

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 10. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880. NO. 11.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
 Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
ALLEN WEIR,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 Terms of Subscription: \$3.00 per annum
 in advance; six months, \$1.50.
 RATES OF ADVERTISING:
 One inch, first insertion, \$1.50
 Each subsequent insertion,50
 Transient advertisements to insure
 insertion must be accompanied by cash.
 All Accounts Settled Monthly.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Written for the Immigration Pamphlet.)

CHINAMEN

have gradually come among us until their name is legion; and, in proportion to their numbers, white laborers and the country have suffered. They are not of us, from us, or for us. They room together in filthy, disgusting crowds, without furniture or other similar comforts, importing the most of what they eat from China while they hoard their earnings until an amount is acquired which, in their native land would be considered opulence, when they gather it up and return to heathenism forever, to give place to others who come to repeat the operation. No person of American or European birth can begin to compete with these leprous creatures, because they cannot, will not, and ought not live as they do.

In consequence partly of this difference Chinamen have for years been filling the places which white men and women ought to have filled in the field, shop and kitchen, and unless restrictive measures be taken they will yet not only monopolize all places of employment, but supersede the employers themselves and capture and control the whole coast. This scourge has come upon our people under such circumstances that in most cases they have been obliged to accept it, and hire the Chinamen; but there is a growing determination to rid of them, and the change will be effected as soon as acceptable white men and women can be had to take their places. Employers begin to see that, although a Chinaman works for less wages and has a submissive disposition, compared with a white laborer, he is neither progressive or profitable. What he earns he hoards and ships away, while the white laborer earns and spends. A Chinaman has but one purpose, viz.: to save money to spend in China, while the white man soon marries, buys a lot, builds a home, raises a family, pays taxes and adds his mite to the wealth and social and political welfare of the community. The accession of a hundred Chinamen to a town never increases its permanent population, while the accession of a hundred white men does just one hundred; and, by the laws of intercourse and affiliation, they will soon double up to two, three and four hundred.

Experience will warrant the following comparison: One hundred Chinamen in a community earning one dollar per day each, make that community poorer at the rate of \$160 per day. One hundred white men in the same community, earning \$1.50 per day each, make that community richer, at the rate of \$150 per day, and the reason is that the Chinamen send what they earn away, while the white men spend theirs where they earn it.

The Chinamen not only do the work of boys and men, but of girls and women also. They do the cooking, washing, ironing, chamberwork, etc., etc. Nearly every family in the country, that is able, employs one or more Chinamen in the house in place of girls, simply because good girls are not to be had. This class of servants here receive from \$10 for a green hand, to \$40, \$50 and \$60 a month and board, for an old hand, while girls in the States, who are better qualified, receive only from \$1 to \$2.50 a week, and board, for the same kind of work, and help dress and take care of the baby in the bargain, working from early morning until late in the evening, like slaves. It is too bad to see all of this money go out of the country to heathen China, when so many thousands of our own overworked girls in the States and Europe would be so glad of an opportunity to earn.

The only remedy for this state of things is for the girls in the east to do as their brothers do—assert their independence,

pack their trunks, and, taking Horace Greeley's advice, "go west." They will find plenty of good female society here in every locality, and if not devoid of common sense, will have no difficulty whatever in finding friends and lucrative situations among families of the highest respectability. Some young women have done this to their advantage, and if enough of them will do it, the Chinamen will soon be driven from our kitchens.

LABORERS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND CHINESE.

The field for laborers is increasing with the opening up of new industries every year. No country in the world, of equal extent, holds out to the laborer a brighter prospect for steady and remunerative employment, than does Western Washington Territory. The elements of its prosperity are almost wholly within itself. Unlike many other countries, enough has already been discovered in this to prove that it is so diversified in its resources that nothing necessary to the attainment of the highest condition of prosperity and civilization seems lacking.

Its almost boundless forests of splendid timber, superior for the building of ships, houses, etc., and the manufacture of furniture and whatever other uses wood is put to, will give employment to thousands of loggers, sawyers, shipwrights, carpenters, cabinet makers and every other kind of workers in wood.

Its comparatively inexhaustible fields of good coal—coupled with the lack of it in the States and countries south—will make it the home of happy miners for centuries to come.

Its mountains of lime rock and building stone, which have long supplied all demands at home and in Oregon, will furnish work to thousands of coopers, lime-burners, masons, etc.

Its treasures of precious metals—considering its mild climate and the cheapness of supplies—will for years yet make it the favorite Eldorado of gold seekers and enrich them for their toil.

Its magnificent inland harbors and unparalleled highways of navigable waters, are destined by reason of their climatic, geographical and nautical advantages, to become the greatest maritime ports and commercial centers on the Pacific coast, from Behring straits to the straits of Magellan.

Our fishing and sealing fleets and fish curing establishments will soon rival and then excel those on the Atlantic, until we shall become the principal exporters of fish in the world.

Add to these our iron and agricultural interests, and the innumerable industries which they all create, and an estimation may be made of our future greatness, and the field that will be opened for men of every vocation.

EDUCATION.

The public, or free school, system of the Territory is probably as good as that of any state in the Union, or of any country in the world. In every district where there are 15 children between 4 and 21 years of age, such district is entitled to its apportionment of school money, provided school is taught at least three months in two years. Ample provisions for the support of free schools are made by public tax, revenues received from licenses, fines, etc., and the interest accruing from an irreducible fund derived from the sale of public lands donated to the Territory by the general government. The public school, supported by public money, is, with all its advantages, as much open to the children of the poor man without a dollar as it is to the children of the rich man with his thousands. Nor are the public schools the special wards of any church creed, sect or issue. They are cosmopolitan; every body within age may go without price and without fear of interference with their religious teachings, beliefs or convictions. The Bible, as well as all books, tracts papers, catechisms, or other publications of a partisan, denominational, political, sectarian or infidel character are positively excluded, and nothing of the kind is allowed to be taught therein. The teacher is required to teach the following English branches, viz.: Reading, orthography, orthography, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, history of the United States and such other studies as may be authorized by the directors. He is also required to give proper attention to the cultivation of manners, morals and

the laws of health.

So deeply are our citizens imbued with the conviction that the permanency and perpetuity of our free institutions depend upon popular education, and so strongly are they attached to those institutions, that free and thorough education of the whole youth of the land is the last duty they would think of neglecting. As a consequence of this common interest of education, there is not a community of any considerable size in the whole territory that is without its free school from three to 10 months in the year.

TEACHERS.

We are favored with first-class normal trained teachers—male and female—from the states; besides we have schools of a grade capable of preparing good teachers at home. The wages of teachers in public schools range from \$25 and board to \$100 without board per month.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

There were, in 1879, in Jefferson Co., 5 schools, 437 children. Average wages paid teachers, \$62.50 per month. The other counties described in this pamphlet had, in the same year, as follows: Island, 6 schools, 205 children, average teachers' wages, \$45 per month; Clallam 7 schools, 191 children, average wages \$40 per month; San Juan, 6 schools, 300 children, average wages \$45 per month; Whatcom, 21 schools, 817 children, average wages \$40 per month.

MARKETS AND FACILITIES FOR REACHING THEM.

Our markets for farm produce are principally at home among the towns, milling ports, and logging camps; the remainder goes to San Francisco, and foreign ports.

Our markets for lumber, shingles, laths, etc., are: California, Sandvich Island, Australia, China, South America and other foreign countries; while spars and other ship-building material are shipped largely to the Atlantic States. Our coal and fish are chiefly marketed in San Francisco. Being right on the seaboard, we are comparatively right in the market, and are exempt from the enormous freight charges that producers in the interior are subjected to.

The worst located farms on the whole Sound are only a few miles from a good place where surplus crops can be shipped on vessels, while there are plenty of places which border on an arm of the Sound or some navigable slough or stream so that schooners can come alongside of the farmer's granary and take away all he has to dispose of. These advantages to producers can hardly be overrated, and, by reason of them, a ton of grain in one of our farmer's granaries is worth about double what a ton of the same kind would be in the granary of a farmer east of the Cascade range; besides, he can raise as much or more to the acre and with as little cost and is just as sure of a crop. There is no such thing here as hauling the surplus crop a wagon load at a time, two or three days' journey to dispose of it.

DAIRYING.

This country is one of the very best for making butter and cheese, because in summer the weather is cool, an abundance of pure running water is found on nearly every farm, and the cows feed in rich, green pastures from early spring until late in the fall, and it is not infrequent that grass grows all winter long sufficient to keep up the flow of milk. Besides, the country is so well adapted to raising roots, that the dairyman can profitably raise the various kinds to feed his cows when necessary. Add to these advantages the fact that it does not cost near as much to winter stock here as it does in Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York, and the other fact that good butter will always sell here at a good price (it has been from 25 to 40 cents a pound for the last ten years at least) and a showing is made which it would seem ought to attract dairymen to Western Washington.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Everybody keeps poultry and they do well, yet chickens and eggs always command high prices.

FLOWERS.

Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Territorial board of immigration, says that "400 species of native plants have been collected, but these do not embrace one-fourth of the number, for no collection has been made of a pine or subalpine

flora." Among the principal native wild flowers are the rhododendron, and white and red flowering currant. Mr. James Smith, who has resided in Port Townsend for 24 years, during which time he has chiefly followed the business of horticulturist and florist says: "I don't know of any country where flowers as a general thing do better than they do here. Nearly all perennials can be left out doors through winter without injury, as the dahlia, gladiolus, tulip, hyacinth, wall-flower, gilly-flower, and most all kinds of lilies. I have frequently gathered bouquets from my gardens at Christmas and New Year, composed of roses, pinks, gilly-flowers, chrysanthemums, marigolds, pansies, daisies, etc. There are some annuals that will not bloom here out doors, because of the cold nights.

Of vegetables, broccoli does finely all winter in the garden without any care. I have peas now (March 9, 1880) two inches high which I sowed last fall, and this has been an unusually severe winter. It is very common to sow them in February or March, but they may be sown in the fall. It is very common to leave potatoes in the ground all winter and dig them as wanted. It is very seldom there is enough frost to injure them. Onions, grown from seed, may be left in the ground without covering, for the purpose of raising early tops for the table."

It is not uncommon to see apple blossoms and strawberry blossoms as late as December, and large ripe strawberries. We refer to these things merely as a proof of the mildness of our climate, because at the same time of the year, in nearly every other state or country of so high a latitude everything would be frozen stiff.

In Admiralty.

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

WHEREAS an amended libel 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. Erits 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 \$228.69 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 23d day of March, 1880, to provide for the payment of said sum, drew his bill of exchange or draft upon one Nicholas Soudhelsen, 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 \$539.51; that the said libellant on or about the 14th 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 monition 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.
 E. H. NICOLL, }

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.; I will send you a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed letter to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. ROBERTS,
 TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
 Port Townsend, W. T.
 Tuning done on reasonable terms.
 Agent for Decker Bros. and Emerson Pianos and Palace Organs, on cash or installment plan.
 Telegraphic Correspondent of the California Associated Press.

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

C. M. BRADSHAW. WM. A. INMAN
BRADSHAW & INMAN,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PROCTORS
 In Admiralty.
 Port Townsend, W. T.

