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Whatcom County.

This is the extreme northwestern county in Washington Territory. It is bounded by British Columbia on the north, the Cascade Mountains on the east, Snohomish and Island counties on the south, and Canal de Haro and the Gulf of Georgia on the west. It is the largest county in the Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, containing an area of about 3,840 square miles. The estimated population is about 2,350—showing that the county is yet for the most part sparsely settled. The taxable property of the county was given in last year (1879) at \$735,000. Its principal towns are: La Conner, Skagit City, Samish, Schome, Whatcom, Anacortes, Ferndale and Semiahmoo. A post office is located at each of these places, besides several others in the county, of which more will be said hereafter. Farming is the principal industry of the inhabitants, it being carried on extensively in some localities.

SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

There are three main classes of land in this county, viz: tide marsh, river bottom and high rolling benches. The kind of soil that may be said to predominate is a rich brown loam, resting upon a whitish clay. In general this soil is very productive, and hence the anxiety of the farmer is not so much about being able to raise good crops as about the facilities for disposing of his productions after they have been gathered. All kinds of fruit and vegetables that can be produced in a temperate climate flourish and do well here, while the average grain yield for the county ranges from 35 to 70 bushels of wheat, and from 60 to over 100 bushels of oats or barley, per acre. The timber of the county is composed of red and white fir, cedar, maple, alder, &c. It is, for the most part, a thrifty growth, and in some places the trees are very large. The climate of this county is much milder than its latitude would indicate. The deepest snow reported last winter, even in the northern portion of the county, was 20 inches while 100 miles south of it on the Sound there was from 40 to 60 inches. The climate is also quite dry, compared with that of the remainder of Western Washington, the rain record kept at Bellingham Bay showing a far lower average than at any other point in the Puget Sound basin—except Nan Juan (see meteorological report.) The reasons for this are capable of easy and satisfactory explanation, but, as our space is limited, we will leave that for scientific dissertations and confine ourselves to a mere statement of fact.

DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL.

We will now consider the various localities in the county and, as the northern portion contains perhaps more available vacant agricultural land than does any other one portion, we will commence at

DRAYTON HARBOR.

or Semiahmoo Bay, as it is commonly called. This harbor is situated near the north-western corner of the county. It opens into the Gulf of Georgia on the west, and extends inland about three miles. The bay is circular in form, and is nearly round. Its mouth is rendered quite narrow by a sandspit which projects from the land on the southern side. On the point of this spit is a store, post office, wharf, &c. How is the northern terminus of the steam mail route extending through the San Juan group of islands, from Port Townsend; the point is served with weekly mail, as are all the intermediate post offices along the route. On this spit is a splendid site for a steam sawmill, and there is local trade enough to keep a small mill going almost constantly. At one time several thousand dollars were

pledged by the neighboring settlers to any man or firm that would build a mill here. By combining a grist mill with a sawmill, an extensive business could be carried on.

A man with \$10,000 to \$15,000 capital could buy out the local trader at this point (for, say \$1,500) and, by laying in a stock of miscellaneous goods and erecting a grist and saw mill, virtually control the trade of a large, fertile and rapidly developing valley. The people would appreciate the employment of capital in their midst in such a manner, and would allow a fair profit to be made on all their exports sent abroad through the traders. Dakota and California creeks, two small streams, empty into the bay on its eastern side, while in the vicinity are located about thirty families, besides a number of bachelors. The bay is a fair harbor for small craft, but is rather shallow inside the narrows. Mud flats extend from the shore into the basin of the bay from all directions. On the north side of the bay is the location of a famous mining town that sprang up during the Frazer river excitement in 1857. At one time it was estimated that there were 1500 miners located here, awaiting the opening of the trail to Frazer river, the latter having this bay for its southern terminus. But the last vestige of the town has long since been removed, and the neighboring settlers now tell of it as a reminiscence of early days. Semiahmoo boasts a school district containing about sixty children within school age. The settlers want a resident teacher. They would prefer a man with a family. He would receive from \$40 to \$45 per month during about half the year, and, if enterprising and industrious, could gradually open a farm for himself in the meantime. The land in the vicinity is all timbered, though some of it would be easily cleared. Two church organizations find a footing in the neighborhood, each with a small working membership (the Methodist Episcopal and the Congregational), and each society has a church building with regular preaching by resident ministers.

A wagon road comes to Semiahmoo with Whatcom on the east, crossing the Nooksack river at Ferndale, where a post office and ferry are located, the road traversing an exceedingly fertile valley a distance of about eighteen miles. South of this road, is nearly a township of the finest kind of farming land. During the railroad excitement a few years ago it was all bought up by speculators, but is now for sale at from \$1.25 to \$4 per acre. Near the center of this body of land is a fine fresh-water lake, about 1 1/2 miles long by 1/2 to 5/8 of a mile wide. A road has been laid out across this fine tract of land, but has never been opened because there are few or no settlers to use it. The land lies between the Nooksack river on the east and the Gulf of Georgia on the west, no part being more than two miles from a good shipping point, and it is principally alder bottom and beaver-dam land. East of Semiahmoo, and north of the road to Whatcom, is a vast tract of level, and, for the most part, fertile country. This tract extends clear across the B. C. line, to Frazer river. It is said that there is room here for two or three colonies of 100 families each, with land enough for all. South of the boundary line, in a triangular piece, between the Nooksack on the east emptying into Bellingham Bay, the Snuas on the north emptying into the Frazer, and the Semiahmoo-Whatcom road on the south, a couple two townships of fine land—nearly all of it exceedingly fertile and very lightly timbered. Added to this is an immense swamp, outside the U. S. survey, about ten miles long by two or three miles wide, easily drained and nearly all unoccupied. The large valley we have been attempting to describe all has a clay subsoil. Much of it is said by the settlers to be adapted to fruit raising. Pears, plums, apples, &c. do well; even peaches are said to thrive moderately well. All kinds of roots and cereals are produced in abundance. One man said he raised buckwheat at the rate of forty bushels per acre. This part of the country is tributary in part to the trade of British Columbia, although the protective tariffs in that province shut off a large portion that would otherwise be turned in that direction. However, with fair local markets within this Territory, the course of commerce would be largely reversed, as the sentiment in neighboring British settle-

ments is said to be strongly in favor of annexation to the U. S. The

NOOKSACK RIVER.

to the western side of which our description has reached so far, flows through an extensive valley. Several small towns have been started at various points along its banks, each having a post office. Much vacant land suitable for farming purposes may yet be found on the eastern side of this river, but we have no means of knowing just the amounts or location of the different available tracts. Near the mouth of the river is the

LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION

where there is a large body of fine, marsh and alder bottom land; most of it is occupied, however, by the U. S. reservation for the Indians. A portion only of that outside of the reservation limits has been settled upon.

Traveling eastward, we follow the road through a scattering settlement until we arrive at

WHATCOM.

an old established town on a large and splendid harbor. This town is still quite small, as there has never been anything in its immediate vicinity to support or encourage the growth of a larger place—except the Bellingham Bay Coal Mines that were for years in operation about a mile southeast from here. Whatcom Creek, emptying into the bay at this point, has some good land in its vicinity not taken. A few of the claims that were settled upon years ago are now good farms. The settlers are anxious to have their valley developed.

SEHOM.

Situated in a curve of the bay about a mile southwest from Whatcom, grew up from the patronage dispensed at the coal mines. These mines have been temporarily abandoned, awaiting a raise in prices in the coal trade. As a consequence, business is considered exceptionally dull. East of Sehome is a small lake and some good land. It is believed by some that the immense deposit of coal in this vicinity extends under the bed of the bay. As a site for manufactories, this bay presents a desirable location, for its size, general character and accessibility from the ocean.

Traveling south from here we find successively: Harris Bay, Chuckanut Bay (notable for its fine quarry of superior sandstone) Point Williams, Padilla Bay, and

SAAMISH.

where a large river of that name empties. Near the mouth of this river is a large amount of the richest tide marsh. Nearly all of it is taken, although a portion only has been dyked. South from here are the famous

LA CONNER FLATS.

being a large, low, level tract of tide marsh continuous from the Saamish flats and extending southward to the mouth of the north fork of the Skagit river. These flats have been reclaimed a few years only, yet the locality is already famous for grain raising. Some idea of the fertility of the soil may be inferred from the fact that a few of the leading farmers produce from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels each of grain every year. Oats and barley are chiefly raised, the soil producing from 80 to 125 bushels of either, per acre. Inland, or eastward, from this fine body of land is a large marsh known as the

OLYMPIA MARSH.

where thousands of acres of the richest kind of marsh land have been taken, although but little of it is yet in cultivation. There is also considerable good bottom land available. The town of La Conner is located in the edge of the flats, on the eastern bank of a large slough separating the flats from Fidalgo Island. This place is a sprightly, enterprising town of about 100 inhabitants. It boasts one weekly newspaper, two hotels, several stores, a drug store, a physician, several lawyers, a blacksmith, a telegraph office, &c. &c. It is the northern terminus of a semi-weekly mail route from Seattle, all points in the county north of here being supplied with a weekly mail only. Large quantities of grain are exported from this point to San Francisco every year. The Skagit river empties a few miles south of here, in two streams two or three miles apart, one of them being at its mouth in Snohomish county, the other in Whatcom. The delta between the mouths of

this river, and extending about eight miles up the forks of the same, is all composed of the finest kind of rich soil. Near the salt water it is marsh; farther inland it is rich, alder bottom. It is all taken, and some very fine farms are found upon it.

SKAGIT CITY.

is a small town located on the bank of the river just below the forks. It is surrounded by farms, and will doubtless grow into a town of respectable dimensions. Above this point the river is navigable for a long distance, and a large amount of good bottom land is found on either side in the valley. The gold mining excitement near the head waters of this river, in the Cascade mountains, is now calling hundreds of miners to Puget Sound. Post offices have recently been established at Mount Vernon and at Ruby and the population of Whatcom county will receive large accessions.

FIDALGO ISLAND.

situated between La Conner and Whidby Island, is oblong in shape, and its size may be estimated from the fact that it contains about twelve sections of vacant land, besides much more occupied. Directly opposite La Conner is a U. S. Indian reservation that is, like the reservation at Lummi, under the supervision of the Catholic church. Whenever these reservations are vacated there will be a large amount of good land thrown on the market. The one on Fidalgo occupies about ten sections. The island maintains about 225 inhabitants, and contains two post offices, viz.: Fidalgo and Anacortes.

Mount Erie, near the center of the island, is about 1400 feet high. From the summit of this mountain the scenery is said to be exceedingly beautiful in all directions. In fact, it has been remarked by one observer, a traveler of much experience, that this section has the scenery of Norway and the climate of Virginia. There are several fine, fresh-water lakes on the island, named as follows: Ace of Hearts, Erie, Pass Lake, &c. As a summer resort for pleasure seekers, this island will doubtless offer many attractions in the future. The vacant land on the island is all covered with timber, and at least one third of it is suitable for farming purposes, though not all of it is first-class soil. Of the timber land much is owned by the N. P. R. R. Co.

A FINE ACADEMY.

or graded school, known as the "Allen academy," has been founded upon this island, near Ship Harbor, the location of Anacortes. Competent professional teachers have been employed, and, although the institution is yet young, from twenty to thirty pupils receive instruction regularly here. A store, a hotel and a reading room are established on this bay. A store is also established at Fidalgo, the other post office.

QUEMES ISLAND.

Just opposite Anacortes, is the location of copper mines that are partially opened. It has about forty settlers upon it, and one post office. The island is covered with timber, and is mostly high land.

Whatcom county presents more vacant land and more inducements to immigrants than does any other one county heretofore described herein. We omitted to mention that the town of Whatcom is its county seat, and that a U. S. district court meets twice a year at La Conner.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. A. Plummer, Jr. is my duly authorized agent, and is empowered to collect my accounts due me, and receipt for the same. And he is the only person authorized to contract any bills on my account during my absence.
 J. A. KUHN.
 Port Townsend W. T., March 29, 1880.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

An Immense Deposit.
CHICAGO, April 9.—The largest cash payment ever made in Chicago was made by the First National Bank in the redemption of the Chicago and Pacific Railroad for and of the United States Circuit Court and paid into the sub-treasury. The amount was \$1,200,000.

