hancock a plurality of 831. The Democratic Governor received 23,519; the Republican 23,152; the Greenbacker 814. Democratic plurality for Governor, 367. The Democratic plurality on the State ticket ranges from 23 to 1,095.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Hamburg Socialists.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It is reported that the socialists ejected from Hamburg, intend removing to the United States.

#### French Decrees Against Religious Orders.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The decrees against unauthorized religious orders are complete and put in execution in every French province except Algeria and Corsica. The ejection of such religious bodies as are unauthorized took place to-day at Lille, Valenciennes and other places. Considerable excitement prevails in consequence and many arrests have been made in Paris and elsewhere of people who obstructed the police in the execution of the decrees.

#### Resumption of Negotiations.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The papal nuncio will be consulted by Cardinal Jacobini with the view of facilitating negotiations between Germany and the Vatican.

#### A Battle with the Kurds.

TEHERAN, Nov. 8.—The troops under the Sheik Abdullah, numbering 8,000, advanced against Urumia, but was repulsed with great loss. The Kurds are encamped in considerable force about eight miles from Urumia.

#### Military Tribunal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The persons charged with being the authors of the explosions on the Moscow Railway and in the

under palace, and all those charged with plotting against the life of the Czar, are being tried by military tribunals.

#### The Court of Queen's Bench.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded by an expectant throng yesterday, but they were disappointed, inasmuch as the indicted Land Leaguers will not appear until to-day. The agitators have retained McDonough, Q. C., for their defence.

#### Farrell at Athlone.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A large meeting of land leaguers was addressed at Athlone by Parnell, on Sunday last. Resolutions were passed denouncing the landlords and binding the league to stand firm in defiance of prosecutions. Much excitement prevailed.

#### Capuchins for Ireland.

NANTES, Nov. 9.—The proscribed Capuchins of this place have embarked for Ireland.

#### French Magistrates Resigning.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The enforcement of the decrees against certain religious bodies have caused the resignation of a number of magistrates.

#### Costly Fuel.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A terrific gale was encountered by the British ship Galates on the passage from Baltimore to Bristol. In making headway against it, she consumed all her coal, and the captain was compelled to use her masts, yards, boats, derricks and a large quantity of oil cake in order to make port.

#### Questions for the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The declaration to be made at the opening of the Chambers was discussed last Saturday. The questions embrace the reorganization of the Ministry, to make plain the laws governing education and necessary laws relative to the freedom of the press, and press limitations as a power for evil.

#### Nihilists Confession.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The Nihilists who were tried before the military tribunal, have confessed participation in the plot to blow up the railway at Moscow.

#### Politics in Greece.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.—The reply to the speech from the throne has been submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose. The reply accuses the former ministry of violating the constitution by increasing the national forces without first obtaining the consent of the chamber.

#### The Military Tribunal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The work of the military tribunal held at Kharkaf has resulted in three of the accused being exiled and four sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

#### The Volga Frozen.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 10.—The intense cold of the last two weeks has covered the Volga with a heavy sheet of ice, which holds in bondage many vessels. This detention of foreign bound ships will be seriously felt.

#### Reliefs Called Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—The army reliefs have been called out by the port to the amount of 30,000 men. Reinforcements will be sent without delay to Salonica and Volo. All the Turkish forces are being placed on a war footing.

#### Peace at Cabul.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Up to the 24th of October all was quiet at Cabul.

#### Will not Join the Land League.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Times says that O'Donnell, the member from Dungarvin has withdrawn his application for admission to the land league, because the American journalist, Redpath referred insultingly to the Queen.

#### Movement of Troops in Ireland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Herald special from Dublin states that sudden and urgent orders arrived at Island Bridge barracks at midnight on the 9th inst., which commanded the immediate dispatch on special service to the west of Ireland the four regiments of troops stationed there, together with the 19th Hussars. A special train was ordered by the Government officials, which arrived at half-past two o'clock and everything was ready for the transfer by half-past three. The troops will go into camp under canvas at Ballinrobe. The battalion is placed in command of Major Coghlin. The 48th regiment will leave the Curragh of Kildare in the morning for Ballinrobe. Their order for departure was equally sudden. Serious fears of a disturbance are entertained if the Orangemen invade Mayo to relieve Bycott. It is to prevent any disturbance that these troops have been sent in addition to the force ordered earlier in the day.

#### The Epizootic.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—A severe type of the epizootic is spreading to an alarming extent throughout the Canadian dominion. Deaths are numerous among the horses.

#### The Irish Secretary.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Chief Secretary Foster left Dublin for London on the 9th. It is believed that he has important communications for the government.

#### The French Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The French Cabinet is badly disrupted. The members have resigned. In the chamber of deputies the left and left center are favorable to the Cabinet, but the extreme left is hostile. It is said that Gambetta has requested Jules Ferry to withdraw his resignation.

#### Riots in France.

It is reported that the Abbey of Promenters was a scene of disturbance between the sympathizers of the fathers and the gen d'armee. Sticks and stones were freely used and a number of persons were injured.

#### The Pope and the Bishops.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Pope has expressed to the delegation of Irish bishops, his great sympathy for the trials and sufferings of the Irish people, but counsels them against indulging in any revolutionary outbreak.

#### Habeas Corpus Suspension.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland thinks the suspension of the habeas corpus act unnecessary.

#### The Orangemen and Land League.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The transfer of troops from Island Bridge Barracks to prevent disturbances in the West, has had the desired effect. No trouble is anticipated at Ballinrobe as there are 900 soldiers in the vicinity. A telegram from Ballinasloe states that great excitement prevails in consequence of the Orangemen's movement.

### The Times' Opinions.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times discussing the agitation in Ireland, thinks that those who are entrusted with the administration of Irish affairs should be strengthened in their authority, and recommends the suspension of the habeas corpus act.

#### Financial Condition of Germany and France.

Much uneasiness prevails in Germany and France on the vexed question of currency. It is stated on good authority that the Imperial Bank of Germany is only able to retain about one third of its gold reserve, while the drain on the bank of France is continuous and the proportion of gold to the entire reserve is only about 46 per cent.

#### Apprehensions of Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The escort of the Orangemen on their way to Baycott's will be two squadrons of dragoons, 150 infantry, two field pieces and 150 constabulary. Serious apprehensions are felt that an attack will be made.

#### The Panama Canal Scheme.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—In regard to the Lesseps' canal scheme, the London Economist says that preparations for the issue of shares are now nearly complete. There are 600,000 shares to be created, 100,000 of which will be reserved to the founders, and the 500,000 shares remaining will be distributed among the members of the syndicate. When all the shares are taken up the syndicate will receive 200,000 francs for each lot 10,000.

### PACIFIC COAST.

#### Arrest of Mayor Killoch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Mayor Killoch was arrested this morning for omissions of duty in office. He is held under bail. LeCount, the stationer, was also arrested on charges connected with the supply of stationery to the registration office. He also was placed under bail. Both are held on indictment to appear before the grand jury. The Killoch murder case will be continued a week, owing to the sickness of Highton, his counsel.

#### The Murderer Ortega Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Ortega, the murderer of Sigsby at Agua Mansa, on the 23d of last May, and for whose capture a reward was offered, has been apprehended in Sonora, and was brought into San Bernardino, Lower California.

#### Arizona Election.

TUCSON, Nov. 6.—G. H. Perry, the Democratic candidate, is elected Delegate to Congress. W. H. Sherman, Republican, has been elected as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican.

#### Democrats Claim Another Representative.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Democrats claim that Pacheco is defeated. This the Republicans do not concede, but say the vote is very close. If Pacheco is defeated, it makes the State stand in Congressmen three Democrats and one Republican, a Democratic gain of two.

#### Nevada Democratic.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 6.—This State is Democratic—a gain of one Congressman and one United States Senator to that party.

#### Wheat Burned.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10.—Two stacks of wheat were set fire to and burned near this place by an incendiary.

### Locust Plague in Russia.

One of the old plagues in Egypt appears to have lately revived around the Caucasus and along the Volga, and this is not in mere metaphor but in literal fact. The scourge is still exhausting the country, and the Russian authorities have called out the military, and pressed the peasants also into the service, in order to destroy the clouds of insects which are eating up every green thing which they can find. Entomologists describe the pest as the true Egyptian locust.

It measures about two inches long, with body of a light gray color, and the wings of a dark green. It seems to travel in dense swarms which darken the air, and cover a space varying from one square mile to 100 square miles. More than 5,000 persons are engaged in the work of destruction in one place, 3,000 in another, and smaller numbers in some 200 or 300 other localities, each person being armed with a bunch of twigs tied closely together, something like a big broom, and exterminating large quantities of the insects daily.

Once the locusts alight they remain stationary until nearly all are killed, no more than ten or fifteen per cent. of the swarm escaping, and thousands of tons of them have thus been already banished. When the process of pounding the insects has concluded, the appearance of the ground is as if it had been littered all over with wine lees and the refuse of grapes, and although the trouble of exterminating is harrassing and tedious, nevertheless the ground must be greatly enriched by this new and strange fertilizer, which the necessity compels the inhabitants and the authorities to apply to it.

"What! that coffee all gone?" "Yis, mam. There isn't a blessed drop left in the box." "What? four pounds of coffee used up in our small family in one week?" "Small family! Musha, thin, there's two of yez an' the maid, and there's me an' me foive admirers, who has aigh a night to hisself, an' how ye can make a small family out of tin of us is beyant me intirely. I don't know what ye'll do when I come to fill in the other two nights of the week wid young men who wants a sup of hot coffee for to keep the chills away!"—Chicago.

### Scientific and Useful.

Prince Arthur, of England, was out riding the other day when his horse suddenly shied at a heap of ashes and threw the rider over his head. Gathering himself up with the assistance of his groom, he remounted the beast. An eye-witness of the accident assures the British public that but for the protection afforded by the cocked hat the Prince was wearing at the time the consequences would have been "very serious indeed."

Bolton House, Hampstead, England, long the home of the two famous sisters Agnes and Joanna Baillie, will soon be sold at auction. There they entertained their literary friends, including Sir Walter Scott, Rogers, Lucy Aiken, Mrs. Barbauld, Charles Lamb and Keats, and there they died, Joanna in 1851, in her ninety-ninth year, and Agnes in 1861, in her one hundredth year. The house and the adjoining houses were formerly called "Ostend," for what reason is no longer known, and the rising ground on which they stand is called "the Windmill Hill." The house itself appears to have been built about the date of the death of George II, or the accession of George III.