G. MORRIS HALLER,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
 Proctor in Admiralty.
 Money loaned. Real Estate bought and sold.
 Parties to Lease, Conveyancing, &c.
 Collection made.
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

J. R. LEWIS,
 Attorney-at-Law
 Office.—Butler's building, rooms 4 & 5
 James street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
 Seattle, Wash. Terr'y

James M. Gassaway, M.D.
 (U. S. Marine Hospital Service.)
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 Office—Water St., Opposite Postoffice,
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 5117

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

TO THE PUBLIC

Good Board and Lodgings can be obtained at
MRS. MYERS'
 TRANSIENT BOARDERS WILL FIND AT the above place a quiet resort where their wants can be satisfactorily attended to.
Terms Very Reasonable.
 At foot of hill, immediately back from Union wharf.
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

N. D. TOBEY,
 Ship Wright and Caulker
 WATER STREET,
 Port Townsend, W. T.

HOW TO GET WELL
 BROKEN-DOWN, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS, both male female, and all chronic cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere else—found to be so by undeniable facts. A TRUE THEORY. NO Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in pamphlet and circulars by addressing the eminently successful DR. GEO. W. ORBES, 374 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

NEW for AGENTS!
 250 LOW PRICED and FAST SELLING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS are fully represented in our new GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS BOOK by sample pages, bindings, illustrations, etc. A great variety and sure success for canvassers. All actually wishing EMPLOYMENT, address for terms, STANDARD P. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Low eastern prices and we pay freight, show

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Alaskan Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—O. A. T. Ball, U. S. collector at Alaska, addressed the House committee on public lands to-day, upon the bill to extend the laws of the United States to Alaska.

Indian Agent Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President sent to the Senate Patrick B. Sinnott, of Grand Ronde, to be agent for the Indians at Grand Ronde agency.

Racing Challenge.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—Emma Jewell, of Lidafield, Minn., has telegraphed Belle Cooke, a California equestrienne, accepting a challenge to ride a 20 mile race for \$500 a side.

Fabled Gold Stories.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Latest English advices speak of the excitement over gold discoveries in Southern India as unrivaled. Some of the nugget stories remind one of the earlier days of the California mining craze.

Rich Strike in Colorado.

COTTON, CO., April 18.—Prospectors have arrived at Ivanpak from Providence mountains, 80 miles south of that place and 80 miles east of Cotton, who report extraordinary rich silver leads of ore, assaying from \$800 to \$1,500 per ton.

Balloon Ascention.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Neal Brayton made another balloon ascention from here in fine style and high wind at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, and at 4:30 was seen passing over Bunker Hill, Illinois, 25 miles distant, from half to three-quarters of a mile high, going due north.

The Northern Pacific to Have More Time.

The Senate committee on railroads decided by a vote of 7 against 4 to recommend the passage of a bill to extend six years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The South American War.

COLOM, April 18.—Callao advices of the 7th instant report as follows: The blockade of this port was begun to-day by six Chilean ships. The Peruvian disembarked a cargo of arms at Chera, near Molleando, capturing the Chilean steam launch Durando at Tuco-pila. The Kersarge is still at Chisique.

Recruits From Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There arrived at the port of New York during the month of March, 1880, 23,616 passengers, 21,657 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1879 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 7,736, of whom 5,965 were immigrants.

A No. 8 Sensation.

WATER POINT, April 19.—Superintendent Gaylor, writing expert of the New York Post Office, created a sensation by stating that he had discovered that the paper handed him numbered 8 and several others were written by the same hand.

Violent Storm on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The storm referred to in last night's dispatches developed into still greater violence toward morning, and the wind and rain did considerable damage in the city. This morning the Western Union Telegraph company had eighty-one wires down, and communication was severed in nearly every direction.

The Texas Pacific Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate railroad committee considered Garland's bill to extend to ten years more the time for completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Its terms were made identical with those of the amended Northern Pacific bill, and the committee by a majority of one vote decided to report a bill for action without recommendation.

A Bigamist Brought to a Halt.

CHICAGO, April 20.—R. Fidgeon, from Napanee, Canada, was arrested here by his wife, from that place, who charges him with bigamy. He ran away from her several

years ago and married a woman in Ohio, with whom he is now living here. He recently returned to Canada and kidnapped a child from his first wife, by which she discovered his whereabouts.

Tunnel Under the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, April 20.—Plans have been perfected for a tunnel under the St. Lawrence, and a rough estimate of the work has been made. A syndicate has the matter in hand, and it is said that wealthy men are behind the syndicate.

Christians Made by Lightning.

BINGHAMTON, April 20.—Lightning struck the Methodist Church on High street during prayer meeting when 40 persons were present, recently. The lightning came down from the roof through the meeting room and four persons severely shocked though none seriously injured, causing much confusion.

The Michigan comet.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Smithsonian institution has received from M. W. Harrington, of Ann Arbor, the announcement of the discovery by J. M. Lichaberleon at Ann Arbor on the 15th of April, 1880, at 11 o'clock P. M., Ann Arbor mean time, of a comet with a tail 3 minutes long in 7 hours 20 minutes right ascension, 84 degrees 25 minutes north declination, with a daily motion of 30 minutes in right ascension and 48 minutes south.

Arrested for Malpractice.

Lieutenant Eckloff and detective Miller, acting under instructions from District Attorney Corkhill, arrested Ambrose Polliott, who carries on a drug store under the Colozation building, on a charge of manslaughter by causing the death of Miss Susan Wheeler. It is understood that the grand jury have found a true bill against Polliott, and that Simpkins, the ex-treasurer clerk, is the principal witness against him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mark Lane Report.

LONDON, April 15.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the corn trade for the past week says: Six weeks of thoroughly reasonable weather have made a wonderful change in the aspect of the country. Wheat is somewhat backward in some districts, but therefore not likely to suffer from any return of cold weather.

Effects of the Storm in California.

The present storm is widespread, and fears are entertained of a serious overflow of the upper country. Napa creek is very high already and has flooded part of Napa City. Putah creek is over its banks. The Sacramento river is rising rapidly. It is reported that there is a break in the levee below that city, but it is not confirmed.

Protection for San Francisco Harbor.

At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, a letter from Lieut. McArthur, ordnance officer at Benicia, was read, calling attention to the necessity of protecting San Francisco harbor, and particularly to the need of heavy rifled guns for its defense.

Russian Liberals Congratulate.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—A number of Russians are preparing an address to be presented to Gladstone congratulating him on the success of the liberals.

A Present from the Queen-Mother.

LONDON, April 17.—Queen Victoria has sent two gold watches to the Princess Louise to present in person to the aide-de-camp and the groom who assisted in the rescue of the princess when she was thrown from a sleigh last Winter.

Students Pardoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The Czar, at the instance of General Melnikoff, chief of the supreme executive commission, has pardoned three students convicted at Kharkoff of complicity with revolutionists.

The Great Canal on Paper.

PARIS, April 19.—Le Figaro, publishes a letter from M. De Lesseps in which the writer says that all obstacles to the construction of the Panama canal have been swept away. The feasibility of the execution has been demonstrated theoretically, and practically all impediments have been removed by the will of the American people.

An Accidental Death.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times says that the prospective abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is a result which may be realized to the profit of De Lesseps in America.

An Unprecedented Number.

Thirteen steamships, an unprecedented number, left the Mersey last week for American ports, mainly the United States, with large cargoes and many passengers.

Prospect of Short Rations.

The Porte owes army contractors £1,000,000 for rations, and the contractors threaten to stop supplies unless paid. There is no money in the treasury.

PACIFIC COAST.

Legislature Adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Legislature adjourned at 12 last night with the customary presentation to officers, Cowdery getting a fine silver service set as well as a good line of compliments, especially from some of the Workingmen.

A Rich Find.

DIXON, April 17.—Peter Kaahl, a German farmer living six miles east of Dixon, while digging on his farm yesterday made a remarkable discovery. Pure gold and quartz was found at a depth of eight feet. Two pans of dirt washed out 50 cents worth of the precious metal.

Kearney in his Striped Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Kearney appeared in court this morning with Clitus Barbour. An attempt to procure his release upon a writ of habeas corpus failed. After the commitment had been made out Kearney went below, greatly depressed, accompanied by his brother. Soon after, accompanied by the Superintendent of the House of Correction and Officer Price, Kearney was taken in a back in waiting on Merchant street.

Fat Pickings.

A petition for the partial distribution of the estate of Wm. S. O'Brien, deceased, was filed in department No. 9 of the superior court to-day. The petitioners state that they believe that the estate of deceased largely exceeds \$6,000,000 and there is sufficient of said estate in the hands of said executors to pay all the bequests and legacies in the will in full.

Withdrawn From Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Sacramento Savings Bank has determined to withdraw from business. The bank is prosperous, and will pay depositors every dollar due with six per cent. dividend and an extra dividend of 4 1/2 cents on the reserve fund.

Effects of the Storm in California.

The present storm is widespread, and fears are entertained of a serious overflow of the upper country. Napa creek is very high already and has flooded part of Napa City. Putah creek is over its banks. The Sacramento river is rising rapidly.

Protection for San Francisco Harbor.

At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, a letter from Lieut. McArthur, ordnance officer at Benicia, was read, calling attention to the necessity of protecting San Francisco harbor, and particularly to the need of heavy rifled guns for its defense.

Russian Liberals Congratulate.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—A number of Russians are preparing an address to be presented to Gladstone congratulating him on the success of the liberals.

A Present from the Queen-Mother.

LONDON, April 17.—Queen Victoria has sent two gold watches to the Princess Louise to present in person to the aide-de-camp and the groom who assisted in the rescue of the princess when she was thrown from a sleigh last Winter.

Students Pardoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The Czar, at the instance of General Melnikoff, chief of the supreme executive commission, has pardoned three students convicted at Kharkoff of complicity with revolutionists.

The Great Canal on Paper.

PARIS, April 19.—Le Figaro, publishes a letter from M. De Lesseps in which the writer says that all obstacles to the construction of the Panama canal have been swept away. The feasibility of the execution has been demonstrated theoretically, and practically all impediments have been removed by the will of the American people.

An Accidental Death.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times says that the prospective abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is a result which may be realized to the profit of De Lesseps in America.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Secretary Everts acted as pall bearer at the funeral of Elliott Chowdin, a prominent New York merchant.—A bill to extend the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific.—The department refuses to pay more for silver bullion at the Carson mint than is paid in San Francisco.—At Montrose, Pa., Fred Warren shot and instantly killed Mason Wilson; cause, unknown.—Barrooms in Fredericetown, N. B., have been closed on account of the Supreme Court decision on the temperance act.—The Republicans of Massachusetts were represented in convention by 1,060 votes.—The houses of two Protestants in Galway have been burned.—Prince Leopold is to be made a peer and duke, with the title of Duke of Albany.—Herr Broke, a German socialist, is dead.—Russia will issue a new railway loan of £15,000,000.—Queen Victoria has started home.—Birmingham radicals deplore the death of J. C. Wright, Member of Parliament from Nottingham.—Minnesota reported in 1878, 22,293 births (540 twins), and but 7,027 deaths.—The Franklin Home for Inebriates, Philadelphia, has turned out 500 patients absolutely cured.—The metric system is taught in all the public schools of New England; corporal punishment has been abolished.—Five Sundays occur in February nine times in 300 years.

A terrific sand storm prevailed on Colorado desert Saturday night; several cars were wrecked and engines overturned.—No intelligence of the missing training ship Atlanta; a number of the vessels of the Mediterranean fleet will join in the search for her in a few days.—A heavy gale at Buffalo caused a jam and great damage to shipping.—A buggy and organ factory burned in Chicago; loss, \$20,000.—Fort's planing mill, Chicago, burned; loss, \$25,000.—A \$10,000 streak of lightning struck the post office block at Waupeca, Wis., Saturday morning; three buildings burned.—The packers' association at Milwaukee, Wis., numbering last Fall 10,000 members, has disbanded; no work, no pay.—Navigation has been resumed on the Erie canal.—C. W. Smith is regarded as one of the most successful railroad managers in the West.—Senator Hill rashly writes a letter relating to his scandal case.—Gen. Grant spent Sunday in Bloomington and starts for Galena to-day.—The Whitteaker investigation has thus far been prejudicial to the colored cadet.—Conclusive evidence that the Severance murder was committed by a Chinaman has been received.—Speculation concerning the new ministry occupies the entire attention of British politicians.