German Emigrants for the West.
BALTIMORE, April 9.—The steamship Braunschweig, which arrived to-day from Bremen, brought, 1,582 emigrants. Nearly all go West.

Advance in Real Estate.
NEW YORK, April 9.—The advance in real estate, especially within the past few months, has extended throughout Manhattan Island, the annexed district and Brooklyn. Some property has increased in value a hundred per cent., but the general advance is much below this. Rents have risen everywhere, but not in proportion to the rise in the price of property. Tenants submit to the increased demands of landlords, in view of the improved state of business.

The Public's Business Statement.
NEW YORK, April 9.—The Public, comparing business for the last quarter with the corresponding period of 1879, shows the aggregate gain in exchange, outside of New York, to be 40 per cent., notwithstanding a decrease in San Francisco. The gain in the aggregate at all cities is 55 per cent., no part of which is due to activity of speculation here. Comparing last month with March, 1879, the following shows the percentage of gains at the principal cities: New York, 84.1; Boston, 46; Philadelphia, 50; Chicago, 64.2; St. Louis, 33.9; Baltimore, 40.8; Cincinnati, 36.6; New Orleans, 33.8; Louisville, 28.5; Pittsburg, 37; Cleveland, 47.1; Kansas City, 69.3. San Francisco shows a loss, during the month, compared with March, 1879, of 10 per cent., and during the last quarter, compared with the first quarter of 1879, 9.1. As the increase in average prices has been only 20 per cent. the returns from every city except San Francisco and Syracuse, indicate an increase in quantities of produce exchanged.

An Appeal Goes to China.
WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Angel to be minister to China, Jos. Smith of California, and Wm. H. Fessett of South Carolina, to be commissioners to China, to constitute, with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country, a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty settlement of such matters of interest of the two governments as are now pending between them.

Commercial Showing.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—Failures for the first quarter of the present year as reported by the mercantile agency of E. G. Dun & Co., indicate a very great decline, not only in the number, but especially in the amount of liabilities. In the first three months of 1880 there were 1,400 failures as against 2,500 for the first three months of 1878. Liabilities for the first quarter of 1880 are only \$12,000,000, as against \$43,000,000 in the same period of 1879, and \$82,000,000 in the first quarter of 1878. The agency draws attention to the fact that these figures indicate a steady continuance of favorable conditions for the trade of the country.

Financial Exhibit of the Great Tramp.
NEW YORK, April 12.—The receipts of the walking match which closed Saturday night are \$28,683. According to agreement, half of the amount goes to the managers and the other half will be divided among the contestants. Best received \$7,175, in addition to the sweepstakes of \$9,000 and the \$1,000 offered for beating Brown's record. Program receives \$3,587; Howard, \$1,798; Dobler, \$896; Allen, \$449; Krohn, \$224; Williams \$112, and Hanwaker \$56.

The Great Fraud on Butter.
CHICAGO, April 12.—Suit is pending in the U. S. court in this city concerning the oleomargarine patent which has brought out the astounding fact that oleomargarine which is never quoted in market and which is not kept by any merchant as such, has a sale in the country of 98,000,000 pounds per annum.

A Daring Leap.
CINCINNATI, April 12.—Thomas Boyd yesterday, in the presence of about a thousand people at Mulfordville, Kentucky, jumped from the railroad bridge over Green river a distance of 120 feet to the water below. He sprang off the bridge headfirst and struck the water in that position, and in a moment afterwards he appeared swimming. He was picked up by a boat's crew, and when ashore passed through the crowd, receiving what money was offered. He was not injured in the least.

Postal Changes.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Postal changes last week for Oregon were as follows: Discontinued—West Union, Marion county. Postmasters appointed—Mrs. Mary Canfield, Morton, Clackamas county; Louis Del schneider, St. Paul, Marion county; J. B. C. Durgan, Washougal, Clarke county, W. T.

Extraordinary Immigration.
The extraordinary immigration arriving this Spring is attractive attention, and if it keeps up, the immigration this year will be much larger than ever before. Since the first of January 2,300 have arrived at Baltimore, 48,412 at New York, and 36,896 have arrived at New York, against 11,140 for 1879. During March last the number of arrivals was 21,058 against 5,965 last year. It is said that these immigrants are an unusually good class of people most of them having sufficient money for a good start in life.

Transfer to Navy Yard.
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Commodore Nicholson has been detached from the New York

navy yard, and Commodore George H. Cooper ordered to that command.

Vanderbilt's Immense Wealth.
It is said that if Vanderbilt should sell all his New York Central stock he could become the owner of \$100,000,000 in government bonds, or about 1-14th of all in existence. As it is he owns more than any one man ever held against this government, and as much as the entire annual expenses of the government some years ago. The checks for interest which he will receive every 90 days will amount to half a million dollars, or over \$5,000 a day.

Death of a Silk Merchant.
NEW YORK, April 13.—Elliott C. Cowden, a large silk importer, died last night, aged 61, from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after a short illness.

Fire at New York.
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's dry goods establishment, 305 and 309 Sixth Avenue, was completely burned last evening. A clerk in lighting the gas set fire to the drapery in one of the show windows. Loss \$200,000, insurance \$130,000.

Gold Discovery.
ATLANTA, April 13.—Considerable excitement prevails in White county over the discovery of gold in the Nachoochee valley.

The A. & P. Co. Triumph.
OMAHA, April 13.—U. S. Judge McCrary to-day filed in court here his decisions in the cases of the A. & P. and W. U. T. companies against the Union Pacific and American Union companies in favor of the former. He decides that all lines recently seized at the instance of Mr. Gould must be restored; that the only recourse of the railroad company to establish its claim is a court, and sets forth that the 17,800 shares of stock received by it from the A. & P. Co. when the contract was first made, must be returned before proceedings are begun. As these shares were of small value when taken by the railroad company, and are very valuable now, it is considered a great victory for the telegraph company. Long litigation is promised.

Escape of a Desperado.
YANKEETON, April 13.—J. W. Maxwell, a murderer and stage robber, escaped from jail by the free use of a revolver mysteriously procured, yesterday.

Sunday Work in Leadville.
LEADVILLE, April 13.—On Sunday morning Lawrence Fitzgerald, a miner, was fatally shot by George Tattersall while quarreling over a claim owned by Fitzgerald which Tattersall attempted to jump. Sunday night a second murder occurred in the Coliseum Theatre. S. W. Overton, the proprietor, was fatally shot by Thos. Nugent, a bartender, while engaged in a quarrel.

Jack Frost Visits Georgia.
ATLANTA, April 13.—Heavy frosts the last three nights have killed all fruit and vegetables of this section. Damage extensive.

Shot in an Election Riot.
DR. W. E. Bland was shot in the election riot at Edgefield, S. C., yesterday and died to-day.

Captured.
DENVER, April 13.—Peter Laven, ring-leader in the celebrated gold brick swindle last October, was captured here to-day by the Rocky Mountain Detective Association.

South Carolina Distilleries Destroyed.
CHARLESTON, April 13.—Internal revenue officers have destroyed in Pickens and Cherokee counties 9 distilleries and 10,000 gallons of mash and beer and secured 6 copper stills.

The First Woman's Vote in New York.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The first woman to vote under the new law for the school board was Kate Stoneman, secretary of the county woman's suffrage society, member of the faculty of the State normal school and sister of Gen. Stoneman.

Victoria's Band Severely Punished.
WASHINGTON, April 13.—Col. Hatch telegraphs from St. Andreas in relation to his recent engagement with Victoria's band of Indians that Capt. Carroll and seven men were seriously wounded and the Indians severely punished that it will probably have the effect of bringing them to terms.

Crows in Fall Dress.
The Crows in fall dress paid their respects to the secretary of the interior this morning and received a very flattering ovation from the clerks of the department. These Indians are universally pronounced to be the finest specimens of the race yet seen in Washington. One of them stands 6 feet 4 inches in his moccasins and weighs 260 pounds. Each chief wears a magnificent war shirt of buckskin, finely embroidered, beaded and adorned with many white wessel tails.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mark Lane Report.
LONDON, April 7.—The Mark Lane Express says that the sowing of Spring crops is well forward throughout the kingdom. Autumn sown wheat is rather backward, and in late sown fields in some districts is thin, but generally speaking the agricultural situation leaves little to be desired. It is expected that the bulk of grain in Scotland will be sown three weeks earlier than last year. Supplies of home grown wheat, both in Mark Lane and country markets, have again been light. Prices have tended upwards, as reserves in growers' hands are doubtless becoming very small. With such a scarcity the English grain consumption of foreign must greatly increase before harvest, but as the weather hitherto has been favorable for growing crops, millers have steadily adhered to the policy of merely supplying their immediate requirements. Stocks in granaries must also be getting very low, as imports since the first of January have not suffered from home requirements, to say nothing of the quantity exported. Notwithstanding these facts, trade, partly owing to Easter holidays and obsequies, has been apathetic. Country millers have been the principal buyers. There has been an entire absence of speculation, as the existence of a ring in America despite the depletion of stock paralyses enterprise. The tendency of prices has been rather downward, imports and shipments from America for the moment being larger. American wheat showed a decline of 6d on Friday. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. In consequence of favorable weather and a slight decline in American wheat is 1s 6d@2s lower. Meize

declined similarly in consequence of larger supply. Wheat for shipment, in consequence of larger offerings from America declined 2s. Meize is quiet and 6d to 9d lower. Sales of English wheat last week, 24,000 quarters at 45s 4d per quarter, against 43,856 quarters at 40s 11d per quarter for the corresponding week of last year. Imports into United Kingdom for the week ending March 27th were 489,988 cwt of wheat and 50,242 cwt of flour.

A Traffic in Passports.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The courier of Prince DeLieven, one of the secretaries of State, was arrested for forgery. He has fabricated fourteen thousand passports during the past eight years, and from their sale had accumulated 92,000 roubles.

Russian Troops Ordered to the Chinese Frontier.
A correspondent at Vienna learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian troops in South Siberia have been ordered to march to the Chinese frontier.

Dying by Hundreds.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—A telegram from the Russian consul at Van, Armenia, appeals for aid to save the inhabitants of that district from annihilation. The famine is increasing; 150 persons died of starvation at Agbak in the villages. Girls are dying by the hundred at Van. The Russian authorities at Rastoff have forwarded 50,000 pounds of flour to Van.

Famine in Turkey.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9.—A terrible famine is raging at Mosul, in Turkish Kurdistan. Four thousand inhabitants fled to Bagdad and hundreds are on the road.

The Demands of Superstition.
Small-pox is raging at Mandalay and the heir apparent has died from the disease. Astrologers maintain that in order to remove evil influences, great propitiatory sacrifices is requisite. Victims will be taken from all ranks to the number of 400. The priests contribute 100, the remainder are to be made up of men, women and children. Many arrests have been made to secure a sufficient number of victims. The priests, who have hitherto enjoyed immunity from sacrifices, are quitting Mandalay in great numbers. A Catholic convent was entered to procure victims from among the girls there but the attempt was frustrated. The condition of the country is most unsatisfactory.

Great Floods.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—Great floods have occurred in the neighborhood of Ismid. Adabazar has been submerged and the people are in great distress.

The Spanish Regicide Doomed.
MADRID, April 12.—Otero, the regicide, will be executed on Wednesday. He will be placed in the pillory twenty-four hours previous to execution, according to custom.

Parnell, M. P.
LONDON, April 13.—Parnell, speaking at Ballina, said he had bound himself by no pledge to sit for Cork or Meath, but was determined if elected to sit for Mayo. Nearly a thousand constabulary left Dublin to maintain order during the coming struggle between Parnell and the priests.

