

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 9. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879. NO 24.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
 Fort 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. ☞

ALASKA AND HER INDIANS.

Now that the missionary efforts of Dr. Lindsley, Rev. S. Jackson and others, in behalf of the Alaskan Indians, are attracting so much attention, we have thought it a proper time to re-produce the following letter from Hon. James G. Swan to Major Wm. Gouverneur Morris, Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department. The letter was written in answer to a request from the Major, for an expression of views upon the subject, and was embodied in the report which he officially presented before the U. S. Senate, upon the "Public Service and Resources of Alaska." The report in question was transmitted to the Senate on the 4th day of February last, was referred to the committee on Commerce, and ordered printed; it is therefore public property. Maj. Morris, in introducing the letter below, says: "Judge Swan has had much experience with the Indians on this coast. I have great respect for the views he advances, and rely very much upon his judgment." The letter reads:

NEENAH BAY, W. T., Oct. 19, '78.

MY DEAR MAJOR: I will now endeavor to reply to your letter of the 12th, in which you request me to give you "the estimate of the number of Indians in Alaska, and where located," and also "to offer any suggestions or remarks I may desire to make concerning those Indians and their future management." I therefore respectfully submit the following:

First; as to their number. The only information I have which may be considered as reliable, because it is official, is contained in Dall's Report on the Tribes of the Extreme Northwest, which is published in vol. I of Contributions to North American Ethnology, by Maj. J. W. Powell, by instructions of the Department of the Interior, 1857. In this interesting and valuable report you will find all the information that has been published to the present time respecting the Alaska Indians, which he classes as "Orarians," or tribes living on the sea coast (although he does not give his reason for using the term "Orarians," a word I do not know the meaning or application of), and Indians, and gives the whole number as—

- Total Alaska Indians . . . 11,650
- Total Alaska Orarians . . . 14,054
- Total native population . . . 25,704

The Orarians are, 1st. The Innuits; 2d, The Aleuts.

The Innuits are the most western tribes, and are classed by Dall with the tribes of the adjacent coast of Asia. The whole number of Innuits he places at 11,600. The Aleuts are the eastern, or Unalashkans, and the western, or Atkans. Of these there are 24,52, making a total of Orarians, 14,054.

The Indian tribes of Alaska are divided by Dall into two groups, the Tinnets and Tlinkets. The former are the more northerly tribes, from Cook's Inlet and Copper river north, and the latter are the tribes from Cook's Inlet to the southern border of Alaska, and are the tribes more particularly met with by travelers to Sitka, Wrangel and the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

The Tinnets number 6,100
 The Tlinkets 5,550
 Total No. Alaskan Indians - 11,650

But, in speaking of the native population of Alaska, it is proper to call them all "Indians" to prevent confusion. Dall adds to this whole number of natives, which, as before stated, is 25,704, as follows: e. g., Russians, 50; half breeds, or creoles, 1,500; citizens, including military, 250, equal, 1,800, making a total population of the Territory, 27,504.

The military have been removed since Dall's estimate was made, but the addition to the population since the canneries at Sitka and Klawack have been established, and the influx occasioned by the mineral discoveries, will make the total for the whole population at the present time not far from the amount estimated.

The second question, "As to the best method of managing the Indians of Alaska," is one of deep interest; one which requires much study and careful consideration; and no conclusions should be hastily made. In accepting your kind invitation to express myself on this momentous question, I shall have to ask your permission to allow me to state how I have acquired the information requisite to enable me to advance an opinion upon so grave a subject as the management of Indians.

Since 1852, at which time I first came to this Territory (then a part of Oregon), I have devoted a considerable portion of my time to the study of Indian habits and customs, to ethnology, archeology, and all matters pertaining to the history of this people, especially the natives of the northwest coast. In 1855 I was with the late General Isaac I. Stevens, when, as Governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, he made treaties with the several tribes west of the Cascade range, and subsequently was with him in Washington as his private secretary at the time he, as Delegate in Congress from this Territory, aided in having those treaties confirmed by the Senate. The subject of those treaties was the topic of our frequent conversation, and no man knows better than myself what Governor Stevens' true intention was concerning them; and I can safely and truly state, that had the treaties he made been carried out in the spirit and intent with which he made them, much good would have been effected with the Indians, and it is this non-fulfillment of those treaties which has been the prime cause of all the trouble we have had with the Indians in this Territory. I was then, and am now, opposed to all treaty-making with the natives, and I published my views in a work entitled "The Northwest Coast," which was issued by Harpers in 1857. On pages 349 and 350, and from the last paragraph on page 367, my views are freely expressed. [If you have not a copy of the book, you can obtain one either at Mr. Webster's or at Dr. Minor's.]

My observation and experience since then have proved to me that my views as there expressed are correct; that it is folly to think of making any more treaties with Indians, and, so far as Alaska is considered, I see no objection to be attained by repeating a worn-out farce of treating with a people who are living in a territory which we have acquired the fee-simple of by the purchase the United States made of Russia, in which purchase no mention is made of any reserved rights of Indians or any other people. The land belongs to the United States, and no treaties are necessary to extinguish Indian titles.

We must therefore, meet this Alaskan question other than by the time honored custom of making a solemn treaty with a horde of breechless savages in the same formal manner and with more imposing ceremony than we are wont to do with such great nations as Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. What, then, shall be that method, and how can it be carried into effect, is the subject which your letter invites me to discuss.

I think that the Indians themselves

can give us some useful hints regarding the manner of treatment which would not only be acceptable to them, but would, in my judgment, lead to the happiest results.

In 1875 I had the honor of being appointed a special commissioner of the United States for procuring articles of Indian manufacture for the National Museum, to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and proceeded in the United States revenue steamer Wolcott, to Alaska, in a cruise during the months of June and July of that year.

During that cruise we stopped at many of the villages of various tribes, and whenever we had any conversation with the Indians it was the universally expressed wish that the government would send them teachers and missionaries, as the English had sent to Indians of British Columbia, and they particularly referred to the missions at Fort Simpson, and at Matlahcatla, British Columbia, the former under the charge of Rev. Mr. Crosby, of the Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ontario, Canada, and the latter under charge of Rev. Mr. Duncan, of the Episcopal Missionary Society of London, England.

Fort Simpson being one of the principal trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and situated but a few miles from the southern boundary of Alaska, is the place where a great many of the Alaskan tribes resort to sell their furs, and have there seen for themselves the superior condition of the Tsimsean Indians, both at Fort Simpson and Matlahcatla, and it was undoubtedly a jealous spirit, induced by the unfavorable comparison of their own uncivilized state, in contrast with the great improvement of the Tsimseans, which caused them to be so unanimous in their applications to us for government aid in sending teachers to them.

In a report made by me to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on my return, which was also published in the Port Townsend Argus, Sept. 3, 1877, I dwelt at length on this subject, and strongly recommended that our government adopt towards the Alaska Indians a similar policy to that so successfully enforced in British Columbia, at the two missions of Matlakatla and Fort Simpson, a short account of which will serve to explain the method which I would suggest our government adopt in its future management of the Alaskan tribes.

In October, 1857, Mr. William Duncan, missionary, schoolmaster and catechist, and graduate at Highburg Episcopal Training College of the Church Missionary Society of London, was selected to fill the post of teacher and missionary at Fort Simpson, and, with no other aid than the stipend paid him by the society and occasional donations from charitable persons in England and Victoria, he has succeeded in making the Indians under his charge a self-sustaining people, and their settlement is a model which many of our pioneer communities might emulate with profit.

In May, 1860, Mr. Duncan, finding the locality of the post at Fort Simpson unsuited to this purpose, removed to his present place at Metlakatla, some 20 miles south, where he established a town. Here, acting in turns as minister, schoolmaster, physician, builder, arbitrator, magistrate, trader, and teacher of various mechanic arts, he has labored so successfully that they now own a schooner trading regularly to Victoria; they have a joint stock trading house, a soap manufactory, blacksmith shop, saw mill, an octagon-shaped school house, with cost nearly \$4000, a building 90 by 30 ft, used as a court house, for public meetings, and to accommodate strangers, a mission-house 64 feet by 32, containing seven apartments on the ground floor, a spacious dormitory above, and outbuildings. Also a church, woolen factory, where they weave blankets and common flannel on a machine supplied them by the proprietors of the Mission mills at San Francisco, a rope and twine fac-

tory, a tannery, a boot and shoe factory, and a variety of other useful things impossible for me here to particularize.

The British government recognizes Mr. Duncan's great work, and directs all its officials in the navy and army, who may be on the coast of British Columbia, to render him such aid as he may need. But there his connection with his government ends. He has done this work with the voluntary aid and contributions of the Indians, and is by their help rendered independent of any outside support to carry on the mission work. There are no paid officials, no annuities, no treaties, and no thieving Indian agents, but the whole is managed just as any community of white people manage their town affairs.

After Mr. Duncan left Fort Simpson, he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of the Wesleyan Mission. What I have written of Mr. Duncan can be said of Mr. Crosby. Both these gentlemen are doing a great and marked good in their respective missions and the only way in which the Dominion Government of Canada takes care of them is through its efficient Indian Commissioner, Dr. John W. Powell, of Victoria, who annually visits those missions and all the coast tribes in the Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas, and who is ready at all times to co-operate with Messrs. Duncan and Crosby in enforcing the laws of the Dominion relative to Indian affairs.

The coast tribes of British Columbia are quite as savage as those of Alaska. They all have trade and intercourse with each other, and their manners and customs are identical, and, as the Alaskan Indians are desirous of having schools and teachers as the British Columbia Indians have, it seems to me to point out the true method by which our government can manage those natives.

I am averse to all treaties and reservations, with their expensive machinery of agents and employes paid by the government, and of paying annuities to Indians to encourage them in idleness. That policy has been the ruling one since the days of George Washington. We all have seen the great error and the little good of that policy, but have been unable to avert or amend it. But Alaska is an exception to our Indian population. Separated from the States and Territories by British Columbia, her Indian Tribes have no affinity with or knowledge of the working of our treaty system, and they present a fresh field of operation.

I respectfully suggest that the British Columbia plan, which has proved so eminently successful, be adopted. I would recommend that the various religious denominations send out missionaries, so that every tribe may be supplied. In order to do this, a commission should be sent to Alaska to ascertain just where and how many of these missions should be established, and then each missionary society be invited to select and send men fitted for the work, who would go in the same spirit, and with the same capacity, executive, ministerial, and financial, that Messrs. Duncan and Crosby have, and the whole to be under charge of one general superintendent, who, like Dr. Powell, should visit every mission once or twice each year and report to the government in Washington. Such missions should be aided by the government to enable them to start in a proper manner, but there would be no necessity for any great appropriation, for, as at Metlakatla and Fort Simpson, the mission should be self supporting.

From my own knowledge and experience and long observations, I feel justified in asserting that the Alaskan Indian are now just in that state in which they would receive teachers most cordially, and would do as much as the Tsimseans have done for the missions at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla. This plan is no theory of mine, nor is it a new thing. It is a plan which has been in successful operation in British Columbia for many years, and is one peculiarly adapted to the Indians of Alaska, one

which many of them have seen in successful operation, and one which they heartily indorse, and wish to have introduced among them. On the score of economy, it is, eminently superior to any system we now have regarding Indian management, and, as regards benefitting the Indians in every respect, we have only to refer to the missions already alluded to for proof of its excellence. But above all things, this system is to be recommended for its freedom from change.

The question is often asked, and never with more pertinence than at the present time, when the subject of turning over the Indian Bureau to the War Department will be a leading topic in the next Congress, "What good has been done to the Indians by the peace policy, and why do we not see better results?" The answer is apparent to the most casual observer; it is the constant change of agents and the constant change of policy of every new incumbent in the office of Indian Commissioner. What is wanted more than anything is permanence of plan; and to accomplish this, a policy should be adopted of having good men like those named remain in position during good behavior, or so long as they are accomplishing good and beneficial results. This cannot be done under our present system, where every agent feels that his appointment is only for four years and a change of administration is sure to turn him out of office. It is this change, more than anything else, which has induced so many men of weak moral stamina to pay more attention to enriching themselves than doing their duty and carrying out treaty stipulations. This change has more to do with our Indian troubles than most people imagine. The Indian mind is not given to change, least of all sudden change of policy; he may change his habitation and roam about, but his mind is stoical and fixed; and it is only by a long series of years, and the most careful and discreet exercise of judgment by those placed over him, that he can be induced to give up the wild legends and traditions of his forefathers, and to adopt the manners and customs of civilized life.

