

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 9

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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ALLEN WEIR,
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GATHERINGS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The aggregate value of taxable property in Washington Territory is over \$21,000,000.

The Victoria "Colonist" thinks the entire legislation of the U. S. has been hostile to Canada.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claffin are, it is reported, about to marry in London each a scion of nobility.

The Governors of the thirteen original States met at Philadelphia on the 18th to arrange for a grand celebration of the centennial of the Cornwallis surrender of Yorktown, Virginia.

Five million dollars' worth of French gold, (twenty franc pieces) was received at New York by the steamer Canada the other day. It was the largest shipment of gold that ever crossed the Atlantic.

In 1866 the average charge against every person in the United States on account of interest on the public debt, was \$4 12. It was but \$2 in 1877, but \$2 98 in 1878, and is but \$1 69 this year. Next year, owing to recent refunding operation, it will not exceed \$1 50.

FRANK J. PARKER, editor of the Walla Walla Statesman and correspondent of the Associated Press, was married at the Episcopal church in Walla Walla, on Oct. 21, 1879, to Miss Martha Newell, daughter of the late proprietor of that paper. The affair was very largely and fashionably attended.

The railroad lands earned by the building of the Puyallup coal road, have come into the market. The lands in the Stuck valley are rated at \$3 per acre cash down, or \$4 in installments during five years, or \$4.50 in seven years, with seven per cent. interest. This is a much more reasonable price than was expected by the people.

LOSS OF CAPT. BAILEY.—The following is a San Francisco telegram of Oct. 21st: "The U. S. revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived yesterday evening from Ounalaska. Her commander, Geo. W. Bailey, was lost overboard on the 16th instant, during a heavy gale off Cape Flattery. He had been suffering from a bilious attack on the trip down the coast, although not confined to his bed. His cabin opened directly on the after part of the poop deck. He came on deck at one bell, morning watch, spoke to the officer of the deck, and was not seen afterwards. The cabin was found empty in the morning and it is supposed that he was thrown overboard by a lurch of the vessel while standing near the rail." The unfortunate officer was well known on the Sound, having been station here, in 1871 and 1872, in command of the revenue cutter Abraham Lincoln. He was an amiable, courteous, worthy officer, and was popular on ship and shore. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

THE INEVITABLE SENTIMENT.

From the N. Y. "Christian Union":
"North and south may as well recognize this fact at once. Grant's reception means that the loyal of the land are indignant at the conduct of the south, and mean to put the man who conquered the south in command again, if necessary. It means that the men who were soldiers in the union army are resolved that the fruits of their victories shall not be lost; that white republicans shall be protected in every State in the union, and that blacks shall be free to vote as they choose, and hold office if they can get elected. This is the significance of the frenzy of enthusiasm which greets the arrival of the great leader of the armies that put down the southern rebellion. One other thing it means. That the nation is supreme and the States subordinate, whenever there is a collision between their interpreters of law; and the new revolution of the solid South in favor of State sovereignty shall be defeated at all cost.

The north does not distinctly wish Gen. Grant to be the next President. It would greatly prefer John Sherman, whose extraordinary administration of the treasury department has made him the most conspicuous of living statesmen. But when the lessons of the war are in danger of being read backward; when questions settled by the war are declared to be totally unsettled; when the lives lost and the precious millions spent in the war are declared to have been wasted in vain—then the north looks instinctively to the great captain of the age. If the South doesn't wish Grant nominated and elected, it must turn short round upon its heel.

CENSUS STATEMENT.—According to the incomplete returns of the last census, our Territory contains 11,537 dwellings, 10,089 families, 32,025 white males, 20,222 white females, 1120 colored males, 692 colored females, 391 taxable Chinese, 79 taxable half breed Indians, 115 taxable Indians, and 5 taxable Kanakas. There are in the Territory 17,886 married persons of adult age, and 13,397 unmarried. Our foreign born population includes 7014 males, and 2710 females. Two hundred and ninety-three persons were married within the year, and 817 born. The school attendance is 9837. Two thousand and seventy persons are unable to read, and 2513 to write. We have 7 deaf and dumb person, 13 blind and 90 who are insane or idiotic. The whole number of male citizens, over 21 years of age, is 16,032, and the whole number of people in the Territory 57,784.

On and after November 1st all offices of the Western Union Telegraph company become half fare offices. That is, messages sent during the day will be charged full rates, but those sent in the evening and night will only be charged half present rates. For instance: It costs 75 cents to send a ten word message from Seattle to Portland, or vice versa. After Nov. 1st, if the message be sent in the evening the tariff will only be 37 1/2 cents for a ten word message between the two places. The object of this is to increase the night business, and relieve the pressure of the wires during business hours, which is on some circuits very great.—"Intelligencer."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 10 1879.

If we may judge by reports just brought here from Ohio by Democrats during the past few days, that party has no hope of electing Ewing and Rice. It is found that the nomination of these men, which was expected to divide the soldier vote, has wholly failed to do so. Doubtless a good many soldiers of the late volunteer army would like to vote for Rice, a crippled comrade, but few of them will vote for Rice, supporter of doctrines which must inevitably bring on another war in the future. They believe in Rice the defender of National integrity, but not in Rice, the advocate of State rights.

"Niggers," as the Democratic Post of this city calls them, seem to have performed strikingly creditable service in relieving Capt. Payne's command prior to the arrival of other reinforcements. Old soldiers will know the nature of the achievement when told that every horse but two in the company was killed by the Indians before the "niggers" succeeded in reaching Payne's camp.

It doesn't seem to make any difference where Gen. Grant is, or what class, race or sect of men he meets. He is grandly received by everybody. California is setting an example, which other States will gladly follow.

On the 19th and 20th of next month the society of the army of the Cumberland meets in this city. A statue in honor of Gen. George H. Thomas will be unveiled. No officer on either side in the late war had more of the regard and confidence of the men under him than Thomas, and the meeting will be of exceptional interest because of the tribute to be paid him.

The postoffice department decides that letters addressed to a lottery or to a person as agent or manager of a lottery company, are unmailable. The question whether or not a letter may be mailed to a person known to the postmaster to be such agent or manager, but not so described on the envelope is under consideration.

There is about to be warfare between the Interior and War departments, caused by the old dispute as to the respective amount of responsibility they have for the ever recurring Indian troubles. I shall not be surprised if congress at its next session, transfers the Indian bureau to the War department. Under the present system of divided responsibility, permanent peace seems to be impossible.

LEO.

On the 3d inst., the bark Alden Beese left Portland in tow of the Dixie Thompson for Astoria, and thence to Hong Kong, China. The vessel takes 341 Chinese passengers. Many of the Chinamen go only for a short time, fully intending to come back to the country that to them is a field of fortune. In addition to the living freight the bark also takes the bones of a number of defunct mongolians to be finally interred in the realms of Confucius. Two more vessels will leave Portland this month with about 1,000 heathens for China.

NORTHERN Pacific stocks are still on the raise in the New York money market.

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Prospects for Fighting.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says General Ord, commanding the department, received the following dispatch to-day:

Fort Concho, Oct. 15, 1879.

Colonel Hatch, commanding the district of New Mexico, informs me that large bodies of well armed Apaches are going South toward Texas. They are probably renegades from the Indian Territory and Mexico. Have arranged to intercept them and reinforce and concentrate forces when necessary. [Signed] GEN. GIBSON.

A Nice Place to Live.

SPARTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Accounts of outlaws in the eastern portion of Baldwin county are generally exaggerated. The trouble is political. Outlaws burned the gin and cotton houses and fodder stacks of Mr. Robson for the purpose of drawing him out of his house to shoot him, killed a negro man for reporting them to the grand jury, burned the tannery and barns of Lake Robinson, and whipped a colored woman and her daughter in Hancock county. The gang have taken refuge in the swamps of Oconee and Ogeechee. The people of Hancock county are indignant at the outrages and determined to protect the whites and black from further outrages, and inflict summary justice on the perpetrators.