Irish Members Elect.
Wm. H. Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone, has been elected to Parliament for Worcestershire east; John O'Connor Power and Charles Stewart Parnell, home rulers, have been elected for county Mayo. Power received 1,320 votes and Parnell 1,218. G. E. Brown, Liberal, who sat for Mayo in last house, and who also stood at this election, was defeated, receiving 555 votes.

Military and Naval Matters.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Gen. Skobloff started yesterday for Minsk in consequence of alarms on the Chinese frontier. The commander of the Russian Pacific squadron has been recalled. His successor will start in a few days.

The Grim Chancellor Triumphs.
BERLIN, April 13.—The Bundesrath has adopted a resolution proposed by a representative of Bavaria, declaring that receipts for post office remittances shall be liable to stamp duty, thus reversing the vote of March 3d, which led to the resignation of Bismarck.

Leaving Faderland.
From the 4th to the 11th 5,000 persons left Bremen for England and the United States. These emigrants come from all parts of Germany and include many skilled workmen. This increase of emigration is evidently connected with the new army bill and entails heavy loss on the country.

PACIFIC COAST.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Mormonism.
SALT LAKE, April 9.—The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Mormon church was celebrated to-day. The saints were severely lectured for drunkenness, which prevails to an alarming extent in Utah. Missionaries were appointed for service in the States and Europe.

Will Adjourn.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Senate and House have agreed to adjourn on the 16th at 12 noon.

The Corwin Will Go to the Arctic Seas.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The revenue cutter Thos. Corwin came down from Astoria on Friday last under telegraphic orders from the treasury department. It is presumed that as she is largest and strongest vessel in the revenue service on this coast she will be loaded with supplies for the relief of the Arctic whalers and exploring yacht Jeannette.

Workingmen's Ticket Defeated.
SANTA CRUZ, April 12.—A spirited election took place to-day for city officers. Three tickets were in the field—the Citizens', nominated irrespective of party; the People's, put up by the Workingmen, and the Taxpayers by the Republicans. The latter was the last ticket placed in the field, and little hope was entertained of its success, yet its mayor and clerk were elected. The Citizens' and People's joint candidate for treasurer was elected. The Citizens and Taxpayers combined on councilmen and elected them all.

Kearney's Case Argued.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Argument in Kearney's case was concluded last evening and one day given to file briefs.

Adverse Decision.
A committee of the board of supervisors to-day decided to report adversely on Saml. Morse's petition for leave to produce the Passion play.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Official exhibit relative to the extent of the shelling by mining debris of the approaches of Mare Island navy yard, will be presented to Congress next Monday.—Republican primaries in Massachusetts indicate a preference for Edmunds.—An extensive wash, door and blind factory at Rochester was burned on the 8th; loss \$100,000.—The Liberal net gain in the British Parliament is now eighty-one votes.—Bismarck is quite ill and unable to sleep.—Morey, a horse trainer of Fresno, Cal., was thrown from a horse and fatally injured.—The President has approved the star service deficiency bill.—Judge Wright, of Virginia, received executive pardon.—The Channing memorial services at Washington were largely attended, Justice Miller presiding.—The Babcock Manufacturing Company has suspended; liabilities \$125,000; assets, \$75,000.—Cleveland records two suicides, that of a German editor and a shoe dealer, each cutting his own throat.

Three fishermen were drowned at Halifax by the capsizing of a boat, leaving each a wife and seven children who were dependant on their earnings.—A seven hours' fight at Chihuahua between Indians and Mexican herders is reported.—Eight bodies have been stolen during the past week from a cemetery near Ottawa.—The Peruvians have lately met with important successes, drawing the Chileans into an ambush and annihilating a regiment of 1,300.—A steamer was sunk on the Danube; 16 lives lost.—The position of journalists in Russia is anxious and difficult.—The King of Burmah is reported to have died of small-pox.—Queen Olga of Greece has given birth to a daughter.—The late election in England means that Gladstone is to be chief of the Government.—The six days walking match proceeds—Hart 87 miles 60 yards ahead of the best time on record.—The distillery laws will be amended.—The Kearney trial has been further postponed until next Saturday.—The San Francisco board of trade endorse and recommend the Nicaragua route surveyed by the navy in 1873, for the inter-ocean canal.

San Francisco records the suicide of a rag picker—Ophir levies a tax of \$150.—Samuel Beachman, a merchant of Tehama, suicided by jumping into the Sacramento.—The mining debris bill passed the California legislature 23 to 15.—Kearney's trial commenced on Saturday and will be continued to-day.—The wife of President Diaz died at the city of Mexico on the 9th.—The late election in England turned the parliament square about.—The liberals net gain is ninety-four seats.—Hart, or "Black Dan," made the best time on record, finishing in the six days' walking match, 565 miles, 165 yards, winning the O'Leary belt.—Nothing has as yet been elicited concerning the outrage on Cadet Whittaker.—The Senate concurs in the House amendment to the immediate deficiency bill.—General Grant arrived at Mobile on Saturday.—The Edison tailing process will be used in a mill at Oroville, Cal., by the first of August.—The Northern Pacific will probably get an extension of time for 6 instead of 10 years, as asked.

The city directory of St. Louis contains 120,000 names; the estimated population is 540,000.—The Senate of Kentucky has voted to sell the governor's mansion, regarding it as too expensive.—Forty-four candidates are reported for the vacant U. S. judgeship in Kentucky.—Dan O'Leary is worth \$60,000 as the result of pedestrianism.—The people of Atlanta are already securing their summer resorts.—The Chilean army have committed fearful atrocities in Peru.—Parnell reports himself well pleased with the result of the English elections.—The peace strength of the German army, 427,270; no wonder Germans are leaving "Faderland" by hundreds.—Catholic journals and bishops unite in protesting against the religious decrees.—King Alfonso has signed Otero's death warrant.—700 Burmese have been buried alive under the city walls of Rangoon, as a sacrifice for the King's health; these include men, women, boys, girls, priests and foreigners.—The illness of the King of Burmah is said to be leprosy.—Mahomed San is shortly expected in Cabul.—At the burning of a hay and grain depot at Wilmington, N. C., several persons were burned to a crisp by being buried under a falling wall.—Two persons were suffocated in a fire at Haverhill, Mass., on the 13th inst.—Burglars entered the house of Mrs. Coats, Nesham, Wis., beat her insensible and stole \$4,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry.

Geo. G. Wilson, formerly of the Coast Survey, committed suicide at San Luis Obispo.—The yellow fever has broken out at Vera Cruz.—Mexican Congress met at the city of Mexico, April 3d.—A State prohibitory convention will be held at Boston on the 20th inst.; delegates will be elected to the Cleveland convention, which meets June 17th.—Neither Donnelly nor Washburne will be allowed a seat, according to latest instructions.—The charge is made that colored immigrants in Kansas are not willing to go into the country, preferring towns.—I-wing Kee Tzee, Chinese ambassador to France, goes to St. Petersburg to adjust the difficulties between China and Russia.—Germany and the Vatican are in a compromise mood toward each other.—The parliament have rejected the army bill and the ministry has resigned.—A rival love affair terminated in the death of two sicken awaits at Galveston, one of the rivals committing murder and suicide.—An engine and baggage car went through the bridge near Sheridan, Kansas; no one hurt.—Democrats of Louisiana urge Democratic United States Senators to seat Spoford.—A body of armed men burned the house of Deputy Collector Stewart, of Fannin county, Ga., and wounded his son.—The Liberal net gain thus far is 106.—Lord Lytton, viceroy to India, has been created Earl of Lytton.—Many persons have perished in the floods of Ismid.

An invalid insisted to his doctor that he was certainly growing weaker every day, and that the end was not far off. "Why, doctor, he said one day in querulous tones, "a month ago I could walk round the park yonder, and to-day I was so weak that I could only walk half way round and then back again."

State and Territorial.

Willamette Valley.
A woman's college will be established in connection with Willamette University.

C. Snowden has been appointed guard at the penitentiary, vice H. M. Brunk, resigned.

Wash Stimpson, of Salem, who has been confined to his house for two months with a sprained ankle, is able to be out on crutches.

Dr. L. L. Rowland, of Salem, who has been seriously ill in London, has recovered his health sufficiently to proceed with his travels.

Junietta Veatch, aged 16 years, daughter of S. P. Veatch, of Salem, died at her father's residence in that city on the 11th inst., after an illness of eight weeks. This is the second daughter buried by Mr. and Mrs. Veatch within a few weeks.

A force of twenty men are engaged in constructing a telegraph from Independence to Corvallis, a distance of twenty-one miles. Since the completion of the West Side railroad between these two places a telegraph line is an indispensable necessity.

East of the Mountains.
Baker City has been attacked by the measles.

Gardening and bad colds are the order of the day in Dayton.

Odd Fellows of Baker City will give a grand ball on the 26th.

The Dayton Woolen Mills will be started up when the Spring clip comes into market.

John Hatley and others are building a grist mill on Touchet, two miles above Dayton, with two run of burrs.

Captain Gorman was tried under the new gambling law, before Justice Hunn, of Dayton, and fined \$25, for renting a room in the Northwestern Hotel to a woman of the town.

Total amount offered in premiums at the Baker county fair in September is \$2,250. Running and trotting matches will excite the greatest interest.

James Cooper fell under a wagon with a load of 2,500 pounds in it, the wheels passing over his body, inflicting internal injuries which it was feared would prove fatal; he is now, however, in a fair way of recovery.

Capt. Baughman found another unexplored rock in Umatilla rapids last week and planted the D. S. Baker on it and began to take soundings. At last accounts the rock was not damaged and the damage to the steamer had not been computed.

The Baker City Democrat says: A large number of cattle buyers are scattered throughout this section of country buying up all the cattle it is possible for them to obtain. Large numbers have already been purchased and will shortly be driven to Eastern markets.

A Dayton correspondent says: If some of our religionists would give our one lone "soiled dove" a little rest, and devote their weaknesses toward reforming some of the parents whom we are credibly informed are in the habit of cruelly beating their children, they would be doing something for humanity instead of encouraging perjury. A gentleman the other day, at a distance of forty rods, counted thirteen blows that a nine year old boy received from a large stick in the hands of a brutal father.

The first discoverer of gold in Eastern Oregon is now sawing wood in Baker City.

Southern Oregon.
It is not likely that any more stock will be lost in Lake County unless it is from miring in the bogs.

The wood piles of Southern Oregon have been completely "burned out" during the sway of the long Winter.

Business is improving in Canyonville, and farmers in the surrounding country are sanguine of a prosperous year.

Mrs. Dorcas Fredenburg died last week at Rock Point, Jackson county, aged 81 years. A husband, nine children, 52 grand children and 20 great grand children survive her.

Astoria.
From the Astorian:

A new school house will be built in Clatsop district.

Fresh vegetables were in the markets yesterday from the Chinese gardens on Smith Point.

A young German at Fort Stevens, lately employed as a fisherman by Messrs. Smith, has fallen heir to \$20,000 in Faderland.

The population of Astoria has nearly doubled within the past three weeks, but times are still very dull, as the bulk of fishermen and other employes have not yet got to work.

The Astoria Packing Co., M. J. Kinney, manager, have increased their room for 1880 by an addition to their works. They put up more fish last year than any other cannery on the river.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

BACK AT HIS POST.—A mere glance at the leading editorial in the "Press," of the 15th inst., convinces those who have noticed the brief career of that paper that the medical gentleman who used to physic its readers has returned to his editorial post of duty. He is evidently getting ready for the fall campaign—for another merciless defeat at the hands of the republicans and the more sensible democrats of Jefferson county. He has always indignantly denied having any connection with that sheet, evidently being heartily ashamed of it; but the people have all along had too many proofs to doubt his identity in the glaring "ear marks" of his editorial effusions. The "Political obituary of E. P. Ferry" is in strong contrast with the eloquent editorial of that paper commending the past course of the Governor and strongly urging his reappointment; but then the latter named article appeared several weeks ago, and then it was evidently the production of a prominent republican lawyer of this place, while the man who is now at the wheel steers to suit himself. Of course where there is such a funny mixture in the editorial staff of the "Press" it could hardly be expected that the crazy thing would be consistent. Myers is very much like the nimble puppet that exhibits the hideous grinning of a New Zealander while in one position and the vacant stare of a brainless idiot when its manipulators choose to present its reverse side.