[concluded next week.]

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 Call for the Associated Press.

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

James M. Gassaway, M.D.
 In charge U. S. Marine Hospital
 service.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 Office—Water St., Opposite Postoffice,
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 511

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.



ALLEN WEIR, : Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Our Railroad Interests. New York, July 23.—The Times' leader to-day says: In the busy railroad world few circumstances are more remarkable than the anxiety to secure the traffic of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which 10 years ago was deemed unworthy of serious notice.

Control of the Darien Canal. A special examination into the relations of the United States to the projected Darien canal by A. P. Sprague, secretary of the American committee, shows that the United States is precluded by both national and international law and policy from claiming exclusive control of the enterprise.

Yellow Jack. MEMPHIS, July 23.—Thirteen new cases of fever and one death were reported this morning. The fever seems to be gradually spreading in the northern portion of the city, and Chelsea, which up to yesterday had been exempt. The authorities are still looking about for a site to establish a camp.

New York, July 23.—Dennis Manning, fireman on a steamer plying between Havana and New York, died in Brooklyn to-day of yellow fever. The board of health have taken precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Public Land Matters. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The organization of the public lands commission was completed yesterday by the election, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, of Clarence E. Dutton as secretary and district surveying agent. Dutton is an army officer, but at present under orders of the secretary of the interior. The committee adjourned to meet at Omaha, August 18th. They will also visit Denver, Salt Lake City and other points in discharge of their duties.

The secretary of the interior to-day reversed the decision of the commissioner general of the land office in the case of Maroni Green against the State of California at Los Angeles.

The decision in the New Idria Mining Company's application for the Panoche Grande property has been submitted by Solicitor Marble to the secretary of the interior who expects to conclude it to-morrow.

Northern Pacific Feeder. FARGO, Dakota, July 24.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company are rapidly grading a branch of their road from Casselton northward, which is to be completed this fall for a distance of 30 miles at least, and perhaps 40. The iron for 25 miles has been received at Duluth, and will be laid down in time to transport the crops of the large farms lying north of that point.

Another Steamer for Oregon. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A contract was signed on Tuesday by J. C. Henderson with the Delaware iron ship building works, of Philadelphia, for another steamer for the Oregon Steamship Company. It will be the largest of any in the company's fleet, 352 feet long, 35 1/2 feet beam, and 3,000 tons register.

Sitting Bull's Offense. OTTAWA, July 24.—With reference to reports from American sources that Sitting Bull's band is on the war path, the department of the interior does not credit any such rumors. Recent advices from the northwest say that Sitting Bull and his men are peaceably inclined. Their relations with the mounted police were never more satisfactory.

The Fever. MEMPHIS, July 23.—Six more cases are reported to the board of health this evening; two additional deaths. Every station along the line of the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad between Memphis and Grenada having quarantined against this city, no more trains

will be sent out on this line until the fever disappears. Twenty-five tents were given this afternoon to Father Walsh, who will re-establish Camp Father Matthew. One hundred additional tents will be furnished as soon as those sent by the government are received. The city authorities will to-morrow select a site for the establishment of a large camp. It is thought that a spot seven miles distant from the city, on the Paducah railroad, will be selected. All the sick are progressing favorably except Viola Godsey, Miss Eva Urdrig and John Wheelan.

Rome, Ga., July 24.—Rome has established strict quarantine against Memphis and all infected districts. MEMPHIS, July 24.—Enquiries among physicians concerning the progress of the fever reveal nothing new. Some insist that we have a varied type of malarial fever; others that we have genuine yellow fever, but not nearly as bad as in 1873 or 1878. Visits to different relief organizations disclose no new cases and those under treatment are doing moderately well. The Howard visitors report only three cases needing assistance.

Fourteen new cases were reported this morning. Two car loads of tents furnished by the government have arrived, and the city authorities will to-morrow establish a camp at a point seven miles north of the city on the Paducah road. The Howard Association yesterday placed a few nurses on duty. Four deaths from yellow fever have occurred since last night.

HAVANA, July 24.—Ninety-nine deaths from yellow fever during the week ending July 19th; a decrease of 19 compared with last week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Whipped the Zulus.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the government announced the receipt of a telegram dated Cape Town, July 8th, stating that Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3rd, awaiting the surrender of cannon and 1,000 rifles, captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under a heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. Zulu loss, 800; British lost 10 killed, 53 wounded. The battle was fought on July 4th. Zulus, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, surrounded the British troops, who formed a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After they were broken by the British fire they were pursued by cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all military kraals and returned to his camp the same evening.

The Darien Canal.

De Lesseps has issued a prospectus of the Darien Canal Company. The capital stock is fixed at 400,000,000 francs. Only 125 francs per share will be called up in the first instance. Interest at the rate of five per cent. will be paid on actual money received during the course of construction. De Lesseps estimates an income of 90,000,000 francs from the canal, and reckons that shareholders will receive 11 1/2 per cent per annum.

Turk vs. Greek.

War between the turks and Greeks is said to be imminent.

The Zulu War.

LONDON, July 24.—Sir Garnet Wolsley telegraphs from Darban on the 8th of July as follows: I have halted all reinforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th.

A correspondent at Ulundi, under date of July 4th, says: It is stated that Cetewayo five days ago, sent 400 head of cattle with a peace messenger to the British, but they were stopped by one of the Zulu regiments, who declared that no peace should be made until they were beaten. The prisoners say that Cetewayo opposed war. They admit that the entire Zulu force was present at the battle. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,500. The two guns taken at Isandula were found.

Specials from South Africa say that when the troops entered Ulundi they found everything of value removed to a new kraal, built by citizens when the war broke out, 15 miles north of Ulundi and approached only through a long and narrow ravine. King Cetewayo has some of his chief regiments with him as a body guard, and correspondents doubt if he will immediately come to terms.

The sword of the Prince Imperial has been delivered to the British commander by a messenger from Cetewayo.

The Shootists.

The British defeated the Canadians in the match for the Kalspore challenge cup. In the competition at Wimbledon for the Elche challenge shield, the score at the conclusion of shooting in the 900 yard range was: Ireland, 1,018; Scotland, 1,008; England, 999. The Irish eight consists of the well known shots of J. Rigby, W. Rigby, Fenton, Dyas, Coghlan, Young, McKenna and Johnson.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Walkists.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The ladies' walking match closed last evening. About 8,000 persons were present. Madame LaChappelle made the last mile in 9:57 1/2, amid great applause. The match has been well attended throughout, but not interesting as a pedestrian contest, LaChappelle having really had no competitor for the first position and but little uncertainty regarding the second, third and fourth places. The scores are as follows: LaChappelle, 306 miles and 5 laps; Edwards, 262 miles and 1 lap; Donley, 248 miles; Maynard, 228 miles and 2 laps; Walton, 134 miles. At the close of the contest the prizes and bells were presented and the crowd dispersed. A number of matches are likely to follow for the belts.

Corner in Wheat Sacks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The great demand for wheat bags will occur in the next 90 days, and the market in the meantime will be practically under control of those who have gone into a pool on grain bags. It is claimed that the stock pooled comprises 15,000,000 wheat bags. If the combination succeed in creating and maintaining an advance equal to four cents for the season, of which there seems to be little doubt at present, it means a profit of \$600,000 to speculators and a corresponding loss to farmers. The movement is the most gigantic made in

trade circles for some time, and must undoubtedly be quite profitable to those who are in it. The agreement terminates January 1, 1880.

Grand Jury Discharged.

The U. S. grand jury now in session will be discharged to-day in obedience to a recent law of Congress, which recognizes politics in the matter of choosing grand and petit jurors in the U. S. courts.

The Humility of a Cromwell

The humility of great men is a not unfrequent phenomenon in the world of character, making, like other phenomena, prior to inspection and analysis, a legitimate impression upon the eye. Upon a nearer view, however, it discloses heterogeneous features, and shows a safe and an unsafe side. * * * There appears to be in some minds what we may term the talent of humility, as distinguished from the virtue. The talent of humility does much more than simply use expressions, and put on an outside: it assumes the real feeling, so far as it can be assumed without being intrinsic; it creates its sensations, and throws itself into its spirit. The distinction between the superinduced and the moral and genuine feeling is, indeed, most subtle often, and difficult of detection. The one seems to be able to do all that the other can. It is felt at the proper times, and it comes out with natural ease, exuberance and pliancy. A general consciousness inhabits the mind of the claims of humility; the sentiment is kept in view, a vicinity to it is maintained, and the will, by an easy process, is always ready to slide into the feeling when a situation suggests. * * * Cromwell exhibits this talent in a remarkable and highly developed form. He luxuriates in it; he holds it with an almost wanton freedom and licentious boldness; he throws himself with warmth into all the sensations which belong to poor, humiliated, persecuted, despised man. His humility rises with his determination. At the time he was literally riding roughshod, with his Ironsides, over the country, and pushing it, by main force and simple steel, into extremities from which it shrunk, he and his followers were the "poor, despised, jeered saints; poor weak saints, yet saints; if not sheep, yet lambs." "Oh, His mercy," he says, "to the whole society of saints; let them mock on!" They were "the poor people of God," "poor despised things," "poor instruments," "weak hands." He himself was, in his strongest days, but a "poor looker-on," a "poor unworthy creature," a "servant to you." He "did not grasp at power," and he "would rather have kept a flock of sheep than held the Protectorate." Such were Cromwell and his Ironsides, according to his own account. The proud world was trampling, in its strength, upon those innocent and helpless babes—as grim, fierce, and deadly men of steel as ever won a political cause or raised a victorious general to power.—Morley's Essays.

Whom Victoria has Outlived.

And now, as she looks back on the two and forty years of her reign, what changes has Her Majesty seen in the personnel of her Privy Council, her Parliament and her Cabinet Ministers, to say nothing of her judicial and episcopal bench? She has outlived by several years every bishop and every judge whom she found seated on those benches in England, Scotland and Ireland. She has witnessed the funeral of every Premier who has served under her except Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. Not a single Cabinet Minister of her uncle and predecessor's days now survives; and of those who held inferior offices under her first and favorite Premier, I find among the living only Lord Halifax (then Charles Wood), and Lord Howick (now Lord Grey).

Of the members of the Privy Council which sat at Kensington Palace on that bright Summer morning in June, 1837, to administer the oath to the girlish Queen, I can find in the land of the living only four individuals—George S. Byng (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), Lord Robert Grosvenor (now Lord Edbury), and the veteran Earl of Wilton.

Indeed, it may be said that Her Majesty has lived to receive at Court in very many, perhaps in most instances, the successive wearers of the same coronet, and she has seen four Lords Beauchamp, four Dukes of Northumberland and five Lords Rodney. She has received the homage of four Archbishops of Canterbury, of four Archbishops of York, and five Bishops of Chichester, Lichfield and Durham successively. She has filled each of the three justiceships twice at least; she has received the addresses of four successive Speakers of the House of Commons; she has intrusted the Great Seal of the Kingdom to no less than nine different Lord Chancellors, and she has commissioned eight successive Premiers to form no less than thirteen different administrations.—London Hornet.

The Missouri farmers are reported to be driving posts into the ground to hang to when the cyclones come.

News by Mail.

A thousand new buildings are in process of erection at Denver.

Wheat crop in Nebraska is good; corn crop better than ever before.

Lynn shoemakers are devising means to assist the Fall River strikers.

Two hundred Bavarians are on the way to Utah to join the Mormons.

Indians and white horse thieves are committing depredations in the Black Hills.