The Fever.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Five deaths since last night. The weather is clear and cool. The thermometer at daylight had fallen to 51 deg.

The Wounded Brought In.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Oct. 18.—The wounded of the battle of Milk creek arrived here this afternoon with company F of the Fifth Cavalry, Captain Payne commanding; company D, Fifth Cavalry, Lieut. Wolfe commanding; company E, Third Cavalry, Capt. Lawson commanding, and company D, Ninth Cavalry, Capt. Dodge commanding—the whole force being under the command of Capt. Dodge. The wounded, 32 in number, were all doing well. They were met here by Col. Summers, medical director of the department of the Platte, and Assistant Surgeon Semig, of Fort Steele, and were immediately placed on the train for transportation to Fort Steele and Russell. Capt. Byrne remains here and is doing well. Major Thornburgh's body was brought by this party and was shipped to Omaha.

Waiting Valuable Time.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 20.—Camp on White river, three miles north of the agency, Colorado, Oct. 17th, via Rawlins, Wyoming.—This afternoon Gen. Merritt and command returned to this point, orders from Washington being to suspend operations against the Utes and await orders either at White or Beaver river, as negotiations for peace are in progress, it being understood that the hostilities have agreed to surrender the warriors engaged in the late depredations. It is probable that the combined commands of Merritt and Gilbert will remain for the present at this point, although nothing definite is known as to future movements. In the event of peace being established, it is altogether probable that a permanent military post will be constructed either at Bear river or the agency.

Indian Outrages in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, Oct. 20.—The hundred citizens who left Mesilla last Tuesday to relieve the settlements of Santa Barbara and Colorado from savages, returned on Friday. They found the bodies of 10 Mexicans 8 miles out. They had been killed by Indians and their wagons destroyed and teams captured. Four other dead Mexicans and the body of Wm. T. Jones, killed on the 13th inst., were found. They also found sundry other Mexican ranchmen and traders killed by Indians. Most of the hostiles have left for the Florida mountains and New Mexico. Major Morrow, who is pursuing, intends to follow them across the boundary. The victors have apparently been reinforced by Indians from Old Mexico.

The Ute War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following dispatch is published here to-day:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1879.

To General Sherman: Gen. Merritt says in a dispatch just received, that he visited the Indians at Grand river on the 15th, and will go from there to the Uncompagne agency, where he requests supplies to be sent. Subsequently your dispatch of Oct. 13th was sent him with orders to obey the directions therein given, and presume this will stop him. Your dispatch should have reached him on the 15th. Gen. Merritt and Gen. Crook, the department commander, are at a loss to know what to do and so am I. There are 1,500 or 1,600 men at White river. Their road to the Uncompagne agency is over the main range of the Rocky Mountains and is very bad, and the danger of being caught by winter snow should be seriously entertained. We went to the White River Agency at the solicitation of the Indian bureau, whose agent was murdered, and our men were killed and wounded, and we are now left in the heart of the mountains with our hands tied and the danger of being snowed in staring us in the face. I am not easily discouraged, but it looks as though we had been pretty badly sold out in this business. It is folly to say that the murderers of the agent and Colonel Thornburgh must be punished. How are they to be punished? Who is going to punish them, and how long are the troops going to wait at the agency for it to be done? I will direct Crook to throw into the agency all the supplies he possibly can, as the only course left open. [Signed]

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General.

Since the receipt of the above dispatch

from Gen. Sheridan, he has been directed by Gen. Sherman to withdraw the troops under Gen. Merritt and order them to their proper stations, leaving at the White River Agency only a sufficient number of men to guard the government property. The troops now at White River Agency belong to the department of the Platte, and will, with the exception of those left at the agency, return to their respective stations in that department. A force will be concentrated at some point on the Southern Ute reservation to conduct operations against the tribe should they refuse to deliver up the parties engaged in the killing of Major Thornburgh. Gen. McKenzie, commanding the 4th Cavalry, will probably be placed in charge of the latter force.

Wrath of the People.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Inspector W. J. Pollock telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Denver, Colorado, as follows: "The Governor and leading citizens here unanimously affirm that the Indians must be removed from the State or exterminated by the State if not by Federal forces. Confidence, they say, can never be restored, and it is only a question of whether the result be attained at once or by slow and tedious warfare."

Mineral and Swamp Land Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A statement prepared for the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner general of the land office shows that during the last fiscal year 348 mineral patents were issued, embracing 13,963 acres of mineral lands 622 mineral entries were made, and at the close of the fiscal year 1,642 remained undisposed of. Eight hundred of this number, however, had been examined and suspended for further proof on account of contests; 2,447 agricultural claims on lands withdrawn as mineral remained undisposed of, but on 693 of them hearings have been ordered; 516 agricultural claims on withdrawn lands were decided during the fiscal year; 14,433 acres of swamp lands were certified to for the State of California in the past twelve months, making a total of 1,736,163 since the State was admitted to the union. Swamp lands patented to all the States aggregated up to July 1st about 69,000,000 acres.

Cotton Mills Burned.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 23.—The Montank steam cotton mills burned this morning. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment; loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$100,000.

The Fever.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Two new cases, no deaths.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Three cases were reported this afternoon. The chamber of commerce of New York sends \$2,000.

Foreign Gold

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamship Wieland from Europe brought \$1,413,000 French gold. This makes a total of \$4,541,000 gold arrived from Europe since Saturday morning. Nearly \$55,000,000 of specie has come into the country since the resumption of specie payments, and nearly nine-tenths of the whole amount arrived since August 1st.

Successful Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The members of the coal exchange met to-day in secret session and after free discussion of their relations with miners in the Bellville, Ill., district, and the condition of the coal trade, decided to pay the advance demanded by the miners. This practically ends the strike, although it is not known yet what action the mine owners who do not belong to the exchange will take.

The Ute War.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 22.—The following special is received by the Tribune from its Park City correspondent:

Park City, Oct. 22.

Dominick Dignon, just arrived from Duchon river, reports the people at Ashley's Ford and Uintah agency in great danger from Indians. He says the Snakes have joined the Utes and all the warriors have left Uintah agency; also that they are well armed and have a large supply of ammunition, having brought up all there was in the neighborhood. It is supposed that they have joined the band of Indians on White river. It is rumored that they number 500 warriors. The inhabitants around Ashley's Ford are building a fort for their own protection. There are 100 families with hardly any arms or ammunition. If the Indians do come in that direction they will be apt to sweep everything before them.

Lieut. Weir Killed.

CAMP ON WHITE RIVER, three miles north of agency, Oct. 21, via Rawlins.—Lieut. Wm. B. Weir, ordnance officer, while out hunting was killed and mutilated by Indians some 18 miles south of here. All available cavalry started on the trail this morning. A soldier of the hunting party is also missing.

Major Thornburgh's Funeral.

OMAHA, Oct. 22.—The funeral of Major Thornburgh, who was killed by the Utes, took place to-day in this city under the auspices of the Knights Templar and military from Fort Omaha.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Swedish Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Swedish Arctic exploring steamer Vega, with Prof. Nordenskjöld on board, arrived at Kobe on the 14th inst.

English Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Mark Lane Express says that imports of foreign wheat into London have been on a fairly liberal scale, last Monday's returns showing something over 75,000 quarters, while subsequent arrivals up to Friday amounted to 68,190 quarters.

Notwithstanding increased supplies, activity and excitement in the market prevailed. The week's sales have been large, as millers bought freely and prices have risen from 3s to 4s during the week. Under the stimulus of increased consumption and speculation.