THE "North Pacific Coast" Publishing Company, of New Tacoma, have just issued the first quarterly issue of their neat and valuable semi-monthly journal, the "North Pacific Coast." This publication is by far the handsomest, typographically considered, north of San Francisco, while it is literally crammed with interesting and valuable information. The quarterly contains all six of the semi-monthly issues published during the past three months. It is sold for the low price of fifty cents, or two dollars per annum. The journal is a creditable literary production and will doubtless become a welcome visitor to thousands of homes in our territory.

POSTAL ROUTES.—Among the postal routes included in the new bill reported from the congressional committee on post offices and post roads, on the 18th of March, we notice: "From San Juan to Lime Kiln;" "From Nesh Bay to Quillete;" "From Deugeness to Sequim." We are glad to notice that these matters have been attended to, as the post offices at these places were established some time ago. The postmaster at Lime Kiln on San Juan island, Mr. Jas. McCurdy, gave bonds long ago but has never yet received a mail at his office. We trust that service will soon be ordered.

The Oregon newspapers are just opening a lively political campaign. The "Oregonian" think the republican convention of that state was "too unanimous" in its choice of candidates, and plainly hints that it will make warm times unless it is consulted. The "Bee" and "Standard" are opening a rapid cross fire.

During the first three months of 1880, 795 miles of railroad were constructed in the United States, against 298 miles during the same months of 1879, 236 miles in 1878, and 165 miles in 1877. The indications are considered good for the building of fully 4,000 miles of railroad in 1880.

From the action of the congressional committee on the subject, it seems probable that the N. P. R. R. Co. will be defeated in its efforts to secure a grant of an extension of time in which to complete its transcontinental railroad. Perhaps it will go to work now and do something.

Twelve tons of Olympia oysters were recently shipped by railroad for consumption in Portland and San Francisco. This was the largest oyster shipment ever made from the head of the Sound.

The Seattle "Post" says the work of dyking the Samish flats has begun and about 2,000 acres of the richest land will soon be redeemed.

Congressman Whiteaker, of Oregon, has brought a bill into congress for the construction of a navy yard on the northwest coast.

ERICH'S FASHION QUARTERLY.—The spring number of this magazine is upon our table and is a perfect epitome of Spring Fashions. It enters into every detail of feminine necessity, and gives its readers full particulars of fabrics, styles and prices. Does a lady want a new spring dress? From one page of the "Quarterly" she learns in what style it should be made; from another what colors and contrasts are most fashionable, and from a third what prices she should pay for her materials. And at the store she visits, the proprietor in his turn has studied the "Quarterly" to advantage, and knows therefrom the exact measure of his customers' requirements. Or again, a mother, perplexed with the wants of a large family, and puzzling her mind so to apportion the money at her command that each may have his or her wants supplied, and nothing be unthought of, may fly to the pages of her "Quarterly" for relief. There shall she find her wants catalogued and priced, each under its appropriate heading. Baby wear, underclothing, children's suits, hats, household goods, "et id omne genus," each and all are there. The descriptions are accurate, the prices carefully compiled, and the illustrations with which the book is crowded, drawn from actual articles of costume. In short the "Fashion Quarterly" is a genuine Handbook for the Household, and fills a place in American periodical literature, which, but for it, would remain inconveniently vacant. Published by Elrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York, at fifty cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy. We take pleasure in recommending this publication to the favor of our readers. It certainly is the most complete and comprehensive of its kind ever gotten up.

Local and News Items.

BORN.—In this city, April 16, 1880, to the wife of H. L. Blanchard, a daughter.

The Walla Walla "Statesman" now issues a sprightly and creditable little daily edition.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of "Sloop Jenny for sale," inserted elsewhere. Call on Capt. Dalgardno for particulars.

This issue of the ARGUS completes its third year under our management. It extends a hearty "thank you" to friends and bids defiance to foes as of yore.

MARRIED.—At Jamestown, Clallam county, April 17th, by Rev. M. Eells Mr. James Richards and Miss Margaret Law; also, Mr. Thos. Hood and Mary Hun-a-moo.

Rev. W. I. Cospier, pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, was the recipient of a pleasant donation party from the members of his Church and congregation, on Tuesday evening.

Our Presbyterian friends here have tendered another call to Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan. We have not yet learned whether he will accept or remain in his present field of labor.

Mrs. Weekes, wife of our friend Rev. T. J., had to remain in this place last week on account of sickness. Her husband went home. Mrs. W. is at the house of Thos. Drummond.

If you need any pictures taken, Mr. B. F. Stevens can attend to your wants in a most satisfactory manner. Call at his photo. gallery, up stairs over the "People's Market," and examine his fine work for yourself.

In our article last week, upon Delegate Brents' bill of March 18th, the title of that bill should have read: "A Bill amending section forty-four hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

Our friend, N. Shakespeare, Esq., of Victoria, B. C., recently organized a lodge of Good Templars at North Arm, near New Westminster, B. C. Bro. S. is a past G. W. C. T. in the Order, and is quite zealous in the work.

Mr. John Street, a well known logger of Puget Sound, was brought here from Whidby Island, this week, suffering from paralysis. He was unable to speak, or to move himself without assistance. He is staying at the Cosmopolitan hotel.

Mr. W. R. Andrews, a young lawyer of La Conner, recently took a trip to the Skagit mines. On his return a few days since he reported to the P. S. "Mail" that he saw miners at work on a claim on Ruby Creek, taking out gold at the rate of \$8 to \$9 per day to the man. Excitement still runs high.

It is very generally believed that the "Press" editor, or rather the manager back of him, manufactured all those so-called 'communications' endorsing the attempt to injure the country by abusing the immigration aid society. The reading of the whole thing indicates that the editor of the "Press" is also its correspondent.

Mr. Frank Wellington, assistant keeper of the Smith's Island light house, was in this place some days ago and has not been seen since. As Mr. Izett, of San Juan, found the boat Mr. Wellington had, it is feared the latter is lost.

The Palouse "Gazette" sends out an extra, giving a long account of the recent horrible murder committed near Big Lake in Eastern Washington.

Capt. Evan Miles, of the 21st infantry, and family, have just returned from a trip east. The Captain is stationed at Vancouver.

Gen. Howard has just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C.

Large republican gains are reported in New Jersey.

LABORERS' WAGES.

Written for the Immigration Pamphlet.]

The wages of laborers, etc., in this territory—as in all other new countries—are higher than the same class of men receive in older communities. But as every year increases our population, it also proportionately equalizes the supply and demand for men, and wages, like everything else, gradually but surely tend downward to a settled uniform basis with other localities. However it will probably be a good many years before labor here, of any kind, is paid as little as the same kind is, paid in the Atlantic States.

On account of the comparative youthfulness of the territory, all branches of industries represented in it are necessarily upon a limited scale. Consequently there is no great demand for men skilled in any particular calling, to work for wages. It is not the object of this pamphlet to unduly excite carpenters, masons, clerks, or any other class to come here. We simply explain, for the benefit of those who wish to go somewhere, the advantages and disadvantages our territory possesses, and invite all who, after reading it, think they can better their condition, to come. We say frankly that we mostly need producers, manufacturers and laborers. There is always a market for the products of the farm, and as there are good farming lands here and it is a good, healthy climate to live in, we want people looking for good farms on which to rear their families in comfort and health to settle here and make their home among us.

No smart young man, of whatever calling, should fancy that, because this is a Territory, and so far away, it is just the place for him, and post off here with a sort of dime novel hallucination that he will somehow get suddenly rich; or that upon arrival he will be seized by the collar by an impatient but admiring mass of uneducated people, who have all these years been looking for just such a Moses to lead them, and "yanked" into the highest office of trust and profit; nor should he dream that his attainments are so far ahead of anything this country ever saw, that he will have no trouble in walking right into a lucrative, easy situation.

For the benefit of all such we would say that we have already on hand a large number of disappointed adventurers that sudden wealth has not yet overtaken and probably never will. We also keep constantly on hand from two to twenty competent applicants for every easy (if there are any such) and lucrative situation in the country, while aspirants to offices of trust are so numerous that we have them for export.

The following are the average wages paid in the western part of the territory: Farm hands, from \$25 to \$30 per month, and board; do., during harvest, from \$1 50 to \$2 per day, board themselves; house carpenters, from \$3 25 to \$4 per day, board themselves; brick and stone masons and plasterers, \$4 per day, board themselves; ship carpenters, from \$2 25 to \$5 per day and board; mill hands (common) from \$30 to \$35 per month, and board; do., (engineers, firemen, markers, sawyers, etc.) from \$40 to \$100, and board; logger (common hand) from \$35 to \$40 per month, and board; do., (choppers and teamsters) \$60 to \$80 per month, and board; Chinese cooks and waiters, \$15 to \$60 per month, and board; steamboat engineers, \$50 to \$125 per month; firemen, \$40; deck hands, \$25 to \$30; Sailors, (coastwise) \$30 to \$35 per month; do. (long voyages) \$25; Store clerks, \$40 to \$50 per month and board themselves; newspaper hands, \$1 50 to \$2 50 per day without board; school teachers, \$25 to \$100 per month and board themselves.

The voters of British Columbia, or rather those entitled to vote, number 4,458. Of these 2,343 are registered on Vancouver Island and 2,115 on the main land. Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Yale head the twelve districts with the greatest number of voters. The whole number is only about one-fourth the voters of Washington Territory.

Most of the journals of Washington Territory are welcoming in advance their new Governor from New Jersey. The standing of Governor Newell in his own State is of a high order, politically and socially, and his gubernatorial administration in the far West, will no doubt add to his reputation as an efficient public servant.—"Portland Bee."

Several bills are before Congress aiming to provide Alaska with some kind of government. The necessity of passing such a measure as soon as possible is urgent. The early development of the resources of that Territory is a matter of the greatest importance to the Pacific coast and would benefit the whole country.—"S. F. Chronicle."

Talk about nice goods! Just go to Messrs. Waterman & Katz who have received, ex. City of Chester, and expect more by sailing vessel and on the Dakota, the nicest and largest stock of goods that was ever brought to the Sound.

If no unforeseen disaster occurs, the grain crop of California will this season astonish the world.—"Chronicle."

Mr. Grose, the barber, continues to give satisfaction in his business. Call on him.

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.

For Sale!—3 Phelan's best slate bed, BILLIARD TABLES, Cheap for cash. Apply to H. L. TIBBALS.

NOTICE.

My wife, Sarah Sweatman, having left my bed and board, I will not pay any debts contracted by her.
B. SWEATMAN,
Whidby Island, W. T. 104t

HENRY LANDES,

General Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in RAW MATERIALS,

WILL PURCHASE

HIDES, FURS and SKINS.

If you have any, send or take them to Henry Landes. His business connections are such that he can pay you the Highest Price in GOLD COIN.

He never asks or bothers you to take anything out in trade. He has nothing to SELL you; whatever he purchases from you he will pay for in GOLD COIN, and then you can go and purchase your Store Goods wherever you can buy the most for the money.

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL!

Will make the purchasing of Wool a specialty this season, and begs to announce to Wool raisers and dealers, that he is now perfecting arrangements with large, Eastern manufacturers, whereby he will be enabled to pay SAN FRANCISCO market rates, thereby saving the seller, Freight, Insurance, Storage, Wharfage, Drayage, Commission, Loss on weights, &c., &c.

STILL CONTINUES TO

CASH MILL AND OTHER DRAFTS

AT LOW RATES.