The needle gun is the invention of John Nicholas Dreyse, a Prussian locksmith. He was nineteen years old when the battle of Jena was fought, and picked up a musket upon the field, an examination of which convinced him that his countrymen were the worst-armed soldiers in Europe. Dreyse made his way to Paris and entered the employ of a Swiss gunmaker, whom Napoleon commissioned to make a breech-loading musket. The young apprentice took up the idea and worked at it for many years, until, in 1835, he succeeded in making a breech-loading needle gun. The Prussian Government tried and adopted the weapon, and supplied the inventor with means for carrying on the manufacture of the gun now used in Kaiser Wilhelm's army.

One of the most noticeable features observable at the present time in large machine shops is the increased attention given to the employment of milling tools. Years ago, rose bits, toothed disks and circular cutters of various forms were adopted for occasional work, such as cutting wheel teeth, cutting keyways, shaping brass work, cutting helical grooves in tools, and for such and similar occasional purposes; but the expense which attended sharpening the cutters, most often by softening, filing and rehardening, sometimes to crack in the final process, was too great to warrant their general use. The modern emery wheel has, however, changed all this so that a small circular cutter, which by hand could only be sharpened in two hours, can now be sharpened in about ten minutes, and all risk of cracking in hardening is avoided—this being but one among many similar instances that might be cited.

The Electrician tells this story: A number of gentlemen were the other day about to dine, and one of the covered dishes was especially cared for, containing, as it was seriously averred, a "gymnotus," fresh from the rivers of South America, which was to form part of the repast. Usually, electricians scrupulously observe decorum, but the Chairman, instead of pronouncing the benediction, turned to the dish containing the eel and solemnly requested grace, when, with a sweet cadence, as if from a mermaid in cavernous regions, was heard all over the place: "Be present at our table, Lord," etc. The cover was then raised, and the anticipated electric eel turned out to be a telephone, which had been ingeniously connected to a distant room, and which, being a religiously good telephone, not only produced a sensation to all present, but afterward returned thanks in a powerful but well-known voice to the admiring listeners.

An improved construction of boilers—with a view to a perfect and natural circulation of water—consists of an arrangement by which all of the tubes, together with the tube sheets, may be easily removed from the boiler shell for cleaning or repairs. To this end the flues or tubes are placed vertically in a rectangular flange, which is bolted to a corresponding collar surrounding an opening in the rear wall of the fire box; the rear end of the flue box is riveted to the back head of the boiler, the latter being secured to an internal flange in the boiler shell by bolts. The joints at the ends of the flue box are sufficiently strong to withstand any strain that can be brought to bear upon them; and the flame, smoke and products of combustion pass through the flue box and around the flues, effecting a rapid generation of steam. The circulation of the water and steam in the vertical tubes is natural and perfect. For boilers carrying a very high pressure the fire box may be strengthened by stay bolts in the usual way.

**Joaquin Miller in Wall Street.**

Last Spring I received a letter from the editor of the chief London magazine asking me to write him an article entitled "A Week in Wall Street."

I knew nothing whatever of Wall street then. I resolved, however, to oblige my friend. I went into Wall street at once to get the desired information and experience.

This was six months ago. I have got back. I have not yet written a line of that article. But I have material enough to write a book bigger than Macaulay's History of England. I know all I want to know about Wall street. And if you will pardon the digression, I may add that I am getting bald-headed.

Finding but little interest in this great maelstrom of excitement without taking part, I, under the advice of my broker, bought a little Wabash. I bought Wabash because it was the first stock on the list which I could distinguish from the mass of two hundred names. And I came to remember it because I had been born on its banks, as it were. Indeed, on the very banks of the Wabash river I have seen my father furrow the field for corn in the Spring while my mother followed after, dropping the corn in the fur row, while three little boys toddled after, myself of the number, and covered the grain that lay in the little squares of the mellow earth. And so it was with a touch of tenderness that I bought Wabash, and became one of the eager party holding on to the tape, watching, waiting the turn of fortune's wheel.

She did not betray me. My stock began to move upwards from the first. It was not so dull now. How interesting it all was. I called the click of the "ticker" the pulse and heart-beat of the nation. If the land was healthy and prosperous, the pulse beat high and buoyant. If the land was threatened with drouth, short crops or misfortune of any kind, the pulse was low, feverish and dull. It was like a poem.

I had now an interest in the prosperity of the land beyond a sentiment. I was a part owner in the one hundred thousand miles of railways in America. From that day forth I studied the geography of my country as never before. My little uptown room in the fourth story was lined with maps of American railways. In less than a week I could quote the opening or closing prices of half the stock on the list.

How patiently I held on to the tape along with the other timid and hopeful little lambs. We would exchange opinions, encourage each other, and lay great plans for the future. We became very confidential, our little knot around that "ticker," and when one of our set lost money he had our honest sympathy. They were pleasant days, these first, for stocks went up steadily, and it seemed at last, when and where I had least expected it, I was to make a fortune without care or toil. I am perfectly certain that in those few weeks I grew to be a better man.

At last I closed out. I had in my hand more than ten thousand dollars. I had not invested so many hundred. What scribe had ever been so fortunate. Stocks still advanced. It seemed as if they would never stop going up.

I sat down and tried for days to decide to do. Coolly, deliberately, and after as much and mature thought as I am capable of, I went back to Wall street with my money. I had no use for ten thousand dollars. I had great use for fifty thousand. I hug myself in satisfaction now, to remember that I thought not so much of myself as of my friends at this time. I could get on with that sum well. But away out on the great gold shore of the vast west sea I wanted to build a home—a city. I would gather about me the dear spirits of old. In some sweet spot where there were woods and cool waters, a warm sun and prolific soil, we would meet and build a city—a city of refuge—where every Bohemian might come and have a home, rest, peace, plenty, so long as he or she should live or care to stay. I even drew up a plan of my city, and framed a few brief laws for its government. I named it Utopia.

On returning to Wall street I chose three different brokers—one a "bull" house, and one a "bear" house, and one a "conservative" house. By this I hoped to get all sorts of opinions. I got them.

With my "bears" I sold St. Paul short. There was talk of rust, grass hoppers, rains, floods. St. Paul would tumble to the centre. It had already advanced from eighteen to sixty-nine. I sold at sixty-nine, seventy and seventy-one.

With the "bulls" I bought Pacific Mail. No danger of grasshoppers on Pacific Mail. No crouth, no floods or rust! Pacific Mail had fallen from sixty-two, and would surely go back up to eighty. I bought Pacific Mail, and sat down to wait for it to go up and St. Paul to go down.

Things began to move my way. I

began to work vigorously on the plans for my city. I had arranged to bring my dear old parents away from the far west wilds of Oregon, where they had dwelt for a quarter of a century. They had never seen the great city. Now they should see it, hear the mighty preachers, and sail on the Atlantic.

How life widened out! I had an interest now in every ship that sailed. The flow of money to or from the land was to me of vital concern. All commerce was as rich with interest to me now as the poetry of Homer. At 10 o'clock sharp I found myself holding on to the tape, waiting to see if I had grown richer or poorer through the night. All day, till the hammer fell, I stood with my finger on the pulse of commerce.

How did I come out? Oh! Well, I was short of St. Paul and long of Pacific Mail. I expected Pacific Mail to go up and St. Paul to go down. They did, and I had \$21,000. But that was not enough to build a city with. I held on.

One day it was rumored that the rust was not so bad in St. Paul after all. It began to start up! Pacific Mail began to shoot down. It was said the Chinese had established an opposition line. I tell you it takes a big man to sit on two benches at a time. Ten to one he will spill himself between the two just as sure as he attempts it.

I sold some St. Paul, and bought more Pacific Mail; but all to no purpose. They kept right on. Then I got out of Pacific Mail at the lowest figure it touched, and bought Wabash. I began to flounder, and got frightened. I sold and bought, and bought and sold. I frequently saw in the papers that I was getting rich in Wall street, and kept on working like a beaver. The end was only a question of time.

One day my broker took me by the sieve, and led me like a lamb, as I was, aside. My fun was over. And Utopia is indeed Utopia.

No one with so little money ever entered Wall street under better advantages. All men were kind and good. I think no man there ever attempted to mislead me. But it is simply impossible to make money there and keep it. Let me mention here that during my six months there I paid my brokers in commissions eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars! The commissions alone will devour any possible profits.

Of course, it is not a pleasant thing to admit one's self beaten. But if this brief history of my venture in this dangerous land will diminish at all that tired and anxious army of tape-holders who waste their shekels, their days and strength in vain waiting—why, I willingly bear the reproach.

And, after all, I lost but little, having but little to lose. And I learned so much, having so much to learn.—November Californian.

**The First Kangaroo.**

In 1770 Capt. Cook visited Botany Bay in the Endeavor, which had been dispatched in 1768 on a scientific mission. In the course of the voyage, and when anchored in Endeavor River, an exploring and foraging party returned to the ship with the news that they had seen a new and curious animal, of a mouse color, and about as large as a greyhound, which moved with surprising swiftness and dexterity. This animal was seen next day, on which occasion also one of the seamen brought the surprising intelligence that he had seen the devil—this information relating to an animal which he said had horns and wings. The animal proved to be minus the horns (which were no doubt its ears), but to possess wings, and appeared in the shape of a large fruit-eating bat. The new animal of the mouse color and of the size of a greyhound was duly seen by Capt. Cook himself, who remarked its long tail, and also that it leaped like a hare or deer. On Saturday, July 14, a Mr. Gore shot one of the new animals, which was ascertained to be called "kangaroo" by the natives, and which was likewise proved to be remarkable good eating at the voyagers' dinner of Sunday, July 15, 1770. Such was the description given by Capt. Cook of the now well-known kangaroo. Antiquarian researches in zoology, however, inform us that De Bruins, a Dutch traveller, saw a kangaroo as early as 1711. This animal was kept domesticated at Batavia, and was named "Flander," and appears to be the species now called *Macropus Brunii*, after its discoverer.