Maize, on spot, is still scarce and Mixed American is scarcely to be had. At the close on Friday the market stood at 22s 6d per 480 pounds.

Flour has risen considerably, while oats favored sellers a shilling to a shilling sixpence per quarter.

Arrivals off coast have been moderate and prices have shown a daily advance for wheat. The improvement up to Saturday was 3s to 3s 6d. Subsequently, with a prospect of considerable arrivals, there has been a decided pause.

Maize is in fair demand and prices have advanced 2s 6d.

A very large but somewhat irregular business was done in forward wheat, and prices were 3@4s higher on the week. A quieter tone however, was apparent on Monday, and a part of the advance was lost.

Not much business was done in barley, but prices tend in sellers' favor.

Sales of English wheat at last week amounted to 26,112 qrs at 49s 6d per qr, against 57,562 qrs at 39s 9d corresponding week last year. Imports into United Kingdom week ending October 11th, 1,019,974 cwt wheat and 198,872 cwt flour.

Affairs in Herzegovina.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The state of affairs in Herzegovina has become serious. The Christians refuse to pay rent to Turkish land holders, and threaten to shoot them if they try to collect. It is believed that the Christians are being supplied with money and arms from Montenegro.

Two Thousand Lives Lost.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The authorities say the loss of life by flood in the districts of Mureow, Alicante, Almeria and Carthagea will exceed 2,000.

Warned against Polygamy.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Attention having been drawn by the recent extensive departure from Liverpool of Mormon converts, to the proselyting efforts made by professors and elders of that faith, Major Greig, head constable of Liverpool, has issued a notice by way of warning, reciting that there is reason to believe that the system of soliciting persons to join the faith and emigrate to America, extensively prevails, and reminding such persons that by American law polygamy is strictly prohibited, and that those who practice it are liable to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Fast Colt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—At Carson City to-day Theodore Winters' colt Connor, two years old, by Norfolk, carrying eight pounds over nine weight, won a three-quarter dash in 1:15 1/2, the fastest time ever made by a colt of that age.

The Mendocino Outlaws.

MENDOCINO, Oct. 18.—J. F. Wheeler, a dentist residing here, was arrested last night as an accomplice of the outlaws who recently killed Constable Wright and others. They are now known to be all old offenders, prison convicts and desperadoes. They are still in the vicinity. A posse is after them and the town kept well guarded. No casualty has occurred since the tragedy of Wednesday.

Horrible Death.

NAPA, Oct. 20.—Last night D. B. Hove, a native of Virginia, aged 42 years, came to his death at the Napa insane asylum, by being sealed in a bath tub during the temporary absence of the attendant in charge. The attendant having been obliged to give Hove a washing, called to his assistance two inmates who are in the habit of helping the attendants. When Hove was nearly stripped of clothing the attendant heard an outcry in a room near by, when he rushed out, leaving deceased with two inmates and the tub partly filled with tepid water. As soon as he went out, the two men turned on the boiling water, stripped off Hove's clothing and put him in the tub. Here he was found a moment after by the attendant, who took him out fearfully scalded in the back and sides, the skin peeling off. He lived four and a half hours. The coroner's jury attached no blame to the attendant or officers of the asylum.

Woman's Walking Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—In the woman's walking match at the pavilion last night, three hours heel and toe, Mrs. Maynard and Madame Tourtilot each made 13 miles; Sadie Donley something less. Tourtilot was declared winner, but charges being made that Sadie Donley threw off the match, the referee withdrew his decision and will investigate. On Sadie Donley \$20 was bet against \$5 for the field.

Pinfare Wins.

The horse and man match closed at the pavilion at 11 o'clock last evening. Horses, Pinfare, 559 miles; Nellie, 536; Dan McCarthy, 519; Meguerro, 350; Brodie, 262 1/2.

Suicide of a New York Merchant.

M. E. Norton, a resident of New York, who arrived in this city last Thursday, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the Palace Hotel this morning. The suicide was discovered at 9 o'clock, when the bell boy entered Mr. Norton's room and found him lying dead on the bed. By his right side was found a self-cocking revolver of which one chamber was discharged, and in his right temple was a hole made by a bullet which had pierced his brain. The deceased was about 40 years old. In his pockets were found notes and checks to the value of several thousand dollars.

Squandering a Fortune.

Mrs. Tylney-Long, whose personality was lately sworn in England under \$600,000, was half sister of the greatest heiress of her day, Mrs. Wellesley-Pole, who owned Wanstead Hall, in Essex, which, up to 1822, was one of the finest houses in England. The Queen's uncle, the Duke of Sussex, proposed to marry her, but was refused, and she gave her hand to Mr. Wellesley-Pole, son of the Duke of Wellington's second brother. Within a few years he squandered all her property on which he could lay hands, and her home was the scene of an auction which lasted a month, after which the house, which had cost \$1,500,000, was razed to the ground, and the gardens were ploughed up. The site of Wanstead can now hardly be traced. Mr. W. Pole subsequently became Earl of Mornington, and survived his wife some twenty-five years, an object of contempt to every one, and supported by a small pension from the Duke of Wellington. His second wife often applied for charity from the police magistrates.

If matches are made in Heaven, where do they get their brimstone?

The New Irish Revolution.

England has frequently of late, especially with regard to Ireland, behaved as the man who boasted that his dog would do anything he was bid, and when the animal sneaked under the table in response to a command to "go out," added, "Well, go under the table, then." Thus England, finding herself unable to control the spirits of opposition which she has raised by her stubborn resistance to the tone of the age and by her errors of administration compels her dependants to obey her by commanding them to do that which she forces they will do under any circumstances. She has been trying to make the best of somewhat unfavorable events in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and like the accredited journalistic organ of the government in London, prophesies or prepares for, with much pompousness and by learned legislation, that which everyone knows all about, and which has already begun to happen. The law against popular conventions in Ireland was repealed. Why? Because it was found impossible, except by violent military suppression, to prevent popular conventions, and anything resembling tyranny will not be allowed now-a-days.

A convention will probably be held in Ireland in the anti-rent interest, and in response to the agitation of Mr. Parnell, the most popular politician in Ireland and the leader of the ultra home rulers. If this convention should result in a firmer organization of the disaffected, and the contagion should spread throughout the country, the two horns of the dilemma that would then be presented for England's choice would be submission and civil war. The farmers seem to have right on their side in great measure, for they really cannot pay their rents on account of poor harvests, and they insist on remaining on their lands rent free for the present, and consider that their privilege. They are determined to cling to their homesteads at any cost. If the landlords then insist on payment of rent, and failing in that attempt a wholesale eviction, the armed front which the peasantry will present, will leave nothing to be done but fight. It does not matter whether Mr. Parnell succeeds in his scheme or not. The existing temper of the Irish people is unchangeable, and is not to be appeased by a few good harvests here or there, as the London Times seems to think. The hatred of oppression, agrarian, civil or military, is so deeply rooted in the Irish nature that it is sure to find vent on sufficient occasion, and there seems no remedy for the present or prevention for the prospective commotions, except wiser and more popular laws for Ireland than England is in the habit of making. N. Y. Mail.

A Successful System of Charities.