Jealousy prompted Dick Miles to shoot and kill French Tansley at Marshall, Ill., on Friday.—An attempt to arrest Harry English, a noted outlaw and forger, at Caledonia, Pa., resulted in the death of two constables and the ordering out of a company of State militia. He has not yet been taken.—The late terrific storm was general in southwestern Missouri.—Indians are defiant on the Colorado river, Arizona. The agent at the Colorado reservation has withdrawn to Ehrenberg and called for a military guard.—Gladstone has arrived in London.—Miller, alias Maxwell, has been arrested for forgery on the Bank of England.—The steamer Para from Southampton to the West Indies was disabled at sea and towed to the Azores by the Scylgia.—The Earl of Scarborough was fatally injured yesterday by the overturning of a dray.

A child eight years old was frightened into convulsions by a thunder storm in New York and died soon after.—The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, of Glasgow, has 800 agencies in the United States.—Real estate owners of Scranton, Pa., are required to sweep the street in front of their property once a week.—Rates charged for cremation at Washington, Pa., are \$35.—Moody is going to try a whack at the sinful at Leadville.—New York pays more for cigars than for bread.—The new iron railroad bridge to be built at Minneapolis will be 1,150 feet long and will cost \$200,000.—McDaniel's of Indianapolis lost a leg by a railroad accident and the courts have assessed the company \$14,000 damages, a much greater amount than they think his neck worth.—Five Russian war vessels go to Chinese waters.—The last wooden bridge on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has been replaced by an iron one.—A Methodist minister of the interior of New York declares \$500 per year a salary altogether too apostolic for his age of the world.

The New York Herald in a recent issue contained 89 columns of advertisements.—Grain vessels awaiting cargo at Chicago have a capacity of 100,000 bushels.—The gold dinner service used at the Astor dinner given to President and Mrs. Hayes is worth \$25,000.—New York reported 75 failures for the first quarter of 1880, as against 292 for a like period in 1878, and 141 for 1879.—The Erie City boiler works expect to turn out 1,200 boilers this year.—Two hundred and fifty-one teachers are employed in the public schools at Rochester.—Sponge fishing is an important industry at Key West.—A vessel is loading at San Francisco with 100,000 gallons of wine for the German market.—One thousand cars of Wisconsin ice have been sent South in the last 39 days.—The number of public bath houses in Boston will be reduced from 20 to 15, the appropriation having been reduced from \$20,000 to \$12,500.—The Murphy movement has reached La Grange, Ga.—Ottawa imported during the last half of last year 283,333 pounds of sugar.—Forty-six hat factories in Connecticut represent a capital of \$1,452,000 and pay in wages \$1,650,000 per year.

A wood stove is not made of wood.—Boston Post. Nor a coal stove made of coal. Fanny, isn't it!—Bangor Commercial. Neither is a sponge cake made of sponges. To be!—Boston Journal of Commerce. Nor a breadcrust made of bread. Alaska.—Salem Sunbeam. And don't you forget it, loafers are not made of bread. Her! her! her!—Ogden Stage. Neither are houseflies made of flies. Boston Herald. Neither are cockles made of shells.—Bodie Standard. Neither is church hair oyster soup made of oysters.

State and Territorial.

Williamette Valley.

Lane county has been divided into even districts by the census supervisors.

James Johnson, of Cottage Grove is under arrest for threatening to kill his wife. In default of \$500 bonds he lies in jail.

Gov. Thayer has recently appointed Henry States, of Salem; C. W. Starr, of Monroe; E. L. Smith, of Hood River, and W. H. Brackett, of Westport, as notaries public for the ensuing two years.

The Eugene public schools are closed for the Summer. The district is \$1,000 in debt. The district taxed itself 18 mills to build an elegant school house but in a streak of economy refuses a 2 mill tax to keep the school running for 9 months in the year.

E. W. Stewart, living some ten miles from Cottage Grove, died last Saturday night. In working with some rough lumber, he had the misfortune to stick a large splinter under his thumb nail, and, erysipelas setting in, it soon got beyond medical control.

Mr. James, proprietor of the Alden Fruit Dryer situated near Buena Vista, has about 17 acres planted in orchard, from which he expects to supply it with fruit for drying purposes. He says that fruit drying in Oregon will pay, as he has already found ready sale abroad for all he has prepared.

The Riverside recognizes the fact that the narrow gauge will be a positive benefit to Independence.

East of the Mountains.

The Blue Mountain roads are reported to be in an extremely bad condition.

Lumber is so scarce in Walla Walla that the lumber yards look like ball game grounds.

Base ball fever in its most virulent type, has attacked the boys about Pendleton.

The East Oregonian recommends that Pendleton merchants employ a good reliable man as night watchman.

The foothills surrounding Baker City are beginning to assume a green appearance. Cattle are already nipping the tender bunch grass.

Edward Roske was killed on the 12th by his mule falling with him over the bank of Snake River. His remains were taken to Walla Walla for interment.

J. G. McCoy has had 15 head of good horses ruined or killed by running into the barbed wire fences so extensively used between Pendleton and the Columbia river.

Nearly all cattle and horse raisers of Umatilla county are out now, rain or shine, night and day, gathering their stock to be delivered to the Eastern cattle kings.

The people of Walla Walla want a change in the train time table, so that passengers will not arrive in that city in the night. Employes want a change that will give them a few hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

Yakima City ladies, being deluded by high colored chromos into subscribing for the "Hearth and Home" by an itinerating agent, now possess a dollar's worth of experience, but do not adorn their walls with pictures.

The Walla Walla Watchman says: About two months ago a stranger came to our office, introduced himself as Dr. Kraft, and ordered 500 labels. We printed them without asking pay in advance, and now where is he? No doubt some of these days he'll be found in the brush, perfectly dead and no clothes on.

Southern Oregon.

The county court of Coos county has annulled the contract with J. P. Messer, for keeping paupers, and authorized the county judge to contract for their care until the 1st of July at not more than \$4 75 per week. The reasons for annulling the contract were want of proper attention to the wants of the unfortunate in the matter of cleanliness, etc.

The engineer officers in charge of the harbor improvement at Marshfield, have been examining the bottom of the bay, on the line of the crib work which is in progress, and find it to be a hard rock bottom, well adapted for holding the cribs. The cribs for the break water are being put in place and filled with rock. Unless another appropriation is obtained soon, the work will suspend before many months, but it is confidently expected that such a contingency will not arise.

Garden making is a specialty in localities which but a short time ago were covered with snow.

Messrs. Clark & Baker will soon have in operation on Hubbard creek the largest planing mill ever established in Douglas county.

One day last week while ground sluicing in his claim on Jackass creek, Frank Pickle was caught under a cave and was covered nearly to his waist. Luckily, however, he extricated himself and escaped with a few slight bruises.

Vinnie Ream Hoxie's New Home.

Among the many handsome residences erected here during the past year, one belonging to Lieutenant Hoxie, District Engineer, has attracted much admiration. The house is built at the corner of K and Seventeenth streets, one side overlooking Farragut Square, an open triangle, upon which front many fine mansions of resident swells. A rounded tower fills the corner, and over a lower window, a bronze tablet announces the studio of Vinnie Ream Hoxie, artist. When the bewitching little sculptor married, society wondered whether she would cast away her clay and break up her molding sticks, or still cling to her art. It was considered impossible for her to fill the two roles of housekeeper and modeler, but she has triumphantly carried one with the other and merges the two. Her marriage with Lieutenant Hoxie has proved a most happy and harmonious union, and her last and greatest work, the statue of Farragut, has just gone from her hands. On Wednesday afternoons the artist is at home to her callers, and up stairs and down stairs the little lady flies, showing and explaining the mysteries and trophies of her art. On Sunday evenings Mr. and Mrs. Hoxie are at home for their friends to come and chat around their fireplace, and enjoy with them the comforts and beauties of their new house. In her parlors white statues glow in the rosy twilight of her crimson curtains. Sappho, calm and pensive, scroll and stylus in hand, stands in one corner; and "The West," an emblematic figure of a young girl, springs forward with the star of empire upon her brow and the broken arrows of her past cast behind her. Two laughing baby heads in marble stand on the high oak chimney piece. The hands of Mrs. Fremont and her daughter, one holding a pen, the other a rose, are on the table; and everywhere are scattered like treasures, queer conceits and curios. A sketch by Dore, with a pretty little dedication in his autograph, hangs on one side; and a portrait of Mrs. Hoxie, by Healy, smiles from the opposite wall. Queer brasses, bits of alabaster from Pisa, inlaid woods of Sorrento, a carved prie-dieu and silver lamps and censers from some dismantled convent, a golden harp that once belonged to an ancient family of France, with chubby cherubs kicking their heels at the top of the elaborate post, all add to the attractiveness of these rooms. In the studio below are all sorts of clayey and half-formed images shrouded in damp cloths. A bust of General Custer attracts the most attention. It was begun the Winter before the battle of the Rosebud, and while the artist molded his features the restless sifter took out his penknife and whittled and cut the shoulder straps that part has not been touched since, and the marks of his knife blade are as fresh as they were four years ago. Mrs. Custer has been so pleased with the work, so much interested in it as it grew, that Mrs. Hoxie intends presenting it to her. A bronze cast will be made from it for Mrs. Custer and one for the artist. The statue of Farragut, upon which she has been working these four years, is now at the Washington Navy Yard, where it has been cast by gracious act of Congress, which appropriated \$10,000 for the statue; and the artist, hurriedly signing the documents as handed her, found afterward that she had to furnish pedestal as well as statue. The supply of condemned cannon having been exhausted in these piping times of peace, there was no way to equalize things. At present Farragut is at the foundry, his disjecta membra spread from end to end of the building. His head and also his trunk are plunged face downward in French sand and plaster to make the mold. His arms are off by themselves, buried in more sand and plaster. The rest of him visible consists of a right leg suspended by a cable in mid-air, the left leg standing by itself on its proper coil of ropes, while his plaster coat tails lie on a bench, and his spyglass is on a high shelf. The statue will be cast in seven pieces, joined together, given a final bath of cleansing acid, and then set up in Farragut square, where the artist can view her handiwork from the windows of her home. The amount of time and work that have been put upon it since the model left her studio, finished, seems incredible. For weeks Mrs. Hoxie was in daily attendance at the foundry as Farragut was touched and carefully taken apart. Now the parts are being set in the sand molds, next they are taken out, pared off a quarter of an inch all around, set in the molds again, held up in place by fine wires and the molten bronze poured in makes the cast an even thickness throughout. By the middle or latter part of April the cast will be completed and turned over to the Secretary of the Navy, who will then decide as to the date of its unveiling, the artist's responsibility ceasing from that time.—Correspondence S. F. Post.

Are tailors seam men?

The Mohongo.