"Disturbance!"—Country banker to shaky customer: "Are you aware, Mr. Sullivan, that your accounts are over-drawn a hundred or so?" Sullivan: "Certainly I am, sir. Don't bother me about such trifles! I don't go howling about the country when you've a hundred or so of mine! Your information is superfluous either way! Good morning, sir!"

When trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars.

**Western Girls.**

Sitting over there in a corner of the porch, says a Chautauqua Lake correspondent, is the typical Pittsburg girl. She dresses well, but not so elaborately as some of her sisters from other places; she goes in for brains, money, handsome masculine admirers and personal comfort; she is good looking or pretty, but not beautiful, as a rule; she has a carriage or buggy at home and knows how to row and ride; she flirts with enthusiasm and rarely marries until she is past twenty. Lazily rocking to and fro in that big chair is the Cleveland girl; she is wonderfully vivacious; her piquancy is something marvelous and electrical in its effect; she is exceedingly pretty, and frequently has the rarest kind of American beauty; she is quiet in dress, but has a style and knack in wearing costumes that makes her the envy of her sex here. This faculty enables her to always appear fresh and dainty without frequent changes in her apparel. She reads a great deal, talks well, flirts in a delicate far niente way that is as becoming to her as her cloth robes. She is independent in opinion, knows something about politics from an Ohio standpoint. She deals frankly with the gentlemen of her acquaintance, is shy about making friends of strangers, and dances divinely. The girl who is laughing and talking rapidly with the gentleman who is prom- enading with her is from Columbus, O. She wears a great many showy dresses, knows everybody, is a good-hearted, easy to become acquainted with at this sort of a place, talks a great deal about her school life and her conquests, and does not like the Cleveland girl. The Buffalo girl is pretty and interesting, and has ideas. She does not know how to dress well, because she admires ostreperous colors. She dances well, flirts as though she enjoyed it hugely, and marries a man with a great deal of money—if she can. The Indianapolis girl is jolly, affable, and kind-hearted. She is moderate in her ambitions, likes autograph albums and wears nice, tasteful dresses. The Louisville, Ky., girl is full of dash and vim, dresses nobbly, and has many marvelous suits. She has a pretty, Southern accent, and is a general favorite. One of the best types of Ohio womanhood is the Warren girl. She is modest, shy, extremely pretty, quiet but stylish in dress, exquisite in figure, charming in face and conversation, and mows down the other sex without apparent effort or desire. She is very good and womanly, and "knows heaps."

**The Secret Out.**

A very imprudent physician has done his brethren a great injury by thoughtlessly divulging one of the most valuable secrets of the profession. "How is practice now? you must be making a great deal of money, for every third person seems to be ailing!" "True; there is much serious sickness, but I get no practice. The panic has made the times so hard, that people cure themselves by eating nothing."

There are few bodily ailments which are aggravated, and in some cases rendered incurable by insufficient diet; but with the exception of diphtheria and a few others, nine out of ten of all ordinary ailments are controlled, are arrested, are permanently cured by a wise diminution of the amount of food eaten. This is particularly the case when there is no decided ailment, but a general feeling of discomfort or of unwellness. In all actively inflammatory maladies, where there is acute pain any where, total abstinence from all substantial food, from every liquid or solid, except hot teas, is the sheet-anchor of safety, when not extended beyond 36 hours. No one should venture on a longer abstinence on any occasion without the advice of a physician.

All pain is caused by over-distended blood-vessels pressing against some neighboring nerve. Hence the quickest way of relieving any ordinary pain is to diminish the amount of blood in the vessels of the part by bleeding. But there is a safer, a better and a more enduring relief in cutting off the supply of blood; and as blood is made out of the food we eat, it must be apparent, that if on the feeling of pain or discomfort, we cease eating absolutely, that pain must begin to diminish within six hours, that being the time required for converting food into blood, and if no more food is eaten no more blood can be made, while if the amount in the system is diminished at the rate of two or more pounds in every 24 hours of invalidism, there must soon be relief.

Charles Fox and his friend Mr. Hare, both much incommoded by duns, were together in a house, when, seeing some shabby men about the door, they were afraid they were bailiffs in search of one of them. Not knowing which was in danger, Fox opened the window, and, calling to them, said: "Pray, gentlemen, are you Fox-hunting or Hare-hunting?"

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1880.

CLALAM CO. OFFICIAL RETURNS.— The following are the majorities in Clalam, received at this office, for which we are indebted to Capt. Thos. Abernethy, Auditor of that county: Brents, 16 majority; Tibbets, 21; Hathaway, 22; O'Brien, 22; Bush, 23; Young, 21; Ballard, 2; McReavey, (Dem.), 5; Kuhn, (Dem.) 39. County ticket: Abernethy, auditor, 19; J. C. F. Clapp, treasurer, (Dem.), 20; Geo. C. Cooper, sheriff, 12; W. Ward, Dem., Prob. J. Commissioners—H. C. Webster, Silas, Goodwin, Rep., elected; John Thornton, Dem., elected. S. Troy, Dem., school supt., elected; M. Whittier, coroner; A. Sinclair, surveyor; Geo. Entriken, justice of the peace; Wm. Crosby, wreckmaster; W. C. Garfield, constable. By the foregoing it will be seen that of the county ticket elected, nine are Republicans and four are Democrats.

DR. WILLARD DISCHARGED.—The new board of trustees for the Insane Asylum at Steilacoom recently turned Dr. Willard out of office as superintendent, simply because would not nominate Maj. Alden for accountant. Dr. J. W. Waughop, of Olympia, has been appointed and placed in charge. Dr. Willard had stated that Maj. Alden's accounts, when he held the office in question were properly kept, but he declined to obey the mandate of the trustees in regard to re-appointing that gentleman to the position, for the reason that their personal relations were not of a friendly character. It seems that the whole matter had been "cut and dried" in the interest of Maj. Alden, as Dr. Waughop nominated him and he has accordingly been re-instated.

THE editor of the Portland "Standard" is one of the Northern Democratic idiots who attempt to question the legality of Gen. Garfield's election to the presidency, in the face of a majority of fifty-nine in the electoral college and about 150,000 majority of the popular vote of the United States. If ever the people of this glorious nation of ours conclude to erect a monument of brass about a million feet high, in memory of the cheekiest man that ever lived, we suggest that it be surmounted by the figure of Mr. Noltner.

ON Monday last we received a most pleasant call from Mr. Radebaugh and wife, of the Tacoma "Ledger." They were enroute from San Francisco to their home. We found them very pleasant people who undoubtedly deserve success in journalism. Such a paper as the "Ledger," although involving prodigious labor and expense for a few years, will surely succeed in time. It is conducted with much ability and cannot fail to be a welcome visitor wherever it goes.

THE literary society resumed work on Wednesday evening. Nearly all of the members were present, and the plans of the society were discussed with much interest. Next Wednesday evening there will be a public meeting, the principal feature of which will be a debate upon the question: "Resolved that the Government of the U. S. is superior to that of England." Principal speakers—Prof. R. C. Kerr and Allen Weir. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

COL. Enoch May, of East Sound, Orcas Island, has our thanks for a box of the finest apples we have banded a tooth against for many a day. They are indeed splendid, not only in looks but in quantity. Again we say "much obliged" Colonel; if you can do that well all the time, either your island is pre-eminently adapted for fruit raising or you are an expert in the business.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Again another year has passed with its seasons in quick succession. The seed time and the harvest, each in their turn, according to the Lord's word that "while the earth remaineth seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter and day and night shall not cease."

When we reflect that all we have we received from Him, and that we brought nothing into this world, how greatly we must acknowledge that we are indebted to the Giver of all good gifts.

Yet we are apt to forget this, and to receive the manifold blessings by which we are surrounded without a thought of the giver. We are apt to take them as a natural consequence and as a matter of course. We have been the happy recipients of His favor in times past and presume that we shall continue to be so in the future. That we may not forget this duty of thankful praise to God, a day has been appointed, in which we are called upon to return thanks. We are exhorted to remember it as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many mercies we have received from Him. What thankful hearts we should have to our Heavenly Father for His mercies!

Taking the people collectively as a nation what reason there is that with one mouth and one heart from the whole broad expanse of this vast continent praises and thanksgiving should rise in adoration to God's loving kindnesses. While in other countries dissension has been rife and rumors of war have been carried about, we have enjoyed peace. Quiet has reigned through the land; signs of prosperity are on the increase. Again on the other hand let each one review individually the mercies vouchsafed to him. He must be a very poor man indeed who has not something for which to be thankful. Has he not rather much reason to cry out "Blessed be God who daily loadeth us with benefits even the God of our Salvation." "Who covereth the heavens with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains." "The Lord is good to all and his tender mercies are over all his works."

Is not the Lord the author of all these blessings? "He strengtheneth the bars of thy gates. He hath blessed thy children within thee. He maketh peace in thy borders. He filleth thee with the finest wheat flour." Let us not forget to thank God for all these mercies, for our annual and daily provision of food, for raiment and all the blessings of this life, but above all (as we are taught to pray) above all for his inestimable benefit in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ.

We are further exhorted in the Proclamation that we meet in our respective places of worship to make acknowledgement to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection and to offer Him prayer for their continuance. That we may do so the door of St. Paul's church will be open for the usual appropriate Thanksgiving service, at 11 A. M. on Thanksgiving Day, and we cordially invite all who are impressed with grateful remembrances of God's bountiful goodness and loving kindness to assemble there, and return thanks for the same. Neither let them come empty but remember the words "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst with new wine." EDWARD DAVIS.

FROM JAPAN.

Mr. C. Carothers, formerly of Sa Juan Co., writes from Akita, Japan, among other things, as follows:

"I am employed as teacher of the English language in the college located at this city. The school is large and well conducted. It would probably rank on an equality with the University at Seattle. With the exception of myself, all the professors are Japanese. The course of studies is about the same as a common Collegiate course in the United States, with the exception of Latin and Greek. Chinese and English take the place of these. The sciences are well taught. The rapid progress the Japanese are making in education is really wonderful. In their school system they have copied largely from the American, but they have also culled from the European educational systems.

On account of the vast amount of money spent in developing the nation, the finances are poor at present, but it is hoped that a period of prosperity is not far distant. This is a beautiful land, and Japanese are a very interesting people and are sure to take their stand as the most enterprising of the Asiatic nations. I hope to see a regular trade between Puget Sound and these islands. When the N. P. R. R. is completed through from the East such a trade will be sure to spring up.