The system of charities inaugurated by the city of Providence a year and a half ago has met with a success worthy of note. The projectors aimed at providing for destitute women and children, compelling station-house lodgers to work, furnishing employment for needy city residents and enabling every man to procure a meal by working for it. They claimed that they could reduce the city's poor expenses, separate the worthy from the unworthy poor, greatly decrease the number of tramp visitors, drive away the worst class of tramps and diminish public begging and the results have made good every claim. A charity building was opened in May, 1878, where destitute women and children, found in the city, could receive food and lodging until other provision was made for them. Applicants for charity were aided if the family had no able-bodied male members to support them. If there were men in the family and they were out of work, they were given an opportunity to earn fifty cents a day in the city wood-yard, established for just such cases. This was a blow against unworthy families who had been aided by the city for years, and they dropped out of the charity commissioner's sight, while begging has decreased greatly. Tramps began to give the city a wide berth, for they had to pay for their lodgings and meals with work in the wood yard, and the station-house lodgers from May 1, 1879, numbered only 2,479, against 9,425 for the year just preceding. Those who did visit the city were of the better class, too, and the city has been remarkably free from the crimes of tramps. The new system has also been one of economy, the expenditures for out-door and in-door relief from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, being \$13,240, against \$19,144 for out-door relief alone during the preceding twelve months. In the wood yard 270 residents and 2,000 tramps have been employed; the city has paid \$8,651 for its support, and \$10,148 worth of wood has been sold, so this branch of charity has practically paid for itself. The city recognizes the success of the scheme, and as improvements are suggested by experience they are made.—Springfield Republican.

Oregon Items.

The young folks of Dayton, W. T., have organized a dramatic association.

The average daily attendance at the Dayton public school last month was 110 scholars.

John Flamel attempted felonious doings at Canyonville and after a sharp chase by two sheriffs he was captured.

Game is now abundant near Astoria. A party left the city on Sunday and returned in the evening reporting success.

John Blencken, of Applegate, one of the pioneers of the coast, died at the Douglas county hospital on Saturday last.

The Astorian says that Mr. John Ryan was killed on his claim on Jim Crow creek by a tree falling on him. He was chopping it himself.

The Waitsburg school was never in a more flourishing condition than at present; has a full corps of competent teachers and good attendance.

Latest advices give wheat buying at Walla Walla at 62 1/2 cents per bushel. Buyers pay 53 cents per bushel delivered at Snake river, and 40 cents in Dayton.

One of Col. Bernard's troopers, after facing bullets through the last two Indian campaigns, fatally shot himself with his own carbine at Boise City last week.

Col. Rube Robbins, chief of scouts in the last two Indian wars, has been presented with a fine gold watch by the citizens of Boise City in recognition of his valuable services.

A fire occurred last Sunday forenoon, burning a dry-house belonging to J. W. Crabb, living just above Dayton. About seventy pounds of peaches were drying at the time.

A tent belonging to Daniel Walker & Co., and containing several hundred dollars' worth of fixtures, was burned in the vicinity of Sprague river the other day. The fire was accidental.

The Columbia Chronicle says: While Mr. Charles Hoiby was riding on First street his horse slipped and fell with him, dislocating his right ankle and breaking the bone a few inches above.

The Boise Statesman tells of the robbery of Schwabacker & Co.'s store, the breaking of the safe and robbery of \$3,500. There was \$30,000 in the safe, but the robbers got scared and left in haste.

The Walla Walla Watchman says: A stove was stolen from Mr. Thomas O'Brien, of the Exchange Hotel. The parties returned the next night and took a stove belonging to Mr. James McAuliff.

"John E. Clark, M. D., London, England," a pretended English tourist, is the last fellow who bilked the good people of Jacksonville, hiring horses, buying mining property and cutting a big swath generally.

The Times says: Sheep are now being driven in from Summer ranges and provided with winter quarters. Losses have been generally slight, though a few bands were depopulated to a considerable extent.

Capt. Bendire's gallant troopers have a fine company garden at Walla Walla in which they raised a potato weighing 52 ounces, which they presented to Col. Frank J. Parker, the noted scout and Indian fighter.

The Democratic Times says: Snow has fallen on the Rogue river road to the inconvenience of teamsters, who find considerable difficulty in getting through to Fort Klamath, as the thoroughfare is becoming rough.

The Columbia Chronicle says that an unusually large number of immigrants have arrived in Dayton seeking homes and fortunes in the far west. They will find what they came for if they stay with the country.

F. H. Canaris lately killed an elk whose horns measure five feet six inches. Distance between tips, three feet six inches. This elk furnished 250 pounds of dried meat. He also shot a buck deer that dressed 154 pounds. Two a day is his average.

The O. S. N. Co. are now taking from different shipping points on the Upper Columbia and delivering in Portland and Astoria 2,000 tons per week, mostly wheat. For all this, much wheat will have to be kept over the winter in this country.

Hon. Thos. H. Brents, delegate to Congress, left Walla Walla last Wednesday, accompanied by his family for Washington. He will go by way of Puget Sound, where he will pass a few days at various points, to learn the needs of his constituents.

Mr. J. C. Franklin, of Butter creek, sent the East Oregonian a lot of fine strawberries as we ever saw picked from the vine, last Tuesday, also a lot of blackberries. He has strawberries just in bloom, and in all stages from that to the full grown ripe berry.

Several papers have recently stated that old Eagle Eye, Chief of the Weisers, was among the hostiles recently captured by Lieut. Farrow. This is a mistake, for his bones are now bleaching among the black pines between the Starkey ranche and the north fork of John Day river, where his outfit was jumped in July, '78.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: Recently several adults have died from what the physicians call typhoid cholera. The patient is taken with violent pains in the bowels, and after suffering from 10 to 24 hours dies, and immediately after death the body turns perfectly black. It is a disease never before known here.

Several members of General Grant's party visited places of interest in the city Friday evening, including the engine houses. General Grant himself strolled through the city, once at least in perfect freedom from the bests of an eager, gazing crowd, watching every opportunity to peer into his face. He enjoyed that evening at Astoria highly.

Mr. Cris. Rentz yesterday caught a forty pound sturgeon with the hook, fishing from the deck of the schooner Amelia, at Capt. Flavel's wharf. The fish made lively work for three men to get it in. They first got the fish into a small boat, then to the schooner. This is the first sturgeon we have heard of being caught with the hook for years.

The Walla Walla Union says: In the Walla Walla market buyers are only offering 60 to 62 1/2 cents per bushel for wheat, while it is really worth over 70 cents. This low price is caused by the apparent impossibility of getting the wheat away this season. There are now about 13,000 tons of wheat at the depot in this city, and 6,000 tons on the Weston branch, and it is apparently being hauled in at as rapid a rate as ever. Four boats are conveying away from Wallula 2,700 tons a week. At that rate enough wheat is now at the railroad depots to keep them busy until the middle of December by which time the river may be frozen over.

Race Prejudice.