There were 117 deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the second week in July.

The Sun thinks Sherman the strongest Republican Presidential candidate in Pennsylvania.

The common council of Cincinnati has voted \$16,000 for placing the city in a good sanitary condition.

During the first half of the current year the treasure shipments from San Francisco amounted to \$8,997,584 53.

Secretary Sherman is absent from Washington on a three-week's vacation. He will speak at Portland, Maine, on the 23rd.

A destructive hail storm passed over Wells River, Vermont, on the 14th. Many hailstones were an inch in diameter.

A Canada dispatch reports the Fall wheat in Ontario considerably above the average of recent years both in quantity and quality.

The Congress of San Domingo proposes to the United States a free exchange of sugar and tobacco against any two products of the latter country.

A party of 650 Mormons, bound for Salt Lake, arrived at Council Bluffs on the 12th, by the Chicago and Northwestern road. They occupied a special train of 19 cars.

By order of Governor Bishop the State offices at Columbus were closed and the flag on the capitol displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral of ex-Governor Allen.

Of the 84 deaths in San Francisco the first week in July, 23 were under one year of age. The average mortality in that city during a corresponding period for five years has been 89.

Our present trade with Brazil shows an annual balance of \$45,000,000 in favor of that country. It is believed that a proper effort will transfer this balance to the other side of the ledger.

Between 400 and 500 French-Canadians passed through Plymouth, N. H., on the 1st of July, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anna de Beapre, near Quebec. This is the first pilgrimage from the United States.

About 300 persons recently spent eight days of six hours each in Bible study at Clifton Springs, N. Y. This was the fifth annual conference of this character. The sixth will be held in the same place on the last Thursday in June, 1880, continuing five days.

Congress having adjourned without action on the bill authorizing an allowance for leakage on export packages of alcohol between the distilleries and the port of export, immediate collection of all drawback assessments for this cause is ordered, and delayed pending the action of Congress. The assessments amount to \$50,000 or \$60,000.

John Taylor and the executors of Brigham Young's will, having refused to turn over certain properties to the receiver, were cited to appear before the Third District Court on Monday morning, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The county records bearing on this case have been spirited away, and the county officers cannot be found.

Another plot for a wholesale release of prisoners has been discovered and frustrated in the Massachusetts State Prison. A letter from one convict to another was intercepted, which disclosed a plan to capture certain officers and a railroad train which ran into the prison yard nearly every day, and with the aid of a battering ram batter down the entrance gate to the prison, thus opening the way for the escape of several hundred convicts.

A Good Girl.

Show me the girl who has the hardihood to whistle in these days, when everything natural, even to the hair of your head is at a discount, and I'll show you a girl who can be depended upon—one who will not fail you in time of need, and will give you a hearty grasp, the cordial welcome; no tip of a kid glove, and a cold "how do you do?" who can brave danger, look toil in the face without shrinking, "laugh with those that laugh, and weep with those that weep," as well as whistle with those that whistle; who can, in short, take the world as she finds it, rough and rugged, and not go through life as if she were walking on eggs, and afraid of cracking a shell; who deals in substance, not shadow.

Oregon News.

The scarlet fever prevails at Halsey. Orchards in Umpqua are loaded with fruit. Harvest has actively commenced at Walla.

Part of Grant county is overrun with hoppers. Telegraph poles near Phoenix were shivered by lightning.

The post office at Lebanon is to be immediately rebuilt.

The wind and rain threw down early grass near Yoncalla.

Frost has injured the bean crop in Grant and Walla.

The Ashland Tidings says peaches are in that vicinity.

The Independent quotes wool at 23 cents per pound at Roseburg.

Rust has struck grain in the Calipoolia, Douglas county.

A party of Roseburg hunters killed deer in one day's hunt.

Indians on Quinn river refuse to go on Malheur reservation.

Dayton (W. T.) is canvassing for funds to purchase a fire engine.

Hay sells at Salem; \$6 per ton for wild hay and \$8 for timothy.

The furniture, etc., in the Comstock Ho was valued at over \$8,000.

Capt. N. B. Humphrey is president of Albany Blue Ribbon Club.

Cinnook salmon are now running up creeks of Jackson county.

John Ellison, on the Calipoolia, had a fin crushed by a wagon wheel.

A load of 17,000 lbs was lately hauled from Lewiston on one wagon.

Steel rails are being laid on the local road from Wallula to Walla Walla.

The machinery of the Monumental mill being rapidly placed in position.

The farmers warehouse at Irving, is undergoing repairs and improvements.

Bryan and Vanderhoof of West Chelch captured six wolves in one hunt.

Berry Linville drove 1,000 sheep over mountains and only lost 38 head.

The most abundant hay crop ever known being out in Grand Ronde valley.

Mr. King of Roseburg, received severe injuries from being thrown from a horse.

The yield of grain in Oakland precinct one-third greater than ever before known.

The Mercury tells of several Chinamen have been arrested at Salem for petit larceny.

Many immigrants are passing through Douglas county on their way to Eastern Oregon.

The race track of the Union county Agricultural Society is being put in first order.

The Union says the debt of Walla Walla \$12,466 23, a reduction of \$749 49 in two months.

Considerable building is going on in Walla Walla valley, and of a better class than ever before.

Charles Wellman was bound over by Recorder Bower, of Salem, for stealing \$30 from Wm. Mespelt.

A young man by the name of Scott fell from a building out west of Eugene, and dislocated his shoulder.

A party of prospectors think they have found rich quartz on the head waters of Coe Creek, Douglas county.

The State Journal says: Mrs. Clark, from whom a tumor was removed a short time since, is recovering rapidly.

The Roseburg Plaindealer says there is every prospect of a bountiful crop in Douglas county, with some apprehension of rust.

The frame of the Sheridan warehouse is up. It is a solid and imposing looking affair. The machinery for cleaning wheat has not yet arrived.

Most of the miners have suspended operations for the season. The large mining companies are all busy yet, however, in Jackson county.

Harvest will be several weeks late this year in Jackson county, owing to the cool weather. Some of the grain will not be ready for three or two weeks.

O. McGahab, who lives on the Willamette was thrown from his horse last week and badly hurt. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

J. R. Cameron this week purchased 14,000 pounds of wool of O. Harbaugh, Eden precinct, Jackson county, paying his 18 cents per pound.

The Guard says: Master John Hemenway son of Dr. Hemenway, while riding a young colt, on Coyote, was thrown from the animal and his left arm dislocated at the wrist.

The Democratic Times says: We learn that an immense mining enterprise is projected in the interest of California capitalists which may take a definite shape at a distant date.

Maj. Vedder is looking out a route for a telegraph to connect Walla Walla with Coquille. People of Colfax and Spokane Falls offer to furnish the poles if the line passes through those places.

The Hartsburg Nucleus says: Harvest has already commenced in this section, and one field of barley belonging to Dr. Davis and several fields of oats have fallen before the sickle of the reaper.

A young man named Barker, at Halsey, received the edge of a foot adze, by an unexpected rebound of the implement, striking him just low enough to miss the nose, nearly severing the upper lip from his face.

This year the Spring and Fall wheat will be more than average hereabouts, the Columbia Courant says. Washington county crop will be better in plumpness and richness of flavor than heretofore, and in no portion of the State will the yield be greater.

A party consisting of Horace Crain, Speaker Misor, J. C. Church and E. J. McKenzie, put in a boat about three miles above the Blue and fished from there down to the McKenzie bridge. They caught about 70 trout.

Col. T. R. Cornelius has taken a new pasture and one that the farmers will appreciate. It is his intention to put in a clean engine and chopping burrs. Each year under this method can have his wheat cleaned and weighed, and can if he desires take the tailings away.

A Horrible Scene.

The movement in France to have all capital sentences executed in private is likely to receive a remarkable impetus from the horrible scene which occurred at Agon at the execution of the parricide Laprade. When Deibler, Roch's successor, entered the condemned man's cell with his three aides, Laprade sprang into a corner and refused to sit down on the stool and have his hair cut and his toilet made. "No; I want to go as I am," he said, and when the executioner said "Come here; we don't want you to make me suffer," he shouted, "But you never hurt any one." It took the four executioners nearly half an hour to get him down, so desperately did he defend himself with hands feet and teeth—in deed, four keepers had to be summoned to their assistance. Then, when they had tied his legs, he refused to sit down on the stool, and, breaking the cords with which he was bound, began another fierce struggle, crying all the time, "You don't think it's painful—I wish you were in my place." At last one of the keepers took the prostrate man by the hair and ears and pounded his head against the stone floor until he surrendered and promised to struggle no longer. After feeling the steel of the scissors at the neck of his shirt was being cut off, Labarde made no resistance, but remained in a horrible calm, muttering only from time to time, "This is painful—very painful." As is done with parricides, a white shirt was thrown upon his shoulders and a black veil knotted about his head, descending to his feet. When at the scaffold the veil was removed and his face was to be seen all bruised and bleeding from the pounding he had received. After his head had been placed in the lunette he writhed round, endeavoring to get a glimpse of the axe, but in a moment it was placed in position and the axe fell.

A similar case occurred in 1849, when a poacher at Nievre, who had assassinated a game-keeper, was condemned to death. He resisted in prison first and then on the scaffold, and finally assistance was sent for and the victim was literally forced under the guillotine. The crowd heard his groans and struggles until the fatal blade cut off his head. Charles and Francois Hugo, the sons of the poet, related the terrible affair in the *Evenement* at the time, and were condemned to imprisonment for insulting the law and the magistracy.

Making a Home.

The home is both the bud and the blossom of civilization. By their homes we judge of the real character of any people. Here are the things which most surely indicate disposition and taste as well as national character and tendency. The home is also the most precious place, at least among all English-speaking people. The most beautiful things are made for the home, for the purpose of adorning and beautifying it, and if there may be some seeming exception in the articles of personal adornment, yet these are kept in the home and mostly worn there. This is the place where we keep all our treasures, excepting those so costly as to require putting away in dark vaults for safe keeping. Costly houses may be reared for business; fine finishings and furnishings can be found in steamers, hotels and banks, and other public offices, but these are either poor imitations of the home, with rarely its perfect neatness and grace of finish, or they exist for the sake of the home. In nine cases out of ten the business man plods on through all his weary complications that he may support his home. It is the vision of the home that cheers the day-laborer at his tasks; it is the center and jewel of the farmstead, without which the latter seems like a body without a soul.

The home may also be called the highest expression of art. There are other individual things which, like fine paintings or pieces of sculpture, are more generally recognized as the works of art, and called so; but even these most frequently find their ultimate place in the home as parts of its adornments. The finishing and furnishing of our homes enlist a very large share, certainly a very great variety of the skilled work of civilized countries—the marble mantels, the rich frescoes, the elaborate bronze hardware, the polished woods, the fine hangings, the velvety carpets, the elegant draperies, and the costly cabinet-work—these are each but the headings of long lists of artistic designs which combine in ever-varying forms according to individual taste. Into this the family settles down, as the individual does into his clothing. Here they bring their beautiful things, their treasures; here they establish places for what they like so well or need so much that they must always have it near them.

A Boston clergyman speaks of "a mustached gentleman holding a piece of wood to his shoulder and frantically drawing poor horse-hair over the dried viscera of a dead feline." Hang up the fiddle and the bow.

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to physical culture, notes as a favorable sign the fact that "the pale and interesting" female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health; for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed. Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their families and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes: American homes more than others perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American women are as strong and healthy of those of other nations; there is no reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them get out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it once threatened to do. On the contrary, it will be improved, built up and beautified, and a time will come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right tack now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the result will soon be manifest. Women will die to be in the fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumbbells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking as for a wager, but they will be in style.

Girl Graduates in a Broil.