Will sell Sight Exchange on San Francisco, Portland and all parts of the United States and England, in sums to suit

As in the past, so in the future, satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY LANDES,

Office under new Custom House Building, Port Townsend, W. T.
San Francisco Office, 213, Battery St.

FOR SALE!
SLOOP JENNY,
IN GOOD ORDER.

Apply to
104t JAS. DALGARDNO.

Wm. DODD. J. E. PUGH

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Port Townsend..... W. T.

This House is new and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a First-Class Hotel. Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Billiard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel. Nothing will be left undone to make this Hotel second to none in the Territory.
DODD & PUGH.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Fever and Ague.
The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preservative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use with over 1,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—GILMORE, SMITH & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Star Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

SPRING farm work is booming.

THESE fine showers May bring June flowers.

THE debating society met this week on Tuesday.

ARE we to have a May day celebration? That's the question.

OUR county commissioners will hold their regular meeting the first Monday in next month.

THOSE wanting healthy cabbage plants should call on John LeMaister. He has fine ones for sale.

LATE reputed discoveries of gold on the Sauk river have added a new interest to the Skagit mining excitement.

MESSES. Robert Cooper and S. Walker, of Dungeness, have gone to British Columbia, near New Westminster.

THE steamer Goliath has been thoroughly repaired at an expense of over \$6,000 and is now almost as good as new.

OUR dry-goods merchants are laying in immense spring supplies, and the female population of the town is taking solid comfort.

THE Dispatch broke down last Friday afternoon, just after leaving this place, and had to return to the wharf to be repaired.

THE old fog hell from the Dungeness lighthouse has been removed to Point no-Point where it will be ready for active service after May 1st.

MR. Eisenbeis' store and adjoining buildings have recently been much improved in their appearance by the application of paint and other restoratives.

THE household goods of the family of Capt. Inman were sold at auction last Saturday. The family will soon join the husband and father at Colfax, W. T.

WE hear of no move, so far, in the matter of getting up a fourth of July celebration in Port Townsend. The ball ought to be started rolling pretty soon if at all.

THE "large amount of job work" that the "Press" man talks about doing recently, was made up solely of two sickly looking, plain "dodgers" of about a dozen lines each.

IF Lindley Murray could but read the communication from Capt. Roder in last week's "Press" (evidently mutilated by the printer) the old fellow would fairly writhe in his grave.

THE gentleman who hands us our letters has an initial attachment to his name that is said to have a three-fold significance—P. M., for postmaster, peculiar man and pill maker. Call on him for explanation.

WE publish this week Collector Ball's last production on Alaska. It strikes so nearly at the real foundation of all the efforts heretofore made to prevent the development of our Alaskan possessions, that we cheerfully commend it to the careful consideration of our readers.

SOME EGG.—A common hen belonging to Mr. Jas. Smith, of this place, has recently been trying to get her name up for laying large eggs. The last time she fairly "laid herself out" determined to outdo all former efforts. The result was an egg measuring 6 1/2 inches in circumference the smallest way round.

IRREGULAR MAILS.—There has been a deal of complaint lately because the Dispatch has been so irregular in her trips. Farmers who have to travel several miles for their mail do not at all relish having to make two or three trips to get it. Of course liberal allowance has always been made for bad weather and adverse circumstances, but surely a few hours more or less ought to suffice for making connections. The fact is that the steamer is crowded too much by her owners trying to make a trip to Seattle every week in addition to performing the necessary service on two extensive mail routes. If she was confined strictly to her government contracts there would be little difficulty about being on time every week. We trust the owners of this vessel will consider their best interests, and also the convenience of the public in general, in this matter, and make such a change in her programme as will have the desired effect. It will be easy enough to do, and will avert annoying complaints to the P. O. department at Washington.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 2, 1880.

A commendable disposition appears in Congress to do something for the extension of our foreign commerce into the valuable markets of South America. A bill has been introduced in the House to establish a line of steamships between the Mississippi river and Brazil, to be partly sustained by a liberal contract for the mails. Since the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river have demonstrated the possibility of a much larger commercial connection of that river with the trade of the world, this project is one of great interest. It would be of immense benefit to all the States for which the Mississippi river may become an outlet, from Minnesota to Louisiana. In connection with these plans an effort will be made also to put some other foreign steamship lines on a sure foundation so that we may hold an equal footing in the South American ports with other commercial nations.

The Democrats have begun to haul in their revolutionary horns. Their hesitation of late has been accepted as a mere temporary cessation of their general work of conspiracy. But it proves to be not so. Instead of carrying out their threat to steal a seat in Minnesota, they have voted in committee to report Washburn's seat vacant, and will give that pestiferous demagogue Donnelly another chance to go before the people. The Republicans are entirely satisfied with this result, being confident that they can bury the democratic aspirant very deep when they get to the polls again.

The Senate have passed the so-called compromise deficiency bill allowing pay to U. S. election officers but providing that they shall be appointed from both political parties. How the democrats will compromise the question of paying the expenses of troops at the polls, according to their extra session programme it is very difficult to say. While some of them are for fighting, it is thought the majority have had enough of political contention and will try to smooth down all the rough places in the controversy.

Some of Grant's friends have become suspicious of Washburn as a supporter. While he pretends to be urging General Grant's candidacy, his intimates friends have been caught electioneering for Washburn delegates in districts where it is supposed Grant men would otherwise be chosen. The Grant men say they will not trust Washburn, and warn their friends in Illinois against him.

LEO.
Establishment of Scottish Rite Masonry in Victoria.

The introduction of the Scottish Rite of Masonry in the Province of British Columbia has long been regarded as desirable by many Brethren belonging to what is commonly known as the "York Rite," and its consummation during the past few days is a matter of rejoicing among the more distinguished members of the Ancient Craft. The steamer Dakota brought over from the Sound Capt. James S. Lawson, 33^d Inspector General and active member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, with special commission as Deputy of the Supreme Council for the Dominion of Canada, and with full authority to constitute bodies of the Rite. He was accompanied and assisted by Maj. James R. Hayden, 33^d Hon. Inspector General, and Rev. John F. Damon, 32^d, K. C. C. H., and on the evening of Monday, April 12th, "Lawson Lodge of Perfection," and "Khurum Chapter of Rose Croix" were duly constituted and their officers installed. The event was celebrated by a sumptuous repast and we bespeak for the institution in this Province a successful and useful career.—"Victoria Standard," of April 14th.

Capt. Lawson and Maj. Hayden, of Olympia, and Rev. J. F. Damon, of Seattle, arrived in this city on their return from Victoria by the City of Chester Wednesday evening of last week. We are pleased to notice the prominent and important part they take in Masonic work.

We learn that Capt. Thorn, of the steamer California, is about starting East. Capt. Carroll, of the Duncan, it is said, will assume command of the California, and Capt. Denny, of the Mary Taylor, will take the Duncan. This makes a change all round, and opens the way for more.

SOLD.—The barkentine Katie Flickinger, built in Seattle in 1876, and the largest sail vessel yet built there, was recently sold in San Francisco for \$20,000.

POSTMASTER Carr has received notification from C. F. McDonald, superintendent of money order system, that Seattle has been designated as an international money order office between France, Algeria and the United States, to take effect April 1st, 1880.—"Post."

The steamer Oregon on her last trip from Portland, took the first shipment of salmon for the season of 1880.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no cancer affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone. If SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvellous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boscche, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boscche's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1853, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

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(Next door to Cosmopolitan Hotel.)
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- TOBACCOES,
- As follows: "VENABLE'S RED TAG," "LOHILLARD'S," "GOLDEN RULE," "CABLE COIL," "PACE'S DWARF TWIST," "OLD JUDGE," &c., and a

Superior assortment of CIGARETTES, CIGAR HOLDERS, PIPES, MATCHES, PLAYING CARDS, Etc., Which we will sell at the

Lowest prices 7ft. W. C. HALLECK.

WHIDBY ISLAND FERRY.

Noop Frances, Capt. E. Hickman,
Will connect with the "Star" line of steamers, DAILY, at Port Townsend.
Persons desiring to go to Ursalady or Skagit can go through in one day. If

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For admission, or Catalogue, apply to the Principal.
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CALIFORNIA
CAPT. THORN,
WILL LEAVE
Port Townsend for Sitka,
Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports,
On or about the 13th of each Month.

WILL LEAVE
Port Townsend for Portland, Ogn.
On about the 15th of each Month.
For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,
20 Or to D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

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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.
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ON PUGET SOUND:
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Br. ship Julia.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE OFFICERS OR CREW.
JOHN HENDERSON, Master.
R. W. DELION, Agent.
Port Townsend, Feb. 12 1880.

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Port Townsend, March 5, 1880.

French Barque Mapateo, ler.
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J. R. OCHET, Master.
S. W. LEVY, Agent.
Port Townsend, March 5, 1880.

THROUGH A WINDOW.

lie here at rest in my chamber,
 And look through the window again
 With eyes that are changed since the old
 time,
 And the sting of an exquisite pain.
 'Tis not much that I see for a picture,
 Through bows that are green with Spring—
 A barn with its roof gray and mossy,
 And above it a bird on the wing.
 Or, lifting my head a thought higher,
 Some hills and a village I know,
 And over it all the blue Heaven,
 With a white cloud floating below.
 Ah! once the roof was a prison,
 My mind and the sky were free,
 My thoughts with the birds went flying,
 And my hopes were a Heaven to me.
 Now I come from the limitless distance,
 Where I followed my youth's wild will,
 Where they press the wine of delusion
 That you drink and are thirsty still;
 And I know why the bird with the Spring-
 time,
 To the gauged old tree comes back—
 He has tried the South and the Summer,
 He has felt what the sweet things lack.
 So I come with a sad contentment,
 With eyes that are changed I see;
 The roof means peace, not a prison,
 And Heaven smiles down on me.

Pleasant Surprises.

Happening to say something before my friend Smith one day about pleasant surprises, he replied with a groan and shake of the head. "Ah, don't tell me about pleasant surprises. They are a snare and a delusion! Surprise may be the essence of wit, as some authors tell us, but it certainly is not the essence of pleasure."

"You speak feelingly on the subject," said I.

"You would not wonder at that," said he, "if you knew what causes I had to do so. I would a tale unfold on this point if you would care to hear it."

On my assuring him that I would, he proceeded to give me the following recital:

"When I was a youth my mother had a maiden sister, with whom I was an acknowledged favorite, and as Aunt Abigail possessed a handsome fortune in fee simple, there were other grounds besides those of sentiment for rendering her favor a desirable thing. She lived at a handsome country place, which she took great pride and pleasure in keeping in the pink of order. Indeed, it would have vexed and mortified her for her own brother or sister to have found the least thing out of place or repair on her premises, so ambitious was she of sustaining her reputation of having the best-ordered establishment in the community. Nor did she take less pain with her dress and personal appearance, which like her home were handsome and imposing. Being somewhat ceremonious herself, she did not encourage informality in others, so they seldom approached her except by express invitation, and no one had an opportunity to see either herself or her house behind the scenes. Hence she kept up all the greater prestige amongst her friends and acquaintances, whose almost solitary impression of her was of a queenly dignified woman, clad in elegant black silk or satin, with soft thread lace ruffles at her throat and wrists, a faint rose-tinge (like the pale reflection of the last rose of Summer) still lingering on her cheek, soft chestnut locks bordering her brow, and a row of sound, white teeth gleaming in her mouth when she would smile graciously.

"Though in a stately kind."