In the time of Ivanhoe, as we fellows remember, Jews were tortured to force them to tell where their money bags were hidden; but now neither they nor their money bags are wanted at fashionable hotels. Christian money is as abundant and much preferable. Christian money, indeed; but how about Christian principles? It is laboriously announced that Jews are not repelled by the hotels because of their religious principles. This will be received without difficulty. Hotels are not famous for sensitiveness to the religious principles of their guests. The objection is not in the conscience, but in the coffers of the hotel. Indeed, the philosophy of the whole matter is stated frankly by the hosts and by newspaper correspondents. It is not denied that there are many refined and estimable and accomplished Jews. No, indeed; but there are so many that are otherwise, but there is such a settled prejudice against them that a hotel which is known to be frequented by them is avoided by everybody else. It loses its prestige. It is practically ruined. "It is, of course," says the deprecating host, rubbing his hands, "very unfortunate. I regret it as much as anybody can. As a landlord I have no religion; I know neither Trojan nor Tyrian, neither Jew nor Gentile; but as a merchant I must be allowed to know my own business, and to define a trade which I think disadvantageous. You see?" One of the newspaper letters says that the "vulgarity" of the Jews is undeniable. It admits the good character and refinement of many ladies and gentlemen of the Hebrew race, but it says that the number of vulgar of that race who go to hotels is disproportionate. This is the point upon which the emphasis is laid. They are welcome to their religion but as a class they are vulgar. Therefore they are avoided, and therefore the hotels are compelled to exclude them. This is iterated and reiterated as the reason of the exclusion, but it is not the true reason. The fact is plain. There may be a great many vulgar Jews. But Jews are excluded from hotels not because they are vulgar, but because they are Jews. They are ostracized at hotels for the same reason that they are ostracized at clubs. There was no pretense that the gentleman proposed for the club was any more vulgar than a great many of the members, nor that he was not both refined and accomplished, and a perfectly reliable man, except in one fatal point—he was a Jew. The exclusion at Saratoga and Manhattan Beach pleaded vulgarity because it did not dare to make the real plea. If vulgarity is to exclude—alas! Is vulgarity excluded because Jews are admitted? "Sir," said a landlord to a gentleman seeking rooms this Summer, "I am sorry to say that I cannot receive you, as we do not entertain guests of your race." "My race, sir? What do you mean? Do you take me for a Jew? I am no more a Jew than you." There was no question of vulgarity. Jews, as a class, may or may not be especially vulgar, but they are no more refused for that reason than colored applicants would be. Some years since an accomplished Haytian, the minister of his government to the United States, went to Newport in the Summer. He was altogether a gentleman, of singular grace and charm of manner, and remarkably intelligent. Indeed, in social graces and wide knowledge of the world there were few gentlemen in Newport who were comparable to him; but he was politely requested to eat at a second table because he was not perfectly white. He was, in fact, of mixed negro blood. Another gentleman, more than twenty years ago, crossed the Atlantic on the same ship with some Southern gentlemen. They had the pleasant intercourse during the voyage, for the gentleman in question was unusually well educated and refined. He was not especially dark in complexion; but as the voyage was ending, he requested the captain to mention to the Southerners that he was the grandson of a slave. Upon hearing the astounding truth his late pleasant companions were ready to cast him into the sea. This sense of caste is due to the prejudice of race. It is a wrong which the law no longer sanctions, but it survives socially. It is a relic of barbarism, and how sacredly it is cherished the attitude of the hotels, largely sustained by private feeling, however loudly it may be publicly condemned, plainly shows. Yet it is a mere prejudice, unworthy a generous nature and a civilized people. The debt of Christendom and of civilization to the Hebrew race is incalculable, and the root of the prejudice is but the tradition of Christianity that Jews crucified Christ. It is a terrible retribution. A whole race is held responsible for the crime of a Syrian mob 2,000 years ago. Men of no Christian principle whatever flout better men today because other men murdered the founder of Christianity. The mischief of this hotel exclusion, which the law, indeed prohibits, is that it fosters this

revolting prejudice—a prejudice which is barely urged as its own justification, and which both by our religions and political principles is especially unworthy of Americans.—Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine.

Napoleon on Sunday Laws.

In the year 1807 an attempt was made to get the Imperial government to insist upon an observance of Sunday, and this called forth the following reply from Napoleon I. He said: "It is contrary to Divine law to hinder a man, who has wants on Sunday as well as on other days, to work on Sunday in order to gain his bread. The government should not impose such a law without giving bread gratis to those who have none. Besides, it is not the failing of people in France to work too much. * * * * We have seen the public force employed in constraining persons to celebrate the tenth day and to work on Sunday (during the revolution, when weeks were abolished), and we should guard against the necessity of employing gendarmes to hinder men who stand in need of what they earn from working on Sunday. In both cases there is either political or religious superstition. God has made work a necessity, and he wishes men to work every day, because he has given them wants which are renewed every day. We must distinguish in what is prescribed by the clergy between the really religious laws and those obligations which have been invented with the view of extending the authority of the ministers of religion. * * * The observance of fasting upon Friday are secondary and very insignificant rules. What touches essentially the commands of the Church is not to interfere with social order, not to do ill to one's neighbor, not to make an abuse of liberty. You must not reason with, but laugh at priests who demand such regulations. I do not oblige them to give absolution against their will, and I shall not permit them to force me to throw the peasant who works, on no matter what day, into prison. Since my authority is invoked in this matter, I give to my people, and forever, the right of not interrupting their work. The more they work the less vice there will be. If I must take part in this affair, I should prefer to order that on Sunday directly after mass all the shops be opened and the people return to their work. * * * Since people eat every day, let them work every day. * * * The compulsory powers of the church lie in exhortations from the pulpit, and the police and prisons should never be used as a means to enforce the practices of religion."

A Phosphorescent Forest.

On the evening of August 5th six persons who were standing in the gallery of a chalet in the Jura, above St. Cergues, witnessed an atmospheric phenomenon equally rare and curious. The air was thick with clouds out of which darted at intervals bright flashes of lightning. At length one of these clouds, seeming to break loose from the mountains between Noyon and the Dole, advanced in the direction of the storm, which had, meanwhile, broken out over Morgues. The sun was hidden and the country covered with thick darkness. At this moment the pine forest around St. Cergues was suddenly illuminated, and shone with a light bearing a striking resemblance to the phosphorescence of the sea as seen in the tropics. The light disappeared with every clap of thunder, but only to reappear with increased intensity until the subsidence of the tempest. M. Raoul Pietet, the eminent chemist, who was one of the witnesses of the phenomenon, thus explains it in the last number of the Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles: Before the appearance of this fire of St. Eimo, which covered the whole of the forest, it had rained several minutes during the first part of the storm. The rain had converted the trees into conductors of electricity. Then when the cloud, strongly charged with the electric fluid, passed over this multitude of points, the discharge was sufficiently vivid to give rise to the luminous appearance. The effect was produced by the action of the electricity of the atmosphere on the electric ty of the earth—an effect which, on the occasion in question, was considerably increased by the height of the locality, the proximity of a storm-cloud, and the action of the rain, which turned all the trees of the forest into conductors.—London Times Geneva Correspondence.

A facetious traveler described the difference of society in the metropolis, when compared to the provincial town, in the following language: "In the country if you have a leg of mutton for dinner, everybody wishes to know if you have caper sauce with it; whereas, in London, you may have an elephant for lunch, and no one cares a pin about it."

Can you tell why a blackberry is always red when it's green.

Queen of the Whigs

While Fox was still in a minority, Lord Cornwallis wrote: "The Duchess of Devonshire is indefatigable in her canvass; she was in the blackguard houses in Long Acre by eight o'clock this morning." The Court party for three weeks maintained their majority. "Westminster goes on well," wrote Pitt contemptuously to Wilberforce, "in spite of the Duchess of Devonshire and the other women of the people." Among the people she went freely, often filling her carriage with voters whom she carried off to plump for Fox, and to whom it must have been a bewildering sensation to ride in a ducal equipage with a Court beauty. That beauty, it is well known, was more helpful to her than her rank. "God bless you, madame!" cried an Irish workman in the mob. "I could light my pipe at your eyes!" Her purchase of a vote with a kiss to a butcher who would take no other bribe was freely commented on both with pen and pencil. A ludicrous sketch was circulated of the Duchess clasping the burly butcher in her arms; another showed her sitting on Fox's knee to have her shoe mended in a cobbler's stall and meanwhile slipping gold into the hands of the cobbler's wife. Some of the squibs were too vile to be described and shocked Queen Charlotte, to whom they were accidentally sent in a packet of political prints. But the Duchess went, bravely on, heedless of ridicule or calumny. The former she was prepared for, the latter she could afford to disregard. "She certainly procured the greatest part of Mr. Fox's votes for him," said Walpole. "And though the Court party endeavored to deter her by the most illiberal and indecent abuse, yet they could not fix the smallest stain on her virtue." A third caricature represented her as "carrying" the Whig candidate on her shoulders, and the truth of the insinuation consoled her for its coarseness. The memory of the "Ladies' Canvass," as it was called, long survived its principal actors. With what effect the Duchess and her friends "rusted their silks in the lowest recesses of sin and misery," an old elector told Allan Cunningham nearly fifty years after. "Lord, sir," said he, "it was a fine sight to see a grand lady come right smack up to us with, 'Master, how d'ye do?' and laugh so loud and talk so kind, and shake us by the hand and say, 'Give us your vote, worthy sir; a plumper for the people's friend.' And then, sir, if we hummed and hawed they would ask us for our wives and children; and, if that didn't do, they'd think nothing of a kiss—aye, a dozen or so. Kissing was nothing to them; and it all came so natural!" No wonder, comments Cunningham drily, that Fox was successful. "The victory," says Wingrove Cooke, "was decided by a woman. . . . Political enthusiasm in so fair a form could not fail to gather converts. The Duchess appeared frequently at the hustings (in Covent Garden), and Fox overtook and at length (on the twenty-third day) passed his competitor. . . . The Duchess was found irresistible, and Fox's majority steadily increased. At the close of the polls he stood 235 votes above Sir Cecil Wray."