It was at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the High School Commencement was under full headway. Fort Wayne, be it known, has a School Board, and that body had promulgated a mandate that no flowers should be presented to the graduates. During the proceedings, in violation of this order, a bouquet was handed to one of the ladies. She was commanded by the powers that be to give it up. She begged leave to decline. Then a squad of police were called in. They charged the stage. They captured the valiant Joan d'Arc and forced her to surrender the floral casus belli. She thereupon gathered the drapery of her skirts about her and with eyes flashing with disdain, she swept from the stage, followed by eight members of the class, who refused to take any further part in the proceedings. The audience vented their feelings in shouts, yells and hisses.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Bedstead Superstition in Germany

Having ordered a neatly-constructed single bedstead, says a correspondent of London Notes and Queries, with somewhat high and ornamental sides, I was surprised when it was brought home to find that the ornamentation of one side of the bedstead was not repeated on the opposite side, it being, in fact, quite plain. I expressed my surprise and dissatisfaction to the maker, saying that when a bedstead was placed with its head against the wall of a room, the sides, then showing, will appear quite unlike—one ornamented and the other plain. At this the maker expressed his surprise that I should be ignorant of a German custom and prejudice; "for," says he, "in Germany, single bedsteads are only placed sideways against a wall or partition, and only removed from this position and placed with the head against the wall to receive a dead body." And the worthy maker assured me that nowhere in Germany could a native be induced to sleep on a single bedstead which had not its side placed against a wall or partition. The same objection does not hold against placing two single bedsteads side by side, with their heads against a wall.

The total number of failures for the second quarter of the present year in the United States were 1,534; liabilities, \$22,000,000. Notably less than during any quarter for five years.

History of Alcohol

Alcohol was invented 950 years ago by the son of a strange woman, Hagar, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, and they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an alarming extent that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs at public places, informing the people that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on. In the sixteenth century distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life was among the laborers of the Hungarian mines of the fifteenth century. In 1751 it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol in Europe was made of grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as medicine. The Genoese afterward made it from grain, and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the Water of Life. Until the sixteenth century it had not been kept by the apothecaries as medicine. During the reign of Henry VII brandy was unknown in Ireland, and soon its alarming effect induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture. About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness and made men fearless on the battle-field. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alcohol into society as a beverage. The history of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, the poverty and murder of thousands. It has marched the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of his foot-prints in the bones, sinews, and life's blood of the people.

Idle Actors.

Union Square, says the New York correspondent of the Hartford Times, is fast filling up again with idle actors. When passing there yesterday, I had to edge my way through a very large crowd of them. They congregated chiefly on the east side and on the same block with the Union Square Hotel. A considerable number may also be seen on the south side, in front of the Union Palace Hotel. The latter house is largely patronized by Thespians of the middle class—stock actors, for instance, who earn fair wages, and the more prominent members of traveling companies. The larger crowd is always seen on the East side, where the "dramatic bureaus" are, and several saloons in which the actors meet and chat over their affairs. All the saloons are in the basements of buildings which once were private dwellings a few years ago, but which the upward march of trade caused to be altered for business purposes. There are two reasons for so many idle actors sunning themselves in Union square at the present time. One is that the provincial managers are beginning to make up companies for next season. The other and chief one is that so many traveling companies have come to grief in the past couple of months, and the members have at last managed to make their way back to New York. One feature of the crowd at Union square is the almost boyish appearance of nearly all the men composing it. There are very few old faces, say above 40, but a great many that would pass for 20 to 25. Not more than one in ten looks over 30. The throng is always greatest about noon and it generally thins out about 3 o'clock. The business of the dramatic people seems to be all done between 11 o'clock and 3. Their prospects for next season are said not to be very good. The "job" system, it appears, is to be the prevailing one in all parts of the country outside of New York and Boston. The managers find that regular companies don't pay, so they just engage a few people for steady work, and will pick up others as they may need them. From present appearances the stage will not be a good profession for young men to go into for some time to come.

Firmness and Obstnacy.

These two qualities are continually mistaken for each other, but they are not all alike in reality. Firmness is essential in success, while obstnacy may plunge its victim headlong into the abyss of failure and defeat. Firmness is a persistency of action, founded upon a clear and conscientious conviction as to the right and wrong of a question. The obstinate man on the contrary, will not examine the merits of anything. He jumps at a conclusion, and sticks to his decision with pertinency. The great beauty of all law, human or divine, is its inexorable firmness, but we all know what animal is distinguished most for its flat, stubborn obstnacy.

Postmaster General Key is making an official tour of New England.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

OLYMPIA HOTEL,
J. G. SPARKS, Proprietor,
Olympia, W. T.

E. N. OUIMETTE,
Dealer in all kinds of
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,
Corner Main and Fifth Streets, Olympia, W. T.

OLYMPIA Broom Factory!
ISAAC CHILBERG, Prop'r.
—Manufacturer of—
All Kinds of Brooms
At San Francisco prices. Brooms warranted to give satisfaction. Patronize Home Industry.

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,
SEATTLE, W. T.
L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.
Free Coach to and 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!
Tools and Stuffs, Carpenters' Tools,
Saw, Machinery,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines,
Liquors,
Cigars,
Etc.
AGENTS
—FOR THE—
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,
Taylor's Sulky Rake,
Mitchell's Farm Wagon,
Sweepstake Plows,
Haines Header,
Moline 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 **A. D. HILL, Port Townsend, W. T.**
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines of all kinds
Glass,
Paints,
Oils and
Brushes.
A large assortment.
Soaps,
Perfumery,
Pomades,
Hair Oils,
And all Articles used for the Toilet.
ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.,
ETC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Ever since the close of the war our Democratic friends all over the country have made retrenchment and "reform" their battle cry motto. They have howled about republican extravagance in administering the affairs of the government, and tired everybody out with their oft repeated assertions about the prosperity that would surely come when the democratic party became dominant in Congress.

The recent extra session of Congress (costing the U. S. Treasury only about \$13,000 a day,) is fruitful in lessons indicating just about the sincerity of these same democratic leaders when they were pleading for position and confidence. The following remarks made by Secretary Everts a few days ago, in conversation with a reporter of the New York "Tribune," sums up the whole case as far as the success of the schemes which they laid for obtaining political legislation, and which cost the country such a precious sum:

"Was ever anything more ridiculous? They began by saying to the President: 'Sign our political measures or we will withhold \$40,000,000 of the appropriations for running the government.' 'That does not frighten me,' replied the President; 'I shall go ahead and do my duty just the same.' 'Very well,' said the democrats, 'if that's your intention we will keep back \$20,000,000.' Finding the President still unmoved, they cried out, 'If you don't back down we will refuse you \$10,000,000.' As this threat had no effect, they finally held back \$600,000, and ran away. It was a remarkably well developed case of the small end of the horn."

OUR UNIVERSITY.—We are pleased to notice by recent editorial comments in the Seattle "Intelligencer," the "Post," and the Olympia "Standard," that the subject of properly maintaining our Territorial University is again coming up for consideration. The coming legislature will be petitioned to pass a suitable appropriation bill for this meritorious institution—a bill which will include items for the purchase of apparatus for illustrating some of the studies, for a library, for much needed repairs to the buildings, and to cover the salary of another instructor. The University is on the up grade, it is showing the effects of management under a competent faculty, and the Territory is abundantly able to furnish the needed financial backing, all that is needed now, to make it second to none of its kind on the coast. Doubtless our legislators will serve the educational interests of the Territory in the matter as they should.

FIRE!—Last week the entire business portion of Kalama, 2 houses only excepted, was destroyed by fire and now, before we have had time to write it up, about a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property in Seattle has been burned.

THE hope that the yellow fever down south might not be as destructive this year as it was last, has been entirely given up since the telegraph wires have been so burdened with news of its awful ravages.

SINCE the extra session adjourned it is said that poor but well meaning tramps are receiving unmerited abuse by enraged taxpayers, who mistake them for democratic Congressmen.

WE are indebted to Capt. Frank Tucker of the Dungeness lighthouse for weather data, published elsewhere in tabular form.

IT is said that land in Eastern Washington is being rapidly taken up.

JAPAN, it is said, will soon erect extensive woolen factories.

A LITTLE OFF.—The Walla Walla "Statesman" tells a story of Jos. Gale, ex-Governor of Oregon, coming across the Rocky Mountains with the first party of thirty-four men who came over after Lewis and Clark. There is something wrong about the statement, as it don't "hold water" when compared with facts. Let us see. Lewis and Clark crossed over in 1805, returning in 1806, and taking with them a noted chief of the Mandan tribe of Indians. In the following spring (1807) a company of soldiers was ordered to accompany the chief back to his home. They left St. Louis, (Mo.) in a barge, going up the Missouri river. Mr. William Weir, grandfather of the editor of this paper, and a famous hunter in the Missouri valley, took about thirty other hunters and accompanied the soldiers with their charge. The hunters had an outfit for trapping, and a "keel" boat. Before the company arrived at the Mandan village they were attacked by a tribe of hostile Indians. The soldiers fled down the river; the hunters, after making a spirited fight, in which they lost seven of their number and had several more wounded, also retreated down the river. The whole party returned without accomplishing their desired object. The Missouri Fur Company was shortly after organized, and, in the spring of 1808, they employed about 300 men (principally French) and sent them out to hunt and trap on the Missouri and its tributaries. Mr. Weir and about 40 other Americans went out "on their own hook," and, in 1809, Weir and nine others crossed over the Rocky Mountains, struck the head waters of the Columbia River, and followed them down, hunting and trapping on their way. They spent the following winter just above the Cascade or Coast Range mountains. The same winter another small party of Missouri hunters remained near the mouth of the Columbia river. The whole party hunted and trapped until the spring of 1810 when they returned home by the route they came. This, then, was the first party that came across after Lewis and Clark. The "Statesman" says ex-Gov. Gale is now seventy-six years old; so he must have been born in 1803, and could have been but six years old when the above described party crossed. It may not be out of place to add that an old Missourian remarked: "Weir often spoke of the big fir trees, the fine soil, climate, resources, mountain scenery, &c., of the great undeveloped country out west; he thought it would one day out-rival the world in beauty and value."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF JEFFERSON CO.—A meeting of this society was held last evening when a permanent organization was effected. The Constitution and by-laws having been reported, were adopted. Regular officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: President, D. W. Smith; Vice-President, James Seavey; Secretary, E. H. Nicol; Treasurer, G. M. Haller; Historian, J. A. Kuhn. It is proposed to hold meetings of the society on the last Tuesday of each month. A series of questions has been prepared which will be sent to the older residents of the county, asking for items of interest in regard to its early settlement, and any information which may relate to the progress and development of this region. It will, no doubt, be seen that if our citizens can be brought to take an interest in these matters and thus second the efforts of the Historical society, a vast amount of information can be collected, which, to say nothing of its present interest, will, in future years, be of great historical value.

THOSE stupid fellows who make geographies will now have to correct their work and represent Port Townsend as being but sixty miles from the ocean, instead of about 100, as heretofore supposed. We are gratified to call the attention of all to this matter, now that a local paragrapher, whose descriptive ability (?) bids fair to make him famous, has finally made it clear and set all doubts at rest by a positive statement.

A telegram from Sydney states that the bark Columbia from Melbourne to Burdards Inlet, had put into that port on the 18th inst.; with her Captain dead. The bark belongs to George Howes & Co., of this port. Capt. Johnson was a young man, and was greatly respected by his employers and by all who knew him.—"S. F. Alta," of May 24th.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.—Colonel Haller, having been restored to position in Uncle Sam's army, wants to sell out his mercantile business at Coupeville. This is a rare opportunity for any man with a few thousand dollars, who desires to establish himself in a business of that kind.

LOST! FROM THIS OFFICE a small mould for making rollers; a brass tube about 14 inches long. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same.

OUR young men have a vigorous and thoroughly equipped boating club. They exercise their muscle occasionally by rowing.

MR. F. W. James is expected home today.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for the maintenance of the county poor of Jefferson county, W. T., for one year, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county, until August 11, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. at their regular August meeting, 1879. Said proposals to include medicines and medical attendance. 2w

WARNING.

I HEREBY warn everybody, and particularly ball players, not to jump over my fence and trample down my garden, (without permission) as I will otherwise prosecute them for trespass—from this date henceforth.