Workmen are now engaged in taking the machinery out of the steamer Mohongo, which is lying alongside of Broadway wharf. The engines have already been removed, and they are now at work breaking up and removing the boilers, cylinders, flues, etc. The cabins, decks, and in fact all the wood work, will be removed, and the hull is offered for sale. The hull, which is of iron, is said to be perfectly sound, and could be utilized as a sailing vessel, or, with sufficient expenditure, could be made to serve as a hull for a screw steamer. The Mohongo, like most sea going vessels that have seen their best days, has had quite an eventful history. She was built by the Navy Department, at New York, in 1864, and belonged to the class known as "double enders," which proved very serviceable during the war in navigating the rivers of the Southern States. These vessels were of light draft, and from the peculiarity of their construction, were able to go backward or ahead with equal facility, being built sharp at both ends and provided with a rudder at bow and stern—similar, in fact, to the steam ferry boat of to-day. Soon after the close of the war most of these vessels were sold, and many of them became attached to the merchant marine. The Georgia, lost on her voyage from Panama to this port in October, 1878, and the South Carolina and Wilmington, now in the service of the Pacific Mail Company, were double enders like the Mohongo, but were altered to screw steamers, and the two former were lengthened by W. P. Clyde when bought by him. In 1870, steamship business was quite lively on the Pacific Coast, and steamers were in demand. The United States Government was occasionally selling vessels as they had been doing since the close of the war. The Mohongo was then lying at Mare Island. She was in fair condition, and in those days a United States vessel did not have to be in very poor condition to be condemned and afterwards sold. The manner in which she passed into private hands forms the foundation for a very interesting story, which runs about as follows: William B. Carr, and one or two others in this city, thought if she could be bought cheap she might be utilized. He accordingly employed an agent to go on to Washington and interview the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject. Mr. Carr's agent took the train for Washington, but before he had got across the Sierras, he found in a fellow-passenger, an agent for Ben Holladay, who at the time owned a coast line of steamships running on the coast between San Francisco and Oregon, who was on his way to Washington on the same errand, viz: to buy the Mohongo. With a degree of shrewdness which would have done credit to his principal, Mr. Carr's agent kept his business to himself, and set about how to circumvent his rival. The latter had a weakness or two, which his fellow-traveler was not slow to discover, and before they had reached New York, he understood him thoroughly. Twenty-four hours spent amid the alluring influences of the metropolis had so demoralized the Holladay man that Carr's agent found no trouble in getting on to Washington without him, and before the latter had reached the capital, he had closed a bargain with the Secretary of the Navy. It was understood that Carr paid in the neighborhood of \$20,000 for the Mohongo. He immediately put her into the hands of the Risdon Iron Works for repairs and alterations. The engines were overhauled, new boilers put in, her sides built up and an upper deck added, deck cabins put on, and her interior entirely re-arranged for service as a passenger steamer. About \$70,000 were expended in making these alterations. She was sold to William H. Webb in January, 1872. It was understood that Carr and partners made between \$35,000 and \$40,000 by the transaction. In March of that year she cleared from this port for Honolulu with the Australian mails. Two days out of this port she cracked her steam chest, and returned on the 3d of April in distress. After being repaired she again put to sea, and was kept in the Honolulu line until the following Spring, when she was sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and after making one trip to Panama under command of Captain Connolly, she was placed in the line between San Francisco and San Diego. In 1875 the Pacific Mail Company relinquished their Southern coast route and sold the steamers engaged in that trade, including the Mohongo, to Goodall, Nelson & Perkins. The Mohongo ran in the Coast line up to some time last Summer, when she was hauled off and laid up in Oakland creek. A few weeks ago an examination of her machinery showed that it was in a hopeless state of decay. It was accordingly decided to take it out and offer the hull for sale. If the Pacific Coast Steamship Company does not find a purchaser

for the hull, it is their intention to break it up and dispose of it as old iron.—S. F. Call.

Sad Sequel of a Joke.

Who would think of unearthing a thread of romance in a scrap-bag? And yet a few days ago a busy housewife, putting together one of those treasured mosaics yecept a "quilt," overturned a shred of silk whereby hung a tale of no ordinary interest. It was a scrap of satin, of the finest quality, once white, but now yellow and time-stained. Here is its history: About twenty years ago St. Paul's Church in Louisville rejoiced in the possession of a pastor who was the idol of his congregation. During his ministrations he lost his wife, and consequently became an interesting widower. Among his most devoted admirers, though personally unknown to him, was a maiden lady of uncertain age, many peculiarities and independent circumstances. The fact of her intense admiration for a man to whom she had never spoken became known to many, and a party of young people laid plans for what proved to be a heartless hoax. A letter was addressed to the lady purporting to come from the reverend gentleman, containing professions of admiration and esteem, asking for a correspondence, and requesting profound secrecy. The victim fell into the trap at once, and the correspondence thus begun, continued until the pastor accepted a call to a church in Savannah, when it culminated in a proposal of marriage. This, of course, was readily accepted, and the final letter, announcing his approaching departure and still enjoining secrecy, from an unavoidable circumstance, also declared his probable return at any moment to claim his bride. Never did a happy hearted girl set about the task of preparation with more delight than this trusting deceived woman. The greater part of her competency was expended in the purchase of bridal luxuries, a complete and elaborate outfit, from the heavy satin and costly lace of the wedding garment down through every item of elegant and dainty apparel. In the meantime, the minister, soon after entering upon his charge in Savannah, died in that city of yellow fever, and the authors of the cruel jest, satisfied with its success, dropped the matter. But nothing could shake the confidence of the expectant bride; her friends tried to reason her out of her infatuation; members of the church visited her and endeavored to prove how impossible it was her hopes could be fulfilled. She triumphantly showed her letters, and refused to credit her lover's death or anything other than the belief that he might arrive at any moment to claim her. As time passed she lost her friends, and her property dwindled to a mere pittance. She was thrown among strangers, but wherever she went she carried her trousseau, taking it occasionally from the trunks to air it, and packing it up again with jealous care. At last her mental and physical infirmities became more pronounced. She kept her room and admitted no one but her landlady. On her death bed she requested this attendant to inform her lover of her death, and to robe her for burial in the bridal death. When it was taken from the trunks it was found that these trappings were too ghastly for the corpse of a white haired woman, and they gradually found their way, piece by piece, into other hands.—Letter to Savannah News.

The Birth of a King.

King Alfonso made his first appearance in public at 3:45 A. M. on the 28th of November, 1858, on a gold platter and without any trappings of purple and fine linen. Such, at least, was the testimony furnished to the Czar by Prince Michael Galitzyn, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Queen Isabella. His Excellency wrote as follows: "On the 28th of November, 1858, I was awakened suddenly in the morning at 3 o'clock by a royal halberdier, who brought me an invitation to betake myself without delay to the royal palace, in order to be present at the delivery of Her Majesty the Queen. Within half an hour I entered Her Majesty's private cabinet, where I found numerous grandees and ministers already assembled. A few minutes later the doors of the cabinet were thrown open, and the King consort, Don Francisco d'Assisi, entered the room, bearing upon a golden salver the newborn infant, Don Alfonso, stark naked. Thus all present were enabled to assure themselves that an heir to the throne had really come into the world."—Paris Figaro.

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 argument yer on yerself, whin, by jabbers, I'll join ye, right or wrong.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. S. PORTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Olympia, W. T.

H. G. STRUVE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Olympia, W. T.

OLYMPIC HOTEL,
J. G. SPARKS, : PROPRIETOR,
Olympia, W. T.

THE OLYMPIA
Broom Factory,
Takes pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to fill orders for
ALL STYLES of BROOMS
—OF A—
GOOD QUALITY AND
AT LOW RATES.
Send for prices. Address all orders to
WOODRUFF & VANETTA,
Olympia, W. T.

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,
SEATTLE, W. T.
L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.
Free Coach Land from the House.

JAS. McNAUGHT. Jos. F. McNAUGHT.
McNaught Brothers,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Geo. W. Harris,
(Successor to J. F. Morrill.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN—
DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
THE MOST
Complete Stock
North of San Francisco.
—ORDERS
BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,
Promptly attended to.
SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,
Seattle, W. T.

Schwabacher
Bros. & Co.,
Seattle, : : : W. T.

IMMENSE
Spring Stock!
FROM THE EAST.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETS,
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES.
Will make allowance on all cash sales in the above line of goods.
—Come Early and Often—
—AND—
SECURE BARGAINS.

O. F. GERRISH & CO.,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

General Merchandise
Of extra Quality.
HARDWARE! **AGENTS**
—FOR THE—
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,
Taylor's Sulky Rake,
Mitchell's Farm Wagon,
Sweepstake Plows,
Haines' Header,
McLine Plows,
Etc., Etc.,
Etc.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICE!
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Drugs, DRUGS, Drugs,
PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
—Wholesale and Retail—
By N. D. HILL & SON, Port Townsend, W. T.

Drugs, Menstruals, Soaps, Perfumery,
Chemicals, Pomades, Hair Oils,
and Trusses, And all Articles used for the Toilet,
Patent Medicines of all kinds, ETC.,
Glass, Paints, Oils and Brushes, ETC.,
A large assortment. Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

SKAGIT MINES—Mr. A. H. Manning, of Sequim, a miner of many years' experience in Montana and other gold fields, and a man whom everyone hereabouts knows to be reliable, recently returned from the Skagit mines bringing a very flattering report of their richness. Mr. M. was in the mines less than three weeks, during which time he was engaged in prospecting here and there. He brought with him about \$40 in gold dust and nuggets, part of which he had bought and part he had picked up piece meal while prospecting. He pronounces the Skagit country by far the best he ever saw. He thinks the trail projected by the Seattle people a failure, because the enormous expense of opening it will deter them from completing the work, but adds that if a trail is not opened from the Sound to the mines this summer there will be a way opened from Eastern Washington. He thinks that Port Townsend business men ought to open the Whatcom trail by some means or other and get a steamer started between this point and Whatcom town. The gold brought down by Mr. M. is certainly very fine looking, some of the pieces weighing from one to two dollars each. He will return about midsummer, but says it will be harder then to reach the mines than it is now unless a trail is opened, because the snow will be melted.

The shooting and murder of Chas. DeYoung, principal proprietor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," on Friday last, by L. M. Killoch, son of Mayor Killoch, has been generally and justly pronounced to be the legitimate fruitage of the "Chronicle's" disreputable course. Heartily as we may denounce the act of the cowardly assassin, and much as we may deplore the prominence of that ruffianism in San Francisco, that could rail and jeer and mock while the dead body of even a hated individual was being moved through the streets, we are compelled to regard the killing as in some degree merited. The DeYoungs have all along acted upon the policy that the private character of a public man is public property. The Killochs, after being vindictively assailed by the "Chronicle," retorted by a disgusting and debasing use of the weapons of that paper upon its editors—when a manly and dignified stand would have given the lie more emphatically than words could have done, to all accusations raised. There can be but little doubt that it was a case of the kettle calling the pot black legs; and yet the terrible results already attained, and those likely still to follow, ought to be a lesson to others. We have repeatedly been urged to announce club rates of the "Chronicle" with the Argus, and extend its circulation with our own, but, unlike some publishers we might mention, we prefer to choose our company among the more worthy members of the craft.

The pro tem. editor of the Olympia "Standard" thinks that the way the Port Townsend editors "go for" each other has an immoral tendency. This is true, and it is all very nice for high-toned outsiders to roll their eyes in saintly horror over such proceedings; but we'll wager one of our unproductive bad debts against the bank account of our friend that if he had a job of skinning skunks on hand he would have to either get down to business in earnest or give it up in disgust. There is no part of journalism so distasteful to the writer hereof as is a personal quarrel, and we would gladly relieve our readers of their disgust in following the details of the free exhibition; but self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, and we opine that if those who find fault had to occupy our position for a while and contend against the disreputable opposition that has been directed at our head with such fury and venom, they would either unsheath their Damascus blades and carve their antagonists or prove to the world that they were devoid of the pluck of a consumptive rabbit.

The Republican State Convention of Oregon, met in Portland on the 21st inst. Hon. M. C. George, of Multnomah county, was nominated as a candidate for member of Congress, on the first ballot. Hon. Jno. H. Mitchell, ex-senator from Oregon, was elected by acclamation as a delegate to the National Convention. The Oregon republicans have made a good start, and, with unanimity, will elect their entire state ticket.

A scheme to extend the circulation of fractional silver coin is being devised in Washington, the treasury and postoffice departments and house committee on coinage being engaged in maturing a plan to send it through the mails. Fractional silver currency, it has been observed, has a tendency to find its way back into the treasury and accumulate there, causing a scarcity for general circulation and use. By means of the plan suggested, it is proposed to authorize the free transmission of sums not less than ten dollars nor more than four pounds in weight, in registered packages; the applicants for the coin to pay the registration fee and be at all risk, while the government on its part does the carrying gratuitously. Under this arrangement it is believed that the subsidiary coin can be kept in continual circulation at the money centers, and thence distributed to meet the wants of business.

We have received the initial number of the "Weekly Ledger," a four-page, eight-column paper published at New Tacoma, by Messrs. Radebaugh & Co. It is certainly a creditable production, although we do not see how the publishers are going to secure support for such an expensive concern, enough to make their investment a profitable one. They are evidently men of ability and experience in journalism, yet it is obvious that their "eye teeth" are not yet out when it comes to publishing a paper outside of a thickly settled country. The paper is announced as independent in politics, and is devoted exclusively to developing Washington Territory. We wish it success.