FRIEND McCurdy, of the San Juan lime works, was in town this week.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The following verdict of a coroner's jury explains the cause of the sudden demise of Mr. Cameron, of Port Discovery, who was found on the morning of the 17th inst. Deceased had worked in the saw mill at Port Discovery for some time, and was known as a quiet, inoffensive citizen:

PORT DISCOVERY, W. T., Nov. 17, 1880.

We, a Coroner's jury impanelled on the case of Wm. Cameron, deceased, do find that he is a native of Scotland, aged 55 years, and that he came to his death from heart disease, or some other natural cause.

E. B. MASTICK, JR., foreman.

JOHN E. PUGH,

J. MCPHEE,

OTTO BROWN,

J. C. CONNOR,

WM. MOYER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a synopsis of the official vote in this council district, and also in the representative district:

FOR COUNCILMAN.

Table with columns: County, Hovey, McReavey. Rows: Clalam, Island, Jefferson, Kitsap, Mason, Total.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Table with columns: County, Moore, Kuhn, Willison. Rows: Clalam, Jefferson, Mason, Total.

THE "Alta" tells this of a Puget Sound built schooner: "As a sample of good work we present the following record of one of Hall Bros.' schooners, the W. L. Beebe, which left this port May 25th for Melbourne, with a cargo of lumber which she discharged; went around to Newcastle, and loaded coal; discharged at Tahiti, and proceeded thence to Port Townsend, where she arrived Oct. 31st, in a passage of thirty days. The entire time from her departure from this port to arrival at Port Townsend was but five months and six days."

It is to be hoped that the cry of "sectionalism" which has been the shibboleth of not a few small beer politicians east of the mountains will be heard no more. The river counties and the "clam-eaters" have given Mr. Brents more than two thirds of his majority in the Territory and in every way have the Republicans of this part of the Territory been true to their party. Will the Walla Walla "Union" and one or two other eastern papers please make a note of this fact?—"Courier."

ACCORDING to the "Standard," the O. R. & N. Company have determined to begin at an early day the construction of their proposed line of railroad from Portland to the Dalles. The distance is ninety miles, and the road, as it must pass through a rough country, will be a year or more in building. The company will then own completed road extending to Colfax, Dayton and probably Boise City, taking in between Umatilla, Wallula, Walla Walla, Weston and other places.

THE steamer California, on her last voyage out of the Columbia, was detained 48 hours inside the bar the weather being extremely unfavorable and she being unable to get out. We have no recollection of an ocean-going steamship being detained one hour, on account of storm, in either in coming to or leaving Puget Sound or the Straits of Fuca.

THE household effects of Mr. C. R. Bills were sold last Wednesday, at auction. We learn that \$265 was the sum realized from the sale. They are to leave to day on the Dakota.

MR. V. E. Tull is in town, on his way to San Francisco.

TERRITORIAL VOTE.

In the following table the figures to the left represent the vote for Delegate of the counties named as officially returned, and the figures to the right reported majorities:

Table with columns: Brents, Burke, Rep., Dem. Rows: Chehalis, Clalam, Clarke, Columbia, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, Kitsap, King, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Pacific, Stevens, Spokane, Skamania, Snohomish, San Juan, Thurston, Whatcom, Whitmat, Walla Walla, Waukiakum, Yakima.

Totals.....2783 2203 1758 1599 Brents' reported majority is 1599.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is a statement of the vote of the several States at the November election of 1880:

Table with columns: FOR GARFIELD, FOR HANCOCK. Rows: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Total.

Mr. Korter has made a nice improvement in his barber shop. We venture to say that he has a shop as neatly fitted up as any on the Sound. He has also fitted up a bathroom for salt and fresh water baths. He has done his best to have one of the finest shops, and is master of his profession.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! Saddle & Harness Shop.

Call and see the Boss Improved Patent Colt breaking harness. All kinds of repairs done to harness, at living rates. Harness made to order. Saddles will be sold at "way down" prices. GEORGE W. BLAKE, Proprietor. Next door to Pioneer Bakery. Port Townsend, W. T.

HENRY LANDES, Commission and Shipping Merchant, & Exchange Broker.

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Ships Disbursed.

Bill and other DRAFTS cashed at LOW rates.

Will sell SIGHT EXCHANGE on SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, and on all parts of the UNITED STATES.

Will pay the highest price in COIN, for WOOL HIDES, FURS and SKINS.

Office under new Custom House Building, Port Townsend, Wash. Terr. San Francisco Office, 21 & 23 Battery Street.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CARRYING HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MAIL, AND THE U. S. MAIL; ALS WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S EXPRESS.

The Company's Steamships IDAHO, CAPT. ALEXANDEF, AND DAKOTA, CAPT. H. G. MORSE,

WILL SAIL FOR Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia

ON THE 10th, 20th & 30th OF EVERY MONTH.

The Company's Steamships will sail from Seattle for

San Francisco

Via Victoria, ON OR ABOUT THE

9th, 19th and 29th of each Month, Leaving Victoria on the

10th, 20th and 30th of Every Month

When the advertised day of sailing falls on Sunday, the Company's ships will sail on the preceding day from Victoria.

W. H. PUMPHREY, Ticket Agent for Seattle. H. L. TIBBALS, Jr., Ticket Agent for Port Townsend.

For freight or passage apply to H. L. TIBBALS, Sep10-cf General Agent for Puget Sound.

CITY ORDINANCE No. 47.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CITY FROM DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, without the permission in writing of the Mayor of said city first had and obtained, to bring within the limits of said city, or store therein or land at or upon, or store upon any of the wharves extending from said city, any giant powder, nitro glycerine, or other explosive substance, in any quantities whatever, or to bring, store or land within the limits of said city any ordinary powder in greater quantities than 400 lbs. at any one time or place.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars with costs, and in default of payment of the same shall be committed to hard labor upon the streets of this city until the same is paid.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance be published in the Puget Sound Weekly ARGUS for two weeks, and be in force five days after the second publication thereof.

Passed the Council Nov. 1st, 1880. G. MORRIS HALLER, City Clerk. Approved by the Mayor Nov. 1st, 1880. 3c2t THOMAS T. MINOR, Mayor.



HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters are a certain remedy for malarial disease as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and arterial disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.



Just received by C. C. Bartlett & Co., Ex. steamer Idaho, a fine stock of Ladies' Dress goods, Wool suitings, Flannels, Waterproofs, Ladies' regines, Circulars and Usters, Fancy goods, trimmings &c

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

A fine pianoforte almost as good as new, can be had very cheap for cash. Apply to Prof. Roberts, Port Townsend.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

WINTRY weather. Hon. H. A. Webster is home from Portland.

HOLIDAY fowls will soon be in order now. Trot 'em out.

Mr. Geo. Sterning has another edition—a girl this time.

SCARLET fever is having a limited run among the juvenile population at this place.

Mr. S. Waterman, of the firm of Waterman & Katz, of this city, left for Portland yesterday.

We publish the official vote of Jefferson county elsewhere. Though a little late, we hope it may prove none the less acceptable.

Miss Julia Weir came to this place from Port Discovery last Monday, having completed her term of school at the latter place.

NICE! Those license certificates, printed at the ARGUS job office this week, we mean. At least folks say they are—so there!

Prof. Roberts desires the public to "don't you forget it" about the Thanksgiving dance next Thursday night.

Rev. W. I. Cosper is in Dungeness where he will hold divine service next Sunday. There will be evening services only in the M. E. church here on that day.

Mr. F. W. Hastings did not forget us when he generously distributed his squash and pumpkins a few days ago—hence this resolution of thanks.

SEVERAL of the Dungeness Indians are in town, on their way to a grand potlatch at Lummi reservation in Whatcom county.

THE schooners Carrie Hayden and Perkins, both arrived this week with loads of grain for Waterman & Katz. This firm also shipped to San Francisco, on the steamer Idaho, 3,000 bushels of grain.

Mr. I. Katz of San Juan, must be popular in his county—judging from the splendid vote he received as an independent candidate for treasurer. He beat both the regular nominees by a handsome majority.

Our Thanksgiving turkey has not yet made its appearance, but some thoughtful patron will doubtless assist it in coming forward in due season "if we faint not." Please don't be bashful, friends.

AMERICA and England are anxiously "suspiciously" waiting for the Alki debating society to decide next Wednesday evening as to which of their pesky governments is the "superior." When the fate of great nations hangs trembling in the balance it is time to get "suspicious."

PLEASE do not blame us for neglecting to give fair warning if you should forget to go to the open temperance meeting this evening at Good Templars' Hall. Everybody who goes there will have fun enough to cure all the heartaches between this and Christmas. Just think of it! Six weeks' doctor bills for two bits!

REAL ESTATE SOLD.—At the auction of real estate, in this place, last Wednesday, the following transfers were made: Estate of R. Malinquist, dec—40 acres of land, bought by Capt. R. W. DeLion, of this place, for \$240. Estate of Wm. Ross, dec—house and lot in Port Townsend, bought by H. Lands, Esq. of this place, for \$306.50. Estate of J. B. Murphy, dec—house and two lots in Port Townsend, bought by C. C. Bartlett, Esq., for \$130. It is generally conceded that all of this property sold at a very low figure.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Table with columns for Candidates, Port Townsend, Port Discovery, Chimarra, Port Ludlow, Colfax, Duchoona, Total, and Majority. Lists various candidates for Congress, Sheriff, and other offices.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ISLAND COUNTY.

Table with columns for Candidates and Vote. Lists candidates for Delegate, Board of Equalization, Prosecuting Attorney, Councilman, Representative, Probate Judge, Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Assessor, School Superintendent, Surveyor, and Wreckmaster.

No man in the United States was ever more honored than James A. Garfield has been during the past few months. The people of his district have kept him unceasingly in Congress for the past eighteen years. His last term will not expire until midnight of the 3d of next March. Prior to this expiration his State had elected him to represent her in the U. S. Senate and now the people of the United States have elected him their President. Since the 2d of November he has been a Representative in Congress, a Senator elect and a President elect—the three most distinguished honors in the gift of the people. Of no man before him can this much be said.

A CARD. Poll and property road taxes are now due, and will become delinquent on the 1st of November for the year 1880, payable at the office of the City Treasurer, S. WATERMAN, City Treasurer.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. W. H. ROBERTS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN. Port Townsend, W. T. Tuning done on reasonable terms.