R. DELION,
Port Townsend, W. T., July 30, 1879.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to hereby express by sincere and heartfelt thanks to Capt. Thos. Stratton, of Port Angeles, who rendered such timely and unremitting assistance to me on the occasion of the wreck of the ship Washington Libby, on the lighthouse spit at Port Angeles. Night and day, from the time the ship went ashore until all hope of saving her was given up, Capt. Stratton was on hand assisting in every possible way to save her, for which he deserves the gratitude and esteem of all, Respectfully, etc., FRANK O. RAVEN,
Master ship Washington Libby.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEING on the eve of closing out my General Mercantile Establishment at

Coupeville, W. T.,

and retiring from business, I now offer for sale the entire business, and a large stock of General Merchandise, together with the buildings and grounds, at a great bargain. The business has been established for fifteen years. Persons desirous of purchasing will please address my attorney, G. Morris Haller, Esq., at Port Townsend W. T.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER,
Dated at Coupeville, W. T., July 31st 1879.

Administrator's Notice To Creditors.

In the Probate court of Kitsap county. In the matter of the estate of Joseph Bates, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Joseph Bates, deceased, to the creditors and all persons having claims against said deceased to present them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the date of this notice, to said administrator, at his place of business in Port Townsend W. T., or to his attorney, J. A. Kuhn, Esq., at his office in Port Townsend, W. T., or be forever barred. Dated this 30th day of July, A. D. 1879. 24-4w D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD,
Adm. of estate of Joseph Bates, dec.

ZEE TAI & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in JAPANESE ARTICLES, CHINA TOYS and crockery, OPIUM, TEA, RICE, SUGAR, OIL, And General Merchandise. And they keep a China Intelligence office Water St., - Port Townsend, W. T.

NOTICE

Of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, in the suit of Marshall Binn against B. F. Dennison, duly attested the 23d day of July, A. D. 1879, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate in Jefferson County, to wit: The E 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 5 Tp 30 N R 1 W containing 73 acres. W 1/2 of NW 1/4 Sec 4 Tp 30 N R 1 W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec 32 Tp 31 N R 1 W; and Lot 6 Sec 33 T 31 N R 1 W—containing 150 53-100 acres. The property of B. F. Dennison.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, 3d day of Sept. 1879, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the door of the court house in Port Townsend, Jefferson Co., W. T., I will sell at public auction the above described real estate to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said execution of the amount of six hundred and eleven 06-100 (\$611.00) dollars, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 11th day of June A. D. 1874, amounting to three hundred and sixty-six 99-100 (\$366.99) dollars; and costs of suit amounting to ten (\$10) dollars and increased costs.

B. S. MILLER,
Sheriff of Jefferson county, W. T.
Port Townsend, July 28, 1879. 24

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK

Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

CHIMACUM TRIBE, NO. 1, I. O. R. M.

Hold regular meetings at their hall, every Wednesday evening. 23

Mrs. Frank Tucker

Begs to inform the ladies of Washington Territory and its vicinity, who might require careful nursing, that she is prepared to receive inmates at her house, which is situated on the hill at Port Townsend. Apply personally or by letter. 23

NOTICE.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 15, 1879. I hereby appoint D. W. Smith Deputy County superintendent, with full power to act in any function appertaining to that office. A. R. HUFFMAN,
Co supt of schools, Jefferson Co., W. T.

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

Notice.

I have, this day, taken my son, Daniel H. Hill, into partnership with me in the Drug, Paint, Oil, Glass and Book business in Port Townsend, W. T. Style of firm name—N. D. Hill & Son. NATH. D. HILL,
Port Townsend, July 7th, 1879.

Calling attention to the above notice, we would ask for the new firm a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old house. It will be our constant endeavor to keep a full supply of all kinds of Drugs & Medicines needed, together with the Standard Patent Medicines and glassware, paints and oils, and stationery and fine cutlery, which we will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. We are also agents for the new series of school books. Dealers can be supplied. 4w N. D. HILL & SON.

J. H. Lambert, J. N. Laubach. LAMBERT & LAUBACH

Sole agents for Lambert & Son's Celebrated Green and Dried Fruits Also dealers in all kinds of Oregon and California Fruits and Produce. Flour, Feed, Grain Etc., Etc. No. 125, Front and Taylor streets, 15:tf PORTLAND, Oregon.

C. D. GILMORE, A. A. THOMAS

Late Register at Kirwin, Kansas. Gilmore & Co., 629 F st, 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.

NOTICE.

Sale of Real Estate.

Probate Court of Jefferson County, W. T. In the matter of the estate of Dennis Hight, dec'd. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T., duly made on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1879, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Dennis Hight, dec., will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, and subject to confirmation by said Court On the 8th day of Sept., 1879, at the hour of 12 M.

At the Court house door in Port Townsend, in Jefferson county, W. T., the following described real estate, to wit: 34 1/2 acres in lot No. six (6) in section No. five (5), and 57 1/2 acres in lot No. seven (7); all in township No. twenty-nine (29) north range one east, containing 92 1/2 acres more or less, lying and being in Jefferson county, W. T.

Terms of sale as follows:—Cash in gold coin of the United States; one-half of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of the sale by said Probate court Dead at expense of purchaser. Dated July 30, 1879.

WM. H. H. LEARNED,
Administrator of estate of Dennis Hight, dec. Bradshaw & Inman, attys for est. 24-4w

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. [6

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS, PORT TOWNSEND.

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING AND EXPRESS WORK DONE WITH DISPATCH.

Carriages at all times to convey passengers

To Port Discovery, Chimacum or Port LUDLOW.

Dispatches carried by or Night. Horses on Livery.

Traveling agents will save by going with us, as we intend to use all men alike. Pleasure Parties driven out any time. Hay and feed on hand and cord wood for sale in any quantity, by N. B.—Rhododendron plants shipped any place, carefully to order. T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

Commission Agents And Dealers in Farm Produce, WHEAT, HAY, OATS, HAM, BACON, BUTTER, &C., &C. Gordon's Wharf, Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

\$100 REWARD.

We will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who killed our cattle at Seow bay, in Jefferson Co., W. T. Of the said cattle a work ox was killed about two weeks ago, two steers and a cow were killed in December last, and the other—a fat cow—was killed on about July 4, 1878. JAMES NICHOLLS, ANN NICHOLLS. Port Townsend, July 17, 1879. 22

PILOTING.

NOTICE to Steamboat men or Commanders of Government Vessels. MASTERS OF VESSELS, requiring the services of a pilot to Alaska, or any of the inland waters of the Coast, can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned, whose experience as pilot on U. S. Government and other vessels, extends over a period of twelve years. Apply by telegraph or mail. J. W. KEEN, Skagit City, Washington Territory. [2:30

THOS. PHILLIPS, COLLECTOR, Insurance And Real Estate AGENT

Money loaned, and loans negotiated. Houses rented, and Rents collected. All business promptly attended to. OFFICE—In Stone building, Port Townsend.

Geo. Barthrop, House, Sign Painter, &c., (21 years among you) asks from the unprejudiced a share of patronage; and thanks kind patrons for the past.

J. R. LEWIS, Attorney-at-Law

OFFICE.—Butler's building, rooms 4 & 5 James street, opposite Occidental Hotel. Seattle, Wash. Terr'y

C. M. BRADSHAW. WM. A. INMAN. BRADSHAW & INMAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PROCTORS in Admiralty. Port Townsend, W. T.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulison for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco

The Pope's Garden.

Let me relate, says a Roman correspondent, a visit to the Pope's private garden, which is supposed to be inaccessible to the outside world. Its particular interest is in the fact that for eight years the Popes have not stepped out of the Vatican Palace except to go into this garden, and naturally it is jealously secluded from profane intruders. However, we bribed the officials and were let into the garden surreptitiously with permission to remain an hour, and we improved the time to the utmost. Until recently it has been only a place to stroll about in on foot. But now the Pope is having a carriage road made through it, and has just had an elegant landau constructed in Rome, with the papal escutcheons upon it, especially to drive about the garden in. The principal avenues are bordered by flat hedges, and in passing along you get glimpses, through green arches, of the sweetest little sylvan retreats that you can imagine; birds singing, fountains bubbling, light and shade playing through the flickering leaves, the air full of the scents of orange blossoms and roses, shady paths winding in and out, up and down in the most distracting way, the ground covered with a thick matting of deep leaves, the accumulation of years. Here an ancient sarcophagus, with sculptured figures in relief, there a marble statue gray with age, and a something inexpressively weird in the twilight gloom, the solitude and air of neglect and decay. Again you emerge upon open, sunny spaces, and the promenade skirts a quadrangular space sunken fifteen to twenty feet, with perpendicular walls, originally, perhaps, the walls of some ancient construction. This is laid out in an immense flower garden, and in the midst the gorgeous papal monogram traced in living verdure.

A pretty surprise was a small grotto in rockwork, representing that of "Notre Dame de Lourdes," in which stood a little fancy figure of the Virgin, at her feet a little grating through which offerings were dropped, and three tiny streams of water flowing from the words: "Drink and be healed." Of course tiny streams spout into a little basin, and above these we applied our mouths to the little streams and drank the consecrated water. We thought we had explored every nook and corner of the garden, but had failed to find the place we were especially in search of, the famous Casino where Pius IX. used to sit on sunny days, and which is said to be a famous resort of the present Pope for study and writing. We met a servant who went with us to show the way, and gave us a bouquet of exquisite damask roses. The casino is completely enclosed and hidden by high hedges, entered by a single arch. Following a path through shrubbery, we passed under a deep stone archway, lined with mosaics—three inches each side filled with ancient statues—and came upon a small circular esplanade with the mosaic pavement, enclosed by two semi-circular loggias or porticos supported by marble columns, the ceiling and inside walls covered with beautiful but faded frescoes and curious mosaics and shell work, with niches occupied by busts and statues. All around was a wilderness of flowers and shrubbery, and close by the great dome of St. Peter filled in the view. Finally, through a distant arch, we saw a vista of trees, and following it up came out upon an elevated terrace, where, under the shade of old trees covered with purple blossoms, was a large basin of water upon which was a man-of-war in bronze, eight or ten feet long, the rigging complete, rows of cannons projecting from its sides, the mariners at their post.

From this terrace was a view of the city, the castle of St. Angelo prominent in the foreground, and Monte Mario on the left, the valley of the Tiber beneath, and the Campagna stretching out to the Alban range in the distance.

St. Petersburg was never meant for a city of sunshine. It is perfect as a place of winter resort, as all the houses are furnished with appliances for keeping out the cold; and the inhabitants, warmed by big stoves which diffuse a temperature in which silk-worms might thrive, have no exact idea of what cold means. They can not even see into the bleak streets through their windows, for the outer casements get early coated with a frost which adheres to them all through the winter, and keeps a dim light within the apartments. But when these outer windows are removed, and the inner ones are thrown open on the first sunny day, one perceives how large, bare, and comfortless Russian rooms can be. Ladies who have not shivered once through the winter begin to feel chilly, old people and invalids die off from premature exposure, and a busy time sets in for doctors. All Russians pine for sun warmth; but in the short interval between winter and summer they know not how to dress or to adapt themselves to the variations of the atmosphere; and while trying to be gay over the fine weather, they sneeze a good deal.

Child-Life on the Amazons.

Child-life here is an exceedingly curious study; the little quiet creatures are so different from our romping American boys and girls. They get few caresses and give none; mother-love is mechanical; there is nothing of that overflow of tenderness, that constant watchful care, that sheds such a halo around our homes. The babies vegetate in their steady brown fashion, seldom crying or laughing, but lying all day in their hammock cradles and watching everything around them with keen eyes. As soon as the little boys and girls can toddle about they are left pretty much to their own resources, tumbling up the back stairs of life on a diet of mandioca meal and fish. The parents seldom punish their children, for they are very docile; when they do, the little ones pucker up their mouths and look sullen, but do not cry. Pleasure is expressed by a smile—among the little girls very often by a broad grin, with abundant show of teeth—but an articulate laugh is a rarity.