Something New in Telegraphy.

In Sheffield, England, has lately been exhibited a writing telegraphic machine, the principle of which consists in communicating at all times to a writing pen placed in the recording instrument the exact position of a pencil used by the operator at the transmitting instrument through two line wires enabling a person to write at a distant point many miles away, just as though he were present there himself, without requiring the use of any special signals, codes or signs and without the assistance of any person to translate the signals as received. The latitude and longitude of the pencil are continually given the vertical position of the pencil being communicated by one wire and horizontal position by the other. The pencil has two light contract rods joined to it, and one of these slides over the edges of a series of contract plates, having various resistances interposed between them and the line wire. The second rod slides over them a second set of similar plates connected to the other wire, and at the receiving instrument each of these wires actuates its own needle. These two needles, which are placed at right angles to each other, and are provided with light springs, are so arranged that they actuate a writing pen, to which ink is constantly supplied. The pen moves up or down and backward and forward in exact obedience to the motions of the pen which is guided by the operator at the transmitting instrument. The message is written by the sender on a strip of ribbon of paper, which passes under his hand, being unwound by clockwork. The message—which is literally written by him at the receiving station—is produced by the pen there on a slightly smaller scale than in the pencil original, moved under the pen, also by clockwork.—Boston Bulletin.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

H. C. STRUVE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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J. G. SPARKS, PROPRIETOR,
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THE OLYMPIA
Broom Factory,
Takes pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to fill orders for
All STYLES of BROOMS
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GOOD QUALITY AND
AT LOW RATES.
Send for prices. Address all orders to
WOODRUFF & VANEPPE,
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Free Coach to and from the House.

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McNaught Brothers,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Seattle, W. T.

Schwabacher
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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,
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IMMENSE
Spring Stock!
FROM THE EAST.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETS,
BOOTS
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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!
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools,
Ship Chandlery,
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,
McLine Plows,
Etc., Etc.,
Etc.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICE!
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

DRUGS
PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
—Wholesale and Retail—
By N. D. HILL & SON, Port Townsend, W. T.
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, and Trusses.
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.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 25, 1879.

Mr. Tucker does not want the license bill, of Port Townsend, to affect the school fund. Quite right; and a remedy should be found at once. Mr. Kuhn is here and claims that the boundary bill will be very unpopular with Port Townsend people. Some little interest has been manifested here, during the past few days, in the Belshea divorce case. Insanity of the wife is the ground upon which the husband asks a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, claiming that his case is a peculiar one wherein no relief can be obtained in the courts. The bill passed the House with but four dissenting votes. When it reached the Council a spirited discussion commenced. On the one hand, the sympathies of the members were aroused for the man who had been separated from his wife for over twenty years. (It appears she is being taken care of by her relatives in Missouri). On the other hand it was forcibly argued that while the legislature had a right to specify the grounds upon which a divorce might be legally obtained, it could not properly meddle with affairs under the lawful jurisdiction of the courts; that insanity was not a just ground for divorce, and that even if there was no evidence offered to prove that the defendant was insane at the time of applying to the Legislature for relief. The bill passed the council by a vote of five to four; but it was reconsidered on the following morning, and was finally killed by a majority of one on the ballot. The main points established by this contest, are: 1st, No territorial legislature has a right to grant divorces—for any cause whatever. 2d, The United States has, by statutory provision, declared that insanity is not a just ground for divorce. 3d, That there should be no infringement or usurpation of authority between the Legislative and the judicial powers. Councilman Dunbar argued the case for the defense in a very able manner.

A meritorious bill, introduced by Doctor J. E. Gandy, of Pierce county for the suppression of quackery in the practice of medicine, was defeated yesterday in the House. There seems to be no good reason why humbugs and impostors should be allowed to foist themselves upon the people, without restriction; people have to pay dearly enough, at best, for medical attendance, and human lives should not be jeopardized in the hands of those who cannot prove themselves entitled to practice the healing art. An act has passed both houses to "organize Spokane county." Thus we move. The law "protecting stock-raisers in the counties of Clallam and Jefferson," has been repealed. The libel law has not yet run its course, though we earnestly hope it may be successfully established—as it will afford society some protection against those unscrupulous newspaper adventurers who use their disreputable sheets for the vilification of good men.

THE ASYLUM AND UNIVERSITY.

When the legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon, it was to meet again on Tuesday morning next. To-day, a visit will be made to the Insane Asylum at Steilacoom. The excursion party will proceed from thence to Seattle this afternoon, and visit the Territorial University on Monday forenoon.

The brief, spasmodic "spell" of fine weather has again given place to such monotonous rain as Olympia is famous for. "Business of all kinds seems quite dull. One enterprise, however, deserves especial commendation, and that is the manufacture of broom, by Messrs. Woodruff & VanEpps, of this place. They know just how to turn out a first-class article, and one that will certainly command a growing trade. Our local merchants would do well to send their orders here for samples.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The events of the day have been, to use the language of a "hoed" tour-

ist, "quite eventful." The conglomerate wisdom of the Territory, having become accustomed to

SWINGING 'ROUND THE CORNER, can now conduct itself, on such occasions, with the ease and dignity of a professional junketer. This morning, at an early hour, the steamer Zephyr was boarded at the Olympia wharf, by members and officers of the legislature and accompanying friends—to the number of fifty or more. Arriving at Steilacoom about eleven o'clock, "all hands" were conveyed to the

INSANE ASYLUM, in wagons, carriages and buggies which were in readiness and were kindly placed at our disposal. Introductions were scarce over, and superfluous clothing removed, before a sumptuous lunch was served at the house of Dr. Willard, the gentlemanly Superintendent. This over, the party proceeded to make a tour of the premises, visiting the male, female and convalescent wards respectively.

The money appropriated for erecting buildings and making improvements about the Asylum grounds appears to have been judiciously expended. The old wards have been practically rebuilt, and, as far as their sanitary condition is concerned, have been immensely improved. The cells have been enlarged, the ventilation made thorough and sewerage arranged to perfection. The new ward for convalescent patients is a model in every respect. It contains a number of those who are in a fair way to be discharged as cured. Everything about the place has an air of neatness and comfort. The garden shows evidence of patient industry. The fences are kept in good repair, and all the buildings are neatly painted.

Leaving Steilacoom at 3 P. M., the party arrived at Seattle at 9:15, an hour or more having been spent in Tacoma and the remainder of the time whiled away on the boat in whist and other diversions.