G. MORRIS HALLER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Proctor in Admiralty. Money loaned, Real Estate bought and sold.

Dr. Thos. T Minor, Managing Surgeon, Port Townsend Hospital, Port Townsend, W. T. Can be consulted, night or day, at Hospital.

J. A. KUHN, Attorney-at-Law. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

NEW STORE General Merchandise, C. W. MORSE, OAK HARBOR, W. T. Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash price.

Farmers' Store, NEW DUNGENESS, W. T. This Establishment has recently been enlarged, and now carries a full and COMPLETE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STANSON & Co., Portland, Me.

C. C. BARTLETT & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

- GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WALL PAPER, CIGARS, TOBACCO. FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SHIP CHANDLERY, DOORS AND WINDOWS, FURNITURE, PLOWS, &c., &c.

Large Assortment Of Goods Not enumerated, which we will sell at the Lowest Market Prices.

Bartlett's Jewelry Store!

The Finest Stock of Old Custom House Building HEAD OF UNION WHARF Port Townsend, Wash. Terr.

Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry. Goods warranted as represented. C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

D. C. H. Rothschild, Shipping and Commission Merchant. AND CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Port Townsend, W. T. This House is new and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a First-class Hotel.

FOR SALE A Farm near Tukey's Landing. I wish to inform the public that I have a farm for sale, right along side of a good road from Port Townsend to Tukey's Landing on Port Discovery Bay—about 1 1/4 miles from the latter point.

P. P. CARROLL, Attorney & Counsellor at Law. Having had years of experience and practice in the United States Courts, I can reasonably and safely say, that all matters of litigation therein entrusted to me will meet with prompt and reliable action.

J. F. SHEEHAN, Importer and Dealer in STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE, And House-Hold Furnishing Hardware. PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

## How Louis Blanc Got out of France.

The Temps gives some interesting particulars about M. Louis Blanc's journey from France to England via Belgium in August, 1848, after the events of May in that year. Having arrived at Ghent, the author of the "History of Ten Years" found himself suddenly taken into custody by an official policeman who had heard some people address him by name. The following is a description of the scene, as given in the journal we have quoted: "I beg your pardon, sir, but is it true that you are M. Louis Blanc?" "Certainly." "In that case I must ask you to have the goodness to accompany me to the Commissaire." "By all means," replied Louis Blanc. Off the two accordingly went to the Commissaire, who, on finding that Louis Blanc had been arrested, overwhelmed the captive with excuses; "such blundering was unparalleled," "these agents were really too zealous," etc. "M. Louis Blanc must pardon them." "With the greatest pleasure," responded the latter; "but I will now be going." "Impossible; letting you go is no doubt a mere formality, but I should not care to take it upon myself. If you will follow me to the Burgomaster, however, matters can be easily arranged, and you will be free at once. His house is only a couple of minutes' walk from here." "With great pleasure," answered Louis Blanc. To the Burgomaster the Commissaire and his captive duly proceeded. The great man was most affable, and expressed extreme displeasure at the officiousness of his subordinate who had "dared to arrest Louis Blanc." "Oh! it does not matter one whit," good-humoredly remarked the other, "but I think I will take my leave of you at once, to catch the Ostend train." "Hem! I don't altogether fancy, M. Blanc, that you will be able to catch the train today," \* \* \* said the Burgomaster. "Why not?" "Well, you see, the Governor is staying out of town." "But what on earth has the Governor got to do with me?" rather snappishly asked M. Blanc. "The fact is, my dear sir," politely responded the other, "I cannot, unfortunately, take on myself to set you at liberty until I have consulted the Governor, and I must, therefore, though with the utmost regret, entreat you to kindly submit to being imprisoned." M. Louis Blanc, of course, protested very energetically against being forced to take any such course; but, on receiving the assurance that a drawing-room would constitute his place of detention, and a good dinner his prison fare, he made a virtue of necessity, and agreed to consider himself a captive. The repast proved capital, and was washed down by an excellent bottle of wine. After he had finished his dinner, M. Blanc asked for some books. He received "Monte Christo," a work which he had never read before, and passed several hours in perusing the startling events recorded in its pages, among others the adventures of the Abbe Faria and the escape from prison of Edmond Dantes.

The ensuing morning, Louis Blanc received a visit from the Governor of the Province, who most courteously deplored the undue zeal of his three subordinates. "So I may at length regard myself at liberty to start for Ostend?" said M. Blanc hopefully. "Oh, yes! you will get away now without much more delay," replied the Governor. "Without much more delay?" "That is, when we have received the decision of the Government. We are going to telegraph to the Minister of the Interior about you." "You are very good," said M. Blanc, resignedly; "but, of course, he will refer the matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will refer it to the French Government, and I shall not get to England at all." His apprehensions, however, were not justified, for in the course of the day an order arrived for his liberation, and the illustrious historian forthwith proceeded on his journey, only too glad to escape from the over-attention of the people of Ghent.

The coloring principle of the indigo plant is contained in the stems and leaves, which yield a colorless liquid, changed by fermentation into the familiar dye. About two months after the plants are sown they produce a pale-red flower. They are then cut, thrown into large stone vats, covered with water and held down by heavy weights. Fermentation begins in about twelve or fourteen hours; the whole mass appears to be boiling, and bubbles of purple air arise. When this process is finished, the liquid is drawn off into another vat, and violently stirred to precipitate the coloring matter which is left to settle. Again the water is drawn off, leaving the indigo, which is dried and prepared for export.

The report that Alice Oates is to be offered the position of Professor of Husbandry at Cornell University lacks confirmation, says a newspaper.

## The Migration of Birds.

Familiar as this migration of birds is to us, there is, perhaps, no question in zoology more obscure. The long flights they take, and the unerring certainty with which they wing their way between the most distant places, arriving and departing at the same period year after year, are points in the history of birds of passage as mysterious as they are interesting. We know that most migrants fly after sundown, though many of them select a moonlight night to cross the Mediterranean. But that their meteorological instinct is not unerring is proved by the fact that thousands are every year drowned in their flight over the Atlantic and other oceans. Northern Africa and Western Asia are selected as Winter quarters by most of them, and they may be often noticed on their way thither to hang over towns at night, puzzled, in spite of their experience, at the shifting lights of the streets and houses. The swallow or the nightingale may sometimes be delayed by unexpected circumstances. Yet it is rarely that they arrive or depart many days sooner or later one year with another. Prof. Newton considered that were sea-fowl satellites revolving round the earth their arrival could hardly be more surely calculated by an astronomer. Foul weather or fair, heat or cold, the puffs repair to some of their stations punctually on a given day, as if their movements were regulated by clock-work. The swiftness of flight which characterizes most birds enables them to cover a vast space in a brief time. The common black swift can fly 276 miles an hour, a speed which, if it could be maintained for less than half a day, would carry the bird from its Winter to its Summer quarters. The large purple swift of America is capable of even greater feats on the wing. The chimney-swallow is slower—90 miles per hour being about the limit of its power; but the passenger-pigeon of the United States can accomplish a journey of 1,000 miles between sunrise and sunset. It is also true, as the ingenious Herr Palmen has attempted to show, that migrants during their long flights may be directed by an experience partly inherited and partly acquired by the individual bird. They often follow the coast lines of continents, and invariably take, on their passage over the Mediterranean, one of three routes. But this theory will not explain how they pilot themselves across broad oceans, and is invalidated by the fact that, familiar to every ornithologist, that the old and young birds do not journey in company. Invariably the young broods travel together; then come, after an interval, the parents; and, finally the rear is brought up by the weakly, infirm, molting and broken-winged. This is the rule in Autumn. The return journey is accomplished in the reverse order. The distance traveled seems, moreover, to have no relation to the size of the traveler. The Swedish blue-throat performs its maternal functions among the Lays, and enjoys its Winter holiday among the negroes of Soudan, while the tiny, ruby-throated humming-bird proceeds annually from Mexico to Newfoundland and back again, though one would imagine that so delicate a little fairy would be more at home among the cacti and agaves of the Tierra Caliente than among the firs and fogs of the North.

## The Science of Kissing.

Science in the last few years has gained a terrible foothold in this world. It has rattled the dry bones of old fogeyism, made pi out of worn out theories, and upset ideas which have been established for centuries. The latest and most astonishing fact that has been discovered is that there is a scientific mode for kissing. The day when a young man could grab a girl around the neck and gobble a kiss in a rough but comfortable manner, is past. The time when he could circle her waist with one arm, get his shirt bosom, full of hair oil, and pirouette his lips over every square inch of her countenance, is no more. Science has proclaimed against it. The old style of kissing which sounds like tearing a clap-board off a smoke house, is now considered bad taste and is going out of fashion, and the majority of girls admit that science has cruelly destroyed all the comfort of a long, lingering, heart-thrilling kiss, and causes them to regret the change. The scientific method of kissing is to throw the right arm around her shoulder, tilt her chin up with the left hand until her nose is at an angle of forty-five degrees, then stoop slowly and gaze about her lips in a quiet, subdued sort of a way and tickle her nose with your moustache until she cries "Ouch." This is scientific kissing, but there is no consolation in it; nothing to make a fellow feel like a couple of galvanic batteries were galloping along his spinal column. It is flat and lukewarm; it lacks substance, and if not stale is at least unprofitable.—New Orleans Times.