It is interesting to watch how the mental traits of the races appear even in the young babies. If a plaything is given them they examine it gravely for a little while, and then let it drop. Observe how different this is from a white baby's actions. A bright little six-month's old at home has four distinct methods of investigation. First, by looking; second, by touching; then by putting the object in its mouth; and finally by banging it against the floor. The brown merino just looks; he does not investigate at all. As the children grow older, the same trait is apparent in almost every case. An Indian is content to hear or see a thing without examining or troubling himself about the whys and wherefores; even such incomprehensible pursuits as fossil-collecting, or butterfly-catching, or sketching, provoke hardly any curiosity. The people look on quietly, sometimes asking a question or two, but soon dismissing the subject from their minds as something they are incapable of understanding. With all the crowding to see the lady of our party, hardly a person asked why she came. So, too, the babies are unambitious; they do not cry after pretty colors, or stretch out their hands to a candle. And the men have no apparent desire to better their lot. They go on just as their fathers did; submit to the imposition of the whites, a little sullenly, but without a thought of rebellion, unless there is a white or a half-breed to lead them. The children do not care much for playthings; we rarely see one with a rag doll; the little boys delight in bows and arrows, but they take them as a part of their training. Sometimes the people have dances in imitation of the festa sports; and we hear them humming the waltzes and quadrilles which their quick ears have caught from the musicians. As an Indian will paddle steadily all day, while his wife at home hardly ceases her monotonous cotton-beating, so the little ones have an inexhaustible gift of patience. Where a white child would fret and cry, the brown one sits all day, perfectly still, but watching everything around him. To see a little Indian boy in a canoe, you would say that nothing of him was alive but his eyes.—Herbert H. Smith, in Scribner's for July.

Married a Millionaire.

A son of a New York millionaire was in inmate of the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middleton, N. Y., last winter. While there he formed the acquaintance of one of the attendants, a young lady of a slight, delicate and pretty face. The advances of the invalid were modestly received by the servant girl, and were evidently not distasteful to her, as in due time they resulted in an offer of marriage on his part, which was duly accepted. Upon the young gentleman's notice to his mother of his proposed marriage, she, with a display of sense and regard for the happiness of the young couple, seldom witnessed in her station of life, interposed no objections, after having satisfied herself, by diligent inquiries, that the proposed bride was of respectable parentage and irreproachable character. The parental consent was then given, and the young gentleman having recovered from his malady, the wedding ceremony was performed in the village. The gentleman took his bride to the city, where she was cordially received by his relatives.

The Treasurer of the United States gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of registered stock of the late corporation of Washington and Georgetown will be paid at the treasury at Washington, on and after the 15th of July, and that interest will cease on that day.

"That is what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply with a yawn, "but, do you know, I thought it never would be."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PORTLAND, July 24, 1875.
Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.
Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.
Coin exchange on New York, 1 per cent. premium.
Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to 1/2 per cent. premium.
Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands:
FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands, \$4 75-50; best country brands, \$4 00-54 75; superior, \$3 00-52 75.
WHEAT—Valley, 166c; Umpqua, 22c; Eastern Oregon, 166c. Very choice of Valley, Umpqua and Eastern Oregon command an advance on these terms.
WHEAT—\$1 52 1/2 for average; milling, \$1 00; Walla Walla from 2 1/2 to 3 c. less.
POTATOES—Quotable at 90c; \$1 00 per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.
MIDDINGS—Jobbing at feed, \$20-25; fine, \$25-30; 2 1/2 ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$15.
OATS—Feed, per cental, \$1 20-25; choice, a shade higher.
BACON—Sides, 8c; hams, 10c; shoulders, 6c 7/8.
HAY—Timothy baled, buying at \$10-12 per ton; weak.
LARD—In kegs none; new in tins, 9c 1/2.
BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 25c; good fresh roll, 20-22c; ordinary, 16-18c, whether brine or salt; common, 12-15c; market steady; California fresh roll, 22-25c.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, 50c-55c per box; Limes, \$1 50 per box; Oranges, \$2 50-3 00 per 100.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples; sun dried, 4c; machine dried, 6c. Peas, machine dried, 7c. Plums, machine dried, 15c; pitted, 10c; with pits, no sale.
EGGS—20-22c per dozen.
POULTRY—Hens and roosters, \$4-5; chickens \$2 75-3 50.
CHEESE—Oregon, 10c; California, 10-15c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5c; on foot, 4c.
BEEF—Live weight, 2 1/2-3c; for good to choice.
SHEEP—Live weight, 2 1/2-3c.
HIDES—Quotable at 13-14c for all over 16 lbs, one-third off for under that, also one-third off for culls.
TALLOW—Quotable at 5c 5/8.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China mixed, 5c 1/2; Japan, 5c 3/4; Siam, 5c 1/2; Java, 5c 1/4.
COFFEES—Costa Rica, 16c; Java, 25c; Rio, none; Guatemala, 16c.
TEAS—We quote Japan in flowered boxes 35-40c; Labeled boxes, 45-50c; paper, 30-37c.
SUGARS—Sandwich Island, 7c; Golden C, in bbls 9c; H bbls 8c; Crushed bbls, 10c; H bbls, 10c; C bbls, 11c; H bbls 11c; Granulated bbls 10c; H bbls 10c.
SYRUPS—Quotable at 47c in 1 lb, 50c in 5 lb, and 55c in kegs.
SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1 50; 1/2 boxes, \$2 25.
YEAST POWDER—Domestic, 1 1/2-2c; Dooley, 2c-2 1/2c; gross, Preston & Merrill, 2c 5/8 gross.
WINES—Sherry, foreign in bbl, \$2 50-3 00; in cs, \$7-9. Sherry, domestic in bbl, \$1 50-2 50; in cs, \$4 50-6 00.
Port, foreign in bbl, \$2 50-3 00; in cs, \$7-9.
Port, domestic in bbl, \$1 50-2 50; in cs, \$4 50-6 00.
Angelica, domestic in bbl, \$1 50-2 50; in cs, \$4 50-6 00.
Muscadel, domestic in bbl, \$1 75-2 50.
Rensing, domestic in bbl, \$1 50-2 00.
Sonoma White, domestic in bbl, \$1 00-1 25; in cs, \$4 00-5 00.
Claret, foreign in bbl, \$1 50-2 00; in cs, \$4 50-6 00.
Claret, domestic in bbl, 75c; in cs, \$3-4.
CANDLES—Emery, 12c; Hick & Shovel, 15c; Harkness, 20c; Grant, 15c; wax, 21c.
OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 25c; high grades, Dwyer & Co. 35-42c; boiled linseed, 50c; raw linseed, 50c; pure lard, \$1 10-12; castor, \$1 25-1 50; turpentine, \$6-6 1/2.
SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS—The following are the prices current of certain brands of whiskies and beer: J. H. Cutter, old Bourbon whisky, manufactured by C. P. Moorman & Co., Kentucky, \$3 25-3 50; M. M. Marshall, Kentucky, \$3; other brands, \$1 50-2 75.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.
WHEAT—Steady.
FLOUR—Strong.
OATS—Easy.
WOLL—Unimproved.
POTATOES—Weaker at 25c-35c.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, July 23 — Floating cargoes, steady with fair demand.
Cargoes on passage and for shipment, enhanced pretensions on part of sellers prevent business.
Mark Lane, firm.
Imports of wheat into U. K. during past week, 195,000-200,000 qrs.
Imports of flour into U. K. during past week, 85,000-90,000 bbls.
Weather in England, shows signs of improving.
LIVERPOOL, July 23. — Wheat, on spot, very active.

How Rain and Hail are Formed.

When the particles of water or ice which constitute a cloud or fog are all of the same size, and the air in which they are sustained is at rest or is moving uniformly in one direction, then these particles can have no motion relatively to each other. The weight of the particles will cause them to descend through the air with velocities which depend on their diameters, and, since they are all of the same size, they will move with the same velocity. Under these circumstances, therefore, the particles will not traverse the spaces which separate them, and there can be no aggregation so as to form raindrops or hailstones. If, however, some of the particles of the cloud or fog attain a larger size than others, those will descend faster than the others, and will consequently overtake those immediately beneath them; with these they may combine so as to form still larger particles, which will move with still greater velocity, and more quickly overtaking the particles in front of them, will add to their size at an increasing rate. Under such circumstances, therefore, the cloud would be converted into rain or hail, according as the particles were water or ice. The size of the drops from such a cloud would depend simply on the quantity of water suspended in its descent, that is to say, on the density and thickness of the cloud below the point from which the drop started. This is the actual way in which raindrops and hailstones are formed.—Nature.

"Oh, Doctor, how I suffer!" "Come, come, madame! I don't believe there's anything serious the matter with you." "Oh, how you torment me! It would serve you just right if I were to die right under your nose!"

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail
—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS,
CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Hardware,
Hardware,
Hardware,

Ship Chandlery.

Crockery,
Crockery,
Crockery,

TOBACCO CIGARS TOBACCO,

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,
Furniture,

Wall Paper,
Plows,

And a Large assortment of Goods not enumerated, which we will sell at

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S

Jewelry Store

Central Hotel building,
Head of Union Wharf,

Port Townsend, W.T.

The Finest Stock of

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES
WATCHES
—AND—
JEWELRY
JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

Clocks, Solid and
Clocks, Plated
Spectacles, Silver
Spectacles, Ware,
Eye, Field and Marine Glasses,
Musical Instruments,
Etc., Etc.

Goods Warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Cleaned and repaired by a first class workman and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.

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

Bronze and Satin Dressing,
Mason's Challenge Blacking,
Frank Mitter'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—
Steilacoom 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.

U. S. Marine Hospital!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Any sick sailor who has paid Hospital dues for two months preceding his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital.

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 pain or 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 refurbished. 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 a 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 Surg. on.

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.

Teasing Children.

Teasing children is at best a doubtful amusement; but when sensitive childhood is made the object of it, it degenerates into cruelty. Yet there are some very good people who indulge in this outrage against the innocent and helpless. We know people who never miss an opportunity to torment a child. It seems impossible for them to come near one without making it miserable. They cannot be at their ease, unless the child is suffering from heartlessness. As a consequence, children soon learn to hate as well as fear them, and no wonder. It is true that these people would shrink from inflicting needless bodily pain on any little one; but they never think of the keener torture which their senseless teasing inflicts on the sensitive child. They would tell you that they do nothing which should give pain; that they are only in fun and the child ought to know it. When they threaten to swallow a child, they don't mean to do it, of course; but the child is irritated or frightened all the same. Do they know how very real all such things are to a child, particularly to one that has never been hardened to such cruelty? They may mean nothing by their silly threats, but the child that has learned to rely implicitly on what its parents say—and all children should learn this—will accept as truths what its tormentors mean as lies invented for its annoyance. It is true that the child will in time learn to doubt the truthfulness of those who thus abuse it; but while it learns to distrust the false, it also learns to distrust the true. A child cannot be expected to exercise discrimination; and you, sir, who give it its first lessons in falsehood, are to blame for such subsequent distrust of things that ought to be believed.

Childhood should be a period of joyous innocence. It is no time for doubts or misgivings. They come soon enough with the entrance of the youth upon the scenes of busy, practical, anxious struggle for self-maintenance. Then, good friends, you who thoughtlessly mar that innocent enjoyment and implicit trust which characterize the uncorrupted child, stop to think what you are doing. You are committing a grave offense. You are ruining the temper of one whose mind is yet so plastic as to yield to every touch. You are darkening the days of one whose life should yet be all sunshine. You are inflicting the keenest of pains on one whose innocence should shield it from the tortures even of barbarians. You are poisoning the morals of one that is yet too young to resist your evil influences. You are doing wrong for which you can never atone, a wrong whose evil effects may follow that child to the grave.—*Phrenological Journal.*

That "Oaken Bucket."

"The Old Oaken Bucket" was written fifty or more years ago by a printer named Samuel Woodworth. He was in the habit of dropping into a noted drinking saloon kept by one Mallory. One day, after drinking a glass of brandy-and-water, he smacked his lips and declared that Mallory's brandy was superior to any drink he had ever tasted.