The debating society had a spelling bee on Monday evening, at which Mr. C. R. Phillips won the first prize (a handsome chromo album for framing) and Miss Julia Weir, a visitor, took the second prize (a copy of the "West Shore," of Portland). A leather medal and a small book on pronouncing words were also given out as prizes. The society decided to invite the public, promiscuously, to its entertainment on Monday evening next, when, instead of the usual programme, there will be a mock trial. A pleasant time is anticipated.

The May number of the "Californian" comes to hand, as usual literally crammed with good things. As soon as we have a little more space to spare we will be pleased to give the meritorious publication the extended notice that it deserves. It is issued by the A. Roman Publishing Co., 202 Sansome St., cor. Pine, San Francisco, Cal. Price \$3.00 per annum or 25 cents for single numbers.

For the benefit of anxious inquirers on Lopez Island, we will say that we have just received information from Washington, D. C., in answer to letters, that the U. S. postal authorities have given assurance that a new post office will soon be established at McKay Harbor and the contractor will be authorized to deliver mails there weekly. Mr. Jos. A. Merrill will be postmaster.

The handsome little steamer, Virginia, has arrived. She is about forty feet long, and has a spacious, comfortable cabin, a carrying capacity for a comparatively large amount of freight, and has splendid machinery. She will be a great convenience to the public, and we hope her owners may find their investment a profitable one.

Capt. H. E. Morgan, of this place, has gone to Seattle, we are pleased to learn, to assume the duties of Inspector of Hulls. If the office were removed back to Port Townsend now, where it was formerly located and where it rightfully belongs, there would be no grounds for complaint.

We read in an eastern exchange that a company has been organized at Glasgow, Scotland, to go into stump pulling in Oregon and Washington Territory on a big scale. They will use a portable steam apparatus, which will, it is said, lift several trees a day bodily, by the roots.

A frightful hurricane passed over a portion of south-western Missouri on Sunday last, utterly destroying the town of Marshfield, where two hundred persons were wounded and fifty killed. Other towns and the farmers suffered severely.

It is now being urged that heavy rifled guns be placed at the entrance to San Francisco Bay, to protect the harbor in case of emergency; also that two serviceable ironclads be maintained there.

Local and News Items.

Real estate in San Francisco is reported to be rising in value.

The Republicans of Fremont, Ohio, (Hayes's old home) have instructed for Blaine.

The Portlanders are holding anti-Chinese meetings and agitating generally.

The editor of the P. C. "Advocate," of Portland, has started on a trip to the Eastern states.

Captain J. C. Ainsworth's health is poor, and he has determined to retire from active business.—"New Northwest."

The Senate Committee on railroads will recommend the time for completion of the Northern Pacific be extended six years.

The Columbia River passenger statistics show that about 70 persons per day more arrive in Eastern Oregon than go out of it.

Philadelphia friends of Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, have presented him with a house in that city, worth \$40,000.

A private letter from a stranger informs us that Judge Kuhn, of this place, was in Denver, Colorado, on the 14th of this month.

There will be a match game of base ball in Victoria, on the Queen's birthday (May 24th). An excursion thither is announced by poster.

There is no money in the Turkish treasury. The Porte owes army contractors £1,000,000 for rations, and the latter threaten to stop supplies.

Mr. Wm. Burdin, who was taken down some days ago with small pox in East Portland, is rapidly recovering. No new cases have been reported.

Shoshone and Bannock Indians now at Washington express a willingness to settle in severalty and adopt civilized methods of procuring a living.

An Lee, the heathen Chinese who murdered a Christian Chinaman in Portland more than a year ago was hung in Portland on Tuesday of last week.

The San Francisco Supervisors are endeavoring to ascertain whether or not they have the power to impeach Mayor Killoch for incendiary utterances.

We have heard the ability of Mr. Steavens to do first-class photographing testified to by numbers of those who have given him a trial. Call at his gallery and see for yourself before he leaves. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Prof Roberts' Leap Year dance will take place on the evening of Thursday, May 6th, in Fowler's Hall. Either ladies or gentlemen can invite but ladies' privileges will be reserved for the Hall. Look out for the "Mum" dance.

U. S. Marshall, Hopkins, arrived to-day from the Yakima country. He reports great activity among the farmers of that section, and says they are putting in the largest wheat crop ever before sown, and are hopeful for a connection to Puget Sound by railroad soon.—Seattle "Post."

Judge Swan came up from Neah Bay this week. Mr. S. C. Davis, from Quilloute, also came up, having crossed over the trail to Pyscht river. Mr. D. reports about four feet depth of snow on the mountains between Pyscht and Quilloute rivers—something remarkable.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the regular convocation of "Lodge of Perfection," No. 3, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, held at their hall on Saturday, April 24, 1880, upon the official announcement being made of the death of Messrs. Solomon I. Katz and J. Frank Wellington, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call higher our beloved brethren, Solomon I. Katz and J. Frank Wellington, who labored with us at our last convocation, be it

RESOLVED, That while we humbly bow to this severe dispensation of an All-wise Father, yet we deplore the loss of these noble exemplars of Scottish Rite Masonry, these worthy citizens, and devoted craftsmen.

RESOLVED, That the Hall of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of sixty days as a feeble expression of our love.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be furnished the Puget Sound ARGUS and the "Democratic Press" of this city for publication, and when spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, copies duly engrossed and certified, be transmitted to the families of our beloved dead, as a faint mark of our sympathy in their bereavement.

GEORGE B. HANSELL, 18^o
NATH. D. HILL, 14^o } Committee.
JAMES M. GASSAWAY, 14^o

AFTER his southern tour, General Grant, in a speech at Cairo, Ill., spoke of the devotion of the South to the Union, and said that, if the U. S. should be hereafter assailed by a foreign foe, the ex confederates would unite with the north as one people. He believed the south sincere.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular examination of teachers will take place on Wednesday, May 5, 1880. All applicants must be on hand at 9 o'clock, A. M. All persons residing within the county, who expect to teach, must present themselves for examination, as no permits will be granted such persons. A. R. HUFFMAN, Co. Supt.

Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Immigration Aid Society, on Tuesday evening, May 4, 1880, at 8 o'clock, in Fowler's Hall. By order, W. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

For Sale!—A Philon's best State bed BILLIARD TABLES. Cheap for cash. Apply to H. L. TIBBALS.

Go To WATERMAN & KATZ

For some of that Gilt-Edge Jersey Butter, From A. U. DAVIS, Dungeness, Apr. 29, '80, ml.

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

WHIDBY ISLAND FERRY.

Stoop Frances, Capt. E. Hickman, Will connect with the "Star" line of steamers, DAILY, at Port Townsend.

Persons desiring to go to Utsalady or Skagit can go through in one day. If

BARBED FENCE WIRE

Cable Laid Double Wire. FOUR POINT STEEL BARBS

The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the holders of the original patents. Put up on 100 lbs. reels. Send for circulars. All kinds of WIRE, Iron, Steel and Galvanized, for RAILING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc. WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.

A. S. HALLIDIE, WIRE MILLS & WIRE ROPE WORKS, 6, California St., San Francisco.

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 101f 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. W. 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 powerful remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this continent fever and ague exists. A winglassful three times a day is the best possible preventative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists generally. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. FITZSIMONS & Co., Portland, Me.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of every thing 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 station in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 237 & 239 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, Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. A. L. Tibbals has on hand some extra fine hay for sale.

Do not forget to call on Mr. Halleck if you want a good cigar.

Read the advertisement of Mr. A. U. Davis' "gilt edged" butter.

The school children of this place are enjoying a week's vacation.

Most of our merchants received new goods on the Dakota last week.

We are indebted to delegate Brents, for valuable Congressional records.

The juvenile portion of our population, are enjoying the kite-flying season.

Mrs. B. C. Pilcher, of Dungeness, came to this place on the Dispatch last week.

Wonder how some of our local scribbles will relish a dose of their own medicine?

The building soon to be occupied by Mr. Holcomb is being refitted and furnished in handsome style.

The California arrived from Alaska Wednesday evening of last week, and departed at midnight for Portland.

The steam tug Favorite has been fitted up for a trading cruise in Alaskan water, and has gone thither on her mission.

Miss Julia Weir arrived in this place last week from Neah Bay. She expects to commence teaching school soon on Lopez Island.

Mr. S. Troy, of Dungeness, came near dying last week with something like an attack of apoplexy. He was unconscious for some hours, but fortunately recovered.

A social at the Central Hotel on Tuesday evening was liberally attended and was unanimously voted enjoyable. A collection was taken up for the M. E. parsonage debt.

It has been found necessary to make the immigration pamphlet larger than was first anticipated, in order to include all the subject matter that had been written up for it.

The Argus job office this week turned out some neat work for a L. Conner man. Our bringing money into this place, is in striking contrast with the policy of the fellow who wants to send Port Townsend work to Portland.

The Seattle "Post" contains a notice of the death on the 19th inst. of Mr. L. C. Harmon, proprietor of the New England Hotel, of that city. Mr. Harmon had been a resident of Seattle upward of twenty years. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to survive him. He left two nieces in this city, viz.: Mrs. Jas. Murphy and Mrs. N. D. Tobey.

One of the farmers in Dungeness writes: "We are having a very cold spell. The grass has grown but very little as yet, and the fall sowed grain looks very poor. I should not be much surprised if we had a failure in all our crops. Last year I pastured my wheat three times; this season it has not grown enough yet to pasture and I don't think it will. All we want is warm weather."

A visit to the Point Wilson light house last Saturday afternoon convinced us that its gentlemanly keeper, Mr. D. M. Littlefield, does his work in first-class style. Everything about the premises is kept as neat as a new pin. Since the disappearance of Mr. Wellington, Capt. Rogers has been transferred to the Smith's Island lighthouse. Master C. Terry, of this place, is temporarily filling the position of assistant keeper, just vacated by Capt. Rogers at Point Wilson.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The dwelling house on the farm of Mr. H. W. McPherson, of Dungeness, was burned on Wednesday morning, of last week, consuming all the household effects and all the wearing apparel of the owner, except "what he stood in." Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonnell, formerly of this place, were living in the house, but were away at a neighbor's at the time of the fire. They, too, lost their furniture and nearly all their clothing. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly accidental, as it occurred soon after breakfast, just after Mr. McPherson had started to work. When discovered, the roof of the house was just tumbling in. The losers by this unfortunate disaster have the sympathy of their friends.

BARNACLES.

CHAPTER 1.

In the days when men forgot God, and soon after the appearance of demagogue politicians in Port Townsend, there arose in the land of Jefferson a certain clique of upstarts who thirsted greatly for power. And it was so that they, being the off-scourings and soreheads from all political tribes, gathered unto themselves all those of their ilk who had aforesaid complained of any grievance whatsoever against the rulers of the people. And a mighty (?) council was called by one Blockhead, the law-giver, and by a cunning sorcerer from the land of the Willistines. And unto the motley crew there assembled, the sorcerer Willistine spake and said: "Go to, we will publish a weekly paper unto the world, and we will thereby grind all our political axes, even to the 'boosting' of each of us into a fat position in the land. And my boon companion, Blockhead the law-giver, shall be chief scribe—so that none except our very elect shall know that any save he does this thing. And it shall be that after we have put the elders and chief priests of the people to shame by our cunningly devised fables, we will deceive the dwellers in all the land of Jefferson into believing that we are their deliverers; and they will worship us, and our hearts shall be made glad by fat offices wherein are rich pickings—for behold our pocket-books are lean and hungry. And I shall persuade King Rutherford and his mighty men that the house on Port Townsend bluff, wherein the sick are healed, is in unjust hands, and it shall be that after the medicine man of that institution (whose rival I aspire to be) shall have been driven out, I shall be made captain over that house. Even so; this thing have I conceived during the night watches, and great am I." And having delivered himself thusly, the sorcerer Willistine sat him down, chuckling over the chunk of glory in prospect. And there was silence in the camp of the Willistines because of this wonderful revelation, until Blockhead, the law-giver, being moved upon by something akin to intelligence, arose and said: "Fellow donkeys, it shall be so, even as our master has said; and we will be broken and emptied vessels at his feet, that he may work within us to will and to do of his good pleasure in all things whatsoever." And having ceased braying, he sat down in the council chamber, with a look as wise as that of an ape. And all the upstarts marveled greatly among themselves, and said: "Verily, did not our hearts burn within us while these two prophets were speaking?" And they, with one accord hid them each one to his own shanty, there to cogitate some more.