## Sand in Sugar.

I had read that sugar refiners used bullocks' blood to clarify the liquor, and in my simplicity asked my friend where was the bullocks' blood. He laughed very heartily at my ignorance, and told me there had not been such a thing used in Greenock since he had known anything about the trade, now over 30 years. What struck me most was the sand and mud that my friend showed me had been taken out of the raw material when I saw it filtered; and I that day registered a vow that I would never again be tempted to buy "real raw sugar" for domestic use. I shudder as I think of the quantity of mud I must have eaten in my time, and feel annoyed at having been deluded into paying a penny a pound more for the real raw sugar than I could have bought the pure refined article for. I told my friend what was passing through my mind, at which he again said: "Every one that comes to see through the refinery says the same thing. You sometimes hear grocers charged with putting sand in their sugar. They really do nothing of the sort. It would not pay them to do so even if they had a mind. If the use of raw sugar were given up by the public, we would never again hear of such an accusation against the poor grocer." My friend, seeing the disgust I had displayed at the sand and mud, took me to the laboratory in connection with the refinery, where he said he would show me even worse than mud in the raw sugar. He took a small glass vessel like a tumbler, into which he put about a teaspoonful of "real raw sugar," such as is sold in the shops, and then poured some water slightly heated over it. In a short time little specks appeared on the surface, scarcely visible to the naked eye, two or three which he placed under a microscope and bade me look through it. To my amazement I saw little insects like lice crawling about. I asked what they were, and was told that they were the Acarus sacchari, or raw sugar mite, and that they abound in raw sugar, more especially in the better descriptions. I asked if there were none to be found in refined sugar, and my friend said no; that they were all retained in the filtering bags or killed during the boiling. I understand that a celebrated chemist has estimated that there will be as many as 100,000 of these creatures in a pound of raw sugar. I learned that there were about a dozen refineries at work in Greenock, turning out about 250,000 to 300,000 tons of soft refined sugar per annum, being more than a third of all the sugar consumed in Great Britain. Greenock has great natural advantages for the refining of sugar, having excellent harbor accommodation, where the largest vessels can discharge the raw material, being near to the Lanarkshire coal-fields, having an unlimited supply of water at a very cheap rate, and a plentiful supply of cheap labor.—Chamber's Journal.

## After Them All.

One day last Summer Jay Gould stopped at Jackson, Michigan, on his way from Chicago to Detroit, to meet some railroad man who was coming from Fort Wayne. While wandering around the depot he was accosted by a thick-set, middle-aged man with gray eyes and ugly nose, who blundered out: "Say, ain't you Jim Keene?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Because, if you are, I'm going to punch your head!" continued the man. "Jim Keene busted my brother-in-law all to smash on the wheat business, and I've sworn to break every rib in his body if ever get hold of him." "Say, old fellow, I believe your name is Vanderbilt?" "No, I am not Vanderbilt," was the reply. "Because, if you are, one of your conductors on this road bounced me off a train and told me to get satisfaction out of Vanderbilt, and I'm ready to take it here and now." He went off, held a brief conference with the station agent, and then crossed Gould's path, and growled: "Is your name Russel Sage?" "No." "Because, if it is you, you can get ready for a roll in a mud hole! Russel Sage cleaned out my only rich uncle in a stock speculation, and I've sworn to mangle him on sight!" Gould must have suspected that one more inquiry was coming, for he closeted himself in the telegraph office, and had been there only a few minutes when the man halted under the window and said to a friend: "Jim, I want to find that gent and ask him if he is Jay Gould, because if he is he's the worst pill in the whole lot, and I'm going to make dog meat of him in just ten seconds!"—Wall Street News. It's just about double the work to spade up a piece of ground for garden purposes that it is to dig over the same space of ground for worms to go fishing.

## New Goods RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF  
**GROCERIES**

AND  
**Provisions,**

Which are on sale at

**The Lowest Rates for Cash.**

**CHARLES EISENBIS,**

PROPRIETOR

**PIONEER BAKERY,**

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

C. D. GILMORE.

A. A. THOMAS,  
Late Register at Kirwin, Kansas.

**GILMORE & CO.,**

629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Will practice before the General Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Court of Claims, and United States Supreme Court. Claims of all kinds arising under laws governing the disposal of public land, or the adjustment of French, Spanish and Mexican grants, or other private land claims. Special attention given to cases involving titles to grant lands and mining claims. Land warrants and land scrip bought. Cash paid for soldiers' addition homestead rights. Send stamp for circular of instructions. Three stamps to pay postage if you want full set of blanks and instructions.

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The new Magazine just established at Seattle, W. T., descriptive of the resources and early history of the Territory.

Subscription, per annum..... \$1.50  
Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies 25 cents each.

Address, ELDRIDGE MORSE,  
Publisher Washington Monthly,  
Seattle, King county, W. T.

## THE BEST OF ALL

## LINIMENTS

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident; it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

## THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

## MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment. It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

## MUSTANG

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe.

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**How a Man was Proved a Pauper.**

A writer in Frazer's Magazine on "English Pauperism," after explaining that Friendly Societies of England and Wales have a membership of 4,500,000 persons, relates this experience, which illustrates some of the characteristics of the English lower class:

Some years ago I was traveling in a third-class carriage in the South of England. I was alone in my compartment, while the other one became nearly quite filled up at one of the stations where we stopped by a number of builders' men. One of these, who seemed not too sober, shortly began to utter a volley of the most horribly foul language. I called over to him in a quiet way:

"Neighbor, will you be kind enough to use language a little more decent? for years is distressing for other people to hear."

He turned around to "tackle" his interlocutor, very indignant that I should venture to take him to task, and his companions seemed to prick up his ears in an amused and sympathetic interest. "I should like to know," he said, "what the whitty what business the likes of you has got to find fault with the likes of me. I'm a free-born Englishman, and I'll say just what I choose."

"Well, but," I rejoined, "I'm a free-born Englishman, too, and I'm not bound to listen to the foul language you use, and I won't."

"Well, if you don't like my language what business have you here? I don't see what right a gentleman has in a third-class carriage."

"If you come to rights," I rejoined, "you'll allow that if you choose to take a first-class ticket, you would have a right in a first-class carriage? You wouldn't stand my telling the guard to put you out, would you?"

"Certainly not," he replied, "I'd just like to see him try."

"Then, surely, if I choose to spend my money in a third-class ticket, I have a right in a third-class carriage."

"Well, may be so; but then you must take your choice of the conversation. You're a gentleman, I suppose; and I say again a gentleman has no business in a third-class carriage."

A hum of applause followed this piece of logic.

"My good fellow," I said, "you've no right to call names."

"I didn't call you any names," he rejoined.

"You did," I said, "you called me a gentleman. How dared you do it?"

"Well," said he, quite taken aback, "you're a parson, I suppose."

"Yes," I replied; "but you called me a gentleman. What do you know about me—you, who have never seen me in your life, before—to have the impudence to call me such a name? But," I added, "fair is fair. You have called me a name that you can show no reason for. Now, I will call you a name and give you a reason for it. And your mates shall judge between us. And if they say I'm wrong I'll beg your pardon."

"All right, master, that's fair enough," said one or two of his companions, and the rest sat watching us with pricked up ears.

"Well," I continued, "my free-born Englishman, the name I call you is a pauper."

He jumped up, as if to scramble over and strike me, and his comrades began to look very furious. I jumped up, too, to meet him, with a studied alacrity, which, I rightly judged, would tend to check his ardor, and crying out, "Fair play; I'm coming over to prove my words," I sprang across into the one vacant seat of the partition, among them all, and faced my opponent.

"My lad," I said to the man on my right, "are you in a club?"

"Yes," he said, "the Forresters."

"Are you?" I went on, to the man on my left.

"Yes; I'm in the Amalgamated Engineers."

"And you," I asked a third, "what club are you in?"

"The Hand-in-Hand."

The fourth and fifth were Odd Fellows, and so on.

As I happened to have heard and noted their conversation when they entered the carriage, and had gathered that they were all about to make payments to their clubs, except my rhetorical friend, who had mentioned having dropped off from the club two years before, I came to him last.

"What club are you in?" I asked.

"I am not in any," he replied.

"I suppose you've got some pounds in the bank?"

The rest laughed, for they had heard (as I had heard) him asking to borrow from two or three of his companions.

"Not I," he answered, gruffly; "I've enough to do with all I can earn."

"And if you break your leg as you get out of this train to-day," I asked, "where shall you be in a week's time?"

He hesitated.

"Come, my lads," I said, "where will he be?"

**"In the workhouse, of course," they answered.**

"Then, am I right or wrong?" I rejoined; "is he a pauper or not? You are all providing yourselves against sickness, and you are independent; but he—he is depending on the rates, upon me and upon you, and he is a pauper, nothing more nor less. Need I beg his pardon for calling him by a wrong name?"

They agreed, as I knew they would, that I was justified in my epithet, and the little encounter gave me an opportunity of a very pleasant conversation with these worthy fellows. They clustered around me like bees, and began to question me very busily and anxiously about their own insurances.

"Sir," said one poor fellow, as he shook my hand, "I'm sure we're all thankful that it was a gentleman in our third-class carriage that wasn't ashamed to talk to us poor fellows for our own good, and you've told us a lot to make us think about, and God knows none of us wants to be a pauper."

**The Cardinals' College.**

A Rome dispatch announces the death of Cardinal Bartolomeo Pacca, Archbishop of Magglordomo. The announcement will put all the prominent ecclesiastics not included in the sacred college in a fever of excitement as to their chances of receiving the red hat. All the vacancies in the college, however, are not filled, nor have they been for a long while, the Papal policy favoring the existence and continuation of a certain number of unoccupied seats. Although the title of Cardinal is now borne exclusively by the highest dignitaries, after the Pope in the Roman Church, it was at first conferred on many of the inferior priests. Originally a Cardinal was any clergyman bearing an official appointment in a principal church. But in course of time a sacerdotal senate was instituted to advise and assist the Pope in his ecclesiastical functions, and its constitution was constantly amended, until it attained its present form under Sixtus V., (1585-6) Cardinals, in addition to the exalted honor of being sole choosers of the sovereign pontiff, have the position of secular princes, ranking with electors, second only to kings. Their insignia are—besides those worn by bishops, which all cardinals, even those not in the holy orders, are authorized to use a scarlet mantle, a scarlet hat and a gold ring with a sapphire set. They are divided into cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons, and the maximum number of the three classes is respectively 9, 50 and 14-76, the number fixed by Sixtus V., and still maintained. When Nicholas III. was chosen Pope (1277) there were but eight cardinals; a little while before the death (1261) of Alexander IV. there were only four, and during the pontificate of Pius IV., there was 74. Most of the cardinals reside in Rome, and either enjoy ecclesiastic benefices or are employed in some administrative capacity. When not so employed they receive a monthly allowance equal to \$100 from the papal treasury. Some of them belong to monastic orders and reside in their monasteries, even after their elevation to the college. The jurisdiction of the cardinal bishops in the place where they are established is thoroughly episcopal, though they are not obliged to reside there. The jurisdiction of the cardinal priests and deacons is almost episcopal, but it extends no further than the church and sacristy. They have there an episcopal seat under a canopy, as bishops have, and there they solemnly give the laity their blessing. Every cardinal whatever his order, issues dispensations, and they who are priests can give the tonsure and minor orders. The Pope is the sole creator of cardinals, of whom it is customary to appoint a few on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic sovereigns, those being designated as crown cardinals. The constitution of Sixtus V. and the Council of Trent direct that cardinals shall be selected, so far as possible, from all nations, but the direction has never been carried out. The great bulk of the members of the college have always been Italians—a measure deemed advisable, because until recently the Pope enjoyed temporary power. There has never been but one American cardinal, the present incumbent of the office, Cardinal McCloskey.