"When I was in my eighteenth year, Aunt Abigail attended the intermediate celebration at my school on February 14th, and seemed much pleased with our professor, whose ornate and excessively-polished manners (after the Grandisonian school) were exactly to her taste. He entertained her with many labored gallantries and much 'genteel conversation,' judiciously seasoned with delicate flattery and profound deference for her own views. In looking back to all this, I now see what I was too unsophisticated to see at the time, viz, that the professor executed all these stiff freaks with some view to matrimony; at least he had a vague idea that if the worst came to the worst, Cedarwood (my aunt's home) would not be an undesirable retreat for an elderly widower. My aunt had no idea of contracting any matrimonial alliance, but still she had not reached the age (what woman ever does) when the homage and admiration of the other sex were distasteful to her, so she permitted the professor to offer her his antiquated gallantries and was not ill-pleased by them. In fact, he so far ingratiated himself with her that she invited him to come with me and spend Easter at her house, together with a large party of friends she expected then from town.

"Owing to severe sickness on the part of the assistant teacher, our Easter vacation was granted three or four days earlier than usual, and it flashed over my impulsive mind, 'It will be a good idea to give Aunt Abigail a pleasant

surprise. I will run right down to her house to-morrow."

"On the spur of the moment I hurried off to the professor and insisted on his accompanying me. At first he demurred on the score of its being three days earlier than the time appointed by Aunt Abigail, but on my assuring him that this would make no difference, he seemed to think I ought to know my aunt and her ways better than he did and finally agreed to my proposition; so we started off the next morning. It was a balmy April day when we set out, but, with the fickleness characteristic of that month, the weather had changed by the time we reached our destination, and we got off at the station in a cold, drizzly rain, which both literally and figuratively threw a damper over us. Aunt Abigail was in the habit of sending her comfortable carriage for visitors expected on the train, but, naturally, she did not have it awaiting for us on this occasion. I had to reconnoitre for a vehicle to carry us to Cedarwood, but met with only indifferent success, finding nothing but an open farm wagon, in which we jolted along slowly and roughly for five miles, the rain steadily increasing all the time, so that by the time we reached Cedarwood we were fairly enduring cataracts, 'not all in our eye,' either.

"After standing a long time at the door it was at length opened, slowly, cautiously and reluctantly by Aunt Abigail's housekeeper. 'Is that you, Mr. Alfred?' she asked, with disheartening tone and countenance. 'We didn't know you were coming to-day.' 'I didn't know it myself till last night,' replied I. 'But where is my aunt?'

"Your aunt returned from spending the Winter in town only yesterday, and is very much engaged. She is in the dining room, but you cannot see her yet."

"But I was still resolved, in my willfulness and headstrong folly, to give Aunt Abigail a pleasant surprise, so I pushed past the housekeeper, and carrying the professor with me through dismantled and disheveled rooms and halls, hastened into the dining room. What a spectacle met my eyes! Amid rubbish and confusion, boxes of china and silver, rolls of carpet and household wares of various kinds, stood a figure at which I stared open-eyed, unmouthing, astonished and aghast. Ye gods! was this my queenly, handsome Aunt Abigail, with the pale rose-tinted cheeks, the sunny chestnut locks, the smiling white teeth, the rustling robes of silk and satin with the soft lace ruffles, this gray shadow, this old woman who might have personated one of the three fates or the three furies, this faded old woman, clad in a dingy wrapper, with gray hair, collapsed, ashy cheeks and bare gums? But my dismay was no greater than hers, for here she stood, a prophetic unveiled, a queen dethroned, and all this mischief done by the thoughtless, headstrong folly of a boy who, to add to his offense, must needs bring a witness to the ruthless unveiling and dethroning. It was several minutes before either of us spoke. Indeed, it was the professor who first broke the silence with a confused stream of explanation and apologies. The housekeeper coming in now, my aunt mentioned her to show us to the parlor, where we spent several irksome and wretched hours whilst our rooms were being prepared, after long disuse in my absence. We did not see her again until dinner, when she had been metamorphosed by the arts of the toilet, but both sides had a distinct and embarrassing consciousness of the occurrences of the morning, and felt that it was impossible for things ever to return to their former footing. From that day forward a change came over the spirit of her dream. She could never get over the 'hagrin, mortification, anger and inconvenience entailed on her by my 'pleasant surprise.' In my observations of human nature I have found, indeed, that one can forgive sooner than being placed in a mortifying and ridiculous position. This far outweighs a grave wrong or injustice.

"Aunt Abigail treated me, as well as my friend, with formal politeness, but our visit was not a pleasant one, and we were heartily glad when Easter was over. After that I went to Cedarwood but seldom, and then was careful to observe the exact time fixed by my aunt. When she died a few years later, and her will was read, the body of it filled me with satisfaction, for it bequeathed Cedarwood and other valuable property in the shape of stock, etc., to her dear nephew, Alfred Smith. But oh, the codicil! How it did unman me and make me curse my own folly! It was dated a week later than the ill-fated Easter of my 'pleasant surprise,' and read thus: 'I hereby revoke the bequest of my estate Cedarwood, etc., etc., to my nephew, Alfred Smith, and transfer the said Cedarwood and other properties to the children of my brother Joseph, in Missouri.'

"Do you wonder now," said Smith, in

conclusion, "that I shudder at the bare mention of a 'pleasant surprise?'"

"Indeed I do not," I replied, "and though they are not often attended with such disastrous results as you have just described, yet they are almost always objectionable, and lead to some inconvenience and contretemps. If you decide to give a friend a pleasant surprise in the shape of an unexpected visit, ten to one you arrive at his house on the very day his wife has selected to take up or put down carpets, or perhaps you will find the house crammed full of other guests, with some of whom, perhaps, you are not on speaking terms. In some cases you will find illness in the family; in others you will find only the house at home. Altogether, I think a moderate degree of ceremony essential to the smoothness and comfort of social life, and I am much of the opinion of a lady in Richmond, who, on having a hint given her by a young man that he was getting up a surprise party to invade her peaceful domains, she replied, 'When I want you all, I will invite you.'

"I have known of artless and confident women on a Summer trip," resumed Smith, "whose enjoyment was quite dashed by the thoughts of the lonely and ascetic life led by their husbands whom they imagined to be pursuing a round of ceaseless toil in order to afford them recreation. Sometimes the impulse to give their husband a pleasant surprise by returning home a few days earlier than appointed, has led to the revelation that these anchorites were very much like the rigid hermit described in Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' who kept a store of rich venison and generous wine for refection in his austere hermitage. By coming home a few days sooner than expected, a woman may sometimes walk in upon a dinner or wine party given by her lovely husband to his bachelor friends and find them all as merry as that jolly old soul, the famous King Cole. Pleasant surprises are generally fatal to innocent and agreeable delusions. Indeed, they are dangerous things in all respects, as I am ruefully aware. In regard to visiting one's friends, I think we might, with a slight alteration, quote the French proverb and conclude that propriety and forethought should teach us to avoid them."—Mary W. Early, in Detroit Free Press.

A Demand for Men Eighteen Feet Long.

A soldier who served in the swamps of South Carolina during the war tells the following story: Among the officers whom I remember well at Morris Island was Colonel Sewell, of New York, a most excellent officer and an accomplished engineer. Colonel Sewell was engaged on the Swamp Angel, and being very energetic himself he was not afraid to enter the swamps. His surprise can be imagined when one day one of his lieutenants whom he had ordered to take 20 men and enter the swamp said he could not do it.

"And why, sir, can't you do it?" cried the energetic Sewell.

"The mud is too deep, Colonel," replied the lieutenant.

"You can at least try, sir," said Sewell.

The lieutenant did so, and in an hour returned, his men covered with mud from head to foot.

"Here, now," cried Sewell on seeing them, "what brings you back?"

"Colonel, the mud is over my hands' head. I can't do it."

"Oh! but you can make a requisition for anything that is necessary for the safe passage of the swamp, and I will give it to you, but you must go through it."

The lieutenant did make a requisition in writing, which was as follows:

"I want twenty men, eighteen feet long to cross over a swamp fifteen feet deep."

The joke was a good one, but Sewell, who was terribly in earnest, could not just then appreciate it, and he promptly arrested the lieutenant for disrespect to his superior officer. Another lieutenant was detailed and he went into the swamp, felled the timber and accomplished what his unfortunate predecessor had failed to do. Colonel Sewell built his battery with the aid of wheelbarrows and sand and the remains of it still stand as a monument to his energy and skill as an engineer.

When a man tells you he doesn't believe the Bible, quote something from Aristotle or Shakespeare, and ask in which portion of the Scriptures the same passage occurs, and ten to one he will assure you that he has often read it in the sacred book, but he cannot recall the chapter and verse.

Mannville (to his widowed friend Chasuble, who has views on art)—"Is it true that you've broken off with Sir Henry's daughter?" Chasuble—"Alas, yes I was forced to, although she is a charming woman." Mannville—"Why?" Chasuble—"Incompatibility of complexion. She does not suit my furniture."

Polly: Well, Pat, what is it now? Would ye rather look a bigger fool than ye are, or be a bigger fool than you look? Pat: Sure, now, my darlint, I'll be both till I find which side of the argimint yer on yerself, whin, by jabbers, I'll join ye, right or wrong.

"I wonder where dear Ichabod can be this evening, it's after 9 o'clock now," said Mrs. Smiley, as she shaded her eyes with her hand against the window pane. "Gone off on some mercenary errand or other, I believe. He's a real good charitable soul, and it's just like him."

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To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive all your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.,
 Port Townsend, W. T.

Port Townsend HOSPITAL!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pauper expense will be spared in maintaining the comfort and convenience of private patients.

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those whose affairs they will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

The situation of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

Thomas T. Minor, M. D.,
 Managing Surgeon.

JOHN T. NORRIS,

—IMPORTER OF—
Stoves, Tinware,

PUMPS, — IRON PIPE,
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 PUMPS, — IRON PIPE,

—AND GENERAL—
House-Furnishing Hardware

PRIME QUALITY,
 AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE
 For every article made or sold

Homes of the Poor.

Passing into First avenue, we find that nearly every building is a tenement house, and a large majority of them are six stories high. Every building has its row of stores facing on the street, and then its three, four, five layers of families—families because they consist of parents and children, but not families in the sense we are used to, where both parents and all the children strive to make home happy. Each floor is divided into many suites of rooms, each suite occupied by from four to six or more persons. The door of one of these tenement houses stands invitingly open—if anything in this cheerless neighborhood can be said to be inviting. No one will have any objections to our going up, for nothing is very private hereabout. The people we are going to see are as likely to be honest as we are, and they work and earn their own living. They are independent and beg of no man. As for vice, they have little chance for it; they are too busy struggling for life. The head of nearly every one of these families in this great building is a laboring man. They have broad shoulders and brawny arms and strong muscles, and they work all day and every day, except in a few cases where gin and the head of the house occasionally go off on a picnic together. By their hard labor, taking few holidays, they can barely scrape enough together to keep themselves and their families alive. The city price for these men is \$1 60 per day, and this may be taken as an average. This gives them \$9 60 a week, out of which they generally have to pay 60 cents car fare. The family then have \$9 a week to pay their rent, keep their table, and buy their clothes. In some cases the head of the family is a mechanic, and makes money; in others he is a drunkard and makes less. The more money, of course, the better the "style" in which the family lives. These people cannot afford the three things we are foolish enough to believe Heaven has furnished alike to the rich and the poor—air, light and water. Even water is costly in New York, but air and light must be reckoned among the expensive luxuries. —N. Y. Times

The New Silent No. 8, Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE

Is the Cheapest to Buy
... BECAUSE IT IS ...
The Easiest to Learn,
The Easiest to Manage,
The Most Durable,
The Lightest Running,
... AND DOES ...
The Most Perfect Work.

NO SHUTTLE to THREAD
Uses a Straight Self Setting Needle and Does the Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Work.

Those who have tried it are delighted with it, as it is the ONLY SILENT SEWING MACHINE that makes the LOCK STITCH.

It is the Best Machine for all Families. Use, not Liable to get out of Order.

We place it on trial with all other Machines in the world.

It was Winner over Eighty Competitors in Paris in 1878.

Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it.

WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO.
131 Third St., Portland, Ogn.

\$1200

MELLIS BROS. & CO. AUCTION DRY GOODS. GRAND MAMMOTH BAZAAR.