And it came to pass after these things, while the paper waxed in strength because of the people's curiosity, that the sorcerer Willistine's talent was taken out of the napkin wherein it had been buried, and it developed into a peculiar genius, for writing lewd stories—insomuch that the odour thereof became a stench in the nostrils of the people. Nevertheless all the rulers and chosen ones in the land received each a portion of abuse in due season. When, therefore, the time for the choosing of new rulers for the land of Jefferson drew nigh, the tempest in the camp of the Willistines waxed hotter and hotter, and the chief workers of their iniquity spake one to another, saying: "Surely there shall be a mighty rattling of dry bones, for did we not swear in our wrath that we would raise Ned generally—and cannot some harm come out of this our smut mill?" And they did greatly rejoice when one Brad the crafty, who had been a noted intriguer in the land, said unto them: "Lo, I come quickly unto thee. In the volume of the book of my natural born cussedness it is written that because I would have gathered the Republicans under my wings even as a hen gathereth her chickens, and they would not, therefore I will henceforth do my best to knock their calculations higher than Gilderoy's kite. Now, therefore, if ye love me keep my commandments—and I will be unto you a champion of your ticket, likewise your candidate for a county judgeship; and ye shall be my chosen people to do my dirty work." And straightway he was accepted, and made their right bower, henceforth.

Howbeit, when the times of refreshing came from the presence of the sturdy Republicans—when the voice of the people was heard at the polls—sudden fear fell upon the camp of the Willistines, for they were "snowed in," so to speak, and

every mother's son of them was politically slain. In fact they were "everlastingly scooped." And the smoke of their anger ascendeth forever. Then they took counsel together, and said one unto another: "Whatsoever the respectable people of Jefferson attempt to do henceforth, that will we attempt to injure. Because the good people whom we would have licked, but could not, have cast us into outer darkness, therefore let there be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. And it shall be a sign unto this generation that whenever a good work is begun by any one who has not our brand of Cain upon him, we will straightway open the vials of our wrath and will sling mud at him till he can't rest. And it shall be that we will be political Ishmaelites—barnacles upon the Ship of State to impede her progress. And when we are sore 'Press'-ed to find an argument wherewith to rail at our victims we will manufacture unwholesome falsehoods to suit our purposes." And it was so, that when they had settled upon this policy, they gat them every one to his own den to mature new plans of iniquity.

After a time came one Myo the stupid, crying in the wilderness of distress, saying: "Behold, I am an hungred. I foraged around in the Republican camp for a time, but I was found to be unfit for anything except to fill my belly with the husks which the swine left. Tiring of this, I said: I will arise and go to my father's house. There will I find enough of Democratic food, and to spare. Fall ye therefore upon my neck and receive me into your fold, and I will be your devoted lick-spittle unto my latest breath." And they called a council of the faithful, and it was decided to admit this wail into the Satanic family. And Blockhead the law-giver said: "Lo, my bones cleave unto my skin; because of unpaid bills am I in a great strait; therefore this Myo the stupid shall inherit my editorial mantle, and he shall be under our direction in all things, and we will use him as a tool whereinsoever we desire." And he wagg'd his ears in a sardonic smile. And all the valorous ones of the Willistines said: "It shall be even so, for this thing is right in our eyes." Then Myo the stupid put on the mantle of his elder brother, and it was found an exact fit, except that the holes therein for his ears must needs be enlarged.

And it came to pass that when certain public spirited ones in the land organized a society for the spreading of useful information, the Willistines attacked the movement according to their policy adopted aforesaid—because of their enmity against certain individuals.

Thus endeth the first lesson.

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.

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, SOZODON'T, 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. ISOZODON'T is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

NEW CIGAR STORE.
Water Street,
Port Townsend, W. T.
(Next door to Cosmopolitan Hotel.)
The undersigned will keep constantly on hand, the
Choicest brands of domestic and imported
CIGARS,
Including the
"STALLION,"
"BOUQUET,"
"COMMERCIALS,"
"PURITY,"
"CAROLINA,"
"DULZURA,"
"OUR CHOICE," &c.
TOBACCOS,
As follows:
"VENABLE'S RED TAG,"
"LORILLARD'S,"
"GOLDEN RULE,"
"CABLE COIL,"
"FACE'S DWARF TWIST,"
"OLD JUDGE," &c., and a
Superior assortment of
CIGARETTES, CIGAR HOLDERS, PIPES,
MATCHES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.
Which we will sell at the
Lowest prices.
W. C. HALLECK.

Chas. C. Bartlett, F. Albert Bartlett, Frank A. Bartlett.

C. C. BARTLETT & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| GROCERIES, | FANCY GOODS, |
| DRY GOODS, | HARDWARE, |
| CLOTHING, | CROCKERY |
| —BOOTS AND SHOES,— | —SHIP CHANDLERY,— |
| HATS | CAPS |
| FARMING IMPLEMENTS, | DOORS AND WINDOWS, |
| WALL PAPER, | FURNITURE, |
| CIGARS, TOBACCO | FLOWERS, &c., &c. |
| Also a | Also a |

Large Assortment Of Goods

Not enumerated, which we will sell at the
Lowest Market Prices.

Bartlett's Jewelry Store!

—The Finest Stock of—

Central Hotel Building,
HEAD OF
UNION WHARF
Port Townsend,
Wash. Terr.



Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry

—ON PUGET SOUND—

Also a fine assortment of Clocks, Spectacles, Solid and Plated Silver Ware, Eye, Field and Marine Glasses. Musical Instruments, Etc.

Goods warranted as represented.

Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

New Goods

RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS

Which are on sale at

The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES
EISENBEIS,

PROPRIETOR

Pioneer Bakery,
PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

FRUIT & VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit

CANDIES,
CONFECTIONERY
STATIONERY,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC.

O. H. HOLCOMB,
Proprietor.

We have also opened a First-class
RESTAURANT,

And will serve the public with Meals
to order at all hours.

GIVE US A CALL.
Opposite Central Hotel, head of
Union Wharf
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

By ship Julia.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UN-
dersigned Agent of the above named
vessel will be responsible for any loss or delay
by the officers or crew.
JOHN HENDERSON, Master.
H. W. DELION, Agent.
Port Townsend, Feb. 12 1890.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the
Choicest of Meats

AND
Vegetables.

Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked
Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages,
Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA
CAPT. THORN,
WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka,
Alaska Territory, and Way Ports,
On or about the 1st 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. ROTHCHILD, Agent.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE,

And House-Hold Furnishing

Hardware. 23

WATER ST. PORT TOWNSEND

By ship Roxana.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UN-
dersigned Agent of the above named
vessel will be responsible for any loss or delay
by the crew.

M. BAILLIE, Master,
R. W. DELION, Agent.

Port Townsend, March 6, 1890.

French Carque Madeira, 16°.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UN-
dersigned Agent of the above named
vessel will be responsible for any loss or delay
by the crew.

J. ROCHET, Master,
R. W. DELION, Agent.

Port Townsend, March 5, 1890.

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK

Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

OUR LIMITATIONS.

We trust and fear, we question and believe, From life's dark threads a trembling faith to weave...

Nathaniel Holt's Idol.

"I am so tired!" The flute-like voice that uttered this pettish exclamation broke through the fragrant stillness of the Autumnal evening...

At this moment Elsie was seated on a garden stool, half hidden by the drooping boughs of a willow, laboriously attempting to twist tiny bunches of dog-wood berries and Autumn leaves into a wreath...

He stood over her, his hands folded on his back, and his broad, bronzed brow flushed with some sudden inward emotion.

"Elsie," he began, the brown eyes that she dare not meet the searching glance that dropped beneath his gaze, "what has tired you?"

"Nothing." "You were once a happy, contented girl, Elsie; what has changed you?"

"Nothing." "She spoke listlessly, yet a faint, sea-shell pink crept into the round, soft cheeks and up to the roots of the golden hair."

"Yes, Elsie, something has changed you; you are the same, and yet not the same. You have lost your blitheness; you do not come to me with kind words, as you once did, and charm all my cares away. Tell me why?"

Nathaniel Holt sat down on the grass at his cousin's feet, and watched the color come and go in the face above him. He was terribly in earnest, this sober, self-contained man of thirty, and this young girl had been his idol for years.

"I am not changed," Elsie tried to steady her voice. "I am the same to-day that I have been every day for years. You know I am twenty, and I must try and be womanly."

"Has Lewis Walton anything to do with the change, Elsie?" Elsie's face blushed crimson, yet she laughed merrily.

"No! You surely are not jealous, Nathaniel?" It was Nathaniel's turn to blush now, which he did to perfection. "For answer he drew the dog-wood berries out of the little hands, and held the slender fingers in his own."

"I am not jealous, Elsie. You do not seem contented of late; you are always tired; you never run up the mountain path to meet me, or take long rambles in the woodland, so as to be near me, as you once did. You see, I have grown so used to your tender, watchful love, Elsie, it would be hard to give it up. And I have thought that you had grown tired of me, and had given your love to Lewis Walton, who seems a more fitting mate."

"A divorced man, Nathaniel!" Elsie cried, lifting her eyebrows slightly, although her cheeks were dyed with burning blushes, and her lips trembled nervously.

"A divorced man," repeated Nathaniel, looking her full in the face. "Yes, Elsie, there is danger of your forgetting me through him, for he is a more polished, more fascinating man; yet, Elsie, dear, he is as unstable as the wind, and not calculated to make any woman happy."

"You must thank me very impressively," broke out Elsie, whose conscience was not as easy as it might have been. "When I gave my promise to be your wife, I meant to keep it."

Nathaniel Holt drew the golden head down to his breast and breathed a silent prayer over it; for Elsie was a woman with a beautiful woman's love of the world's follies and adulations, and he knew enough of Lewis Walton's character to know the arguments that he would use, and that he would not be sparing of flattering speeches.

"Remember this, Elsie," he said solemnly; "what God has joined together, let no man put asunder, and, although the law has separated Lewis Walton and his wife, in the sight of God she is his wife still."

"There," Elsie lifted her face suddenly, and held up her lips for a kiss—"that will do. I must go into Aunt Eunice's."

Nathaniel Holt kissed the lovely face not once, but many times, and years after those passionate kisses were remembered with keenest pain. Elsie slipped away from him and ran into the house, and Nathaniel, alienated but not convinced, sat perfectly still, and tried to reason away his fears, with knitted brows.

After that life went on much as usual at the Holt farm. Elsie was to become its mistress, at Christmas, and her Aunt Eunice was very busy over the expected wedding. She loved Elsie with a mother's love already, and Nathaniel, as the Autumnal months drifted by, grew a trifle thoughtful; for Lewis Walton, who had been a Summer guest, in the neighborhood, still lingered, and still called on Elsie, who tried to hide her growing fondness of his company.

He was wealthy, indolent, and gifted with a persuasive tongue. Elsie loved ease, lacked firmness of principle and will, and although she imagined herself faithful to Nathaniel, her heart was slowly but surely being beguiled away from the true and steadfast love of an upright man.