While Edward Buckley and Lee Hall were watering their horses in Syracuse Creek, near Brackett, Texas, a roaring was heard, and a great volume of water was seen rushing toward them, crushing down trees and everything in front of it. They barely reached a hill when, on looking back, a stream forty feet broad was sweeping past where only a few moments before their horses had been drinking.

A fancy prevails in England at present for the Marie Antoinette fichu, depicted in the famous picture by Paul Delaroche. It is made of India muslin and very fine lace, Breton or Mechlin being most in character.

**Ways of Literary Workers.**

Corbett's advice "to know first what you want to say, and then to say it in the first words that occur to you," is sound; and Mrs. Martineau, in her copious autobiography, tells us that early in her career she gave up the practice of copying anything she wrote. "For," she goes on to say, "I perceive that great mischief arises from the notion that botching in the second place will compensate for carelessness in the first." "It seemed to me that distinctness and precision must be lost if alterations were made in a different state of mind from that which suggested the first utterance." "I have always made sure of what I meant to say, and then have written it down without care and anxiety, glancing at it again only to see if any words were omitted or repeated, and not altering a single phrase."

"Quida," it would appear, is of the same opinion. She writes with great rapidity just when the fit takes her, not even looking at her copy till it comes to her in proof, and even then makes few corrections. Bret Harte, like her, writes only when he feels in the mood, but with most painstaking care, sometimes inditing very quickly, sometimes slowly, and often, after all, remorselessly destroying what he has written. Wilkie Collins produces slowly and revises constantly, inventing his plots rapidly. He will go over a passage again and again, bestowing equal care on the sound and meaning, and reduces his incidents mercilessly.

Victor Hugo is never interrupted when writing, but will sit completely absorbed for hours, keeping steadily on while he is in the humor. Miss Bradton writes only for a few hours daily, but devotes her life to the acquirement of the technical knowledge necessary for so voluminous a writer, and her subject is clearly thought out before pen is put to paper. She writes with her blotting-pad on her knee, comfortably ensconced in the chair she loves, her copy very clear and free from corrections, and has always a good store of skeleton plots on hand. Miss Edgeworth's plan was to write a rough sketch, which she placed before her father, and then wrote and rewrote until both were satisfied. Mrs. Opie wrote slowly, but with great mental effort, and invariably read her compositions to her friends before committing them to print. Charlotte Brontë's manuscripts were first written in a small book and then carefully copied, according to the poet Rogers' plan, who advised to write little and seldom, re-reading it from time to time and re-copying often. French writers, as a rule, devote each morning to their labors and take a holiday the rest of the day, sometimes resuming their work in the evening, and many of our English writers have a strong predilection for the midnight oil. Jewett recommends daily labors of short duration; and attention to diet and rules of health have, there is little doubt, a controlling power even over the inspiration of the pen. Jules Simon, Carlyle, Gladstone, Ruskin and hosts of others are early risers, and show by practice their belief that the morning hours, in which they are freshest and strongest, both in mind and body, should be devoted to work. But the conditions under which writers can produce their work most largely depend on constitution and personal feeling. While Victor Hugo could not be disturbed, Paul de Cassagnac will send forth sheet after sheet in the midst of the chattering of friends with the same power of mental concentration as Sir Walter Scott, who appears to have written some of the most vivid scenes in his novels, not only in the midst of overburdening anxieties, but amid distracting interruptions.

While Gambetta writes with only a sheet of paper before him, no little of pamphlets, and no apparent work of reference Thiers used to sit surrounded by books; and Dumas keeps about him on a writing-table, with many pigeon-holes, a store of all kinds of tempting paper. Sardou sits at a large flat table as does Carlyle with a reading easel near at hand; and Wilkie Collins uses the same massive table whence Dickens sent so many of his works into the world. Literary women of the Jellaby class are rare, and literary men no longer think that personal electricity must distinguish them from the rest of the world. The most successful and the busiest writers are of orderly habits, for to succeed in a prolonged course of literary labor requires not only constant hard work, but method. Commonplace books filled with extracts, annotated works carefully perused, codified and indexed for reference; current history understood and studied—these are only part of their stock in trade. Nothing is of more value to a literary man than a good memory. Sir George Airey and Carlyle are among the few who possess the enviable power of makid what they read their own. The pen of a ready writer is the next best gift, and wonderful feats are recorded of rapid authorship. Harrison Ainsworth is said to have written

off the fourth book of "Rookwood" at a sitting, beginning in the morning and writing on and on, carried away by the subject.—[London Globe.]

**The French Army.**

Notwithstanding defects both in appearance and performance and performance, the spectacle was a striking one. The sight of nearly 20,000 soldiers, with 88 cannon, passing by, could not but impress a spectator with the belief that they meant fighting. Of that I am thoroughly convinced, and so would the enemy soon be. There is a resolute air about the French troops which is very impressive. They have become very much steadier without losing any of their elan. The steadiness is especially remarkable in firing. As I have said in many previous letters, they are well in hand, and the intelligence with which each man co-operates in the general plan is scarcely, I fancy, to be seen outside the French army, and goes so far to compensate for a lack of precision. Taking the good with the bad, I should set down the French infantry as for all practical purposes, the best. The artillery are, I fancy, inferior to the infantry. The cavalry are, to my mind, the worst of all. The French are not naturally good riders or fond of the saddle. The time of service is not long enough to give the cavalry a solid training in equitation before placing them in the ranks. Consequently, though they get along very well at rough ground. Some three or four years ago I expressed the opinion that in a charge of cavalry against cavalry the French cavalry would not be found very efficient. I am of the same opinion still. There is no doubt about their gallantry, but a man, however brave on foot, is not, when mounted, very formidable unless thoroughly at home in the saddle. This the French, though they have improved of late years, certainly are not as a rule. Their Hussars and Chasseurs are only fit for purely light cavalry work, and though better in this respect than during the war, they have yet very much to learn. At the engagements I have witnessed at the manoeuvres just finished I have seen none of that close watching and daring reconnaissance of small bodies of an officer and two or three men to ascertain the enemy's movements and to send back continual information of movements—work which is so well done by the German cavalry. I suspect also that in a campaign the horses of the French cavalry would soon knock up from want of care. I have noticed a great deal of bucketing about on hard roads or ordies, a practice which must tell in the long run. One good custom of the French cavalry, and indeed of all mounted officers and men who are armed with revolvers, is that they carry the latter not in holster pipes, but on the person. Thus, if dismounted, they would not be separated from that which, in such a case, would be their most formidable weapon.

The conviction at which I have arrived is that, though the French army continues to make progress, that progress has been during the last 12 months less marked than it has been during previous years. At the same time, it is only just to say that an excellent spirit prevails in all ranks. There is an evident anxiety to improve and a most praiseworthy cheerfulness under unpleasant circumstances. There is an utter absence of grumbling, and I have only seen one drunken soldier during these manoeuvres. The morale of the army is, indeed, excellent, but owing to the absence of esprit de corps, due to the constant changes among the officers and men of regiments, the changing of numbers, etc., and to the absence of strictness in detail, I can well understand that demoralization, if once it sets in, would be very rapid.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

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EDITOR ARGUS:—  
I quote the following lines and ask you the kindness of using your columns so that I can be heard by all the subjects of that injurious habit—chewing and smoking tobacco. I am not a tobacco chewer and smoker and I do not see why thousands cannot get along without it as well as I can. They say, "Oh, I can't stop it." You can stop it, only you won't. I know many people who have stopped it in a little while. The quotation is as follows: "Every atom and tissue of our bodies is formed from the blood, and the blood is made from what we put in the mouth. Blood made from bread and butter and milk, and meats, and all natural and wholesome food helps to build up the system in a strong and proper manner; but blood that is produced by tobacco is not only unnatural and does no good whatever to the body, but does harm by introducing into the veins a deadly poison. Blood is good or bad according to the material it is made from. Accordingly, blood from that which is itself a poison, must be poisonous, unless the poison has been extracted. There is poison in the potato but this is destroyed by heat. In tobacco there is no protection against the poison which it contains, and the deadly matter goes right into the blood. If enough tobacco be eaten to cause death, death would ensue at once. Fortunately, men do not chew it in sufficient quantities to produce death, but they do consume enough of the vile plant to do themselves great injury. Nor is this injury any the less real because slow. The harm done the body because of tobacco is permanent, and year after year becomes worse and worse. Because boys do not see men who chew tall down dead as men who take strychnine do, they are apt to shake the head dubiously when told by their elders that tobacco is poison. Spitting a mouthful of tobacco into the mouth of some small animal and it will die. Men—the larger animals—do not on the use of a bit at a time, because what they take is small and the damage done them by it is partly repaired by the good, strong blood which their food makes, which they take into the body by the side of this poisoned blood of which I am speaking. Every mouthful of tobacco juice contains a certain quantity of nicotine, which is a virulent poison. Imagine a man opening his veins with a pen-knife and letting arsenic or strychnine into himself! But what is the difference except that the mineral poison would kill him at once, and the vegetable poison—tobacco—may kill him any time if he goes on with it and use it excessively. If even the water we drink affects the quantity and the quality of the blood surely tobacco juice must. The idea of any man drinking impure muddy water is unpleasant, even to think of, but what is bad water compared with the juice of tobacco? You may think that chewers do not swallow the juice of the weed. They do. They swallow some, and more, too, than you or they think. With all the amount they expectorate from the mouth, some, notwithstanding, is swallowed. Besides there is a large amount absorbed. This process of absorption I must stop to explain. You will bear in mind that all over the inside of the mouth are glands in great number. The duty of these glands is to do somewhat as a sponge does when put in water, suck up the liquid that they touch. All the saliva that touches is more or less filled with the juices of what we chew—whatever it is—and these juices of course float around in the mouth, and as they touch the glands are more or less absorbed or sucked up by them. So by partly swallowing a little and absorbing a good deal more, the system in the course of a day's chewing gets a good deal of the poison of the tobacco juice taken into it. As I said before, every drop taken into the body goes to blood—blood of the poorest sort—blood that not only does no good toward building the body up, keeping it healthy and long-lived, but which, on the contrary, does harm, poisons the system, renders the tissues of the body liable to disease, weakens certain functions, increases the likelihood of insanity, of sudden and even of premature death. If more can be said against anything that goes into the mouth of man I do not know what that article is. Smoking is less injurious than chewing because less poison is swallowed and absorbed but even this is injurious to a great degree."  
A. P. P.