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken. There was a drink which in both our estimations far surpassed this."

"What was that?" incredulously asked Woodworth.

"The fresh spring water we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after returning from the field on a sultry day."

"Very true," replied Woodworth, tears dropping glistening in his eyes.

Returning to his printing office, he seated himself at his desk and began to write. In half an hour

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, the moss-covered bucket which hung in the well,

was embalmed in an inspiring song that has become as familiar as a household word.

Some Useful Data

The "Scientific American" quotes the "Northwestern Lumberman" as authority for the following data: "One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails put them on. Eight bushels of good lime, fifteen bushels sand, and one bushel hair makes enough good mortar to plaster one hundred square yards. A cord of stone, three bushels lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall. One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of nails fasten them on. One fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface, because of the lap in the siding and the matching of the floor. Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve long; and eight bricks in a course make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen long.

Periodical Rests.

The necessity of adopting some arrangement for periodical rest would render the division of time into short periods of unvarying length desirable. And as herdsmen and laborers were early engaged by the lunar month, and afterward by its subdivision, the quarter-month, it is very probable that the beginning of each month would first be chosen as a suitable time for rest, while later, one day in each week would be taken as a rest day. This would not be by any means inconsistent with the belief that from very early times a religious significance was given to the weekly and monthly resting days. Almost every observance of times and seasons and days had its first origin, most probably, in agricultural and pastoral customs. It was only after a long period had elapsed that arrangements, originally adopted as convenient, became so sanctioned by long habit that a religious meaning was attached to them. Assuredly, whatever opinion may be formed about the Sabbath rest, only one can be formed about the new moon rest. That certainly had its origin in the lunar motions and their relation to the convenience and habits of out-door workers. It seems altogether reasonable, apart from the evidence a priori and a posteriori in favor of the conclusion to adopt a similar explanation of the weekly rest, constantly associated, as we find it, with the rest at the time of new moon. This explanation implies that the week would almost certainly be adopted as a measure of time by every nation which paid any attention to the subject of time-measurement. Now, we know that no trace of the week exists among the records of some nations, while in others the week was at least only a subordinate time-measure. Among the earlier Egyptians the month was divided into periods of ten days each, and hitherto no direct evidence was found to show that a seven-day period was used by them. The Chinese divided the month similarly. Among the Babylonians the month was divided into periods of five days—six such periods in each month—and also into weeks of seven days. The same double arrangement was adopted by the Hebrews.—*R. A. Proctor, in Contemporary Review.*

Stewart Castle.

It is rumored here that the wife and daughter of Ex-Senator Stewart are to return to Washington and reinhabit the great pile of sandstone that is known as Stewart Castle. It is the largest and most expensive house in Washington, but, as the Yankee ladies would think, the \$300,000 expended upon it was a sinful waste. It has been advertised for rent at the modest sum of at first \$20,000 per annum, and later at \$15,000 and \$10,000. But no one has had the money to pay such a rental and hold up the house besides, for it will require several thousand a year to heat it alone. The moths have destroyed the greater part of the furniture, which was very handsome and costly, having been made to order in Paris; the fabrics of upholstery having been purchased at the Exposition of 1873. The house was occupied only one year. Miss Stewart was married there, and her baby was born in the house, but after the Senator's term expired and the Emma Mine pulled down his fortune, the family moved to the Pacific Coast, where they have since been.—*Washington Letter to St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Suffered Twenty Years.

"I have suffered for twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL.

(An old miner) Tecoma, Nevada.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1874, and the Gold Medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the paint and you certainly would have no other.

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

USE ONLY
MOLSON & SON'S
CELEBRATED
Beer, Ale and Porter

Which is superior to all others.
Send in your orders.
MOLSON & SON,
Portland, Oregon.

HAVE YOU THE PILES?

(A Sure Cure Found at Last—No one Need Suffer.)

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrocautery do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues, and physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

"I had Knife, knife, acid, medicine, medicine; knife again, and so on for a whole year; and yet the fungus growth which caused me so much pain, itching and misery increased until I despaired of life. For six months I lay in a Canadian hospital undergoing inexpressible agony, but found no hope. Last Fall I came to Cleveland and underwent a terrible operation by three doctors at the Cleveland City Hospital, from the effects of which I never expected to recover. After lying weeks on my back in bed, I was still in no better condition, for in less than two weeks after leaving the hospital the whole trouble grew as fast and as great as ever. But, thank God, some one recommended Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, which I tried, and to-day, the growth has disappeared, the pain and itching is gone, I am happy and hopeful, and life has new charms for me. It is all due to this wonderful Ointment, which I will never fail to recommend so long as I live. Nothing else, it seems to me, could have stayed the growth my terrible malady."
JOHN MORGAN,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"John Morgan is my brother and I can fully bear out his recommendation of Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. My brother would no doubt have been in his grave long ago but for this Balm of Gilead."
E. P. MORGAN,
Teacher of Photography, Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio.

"We could if necessary print pages of letters to druggists and persons cured, praising this wonderful healing ointment. It has a larger sale and takes the lead of any other Pile remedy in the world."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sold wholesale at
Redington & Son, San Francisco.
apr 5-50w-3m

WEBER
PIANOS
THE BEST
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNRIVALLED
STANDARD AND ESTEY ORGANS,
D. W. PRENTICE & CO
Musical Dealers, Portland, Oregon

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA
YELLOW DOCK
AND
IODIDE OF POTASS

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE AND BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION IN USE. CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA, GOUT, RHEUMATIC AND MERCURIAL PAINS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Montgomery's TEMPERANCE HOTEL
221, 223, 227 and 229 Second St.,
SAN FRANCISCO: Chas. Montgomery, Prop.
This is the only strictly temperance hotel in San Francisco, and offers superior accommodations to the traveling public. Board and lodging per day, 75 cts. to \$2; per week, \$4 to \$5. Single meals, 10 cts. to \$1; meal tickets, \$1 ap 19-3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
J SIMON & CO.,
Dealers in
Doors, Windows, Blinds and Glass
WEIGHTS, CORDS AND PULLEYS.
128 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder.
Tel 1m PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. A. STROWBRIDGE,
Direct Importer and Dealer in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
No. 141 Front St., Portland, Or

NOTICE The undersigned will make collections and attend to business of all kinds for parties in the country, charging only a small commission for the same. Prompt returns made from all collections, and all business matters will receive immediate attention. All kinds of information furnished. Parties holding bills against persons in Portland can have the same cashed. Address: **W. L. EPPINGER,**
Je 20-1f Box 727, Portland, Oregon.

DILL DEBOIS, W. B. KING,
DuBOIS & KING,

Wool Commission Merchants,
Advances Made on Consignments.
411 WASHINGTON ST., 108 FRONT ST.,
San Francisco Portland.

Circulars and other information regarding the Wool Market furnished on application to our Portland House.

Benson's Capcine
Porous Plaster
A Wonderful Remedy.

There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including plasters and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possesses the most extraordinary pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stomach and Neglected Colds, Coughs, Disordered Kidneys, Whooping Cough, and Congestion of the Heart, and all ills for which porous plaster is used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt Street, New York. feb 19-1m

DuBOIS & KING,
General Agents,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
108 Front street, 411 Washington street,
Portland, Oreg. San Francisco, Cal
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.
feb 19-1m

HAWLEY, DODD & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES, A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for the
BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER,
The Leading Harvesting Machine of the World.



CANTON PITTS THRESHER,
New in detail and general feature. DISTINCTIVE and PECULIAR, and it now stands the test.

CHAMPION THRESHER OF THE WORLD.
Threshermen who have used or employed this new style of Thresher, all unite in testifying that they are the ONLY PERFECT THRESHERS IN USE: It is designed and built expressly for Oregon and Washington, by one who thoroughly understands the requirements of the country, and the difficulties to be overcome.

So large a portion of the Grass and Grain Crops of the Pacific Coast have been cut by the BUCKEYE, that no farmer here can be ignorant of its merits or require argument to convince him of its superiority; as it is too well and favorably known to need comment. It is the perfection of all Reaper and Mowing Machines.

We call especial attention to our New and Perfected



HAINES' (Genuine) SINGLE GEARED HEADER,
Specially Improved for this Season—Ten or Twelve feet cut.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE OLD RELIABLE

Schuttler Farm, Freight, and Spring Wagons. Studebaker Wagons, Studebaker 4 Spring Hacks. Regulator, Wind Mills, The most complete windmill in use. Elward Harvesters, Vastly superior to any other hand binder Harvester in market. Will handle lodged or fallen grain, and elevate it better than any known machine of its class.

Taylor Sulky Rakes, Self Dumping and Plain. Monitor and Straw Burning Engines.
Send for Special Catalogue, also for our New Price List.



Burton HOUSE,
Cor. F and Third Streets,
Near the Steamship Landings and Railroad Depot,
Portland, Oregon.
LEWIS ON & FRETLAND, Proprietors.
(Late of Minnesota House.)
Will spare no pains or expense to make this house the best hotel in Portland.
ju 3-4f

65 CENTS
Sent to our Office, we will send

The San Francisco

WEEKLY CHRONICLE

FOR

THREE MONTHS

To any part of the United States, postage paid.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE IS AN EIGHT PAGE PAPER, 64 COLUMNS,
Containing the entire news of the week.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE supplies the intellectual wants of all, the farmer, the laborer, the artisan, the merchant, the miner, the old and the young. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER of sixty-four (64) large columns of reading matter once a week for twelve months it to be henceforth furnished for \$2.50 in advance.

Send for Circular and Sample Copy. Sent Free on application.

TERMS—WEEKLY CHRONICLE, \$2.50 per year; DAILY CHRONICLE \$6.70 per year, postage paid. Address

Chas. De Young & Co., Publishers,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale Pianos and Organs
SMITH'S
CELEBRATED
American
Pianos and Organs
NEW YORK AND BOSTON, ARE THE BEST.
83,000 SMITH'S Organs
AND
38,000 Pianos now in use
EVERY INSTRUMENT Warranted for Ten Years
Sent upon 15 Days Test Trial—Guarantee satisfaction or no sale.
SMITH
SELLS HIS OWN GOODS
Has no brokers or jobbers to cut off high prices.
GERMAN UPRIGHTS
Best on this Coast.
Sheet Music, Half Price.
Send for information to
J. C. MANNING, 233 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
apr 14-

Look Here.
Just What Everyone Needs!
THE COSMOPOLITAN RED RUBBER STAMP COMPANY.
Vancouver, W. T.
is now manufacturing from the very best material in the market, combined with the latest improvements in vulcanizing known to the Art.
RED RUBBER STAMPS
of every style and variety, and on terms defying competition where judgment is used and true worth wanted.
They are the cheapest method of advertising for the professional men, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, for all public or private business.
We manufacture Dating, Business and Name Stamps, Autographs, Monograms, also legal and Society Seals, Key Checks and Stencils.
Agents Wanted! Try Us! Send for Catalogue
C. C. MANNING,
403-1m

GUNS!
Bullington's, Sharps and Winchester Rifles, and Cartridges of all kinds at reduced prices, by **W.M. BECK & SON,**
2nd and 10th Sts.
GUNS!
Remington's, sharp's and Winchester Rifles.
FOR SALE BY
Hodge, Davis & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists.
Jan 29-1f

Painters' Stock.
White Leads, White Zincs, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Brushes, Colors, Varnishes
FOR SALE BY
Hodge, Davis & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists.
Jan 29-1f

PUGET SOUND ARGUS

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1878.