Nathaniel watched her with a brooding tenderness. He was so loyal himself that he would instinctively notice any wavering on Elsie's part, he thought; yet the eyes of love are often blinded by self-confidence, and when Elsie came to him and laid her golden head against his arm, as she often did in the Autumn gloaming, Nathaniel's happiness was too deep to be delusive, and he would hold her to his breast as if nothing could ever wrest her from his faithful arms. Poor Elsie! little did she know of the passionate depth and power and of this strong man's love. His homage was hers by right, and she accepted it as some Princess might the service of her vassals. She never thought how desolate that life would be if bereft of her love—how barren of hope or happiness would be his darkened future; for, if he erred in any sense, it was in the strength and purity of the love he had laid at her feet.

The purple haze of Indian Summer was lying on the hills. The sun sailed through the mist like a great ball of flame, and billows of dead-brown leaves swept up the ravines, as Nathaniel Holt trudged down the mountain path, his brown cheeks flushed with exercise, and his eyes kindling with love as the old farm-house, with its many windows stained with amber, and tall gables draped with scarlet runners, came in view. His mother sat on the porch bathed in a rift of ruby sunshine, but he looked in vain for Elsie—Elsie who had promised to come up the mountain path to meet him. Something like a murmur of voices attracted his attention, and, turning into a side path, he came upon Elsie and Lewis Walton seated on a mossy log, with their faces turned from him. Walton's hunting jacket and gun lay on the ground, and Elsie's hat had fallen at her feet, while the fair glowing face was upturned to the hazy November sky, as if she dared not, yet longed to meet the fire of those black eyes that seemed to read the innermost thoughts of her heart.

"Elsie—Elsie," the soft persuasive voice was saying, "be wise and listen to me. You do not love Nathaniel Holt as women love men they marry."

"Nathaniel is so good, and has been like a brother to me since mamma's death," murmured Elsie, by way of protest, while Nathaniel stood as if rooted to the spot, his breath coming in thick hot gasps.

"That's just it, Elsie; you haven't mistaken your feelings. Instead of the love you should give him, you will reward his great love—for he does love you deeply—with a warm, brotherly affection. Oh! Elsie, think in time—I love you as I have never loved before, and, Elsie, you love me," said Lewis Walton, as he put his arm around her

slender waist and drew Elsie's happy face to his bosom, and covered the warm, red lips with kisses.

Nathaniel Holt fled from the spot like a hunted deer. His veins stood out like whip-cords, and dry, voiceless sobs broke from him as he sank down on the mossy turf and buried his face in the cedar spears that lay in deep on the moist ground. Never again could he take Elsie Marian's false face in his hands and kiss it with lover's kisses. For she had willfully given up the pure, honest, love of his guileless heart for the love of a man, who, in the sight of God, if not in the sight of men, was legally bound to another. Perhaps he had been mistaken in himself, but this he knew, he had made an idol of her and given her such love as no human being should lavish on a fellow creature, be they ever so perfect, and God had seen the foolishness of his idolatrous love, and punished him sorely for it.

After his passion of grief had spent itself, he arose and turned into the path that led homeward, feeling very much as if he had stood beside Elsie Marian's grave and saw her laid in it. His face had grown white and hard and stern in that short but bitter struggle, and the brown eyes were full of grief too deep for tears. He felt faint and dizzy when he saw Elsie standing at the meadow gate alone, and the light of her newly-awakened love in her blue eyes.

"Nathaniel!"—she speaks nervously, for her womanly instinct tells her something is wrong—"what has happened? You are late."

"Just this, Elsie,"—he takes her hands in his and turns his set, white face away from her—"I have lost something out of my life which I shall never, never own again—an untroubled mind; and, Elsie, dear, forgive me if I have mistaken gratitude for love, and held you against your will. Take the man of your choice, Elsie, and heaven grant you may not find your happiness dead-sea fruit."

"Oh, Nathaniel!" Elsie's tears are falling over the hard, brown hands; "I did not deserve your love—I do not deserve your kindness now."

"Go!" he says, gently, and Elsie slips past him, leaving him to conquer the rush of feeling that threatened to overpower him. At length he felt strong enough to face his future, and went to the house with a look on his face that told his mother the hour she dreaded had come; for with the keen instincts of her sex she had foreseen the results of Lewis Walton's attentions and was more grieved than surprised when Nathaniel told his painful story.

Elsie was married. The first snow had just whitened the earth when she left the Holt farm, the wife of Lewis Walton, a strange pallor on her beautiful face, a strange dread in her heart for some thoughts had come to her in the eleventh hour, that were neither pleasant nor ennobling, for they taught her that her life had been a mistake, as far as stability of feeling and purity of purpose were concerned; for the white, weary face of Nathaniel Holt was dearer to her heart than the handsome face of the husband at her side.

The winter days rolled on. News of Elsie Walton's triumphs came now and then to the quiet farm house and stirred Nathaniel Holt's heart with a touch of his old pain, for he could not forget that all this beauty and grace might have been his. Lewis Walton might value it as a child prizes a beautiful toy; he would have idolized it as a devotee worships the beauty of his goddess—and for this feeling alone he felt the great treasure of Elsie's love had been denied him.

But a rumour was stirring in the fashionable world that had not reached the quiet old homestead. Men looked with pity on the lovely, trusting wife; women smiled and sneered behind their fans; and still Elsie never dreamed aught of the shame and disgrace that was gathering around her.

When the news of her fickle husband's elopement with a dashing widow reached her, she threw up her hands with a cry of anguish—"Nathaniel! Nathaniel! my sin has found me out!"

Three days later the dead body of her husband—for a railroad accident had ended his career—was carried home to her; and Elsie, broken-hearted and full of bitter remorse, followed it to its last resting place; then turned her face to the quiet old home she had left a bride but a few months before.

Nathaniel asked no questions. The sad, white face was dearer to him now than it had ever been before. He made no outward sign of the love that was burning within his breast, yet his care of her was wonderful, and he thanked God that through affliction he had been shown the weakness of his idol, and that Elsie was but human, while his own heart had been purified by the power of tribulation. More than a year after Lewis Walton's death, we find them standing where we first saw them—under the old willow—and Elsie is wearing a wreath of dog-wood berries and Autumn leaves. Her cheeks are

flushed and a tender light fills the beautiful eyes.

"Elsie"—Nathaniel imprisons the slender fingers—"you must let me speak. Give me back the love I lost when you became the wife of another."

"Nathaniel"—Elsie's voice is full of contrition—"I did not know my own heart then."

"You know it now, Elsie, say it is mine."

"Forever and forever, Nathaniel."

And who will question his right to take the golden head to his bosom, where we hope it may rest for many years to come.

C. D. GILMORE, A. A. THOMAS, Late Register at Kirwin, Kansas.

GILMORE & CO., 629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WASHINGTON MONTHLY The new Magazine just established at Seattle, W. T., descriptive of the resources and early history of the Territory. Subscription, per annum, \$1 50 Invariably in advance. Specimen copies 25 cents each.

FREE GIFT! TO ALL WHO SUFFER with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and sexual debility, general ill health, wasting, decay, urinary diseases, spinal diseases, dyspepsia, etc., to whom will be sent my book on medical electricity and electro-galvanic belts, world renowned for their success in saving many valuable lives, by curing chronic diseases. Send symptoms and stamp for diagnosis to DR. G. W. FITZPATRICK, 174 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Chimacum Tribe No. 1, I. O. O. F. M. Hold regular meetings at their hall, every Wednesday evening, at Port Townsend.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

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

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

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

It cures rheumatism when all other applications fail. This wonderful

LINIMENT speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the HUMAN CREATION is subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swinney's Scurf, Joints, Founder, Horns, Scabs, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Scraw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Wind-galls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Fall Evil, Flies upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone. It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Port Townsend Boot and Shoe Store

Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Boots and Shoes Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES' Arctic Over-Shoes. Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Rubber Over-Shoes.

This is the Largest and Best selected stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising

Bronzed Kith Dressing, Mason's Challenge Blacking, Frank Miller's Water-Proof Blacking, Machine Silk and Needles, Shoe Findings of every description, Rigging and Harness Leather, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A complete assortment of MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

CUSTOM WORK And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public is solicited. I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

H. L. TIBBALS & CO.'S SUPERIOR TEAMS.

Wharfingers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Vessels Discharged, Freights Collected, Teaming of all kinds done, At reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Good Dry and Green Wood always on hand. Also, good Bark.

TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND. AGENTS FOR

Steinlager Beer, Seattle Beer, and Levy Bro's Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

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 painful expense will be spared in ministering to 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 who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at slight additional cost.

The attention 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, PUMPS, IRON PIPE, PUMPS, IRON PIPE, AND GENERAL

House-Furnishing Hardware PRIME QUALITY, AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE For every article made or sold.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Written for the Intermountain Pamphlet.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

The land laws of the United States give every person with the requisite qualification an opportunity to acquire title to a home at a comparatively trifling cost.

1. By complying with the "Desert Land Act," which consists in doing a certain amount of irrigation on the land, he may obtain title to 640 acres within three years by paying therefor \$1.25 per acre.

2. By complying with the "Timber Culture Act," which consists in setting out and cultivating a certain number of trees upon the land, he may obtain title to 160 acres in eight years, without price.

3. He may obtain title to 160 acres of timber land (being unfit for cultivation) in 60 days, by paying therefor \$2.50 per acre.

4. By complying with the "Pre-emption Laws" he may obtain title to 160 acres, in about six months, by paying therefor, if outside of a railroad withdrawal, \$1.25 per acre.

5. By complying with the "Homestead Laws" he may obtain title to 160 acres without price in five years.

The Land Office fees under these acts range from \$10 to about \$30. Besides the above the same person has the right to purchase 160 acres of stone lands at \$2.50 per acre; 160 acres of coal lands at from \$10 to \$20 per acre; and 160 acres swamp lands when offered at public or private sale, or being the highest bidder. Of these numerous privileges only the following might be said to be applicable to these counties, viz: The pre-emption and homestead laws, and the laws authorizing the sale of timber, stone, coal and swamp lands. As the pre-emption and homestead laws are the usual and almost exclusive methods of obtaining title to agricultural lands in these counties we give a synopsis of them.

HOMESTEAD.

Every person being 21 years of age, or the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, can enter 160 acres of unappropriated government land. And by residing upon it continuously (if he has a family they must also reside upon it) and improving it for five years, if he is then a full citizen, upon due proof of such residence, cultivation and citizenship, the government will issue him a patent for the land which makes it absolutely his own. The land office fees &c. usually amount to about \$30.

PRE-EMPTION.

Every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single person, over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or having declared his or her intention to become such, can enter 160 acres of unappropriated government land. And by erecting a dwelling thereon and inhabiting and improving the same in good faith for about six months, upon due proof of these facts and paying \$1.25 per acre therefor, the government will issue to him or her a patent for the land. The land office fees &c. usually amount to about \$13. As the limits of no railroad land grant extend into any of these counties, all agricultural government land within them are rated at \$1.25 per acre when taken under the pre-emption laws. The requirements of these laws are very liberal, because it is the policy of the government to encourage people to go upon its millions of acres of unproductive lands and make themselves homes and assist in developing the immense and diversified resources of the country, thus contributing to its wealth, prosperity and power.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD.

Every private and officer who served in the army, and every seaman, marine, and officer, who served in the navy, or marine corps of the United States for 90 days during the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal, is entitled to a homestead of 160 acres by complying with the homestead law as to residence and cultivation; but the time he served in the army, navy, or marine corps or if discharged before expiration of term of enlistment on account of wounds or disability, the full term of such enlistment is deducted from the five years residence required by the homestead law, except that he must reside upon, improve and cultivate his homestead for at least one year. If any person entitled to the benefit of this act has died without having used his right, his widow, (if unmarried,) or in case of her death or marriage, his minor orphan children, are entitled to all the benefits to which the husband or father was entitled. If he died during his term of enlistment, they are entitled to have the full term for which he enlisted deducted from the five years residence.