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A. P. P.

An American steamer from the north has brought news to Yokohama that, according to information received from the natives, Bennett's yacht Jeannette and several whalers have been lost in the Polar seas, and that all hands perished. The vessels were crushed in the ice.

PROCLAMATION OF THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

Proclamation—At no period in the history since the United States became a nation has its people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness and bumbly to implore His continued care and protection. The health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders, peace, honor and friendship with all the world, firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, to the wise institutions and strong frame of government, and society which will perpetuate it. For all these let the thanks of a happy and united people as with one voice ascend in devout homage to the giver of all good. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make acknowledgment to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection, and to offer to him prayer for their continuance. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

Notice!

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife, Francis C. Mills, on my account hereafter. The said Francis C. Mills having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.  
WILLIAM MILLS.  
Port Ludlow, October 11, 1880.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my husband, William Mills, on my account hereafter. The said William Mills having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him from and after this date.  
FRANCIS C. MILLS.  
Port Townsend, October 16, 1880.

Notice to Tax-payers.

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.  
The duplicate assessment roll of the county for the year 1880 is now in my possession for the collection of taxes levied thereon payable at the County Treasurer's office in Port Townsend W. T.

I wish to call the attention of taxpayers to following of the General Laws of Washington Territory enacted in 1879:

Page 36, Section 2. That taxes will be delinquent on the 31st day of December, next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, ten per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, as penalty, and interest charged at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from date of delinquency, until paid.

Part of Section 114, page 31. Immediately after taxes have become delinquent in each year, and the footings are made as in the preceding section, the county sheriff must proceed to collect the same by distraint and sale of the personal property of the persons whose taxes are delinquent on his list, wherever the same may be found in the territory.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT,  
Treasurer of Jefferson county, W. T.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

Rare chance, Farmers!

**CRESCENT,**  
Three-quarters JERSEY, one-quarter DEVON. Shows all Jersey points, except in color, which is a shade lighter than Devon. Age, nine months.

**ALAMEDA, 2D,**  
FULL JERSEY. Age, seven months. Color, fawn. (Full brother to Alameda 1st, sold to J. W. Ackerson, Esq., Tacoma.)

**MARMADUKE,**  
FULL JERSEY. Color, orange and white. Age, seven months.

To be seen at Port Discovery, W. T., and warranted as represented above.

Apply to E. B. MASTICK, JR.,  
Port Discovery.

Real Estate at Private Sale!

The undersigned offers for sale three dwelling houses and a number of town lots in Port Townsend; also improve d farming, timber and unimproved lands, in Jefferson County. Persons wishing to invest can secure bargains on easy terms by applying to  
J. A. KUHNS.

Notice to Creditors.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of  
Alfred D. Fisher, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN By the undersigned executor of the last will of Alfred D. Fisher, deceased, to the creditors, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to said executor at his residence in Decaturville, Jefferson Co., W. T., or to his attorney, C. M. Bradshaw, at his office in Port Townsend, W. T.

EWELL P. BRENNON,  
Executor of the last will of Alfred D. Fisher, deceased.  
Dated September 24, 1880.

U. S. Mail Steamer DISPATCH,

CAPTAIN MONROE,  
Will leave Port Townsend every Friday morning, at nine o'clock, for San Juan and Lopez Islands, Sehome, Semiahmoo and Saamish  
Returning on Sunday evening. Will also leave

Port Townsend for Seah Bay, and way ports  
On Monday mornings, at nine, returning Wednesdays.

REMOVAL.

Mr. O. H. HOLCOMB desires to inform the public that he has removed his  
Restaurant and Variety Store

From the old Custom House Building to the corner of Adams and Water Streets, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, where he will have constantly on hand

- NUTS, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, CAL. CRACKERS, TOILET SOAP, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Best varieties of TOBACCOS; Imported and Domestic CIGARS of the finest brands, and

All kinds of Fruits: Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Raisins, Apples, etc. Also

- BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PICTURE FRAMES, INKS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, CABINET PHOTOS, PENS, &c. &c. A

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, where meals will be served to order at all hours. Dinner parties served on short notice!

GIVE US A CALL.  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [6

DIRECTORY INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Officers:  
NAMES, OFFICES, P. O. ADDRESS.

Allen Weir	... G. W. C. T.	Port Townsend W. T.
S. L. C. Calvert	... G. W. V. T.	Seattle
W. H. Roberts	... G. W. P. T.	Port Townsend
N. D. Hill	... P. G. W. C.	Port Townsend W. T.
Jos. Chilborg	... G. W. Sec'y.	Olympia W. T.
N. S. Porter	... G. A. Sec'y.	Olympia
Allen Weir	... G. S. Jay	Temu, Pt. Townsend
Rev. J. R. Thompson	... G. Chap.	Olympia
E. Calvert	... G. W. Mar.	Seattle
S. A. Dobbins	... G. D. Mar.	Olympia
S. A. Pattison	... G. Guard.	Olympia
A. Wilson	... G. Messenger.	White River
N. Pattison	... G. Sentinel.	Olympia
Thos. N. Innes	... G. Coun.	Victoria, B. C.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Victoria, B. C., commencing on the third Friday in May, 1881.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

No.	Name of Lodge	Postoffice	Lodge Deputy
1	Forward	Seahamoo	Ryren Kingsley
2	Mount Adams	Goldendale	W. A. McFarland
3	Tacoma	Olympia	J. D. Leask
4	Seattle	Seattle	E. Calvert
7	Palatka	Palatka	Jos. McKeane
8	Eureka	Walla Walla	R. E. Cochran
9	San Juan	San Juan	Rev. T. J. Weeks
10	Rising Star	Seattle Coal Mines	N. H. Martin
12	Jefferson	Port Townsend	...
13	Pioneer	Walsburg	J. F. Booth
14	Shakespeare	Port Madison	Alex. Ross
19	Whitely	Coupeville	A. D. Bro. ers
21	Excelsior	Dayton	E. Tallor
23	Beacon	New Dungeness	H. Pfeiler
27	Dry Creek	Walla Walla	R. A. Barrett
35	Orient	White River	Mrs. C. Wells
40	Columbia	Columbia	Oliver Hall

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Perseverance	Victoria	J. G. Buxto
2	Onward	Nanaimo	Samuel Gough
3	Mount Benson	Wellington	J. Hazard
5	Echo Canyon	Yale	R. H. Dyas
11	Cedar Hill	Victoria	Wm. Irvine
22	Golden Rule	New Westminster	F. McLeary

Residence of G. W. C. T.

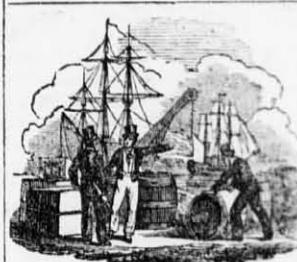
\$70 A WEEK. Size as I. Home only made on outfit list. Ad. True & Co., Augusta, Me.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—  
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.  
Sellers of Patents,  
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.  
\$5 to \$20 PER DAY at home. Samples worth 45 CENTS. STENSON & CO., Portland, Me.  
PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK  
Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

WATERMAN & KATZ,  
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALL KINDS BLENDING MATERIAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS For Sale Cheap.




FORNWARE, LUMBER, DOORS, AND WINDOW, etc.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, OF ALL KINDS. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, &c., &c. DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD At Liberal Discount.

And dealers in  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
Buy and sell all kinds produce, furs, hides, Skins, Wool, Oil.  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

LIGHTNING SEWER

WILSON'S NEW OSCILLATING SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE



No. 5 OPEN.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 230. AN AGENT WILL DELIVER A MACHINE AT YOUR RESIDENCE, FREE OF CHARGE, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.



No. 5 CLOSED.

ADDRESS WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.  
129 & 131 State St., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.  
CHAS. C. BARTLETT, Agent, Port Townsend.

BATTLING with the DEMON!

is selling by THOUSANDS the most complete and interesting Hard-look and History of Temperance ever produced, containing biographies of its Apostles, thrilling accounts of all the great Movements, and mighty facts and arguments for the cause. Finely illustrated. Nothing can compare with it. More AGENTS WANTED. STANDARD BOOK CO., St. Louis, Mo. Low eastern prices and we pay freight, 50c per copy.

BARBED FENCE WIRE

Cable Laid Double Wire.  
FOUR POINT STEEL BARBS  
The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the holders of the original patents. Put up on 100 lbs. reels. Send for circulars.  
All kinds of WIRE, Iron, Steel and Galvanized, for RAILING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc.  
WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.  
A. S. HALLIDIE,  
WIRE MILLS & WIRE ROPE WORKS,  
6, California St., San Francisco.

NEW for AGENTS!

250 LOW PRICED and FAST SELLING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS are fully represented in our GRAND COMBINATION PROMPTLY BOOKS by sample pages, bindings, illustrations, etc. A great variety and sure success for canvassers. All actually wishing EMPLOYMENT, address for terms, STANDARD PUB. CO., St. Louis, Mo. Low eastern prices and we pay freight, 50c per copy.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

Fragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Orkuta vegetable Kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. Its emulsifying or antiseptic property and aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, &c. It is entirely free from the injurious and acid properties of tooth-pastes and powders which destroy the enamel. One bottle will last six months.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, rhubarb, mandrake, yellow dock, with the best of pepsin and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and blood-strengthening elements. It is the purest, safest, and every way the most effective alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-eruptions, Psoriasis, Blisters, Boils, Scald-head, Kingworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Frequent Larities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the cure, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians every where; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.  
For nearly forty years Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of persons who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
Lowell, Mass.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.