A SALUTE was fired in honor of the dignified body, upon the arrival of the steamer at the wharf here; then the Seattle band played a few inspiring strains; then they cheered the dignified body; then the dignified body came out on deck and cheered Seattle, after which all were permitted to land in the usual orderly manner—events taking their customary practical turn, amid the vociferations of "RIGHT THIS WAY, gentlemen, for the New England hotel!"

Hon. T. H. Brents, Delegate to Congress is a distinguished visitor among the party. It is the intention to visit the University here, on Monday forenoon, and then return to the capital city. A. W.

We condense the following from an article in the Olympia "Standard": The nativity of our legislators may be briefly summarized: Five members hail from Maine, 4 from New York, 4 from Ohio, 2 Illinois, 3 from Virginia, 3 Indiana, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 New Hampshire, 2 Tennessee, 2 Kentucky, 2 Wisconsin, 1 South Carolina, 1 Missouri, 1 New Jersey, 1 Denmark, 1 Scotland, 1 Germany and 1 Ireland—four of the members being of foreign birth.

The "Occupation" shows that the agricultural element is largely represented, there being no less than 17 farmers in the present Assembly. The lawyers and doctors are represented by the figures 3 and 2 respectively. Five follow mechanical callings, and 7 are engaged in mercantile pursuits of various kinds; 2 keep hotels and 1 runs a livery stable. The oldest member is 70, the youngest 28; the age of the majority ranging between those figures. All are married, except Mr. White, the representative from King. The list indicates that the legislature is largely composed of the pioneer residents of the Territory, one of whom dates his advent back to the hardy days of 1844, while about one-half the members can boast of a continuous residence here of nearly a quarter of a century. Republicans having a small majority in either branch and of 7 on a joint ballot. The theology of the members is decidedly mixed. Four of the nine councilmen are farmers and we find one lawyer among the remaining five members. There are but two lawyers in the House of Representatives. All creeds are represented save the Methodist Episcopal.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "We must bury our prejudices against the Indians; and bury the Indians with our prejudices." Correct.

The Walla Walla "Union" will have a new office, new press and a new dress. We are always glad to note the success of deserving publishers.

We have not been able to secure copies of the two bills concerning the people of Port Townsend, just passed by the legislature, and now awaiting the Governor's approval, but have learned from our Representative the most important features concerning them. The fifty per cent. license money heretofore paid into the Jefferson county school fund is now paid into the city, taking about \$900 out of said fund; and there is no provision in the bill for the benefit of the school. It is claimed that it was not the intention to take one cent from the school fund, and Mr. Tucker assured us that he would do everything that lies in his power to correct the bill in this particular. We agree with our representative in adding that the school fund is already small enough. The bill extending the city limits of the city of Port Townsend meets with opposition from most of those whom the bill includes; and who we learn, have sent a petition to the Governor asking him to veto it. We learn from those who advocate the extension that there will be no additional tax to pay; and that the special tax levied last summer has nothing to do with the property outside of the limits at that time. Those opposed to the bill say they do not like to be FORCED to come in, and deem it injustice to be FORCED in when the city is in debt. We think the last reason a just one, and to learn how much the city of Port Townsend owed we called upon the city treasurer and find that when the taxes due before Jan. '80 are paid, the city debt will not exceed \$200 and quite likely amount to only \$100. No doubt, next week we will hear the result of the petition and the efforts of our Representative.

Mr. E. T. Young, the enterprising proprietor of the New England hotel, in Olympia, to supply his house with sufficient water both for use and to guard against fire, has raised a heavy frame work, about fifty feet in height, in his yard back of the hotel, on the top of which a large tank has been put up. In connection with this is a large force pump, with which it will be filled from a well on the premises; and by pipes the water can be carried all over his hotel. More of such wells and tanks will be built by the citizens, to guard against fire and for the ordinary use of water.

ANOTHER pioneer has gone to his rest. Mr. C. Crosby, Sen., died in Tumwater, at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Oct. 22, 1879, after a lingering illness extending over a period of several years. For a great many years he bore a leading part in the business and public affairs of the Territory; was widely known all over the Pacific coast and was held in high esteem wherever known. He leaves a large circle of relatives to mourn his loss.—"Olympia Courier."

Logs are coming up, and lumber men are hopeful. The ruling price is about \$4 50, with an upward tendency.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10.

Preaching next Sunday in the M. E. Church morning and evening, by Rev. W. L. Cosper, pastor. Sabbath school at 2:15 P. M.—W. L. Cosper, Supl. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's.

Go to Waterman & Katz for the best carpets, at reasonable prices.

The ARGUS is kept for sale, regularly, at Mr. Holcomb's Variety Store.

Two first-class sewing machines, a Wilson and a Singer, NEW, for sale. Apply at the ARGUS office.

Sarsaparilla and Soda Water, for the million, at Holcomb's Variety Store.

For Good cigars, go to Holcomb's.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint or any derangement of the digestive organs, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your drug-gist and get a bottle of Green's August Flower your immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular sizes 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

BROKEN-DOWN, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS, Bosh male female, and all difficult cases, for which help can be obtained nowhere else—found to be so by undeniable facts. A TRUE THEORY, NO Deception. The practical results of forty years' experience will be shown to invalids in pamphlet and circular by addressing the eminent successful DR. GEO. W. FORBES, 174 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

ANACORTES Cash and Produce Store

—AT— ANACORTES, (Ship Harbor) FIDALGO I, WT.

HAS JUST OPENED WITH A NEW & COMPLETE STOCK of Groceries & Dry Goods

Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Tobacco, and in fact everything required by the trade.

The Goods are FIRST CLASS, and having been purchased in San Francisco for cash, at bottom rates, will be sold

LOW FOR CASH Highest price allow for Merchantable Produce.

A. BOWMAN & CO.

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.

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 Neeah Bay, and way ports

On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning Tuesday.

FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit

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

O. E. 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]

NORTH PACIFIC CHEESE FACTORY

CHIMACUM, W. T.,

Wm. Bishop - - - Proprietor.

We guarantee our cheese to be First-Class; in fact it is of superior quality to any in the market.

Furnished in jobbing lots to suit.

Address all orders to Wm. BISHOP either PORT LUDLOW or PORT TOWNSEND.

READ THIS!

MUSIC.

Mendelssohn Pianos—3 octaves, (Never requires tuning) \$25

Piano-ettes—38 keys. 12

Little Model Piano—(upright) 220

Boutoir Piano— 250

Male 350 to 500

Emerson " 400 to 500

Decker " 550 to 800

ORGANS.

Clough & Warren—5 stops. \$125

Esley " 7 " 170

Palace " 10 " 220

Palace " 12 " 220

Payments in cash or installments.

Apply to W. H. ROBERTS, 28-63

CITY TAXES NOW DUE.

ALL taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November will be placed in hands of collector with 10 per cent. added.

352] N. D. HILL, City Treas

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.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE } Olympia, Washington Territory }

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions 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," Bradley W. Fisk, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 Sec. 15; NE 1/4 Sec. 22; NW 1/4 Sec. 23 of Sections No. 15; 22; 23; in township No. 20 North, Range 2 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 10th day of September A. D. 1879. J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land office.

Sheriff's Sale!