The result of the year's work at the Treasury Department is very gratifying to every Republican and lover of his country. Although it is not possible to make up the conclusions with strict accuracy, owing to the absence of data from distant revenue points, yet we may state that the gross receipts of the year ending June 30th last were estimated to be \$274,034,916, against \$257,765,878 for the preceding year, an increase of \$16,271,038, made up as follows: Customs, \$7,311,795; internal revenue, \$2,332,154; miscellaneous, \$6,627,089. The receipts exceed the aggregate estimates presented to Congress in December last by the Secretary of the Treasury by \$9,500,000. The ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year were \$161,088,252, against \$134,463,452 during the preceding year—an increase of \$26,624,800. This includes \$5,500,000 paid on account of the fisheries award, \$5,500,000 on account of pension arrearages, and \$1,800,000 paid Capt. Eads for improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Deducting those three extraordinary items, the excess of ordinary expenditures for the last fiscal year, compared with the year ending June 30, 1878, was about \$13,000,000. The net surplus of revenue over expenditures is \$7,946,000. One word should be said with reference to the interest on the public debt which amounted to about \$105,000,000, an increase of about \$2,500,000 over the preceding year. This temporary increase was due to the successful refunding operations of Secretary Sherman, by which all the matured 6 per cent. bonds were refunded at 4 per cent. The value of Secretary Sherman's refunding operations will be more appreciated at the close of the present fiscal year, when its results will be made fully apparent for the first time, and when the expenditures in the column of interest on the public debt will drop from \$100,000,000 per annum to \$84,000,000. The Republican party may go before the country boasting on this splendid showing and Sec'y Sherman may justly take pride in it.

The mannest of Democratic tactics has been illustrated in the reports sent here from Maine impeaching the character as a soldier and a man of Danl. F. Davis, the republican candidate for Governor there. The assault was so bare-faced a fraud and falsehood that Democrats and Green backers who served with Mr. Davis in the army have publicly vindicated him. The desperation of the Democratic course is illustrated in these things, which confirm the belief that the Democratic greenback conglomeration is hopeless of success except through lying and deception since the miserable failure of the extra session.

In accordance with the unanimous desire expressed by Senators on both sides of the Chamber, Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, has been retained in that position. He was first appointed page in 1831 when 12 years of age, through the influence of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, and has served continuously in various positions in the Senate Chamber to the present time—a period of forty-eight years. Capt. Bassett is now preparing a work which he designs publishing two years hence, on the completion of his half century of service, containing sketches, reminiscences, and incidents of the members of the Senate during that long period of time, embracing some of the most eventful epochs known in its history. There is probably no man now living at the national capital who has as distinct and vivid recollection of the members of that illustrious body during the first half of the period mentioned as he—embracing among its number Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Hayne, Grindy, White, Marcy, Ewing, Clayton, King, Tazewell and Tyler of Va., Bell, Pierce and Woodbery of N. H., Holmes, Sprague, and Evans of Me, names that added lustre and fame to the distinguished body of which they were members and will long fill a wide space in the political annals of the country.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

GOOD TEMPLAR BREVITIES.

HON. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, is a Past Right Worthy Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The county and subordinate lodges throughout the state of Pennsylvania have held grand celebrations in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. in that state. They are reviving an increased interest in the Order there.

ONE of the many tourists from the East says the temperance reformation movement is "taking this coast." Good Templarism is certainly doing its share in the noble change being wrought.

THE initiatory ceremony never grows old or wearisome to those who love the Order. Their interest in it grows continually and they are often finding new beauties in the sublime charges.

REV. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan, recently delivered a highly interesting temperance sermon. The main value of this item is in the opportunity it gives us to venture the remark that if our ministers would preach more temperance sermons they would serve humanity better.

THERE are yet many places in Washington Territory and British Columbia where successful Good Templar lodges might be instituted with but little effort. As our G. W. C. T. cannot be expected to canvass the whole field, would it not be well for lodge and district deputies to do something?

HOLD on firmly with an unyielding tenacity to your organization. Let it be the nucleus, the rallying point around which shall be crystallized the temperance sentiments of your community. Recognize the idea of permanence of organization as well as perpetuity of pledge. Be faithful, diligent, uncompromising in principle, unerring in practice, unselfish in your devotion to the cause of your adoption. To the new young lodges we say, lay your foundations broad, strong and deep. Endeavor to draw to your lodge-room the best elements of your communities. Get the wise and noble hearted of both sexes to unite with you. Show that the Good Templar Lodge can be made a valuable institution in any community, and a correct teacher of public and private morals. Be patient, persevering, consistent, always ready to reclaim the fallen and save others from falling. Remember that while it is grand to cure the terrible evils of intemperance it is grander still to prevent them.

THOSE PETITIONS.—The Blue Ribbon League, of Olympia, recently adopted the petitions prepared by the Grand Secretary of Good Templars, and its members will be industriously circulating them until the convening of the legislature. The Temperance Alliance, organized in Eastern Washington this summer, has for its special object the procuring of a local option law. Its members also have copies of the petitions, and are using them to good advantage, many signatures having been already obtained.

THE PASSWORD.

The password originates with the R. W. G. Templar. From him it goes to the R. W. G. Secretary, then to the G. W. Secretaries, thence to the Lodge Dputies, to the W. C. T.'s and to the membership. Every lodge in the Order is using the same password at the same time. The password is practically a receipt for quarterly dues or Grand Lodge tax. Unless a member pays his dues the W. C. T. has no right to communicate the password to him; if a lodge neglects to send its tax to the Grand Lodge, the G. W. S. need not send the password to the L. D. The password is never to be communicated from one member of a lodge to another; if one forgets it he must go to his W. C. T. for it. It is never to be written down or spoken above a whisper. Sometimes a member is so situated that he cannot see his presiding officer and receive the password from him; in which case any other W. C. T. may give it to him upon being shown a receipt for his current dues and a request from his own W. C. T. that he shall do so. In addition to the quarterly password there is a traveling password sent out on the first of August in each year. When a member expects to be away from home beyond the current quarter, he may pay his dues in advance for as long a time as he pleases, up to a year, receive a traveling card made out for that length of time, and also the traveling password, and upon these he may visit any lodge in the Order, though not in possession of the quarterly password.

Mrs. Peckham is lecturing in Oregon.

ALL indications point to speedy national legislation on the subject of prohibition.

DIRECTORY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Officers:

NAMES.	OFFICES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
N. D. Hill.	G. W. C. T.	Port Townsend W. T.
Sist L. C. Calvert.	G. W. V. T.	Seattle.
W. H. Roberts.	G. W. Treas.	Port Townsend.
Allen Weir.	G. W. Sect'y.	Port Townsend.
N. S. Porter.	G. A. Sect'y.	Olympia.
F. Kennedy.	G. S. Juv. Tem.	Kamichie.
Rev. B. J. Sharp.	G. Chap.	White River.
W. J. Collett.	G. W. Mar.	Conpeville.
Sist L. McAlmond.	G. D. M.	Dungeness.
Sist A. M. Hinds.	G. Guard.	Pt Townsend.
Jno H. Carr.	G. Messenger.	Lopez.
E. Calvert.	G. Sentinel.	Seattle.
W. Raybold.	G. Coun.	Nanaimo, B. C.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

No.	Name of Lodge	Postoffice	Lodge Dep'y
2	Forward.	Semlahmoo.	Annie E. Craig
3	Mount Adams.	Goldendale.	W. A. McFarland
4	Tacoma.	Olympia.	Jos. Chilberg
5	Pomeroy.	Pomeroy.	A. E. O'Dell
6	Seattle.	Seattle.	John Webster
7	Pataha.	Pataha.	Jas. McKane
8	Eureka.	Walla Walla.	W. P. Harton
9	San Juan.	San Juan.	Rev. T. J. Weekes
10	Rising Star.	Seattle Coal Mines.	N. H. Martin
12	Jefferson.	Port Townsend.	N. D. Hill
13	Ludlow.	Port Ludlow.	Lewis Poole
15	Virtue.	Pataha Prairie.	Z. H. Chapman
16	Pioneer.	Watsburg.	J. F. Booth
17	Fountain.	Tenino.	S. N. Wilkes
18	La Conner.	La Conner.	F. W. Hanson
19	Shakespeare.	Port Madison.	C. McDermoth
20	Whitby.	Coupeville.	A. D. Blowers
21	Excelsior.	Dayton.	H. A. Burge
23	Cascade.	Cascades.	S. B. Jones
26	Beacon.	New Dungeness.	E. N. Pilcher
36	Orient.	White River.	Mrs. C. Willis
44	Wilderness.	Arcadia.	Chas. T. Huntley
46	Colfax.	Colfax.	Adrian Wisner

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Perseverance.	Victoria.	D. S. McDonald
3	Mount Hope.	Nanaimo.	Wm. Raybold
4	Dominion.	Ne. Westminster.	J. Lord
11	Cedar Hill.	Victoria.	Wm. Irvine

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



The splendid sidewheel

Steamship DAKOTA

2,000 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE

after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1878		
July 19	July 18	July 21
July 31	Aug. 5	Aug. 11
Aug. 20	" 28	" 30
Sept 10	Sept 18	Sept 20
" 30		

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

1,400 tons. PETER MACKIE, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING

dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1878		
July 19	On arrival	July 10
Aug. 9	" "	" 30
" 30	" "	Aug 20
Sept 20	" "	Sept 10
" "	" "	" 30

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 \$6 per ton will be charged at \$5 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. 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 on board, or to H. L. TIBBALS, General Agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

Pilot Notice.

OFFICE OF PUGET SOUND PILOT COM'rs. }
Port Townsend, W.T., June 28, '79. }

NOTICE is hereby given to masters of sea going vessels requiring pilots, and all others interested, that the license of E. H. McAlmond as one of the pilots of Puget Sound was revoked by order of the board of Pilot Commissioners on the 9th day of November, 1872, and has not since been renewed. The only pilots now holding unrevoked licenses are Peter Thompson, Nelson T. Oliver, and James Dalgarno, and no other person or persons are legally qualified to pilot vessels to and from sea, on the waters on Puget Sound.

By order H. E. MORGAN, Pres't B'd Puget Sound Pilot Com. Attest: JAMES G. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW STORE

General Merchandise

C. W. MORSE,

OAK HARBOR, W. T.

Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds

urished at the lowest cash price.

WATERMAN & KATZ, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

Consisting in part of

Furniture, Lumber, Doors, and Windows, WAGONS, & All Kinds of Building Material Farming Implements, Saddlery, &c.

And will Sell

CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any House on Puget Sound!

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company's Express

Our Facilities for Purchasing in the Leading Markets are Superior to any.

We will give and take Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES, DISTRICT LAND OFFICE. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERR. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provision of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," William Payne, of Clallam county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section No. 28, in township No. 31 North, Range No. 8 west of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of June A. D. 1879.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

APPROVED SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS can be located upon any lands, either single or double minimum lands, subject to homestead whether timbered or not, and having the only first class paper in the country, have made arrangements with the following gentlemen in Western Washington:

A. Mackintosh, Seattle, John R. Wheat, Olympia, G. Morris Haller, Port Townsend, Henry Jackson, Snohomish City.

Who will have on hand, at all times, my scrip for the accommodation of these desiring to purchase, at the rate of \$3.25 per acre for 80s and 120s, and \$3.75 per acre for 40s; fractions special. Another fraudulent class of scrip known as 'floats' can be gotten at much less rates; but no title can be given, and is, of course, not so valuable. A deed can be gotten from the original applicant of any land located by scrip purchased of me, as I in no case buy from other than the original homesteader, and know where to address him for a deed if one be required. Full investigation is asked that the worth of my paper may be known. Call upon or write any of the gentlemen named above, who will sell you the Talbot additional homestead scrip which will ensure you a patent to your land as well as a perfect title, and also as cheap as you can buy it of me.

D. H. TALBOT, Gen'l Land-scrip and Warrant Broker, Sioux City, Iowa.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free, upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address GILMORE, SMITH, & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Box 44, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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.

U. S. Mail Steamer DISPATCH,

CAPTAIN MONROE,

Will leave Port Townsend every

Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for

San Juan and Lopez Islands,

Sehome, Semiahmoo and

Saamish

Returning on Saturday evening. Will

also leave

Port Townsend for Neah

Bay, and way ports

On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning

Tuesday.

PLAIN AND Fancy JOB WORK

Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.