126 First Street, near Washington, Running through 200 ft. to 127 Front st.

A FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, Etc.

Buys in all Principal Cities. Bargains from Auction and Bankrupt Sales with every steamer.

10 CENT AND 25 CENT DEPARTMENTS.

Largest and most varied stock in Portland.

MELLIS BROS & CO., 126 First and 127 Front Sts., Portland, Or.

New York Office, 64 and 66 Lispenard street. Philadelphia office, 318 Market street. San Francisco office, 123 Sansome street.

SEND FOR SPRING PRICE LIST.

ALLIS & BLACK, No. 4 North Front St., Portland, Oregon.

Have on hand and are constantly receiving

Flour and Saw Mill Fittings

Of Every Description, Mill Stones, Water Wheels.

Water Wheel Governors, Motion Indicators, Smutters, Separators, Mill Picks, Diamond Tools, Bolting Cloth, Leather and Rubber Belting and General Mill Furnishings constantly on hand.

We also keep in stock the celebrated ALLIS & CO.'S DOUBLE AND SINGLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

Having built and put in operation some of the best Flour and Saw Mills on the coast, mill men will consult their interest by corresponding with us before purchasing elsewhere.

Bedrock Prices and first class work guaranteed with every sale. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List.

What Do You Require? FOR THE HARVEST 1880. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

33 and 35 Front street, 32 and 34 First street, : : Portland, Oregon, DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

SELL THE BAIN WAGON, HODGES' HEADER WITH IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1880, MARSH HARVESTERS with Self-Binders, McCormick Harvesters, with Self-Binders, Tiger Sulky Rake, Thomas' Sulky Rake, Buffalo Pitts Separators and Powers, Spring Wagons, Oliver Chilled Metal Plows, Moline Plows, Garden City Plows, Friedman Patent Harrows, La Dow Wheel Harrows, Broadcast Seeders and Cultivators, Garden Seed Drills, Horse Hay Fork, Champion Grain Registers, Pacific Fanning Mill, Straw Mills, French Burr Oil Quarry Mill Stone, Mill Picks, Proof Staffs, Smutters, Bolting Cloth, Leather and Rubber Belting, Scales, Churns, Cider Mills, Feed Cutters, Scythes, Snaths, Cradles, Forks, Hoes, Road Scrapers, Canal Dredges, Grindstones and fixtures, Treshing Engines, Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Saws, Fence Wire, Barbed and Plain wire. Reduced prices on Belting Cloth and Grist Mill Machinery, of which we keep only the best quality. No second-hand or condemned goods in stock. Have your Catalogue for 1879? If so, send name and address on postal card asking for SUPPLEMENT AND PRICE-LIST FOR 1880. If you have not got the Catalogue for 1879, ask for it. ap 13 tf

JUST OUT: Portland City Directory for 1880, Sent Postpaid for \$2 50. McCormick's Almanac for 1880, \$1 a dozen; 3 dozen for \$3, F. L. McCormick, 91 1/2 Second Street, Portland, Ogn.

ESTABLISHED 1852. **WILLIAM BECK & SON, Importers and Dealers in GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS** Of Every Description, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Bird Cages, Bows, Violin, Pianos, Gramophones, Base Balls, etc. Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland, Ogn

HOTEL DE FRANCE, LEWISTON, IDAHO. Mme. M. LeFranc, Proprietress. This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant. Exquisite French Cooks in the culinary department. The House will be kept open all night, and a free coach to and from the steamboats.

THE AUDIPHONE. An instrument that enables the deaf to hear with ease through the eeth! It is a remarkable success. All deaf persons should try it. THE AUDIPHONE will be sent free to any address on receipt of price, \$10, or on trial, "C. O. D. and charges," at expense of party ordering, with option of return. Circulars free. Address H. E. MATHEWS, Agent, 600 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

DEBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 105 Broadway, New York. Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and Lewiston, Idaho.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents. Portland, Oregon.



"OMNES PROSINT"—HEALTH FOR ALL.

The Original Oregon Botanical Remedies.

Prepared Only by Wm. Pfunder, Operative Chemist.

Why we, the people of the Pacific Coast should any longer be pestered with worthless nostrums, made fifty years ago out of the Rocky Mountains, and that too, by persons who never even knew chemistry by its name proper, much less its wonderful workings. This question suggested itself years ago to Wm. Pfunder, the only operative chemist in Oregon. The result was that this gentleman applied himself to a great and tedious research of the different vegetations, growing in immense quantities, especially in Oregon, but shedding—until his discoveries—all their virtues year by year to mother earth. His tedious researches, scientific applications, and proper combinations, culminated in the production known to-day as the OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. *Progressus, labore et scientia, extractum concentratum, nominis Pfunderi Oregonianse formetur.*

Experience makes the master. Having had experience with very difficult medicines, chemicals, etc. for over 25 years, and having mastered them all through hard study, both here, and in the East and in Europe, we can confidently recommend our Botanical Remedies, because we have extracted, nay "wrenched" from the very heart-strings of hidden nature, all that is good and beneficial to suffering humanity, and leaving the Empty Shells and Worthless Leaves to immature, green and inexperienced.

WM. PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER will positively be found a valuable remedy for chronic constipation, affected kidneys, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula, Oregon, January 22, 1880. A few bottles of your indeed valuable medicine, called PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER have entirely cured my Rheumatism of 10 years standing, and other acquaintances speak very highly about it, performing a cure in every instance. Such a blessing should be made known to all sufferers, hence I make the above statement. Lyman Page, Esq., Contractor, 25 years a resident of Portland, says: For 12 years I suffered from liver complaint—tried everything. Cured with 6 bottles of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER.

I read about it, tried it, and am still using it when occasion requires. What? The OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER! Such are the words of one of our lady lecturers. All ladies will understand what is meant. For shame young man! Get a bottle of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Use it; those pimples will leave your otherwise finely shaped forehead. And you, too, young lady; you also try a bottle of this really invigorating remedy, and regain that natural bloom on your sweet face, which no paint or powder can impart.

The cause of general debility removed in a short time, rapid gaining of flesh, improved complexion and good health. I sold my last bottle of Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier to Doctor Angus of this place, whose wife has been suffering from general debility for over one year, although the Doctor tried his best to cure her. After using your remedy the patient felt better, so much so that the doctor wants one dozen of this truly good medicine, which please send in my care at once. This is an extract received from Mr. Boos, Forest Grove, Oregon.

I, Frederick Russ, of Multnomah county, State of Oregon, certify herewith that Wm. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier has entirely cured me of a skin disease, produced by poison oak. Although I had applied to several physicians for relief, none of these gentlemen could do me any good, and I herewith recommend the Oregon Blood Purifier to all suffering with such skin diseases. Signed: F. Russ.

Sea Sickness—I used to dread it—a sea voyage; but now, since I take Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier I do not feel the least inconvenience. Use a dose or two before going on board and same after leaving vessel. Look at him—that yellow sole leather face—that dull red rimmed eye—that slouching walk—yet look at him well. He is a dyspeptic. Now look at this one: Elastic step, bright eye, healthy complexion—how is this? Well, he uses Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier and nothing else. Mountain fever of year, and the patient felt better, so much so that the doctor wants one dozen of this truly good medicine, which please send in my care at once. My physicians told me the only chance of my getting better would be a change of climate. Accidentally I came across a bottle of Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier, used it, and following directions by using a bottle of the S. S. S. Fever and Ague Mixture in addition, I am perfectly healthy now, and thus capsize the theory of my physicians. GEORGE GRANT, Mail Carrier, U. S.

Ladies in that delicate state—ever to be feared—but ever creating nausea, will find speedy relief by using Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. Pfunder's S. S. S. (safe, sure, speedy) Fever and Ague Mixture Certificate: I suffered some time with, what I was told, malarial fever, accompanied with pains in my head, back, in fact, felt pains all over. Not getting any better after using all kinds of medicines, I tried PFUNDER'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE, and since gained rapidly in health. MARISS WASSER, Seventh and C streets, Portland.

The different Constitutions. The constitution of the United States, that master piece of human brain. How is your constitution? If bilious, use Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier, the triumph of modern science. The Sufferer's Choice—Tonic—Bitters, condensed sarsaparilla, watered bad whistles and pills made B. C.—hard as rock, are the cause, the reason, that to-day our people suffer more from liver complaint, poor digestion, etc., than any other nation. The idea of giving our working population such trash, and magnifying that trash by calling it fermented (or iron containing) medicines here, where nature's products are abundant, and very nutritious. Eat our Columbia River salmon that splendid beef derived from cattle feeding on bunch grass; those vegetables as once healthy and within the reach of everybody, and then laugh at those puny efforts of ignorant, incompetent parties trying to sell from iron water, iron, who constitute the mass of the people, is to get your liver into working order, and there is no other or better remedy than PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Price, per bottle, one dollar. Five dollars for half a dozen.

Your Druggist has it or will get it for you. "The Original." Insist upon having it!

The Oregon Kidney Tea!

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery OF MODERN TIMES.

Challenges the World as Remedy for Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Non-Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhœa, Nervousness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation.

And all the complaints arising from a diseased or debilitated state of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs of either sex. It is PURELY VEGETABLE and ENTIRELY HARMLESS, and especially adapted to the needs of Women and Children. It represents the

Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State

For those who wish to make their own Tea; and for those whose mode of life renders it difficult to do this, we have prepared a

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT. Which contains the virtues of the Plant in a form convenient for travelers and others.

Full Directions accompany Each Package.

Read the Following Testimonials:

Portland, Oregon, July 29, 1879. My Kidneys were in a very bad condition. The Urine was like brick dust, and I suffered a great deal with my back. All remedies were unavailing until I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which gave me almost immediate relief.

Portland, Oregon, August 2, 1879. Having a severe backache last Winter, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I found very beneficial in its results. It was not more unpleasant to take than other tea. I would recommend it to those afflicted as I was. JOHN P. FARMER.

Portland, Oregon, July 21, 1879. The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has cured my back and Kidneys, and I am at a loss to express my gratitude. I shall always remember the OREGON KIDNEY TEA with pleasure and esteem, and highly recommend it to all my friends and acquaintances. J. H. F. DOWNING (at P. Sellinger's).

Portland, Oregon, July 31, 1879. While I was in Tillamook last Winter, I was affected in my back and Kidneys so that it was almost impossible for me to reach Portland. When I got here I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I drank, at my meals, the tea made from it, and it effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was. J. E. COHN.

Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will do all that is claimed for it. M. I. WHITE.

Antonia, Oregon, December 28, 1879. I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. For the past three years I have been suffering from Kidney troubles, and during the time have tried nearly every kind of Kidney medicine in the market, almost without any relief. Having heard that the OREGON KIDNEY TEA possessed wonderful properties, I purchased a package, and from the first dose obtained relief, and by the use of the one package feel completely cured. SAMUEL GRAY.

I hereby certify that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not straighten up. I used one package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and I am fully persuaded that I was restored by its help. JOHN W. LEIGHTON.

I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy. Z. T. SCOTT.

Portland, Oregon, December 21, 1879. The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has done my wife as much if not more good than any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back, and I believe it to be a good remedy for the diseases which it is recommended for. A. M. COX.

Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe Pain in my Back. I bought a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and by the time I had used one half of it I was entirely relieved and have not been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy. H. J. GRIGSBY.

Having suffered for years with pains in my back, I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and found immediate relief and a permanent cure. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner. MRS. L. COHN.

Having received great benefit by the use of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, I take great pleasure in recommending it to those suffering from kidney trouble or backache as a speedy and sure cure. J. A. PERKINS.

Having used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for one of my sons, whose urinary organs were injured by taking turpentine, I cheerfully certify to its beneficial effects, and recommend the same to the public. LOU LAYMORE, Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. Portland, Oregon, January 22, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and been greatly benefited by it. I heartily recommend it to the public. CRAIGIE SHARPE, J. Traveling Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.