The act authorizing the sale of timber lands at \$2.50 per acre will prove a bonanza to all who exercise their privilege judiciously, of purchasing 160 acres, because the timber alone, as it stands in the tree, is worth now from \$5 to \$12 per acre, and in a few years will bring double and treble these prices. No other nation in the world has provided as simple and cheap a method for an actual settler to obtain a good farm of 160 acres or more of his own, as the United States, and the benefits of all of its munificent laws may be enjoyed in this Territory. Besides the generosity of the law, the immense country in which the settler is permitted to select the land which suits him best, has no serious drawbacks whatever. It is a land of law and order. Your wife and children are as safe alone here as they would be in the center of any state or country. Good neighbors are all about and you are not in danger of freezing to death or being swept away by hurricanes, or floods, or pestilence.

EXEMPTIONS.

The exemption law of the Territory in the main is liberal. 1st. The separate property of the wife is not liable for the debts of the husband. 2d. There is exemption from execution or attachment to every homesteader, being the head of a family, a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, while residing upon it, such. Besides the above the following property is exempt:

- 1. All wearing apparel of every person and family.
- 2. All private libraries, family pictures

and keepsakes.

3. To each household one bed and bedding, and one additional bed and bedding for every two members of the family, and other household goods and utensils and furniture, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

4. To every homesteader, two cows with their calves, five swine, two stands of bees, twenty-five domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel enough for the comfortable maintenance of such homesteader and family six months: Provided, that in case such homesteader shall not possess, or shall not desire to retain the animals named above, he may select from his property and retain other property not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

5. To a farmer, one span of horses with harness, or two yokes of oxen with yokes and chains, and one wagon; also farming utensils actually used on a farm not exceeding in value two hundred dollars in value.

6. To a mechanic the tools and instruments used to carry on his trade for the support of his family; also material not exceeding in value five hundred dollars in value.

7. To a physician his library, not to exceed in value five hundred dollars in value; also one horse and buggy, the instruments used in his practice, and medicines not exceeding in value two hundred dollars in value.

8. To attorneys, clergymen, and other professional men, their libraries, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value; also office furniture, fuel and stationery not exceeding in value two hundred dollars in value.

9. All firearms kept for the use of any person or family.

10. To any person, a canoe, skiff or small boat, with its oars, sails and rigging, not exceeding in value fifty dollars in value.

11. To a person engaged in lightering for his support or that of his family, one or more lighters, barges or scows, and a small boat with oars, sails and rigging not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred and fifty dollars in value.

12. To a teamster and drayman engaged for his support and that of his family, his team. The word team in this subdivision means a span of horses, harness, and one wagon or dray.

13. To a person engaged in the business of logging for his support and that of his family, three yoke of work cattle, and their yokes and axes, chains, implements for the business and camp equipments not exceeding three hundred dollars in value.

14. A sufficient quantity of hay, grain or feed to keep the animals mentioned in the several subdivisions of this section for six weeks. But no property shall exempt from an execution issued upon a judgment for the price thereof, or for any tax levied thereon.

SEC. 332. This act shall not be construed as to prevent any single man, or married man, his wife wife joining him in the waiver, from waiving, by agreement in writing, to any person or persons the benefit of this act: Provided, That any agreement of waiver made by a married man and his wife, shall be witnessed and acknowledged by them in the manner required in case of a deed made by them conveying real estate. Provided, That nothing in this chapter shall be construed to exempt the property, real or personal, from attachment or execution of non residents, or a person who has left or is about to leave the Territory for the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

WHAT CAN YOU RAISE?

This is an important question often asked, and one which we will endeavor to answer fully and candidly. Farming has been carried on in these counties, more or less, for twenty-five years—and consequently what we can raise successfully is pretty well settled. We can raise successfully: Wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips, rutabagas, mangold wurtzels, onions, peas, beans, squashes, hops, timothy, clover, and nearly every kind of garden vegetables; also apples, plums, pears, cherries, raspberries, vine blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. We do not wish it understood that we have named all that can be raised here successfully, for it is quite certain we have not. We only intended to name those things which we are positive we can raise. The following cannot be raised here successfully: Indian corn, buckwheat, peaches, grapes, tomatoes, melons, and pumpkins. It is common to raise enough Indian corn to supply the table with green corn, for which purpose a crop may always be depended upon; but no one pretends to raise it for feed or meal, although some seasons it will ripen sufficient for such purposes. Buckwheat is raised on high land in some localities quite successfully, but it cannot be said to pay very well. Peach trees are often met with and look thrifty, but they seldom bear except in very favorable places. The grape thrives here about like the peach. Tomatoes grow abundantly but usually must be ripened in the house or on the sunny side of a roof. Melons are raised, but they are neither prolific or of good quality. Pumpkins are raised, but they are not a flourishing crop. There may also be a few other things which we cannot raise successfully. The sugar beet and tobacco have been tried on some parts of the Sound with success and can probably be raised here to advantage.

The following statistics have been gathered from the farmers themselves, and are not exaggerated: On unmanured land the yield per acre is as follows:

	Average per acre.	Highest known
Wheat	30 bu.	80 bu.
Oats	50 "	100 "
Potatoes	250 "	300 "
Rye	30 "	75 "
Barley	40 "	100 "
Turnips	300 "	600 "
Beets	400 "	500 "
Carrots	400 "	500 "
Rutabagas	300 "	400 "
Peas	40 "	100 "
Mangold	500 "	1000 bu.
Onions	300 "	400 "
Parsnips	200 "	300 "
Beans	3 "	10 "
Timothy	2 tons	4 tons
Clover	2 "	4 "
Hay	2 "	4 "
Grass	2 "	4 "
Coltsfoot	55,000 lbs.	per acre

Other things are in production.

of the fruits we have named grow here in the greatest abundance, and are of very fine quality. Of wild fruit we have the salmon berry, salal berry, whortle berry, cranberry, vine blackberry, steamberry, gooseberry, etc., but our varieties of wild berries are not considered to be of as good flavor as are wild berries in hotter climates—with the exception of cranberries and strawberries. Hazel nuts are the only kind found here, and they are scarce. The climate is so mild in winter that unless such crops as wheat, oats and potatoes are gathered clean there will be the following season what is known as a volunteer crop which will often pay to harvest. Of course good crops here, as in all other places, depend largely upon the capacity of the farmer to select land suited to the crop he proposes to raise, and his good judgment in putting it in and industry in taking good care of it. But so far as the soil and climate are concerned, nature never did more for any country than it has for this. If a man puts the seed into ground he will be sure of a crop. Drouths are unknown, likewise great floods; nor are our crops so liable to the ravages of insects as in other countries.

FORESTS.

The whole face of the country, with the exception of occasional prairies and marshes, is heavily timbered, principally with fir. In the lowlands is also found spruce, cedar, hemlock, soft maple, white maple, alder, etc.; but the fir is the king of the forest, and commercially, the most valuable. It grows tall, straight and large, and comparatively free from knots. Two hundred thousand feet is not an uncommon yield per acre, and ordinarily, land that will yield less than 30,000 feet per acre is not now considered worth logging. Fir sticks of timber 150 feet long, 18x18 and even 24x24 inches, free from sap, check or rent, and perfectly sound and straight are not difficult to obtain. For shipbuilding, Puget Sound fir has acquired a world wide reputation, being equal to oak for strength and durability. It is equally adapted to house building and nearly all other purposes. It will hold a nail better than any other kind of wood; in fact the nail will generally break before it will draw out.

Timber lands, unfit for cultivation, are sold by the government, in 100-acre lots, to any one person at \$2.50 per acre; and, if convenient to deep water, and good timber lands the owner can sell again at almost any time to the mill companies or loggers at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, or sell the timber as it stands at fifty cents per M. Our forests are almost boundless, and will supply lumber for export for scores of years yet, there being about 20,000,000 acres of good timber land in the territory.

THE INDIANS.

In Western Washington Territory are now only feeble remnants of once powerful tribes. They are provided by government with large reservations of land where most of them are compelled to reside under the charge of Indian Agents or Superintendents; but the remainder, by permission, are scattered all along the shores of the Sound. A school teacher, physician, farmer, blacksmith, seamstress, and carpenter are stationed on each reservation to teach them the rudiments of civilization. They are peaceable, honest, and, wherever brought into contact with the whites, comparatively industrious. Many have small farms and cultivate them, while others work in logging camps, mills, hop-yards, &c., or when work is offered; but the great majority live by hunting, sealing and fishing. They are experts in managing canoes and have been a great convenience to isolated communities by carrying passengers and freight in the absence of better conveyances. They mostly live in small villages, their houses being rudely but strongly built of cedar boards rived by themselves from the log. Their houses vary in size from 12x12 to 20x80 feet, and are occupied by from one to fifteen families, although not partitioned. In summer they travel all over the Sound in large family canoes trading and visiting friends. They are at home anywhere on the beach under a temporary shelter of mats, and seldom in so much of a hurry that they will pursue a journey against a head wind or tide when the sea is rough.

Many of the native women are married to white men who came here in early days, and has been noticed that generally, where the husband is neat, industrious, and economical, the wife is correspondingly so. There are plenty of homes presided over by these uncultured women that compare favorably with those where white wives reign supreme, and some of the latter might even take lessons of the former in the culinary art. This perfection however, is altogether owing to the example and teaching of the white husband; but proves that under favorable circumstances there is progress in the race. The Indians in their native way of living, are very lazy and flthy because their wants are so few and simple. But wherever the white man has brought among them shabby articles of dress, and started industries that enable them to work and buy them, they have exhibited a desire to improve their personal appearance and gradually learn to work at steady employment, investing their earnings in some of the white man's ornaments and comforts.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. A. Pioneer, Jr. is my duty authorized agent, and is empowered to collect any 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. KEHN.
Port Townsend W. T., March 29, 1880.

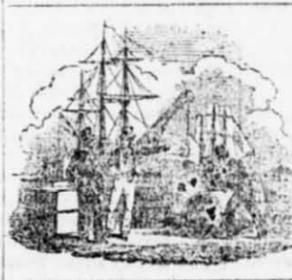
By some wire like a trumpet and calls to the day! That powerful new Temperature book,

BATTLING with the DEMON!

Is selling by THORNTON, Cheapest, most complete and necessary information Handbook and History of Temperature ever published, containing instructions of its use, showing the importance of the great movements, and the best methods of treatment in the case of Fever, Cholera, Typhoid, and other diseases. Write to J. A. KEHN, 121 N. 2nd St., Port Townsend, Wash. D. C.

WATERMAN & KATZ,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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



**FURNITURE, LUMBER, DOORS,
AND WINDOWS,
ALL KINDS BUILDING MATERIAL,
AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS
For Sale Cheap.**

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

LIGHTNING SEWER



**THE NEW WILSON
Oscillating Shuttle
SEWING MACHINE**

Is wonderful in its conception, unprecedented for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed in proportions, elegance, design and appearance. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
CHAS. C. BARTLETT, Agent, Port Townsend.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel
Steamship DAKOTA,
2100 TONS.
D. E. GRIFFITHS, COMMANDER
WILL LEAVE ON THE DATE HERE
AFTER MENTIONED:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Apr 20	Apr 8	Apr 16
May 14	May 2	May 20
June 19	June 8	June 16
	" 28	" 20

CITY OF CHESTER
CAPT. LACKLAN, COMMANDER
WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING
DATES:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Apr 10	On arrival	Apr 20
May 20	" "	May 10
June 10	" "	May 20
" 30	" "	June 10

These steamships leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable.

Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco
**First Cabin, \$20,
Steerage \$10**

Reduction in Freight.—Hereafter the freights which, as per tariff, have been \$5 per ton will be charged at \$3 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. S. Co's steamers via Victoria, will be under Custom House seal, and will NOT be subject to examination by Custom House authorities, in San Francisco. For freight or passage apply at Board, or to
H. L. TIBBALS,
General Agent for Puget Sound,
121 N. 2nd St., Port Townsend.



**Ayer's
Ague Cure**

In a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chills Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In malarial districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the limbs and extremities, are only premonitions of severe prostration, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsin, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, Ayer's AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Send work at home. Terms and 25 cents free.
Address H. HALL & Co., Portland, Me.