Having a severe backache last Summer, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I used one can of the Tea, which has effected a radical cure. I would recommend it to all who are effected as an unending remedy. JULIUS ACHIL.

Having suffered with my kidneys, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which relieved me in a short time. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a safe remedy for kidney difficulties. G. W. BAILEY, County Judge of Umatilla county. Salem, Oregon, January 10, 1880.

Some time ago I bought a package of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and after using it, felt better than I had for years and bought two boxes more, being unwilling to be without so valuable a medicine. My wife pronounces it the best kidney preparation in use. SALEM, Oregon, January 18, 1880.

I bought a can of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and have used only a part of it, but my backache is entirely cured. It has a splendid effect upon the urinary organs. J. P. HODSON.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR

Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors,

Portland, Oregon.

J. A. CROWBRIDGE, Agent and Dealer in LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING, No. 111 Front St., Portland, Or.

25 in making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper you will please mention the name of the paper.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more beautiful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases. In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of scrofulous and other skin eruptions and diseases, including Cancer, Ulcers and other Sores. Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequalled as an appetizer and regular tonic. It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save 100 payment of many doctors' bills. Bottles of two sizes; prices 50 cents and \$1.00.

Warner's Safe Bitters are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y. Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

Island County.

This county takes its name from the fact that it is composed wholly of two islands, Camano and Whidby. It lies on the eastern side of the mouth of Admiralty Inlet. The county was established by the Oregon legislature, January 6, 1853, and is consequently among the oldest counties in the territory. Whidby Island, the larger of the two, is estimated to contain 115,000 acres of land. Camano Island contains about 30,000 acres—making a total of 250 square miles. The county has a population of about 600, and its taxable property was returned last year at \$372,821.

These islands are composed almost entirely of high land, answering to the general description of the up-lands in the other counties described. Nearly the whole surface of the islands is covered with a dense growth of timber, principally red fir, hemlock, spruce, white fir, cedar, alder, willow and maple are found in small quantities. A few natural prairies are found on Whidby Island. These are fertile, and have been cultivated for years. A majority of the inhabitants follow the occupation of farming; the remainder are engaged in lumbering and manufacturing pursuits.

COVELAND.

A small village at the head of Penn's Cove, on the eastern side of Whidby Island, is the county seat. A small flouring mill, propelled by tide-water, was erected here about two years ago, and turns out good flour. A number of fine farms are located in the vicinity of the place, and no vacant land worth speaking of, suitable for agricultural purposes, can be found near.

UTSALADY.

located near the northern end of Camano Island, is a small lumbering town built up by the trade resulting from a large steam saw mill in operation there. This mill has a fine location, and is valuable property. A large wharf and warehouse erected near the mill, that is used for a shipping point for produce. Being nearly opposite the La Conner flats, it receives nearly all the grain shipped from that vicinity, to San Francisco—the San Francisco steamships calling whenever desired.

COUPEVILLE.

is a small town on the south-western shore of Penn's Cove. It is the shipping point for a large amount of the produce raised on the island, and was for years the county seat. The island is nearly cut in two at this point up the cove, leaving a narrow neck of land about two miles across. On the side next to Port Townsend is

EBBY'S LANDING.

A daily ferry boat runs from Port Townsend to this point, connecting with a stage that runs to Coupeville. A comfortable passenger steamer makes semi-weekly trips from Seattle to La Conner on the east side of Whidby Island, and calls at Utsalady, Coupeville and

OAK HARBOR.

Here also is a store, post office, etc. It is the outlet for a farming settlement. Crescent Harbor, a short distance north from Oak Harbor, is a large, crescent-shaped bay, skirted with some good land and a few fine farms; further on still is Dugalla Bay, surrounded with marsh and bottom land. The north end of Whidby Island is separated from Fidalgo Island by a narrow body of water called Deception Pass. Whidby Island is nearly sixty miles long. On its western shore, next to Admiralty Inlet and nearly opposite to Port Townsend, is a government light house for the safety of commerce. Good district schools are taught on the island during the summer months, and one Church (the Methodist Episcopal) have church buildings and a resident minister located near Coupeville. Good roads traverse the island in different directions, and, as nearly all of the farmers have lived in the county for years, they are generally quite comfortably situated. Some of them have fine orchards and raise fruit in abundance. As to wild game, the county affords deer, grouse, ducks, quail, pigeons, &c.

Island county has but little land suitable for farming purposes left vacant, except the uplands. No doubt these will be largely utilized in the future, but they are at present regarded as practically worthless except for their timber. In many places they are found to furnish good grazing land after the timber has been removed, hence the suggestion that they may be utilized. As to healthfulness, any portion of the county is desirable. The extremely low mortality report confirms us in this statement.

The Olympia and Tesino railroad was sold for taxes by the sheriff. No person wishing to take an "elephant" on their hands, there were consequently no bidders, so the county took it at \$1558.11.

ALASKA ONCE MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN:"

SIR: In the "National Republican" of the 13th instant, in a communication signed "Alaska," I find a denial of my estimate of the population of the territory of that name, given in my article published the day before, as also insinuations designed to ridicule my knowledge of the country, and a charge of intention to create false impressions.

To sustain his denial of my estimate the writer pretends to give the census taken by Capt. G. W. Bailey, of the revenue marine, in his cruise last summer. These may be correctly given, though the deliberate misrepresentations of the writer in two other citations might justify doubts as to all his statements, and I am not able to see the report to-day, as it is in the printer's hands. But, admitting them to be correct, they do not give "the population of Alaska down to October, 1879," as the writer states; for the report shows, and he knew that Captain Bailey did not touch at a single port in all Southeastern Alaska, after May 20, 1879. The residents of Wrangel were then away at the Cassiar mines. Had he really been there in October 1879, he would have found 500 instead of seventy-five whites and many of them occupying and building houses on land to which they have no means of acquiring title till some law is given them. At Sitka he reports seventy-eight, but at that time the terror of an Indian outbreak was still fresh, and it was not known if there was to be speedy protection, armed or civil, for that locality, since both has been assured, settlers have flocked in by every steamer down to and since "October, 1879," and there are now not less than 500 whites in and around Sitka eager desiring a "governor, etc.," and a land commissioner, etc., that they may pre-empt homes there and develop the country.

Besides this, Captain Bailey's census does not include the people at either of the settlements of Chican, Klwak, Silver Bay or Port Hunter, at neither of which he touched, and at all of which there are white residents, and in two of them quite a number. And if he really gives 4,300 as the entire Indian population he is certainly much below the correct estimate, for it is well known that there are more than that number within one hundred miles of Sitka. On twenty-three and twenty-four of the pamphlet of testimony taken by the Senate sub-committee on Alaska, will be found some carefully prepared tables of Mr. Ivan Petroff, a gentleman of that intimate personal knowledge of the whole territory, which the writer "Alaska" thinks so essential, and very guarded in his statements. He concludes thus: "We have a total of members of the Russian church of 8,000, without counting the mission on the Yukon river, and some settlements on Norton Sound, from which we have no returns." Now, Mr. Petroff takes and credits Capt. Bailey's report in his returns—in fact, they are based upon it—and it will be seen that my estimate is correct, even without the two settlements just mentioned, and the four previously mentioned, and the increase at Sitka and Wrangel since May, 1879. I am not required to "gainsay" Capt. Bailey's report in order to show there are 8,000 civilized people in Alaska. And let me say here, since it is customary to speak slightly of the creoles and Aleuts, that their character is entirely misunderstood. Many designated creoles in the population tables are apparently pure white, and among them refined and educated families, that have furnished wives to our military and naval officers and scientific explorers. The assertion that these people, now absolutely without any form of law for their protection, "have no interest in" a bill which proposes to give them a law, is too preposterous for argument.

The writer has further charged that I "attempted to give the impression" that these 8,000 are the people who pay into the Treasury the annual revenue of \$317,009. Yet here is my exact language. In speaking of the shame that the expense of a territorial government should be pleaded as an excuse for denying these people the necessary laws, I say "especially since the Territory pays an annual income of \$317,500 into the Treasury, and all taxes and licenses that might greatly add to it omitted." Who has attempted to create a false impression, Mr. Writer—you or I?

I regret, Mr. Editor, that you did not consider the communication of "Alaska" of such a character as to

entitle me to know his name from you. Not that I desired it for my information. Oh, no! There is but one man who would or could write such an article, and I recognize him, unmistakably, as the same swift witness who has always been found ready, for reasons best known to himself, to come to the front to obstruct the course of justice to Alaska when it seemed moving that way. But it would have been more manly for him to have signed his own proper name, as it would have relieved me, knowing as I do the estimation in which his efforts are held, from the duty of noticing this one. At least he might have signed himself anti-Alaska, and not used the name of the Territory under which to stab her. But I trust that I have shown that his plausibility is hypocritical, and that his plain misrepresentations of my purpose sufficiently attest his own. Very truly,

M. D. BALL,

Collector of Customs for Alaska. March 13, 1880.

Gold and silver bearing quartz of great richness is being found and worked in the state of Maine. Capt. J. H. Marshall and others have received letters lately, stating that old and abandoned pastures in the hilly regions of that state have been bought up at fabulous prices, and excitement runs high. Stamp mills have been put up at a number of places and stock boards have been organized in many towns and cities of the state.

Mrs. Nightingale, the mother of Florence Nightingale, is dead at the advanced age of 93. She was the daughter of Wm. Smith, for many years M. P. for Norwich, a leader of the Unitarians in England, to which body she and all the Nightingales belonged. The family seat where Florence and her sister were brought up is in Hampshire. Florence Nightingale is now 62 years old.

The salmon canneries on the Columbia river, are doing a very poor business, owing to the exorbitant prices demanded by the fishermen, and the scarcity of fish.

In Admiralty.

United States of America, Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.

WHEREAS an amended bill has been filed in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, on the 14th day of April, 1880, by Henry Landes, against the brig "Sheet Anchor" and her freight, of which said brig Charles S. Frits now is, or late was master, alleging in substance: That the said brig arrived in the port of Port Townsend, Territory of Washington, on or about the 17th of March, 1880, from a foreign voyage. That the said libellant at the special instance and request of the said Master, and between the 17th and 23d days of March, 1880, advanced to him the sum of \$2268.69 for the purpose of paying the wages of the seamen of said brig, then due, and to pay for supplies necessary for the prosecution of her voyage, and for Custom House dues, and other necessary and legitimate expenses; that said Master on the 22d day of March, 1880, to provide for the payment of said sum, drew his bill of exchange or draft upon one Nicholas Sommerichsen, of San Francisco, State of California, owner of said vessel, for said sum, in favor of said libellant with 10 per cent. additional as damages, with costs and expenses of recovery, and interest, if said bill of exchange or draft should not be paid; that the said bill of exchange or draft was not accepted nor paid; that the expenses incurred by libellant by reason thereof, together with his damages on account of the non-payment of said draft amounts to the sum of \$593.51; that the said libellant on or about the 15th day of April, 1880, advanced and paid the sum of \$216.17, the same being the wages of the said seamen of the said vessel then due, and which libellant had been authorized to pay by an order of this court, and after such payment to discharge said seamen; that there is due to said libellant on account of and by reason of the said advances and payments so made by him—and by the terms of said draft the sum of \$3,054.37.

And praying process against said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and freight, and that the same may be condemned and sold to pay the said sum of \$3,054.37, and expenses and costs now, and to be incurred.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give

Public Notice

to all persons claiming the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and freight, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said court, to be held at Port Townsend, in said district, on the first Monday of May next, the same being the third day of said month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1880.
CHARLES HOPKINS,
U. S. Marshal.
By J. G. CLINGER,
Deputy U. S. Marshal,
G. M. HALLER, } Proctors for
McNAUGHT BROS., } Libellant.

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WILL LEAVE ON THE DAY HERE
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1880 Apr 20 May 10 May 20 June 19	Apr 8 Apr 28 May 18 June 8	Apr 10 Apr 30 May 20 June 10

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