In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend,

ISRAEL KATZ, plaintiff, vs. HENRY QUINLAN, defendant.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that pursuant to a copy of the judgment and order of sale in the above entitled action which was issued to me by the clerk of the above named court on the 17th day of September, 1879, and bearing date on said day, and is duly certified by said clerk under the seal of said court, as required by law, I, H. W. Whitener, Sheriff of San Juan county, Washington Territory, have seized and levied upon, all and singular, the following the described real property, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16) and the south half of the southwest quarter of section nine (9) in township thirty-five (35) north, of range three (3) west; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, and situate, lying and being in San Juan county, Washington Territory, as the property of the defendant named in said order of sale, and I will, on the

17th day of November, 1879,

at one o'clock P. M., in front of the court house door, Fish Bay, San Juan county, Washington Territory, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the said judgment and order. The amount required to be made upon said order is the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, gold coin, with interest thereon from the 15th of September, 1879, at the rate of two per cent per month, together with plaintiff's costs, taxed at forty-three dollars, with increased costs and expenses of making said sale.

Dated at San Juan, W. T., the 14th day of October, 1879.

H. W. WHITENER, Sheriff of San Juan county, Washington Territory.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE.

And House-Hold Furnishing Hardware.

WATER ST. PORT TOWNSEND

BEGINNING AGAIN.

When, sometimes, our feet grow weary,
On the rugged hills of life—
The path stretching long and dreary
With trial and labor rife—
We pause on the toilsome journey,
Glancing backward in valley and glen,
And sigh with an infinite longing
To return and begin again.

For behind is the dew of the morning,
In all its freshness as a gift,
And before are doubts and shadows,
And the chill and gloom of night.
We remember the sunny places
We passed so carelessly then,
And ask, with a passionate longing,
To return and begin again.

Ah, vain, indeed, is the asking!
Life's duties press all of us on,
And who dare shrink from the labor,
Or sigh for the sunshine that's gone?
And it may be, not far on before us,
Wait fairer places than then,
Life's paths may yet lead by still waters
Though we may not begin again.

For evermore upward and onward
Be our paths on the hills of life,
And soon with a radiant dawning
Transfigure the toil and the strife,
And our father's hand will lead us
Tenderly upward then;
In the joy and peace of a fairer world
He'll let us begin again.

About Boston Literary Men.

It is said that Lowell may be home again before long. His wife, whose very serious illness was reported early in the Summer, is still in delicate health, and his friends say that on her account he may soon resign his position as Minister to Madrid. He also, as is well known, dislikes the monotony of his place and the pettiness of many of his duties. The present Mrs. Lowell is the poet's second wife. She is a niece of ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, and is a native of the old college town town of Brunswick. She has some talent as an artist, sketching from nature, but more as a floriculturist; and to her taste and skill is largely due the beauty of the poet's home in Cambridge, which is so widely known as "Elmwood." Mrs. Lowell has many friends here, and the reports of her continued illness are heard with real regret and concern. Lowell will be sixty years old in February. If he is really coming home, the literary friends who contemplate a public dinner to Holmes in the early Winter in celebration of his 70th birthday, which occurred last month, might well hold off a while longer and celebrate the two events, the birthdays of two poets, with one grand demonstration. Lowell is expected to bring home with him material for new literary work. The other famous men who give so much to the renown of Boston are not idle. Longfellow's work is not yet done, and something new from him may be expected before very long; Holmes is busy with that famous gold pen, which has already done so much and such noble service; Whipple is at work in his quiet study in that unpretending little brick house of his on quaint and picturesque Pinckney street; Emerson is said to be very frequently in the Athenaeum these Autumn days with book and pencil; Aldrich lingers at Lynn by the sea at the Summer house of Henry L. Pierce, finishing his new story which will make its appearance this Winter or earlier; and Howells is at his new home at Belmont, at work on his new novel or story which is soon to begin in the Atlantic. This home of Howells has never yet been described. It is eminently the home of a man of taste, culture and refinement. The house stands on high ground and commands a remarkable and extensive view. It was designed by the famous Newport architect, McKim. It is built in the so-called Queen Anne's time, colonial style. The first story is of brick, and the second is shingled with California redwood. Almos' as soon as built the house had a really venerable look, and the effect was soon heightened by a profusion of Japanese ivy growing up luxuriantly over the bricks. The house is surrounded by broad, generous verandas; that on the northeast side is built out and covered; and here in the past Summer the hammock has swung. From this veranda, which Howells calls the "quarter-deck," a magnificent view is had. Attractive and peculiar as is the outside of the house, the interior is most picturesque. There is a wide hall and a broad flight of stairs leading therefrom to the floor above. To the left of the hall is a sitting or reception room; from the right, looking out on the "quarter-deck," is the dining room. Further on, to the left, beyond the reception room, is Howells' study. This is finished in colonial style with panels, arched alcoves, and the book cases and furniture are in keeping. The writing desk is in the middle of the room, and in plain view of the conservatory, with its brilliant flowers, rich plants and musical fountain, which opens from the study. Few workers with the pen, indeed, are so favored in their surroundings as this editor of the nineteenth century! No wonder his best work has been done since his residence here. The Lady of the Aroostook was completed in this magnificent study, and the new work is progressing in the same inspir-

ing place. Up stairs are the bed rooms, and from the front of the floor springs a balcony, the view from which is as fine and as extensive as that from the "quarter-deck."—Boston Cor. Springfield Republican.

Military of the United States

The new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the article "Army," has the following: "The military history of the United States is as strange as the rise and rapid growth of the nation. In 1790 the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men; and in 1814 an English expedition of only 3,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington, the capital of a country which even then numbered 8,000,000 of inhabitants. In 1861, at the commencement of the war of the secession, the whole regular force amounted to only 14,000 men. In April of that year the President called out 75,000 volunteers for three months to defend the capital, which was threatened; and in May a further call for 42,000 was made. In July two calls for 500,000 each were authorized, and, as even this vast force proved insufficient for the gigantic struggle which America had now embarked in, it was found necessary to introduce the conscription. In October, 1863, a levy of 300,000 men was ordered, and in February, 1864, a further call of 500,000 was made. Finally, in the beginning of 1865, two further levies, amounting in all to 500,000 men, were ordered, but were only partially carried out, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. The number called to arms by the Government of the United States, between April, 1861, and April 1865, amounted to 2,759,049, of whom 2,653,053 were actually embodied in the armies. If to these be added the 1,100,000 men embodied by the Southern States during the same time, the total armed forces reached the enormous amount of nearly 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000—figures before which the celebrated uprising of the French nation in 1793, or the recent efforts of France and Germany in the war 1870-71 sink into insignificance. And within three years the whole of those vast forces were peacefully disbanded, and the army had shrunk to a normal strength of only 30,000.

New York Undertakers.

The Graphic has undertaken to get at the profits of the metropolitan undertakers, and has found new members of the profession willing to talk. One of these says: "Your New York undertaker is a shrewd man. He measures his customers with his eye, and knows about how much to charge by the cut of their clothes. If the parlor he enters has a rep carpet and is furnished with bronze his bill will be \$100 for an infant, or \$150 for an adult. If in satin, \$50 more, etc. Among the middle or well-to-do classes, plain covered coffins with bars, nails and handles, are the favorites. The wood composing these coffins are usually chesnut, pine, or whitewood, and cost, including their putting together, from \$6 to \$7 50; cloth, satin used for linings, nails, handles, etc., \$22 50, or about \$30 all told. For ice he will charge between \$1 50 and \$2; hearse, \$15; attendants, \$15 to \$25, and a round sum for carriages and the use of stools, making an aggregate of about \$200. Some undertakers own carriages enough to answer for a small funeral, but as a general thing the majority of them do business with certain liverymen, who divide with them in the matter of the carriage hire. A goodly number patronize the wood coffin manufacturers, of which there are six or seven in the city. They can purchase at these places cloth-covered coffins for \$15, for which they charge their patrons, after lining them and arranging other necessary details, from \$100 to \$150. The plates bearing the name and date of death, etc., cost them but \$2 50; for this they tax their customer \$10. They charge enough for the use of stools at one funeral to buy a set. Even for the box for the coffin, which costs them only \$8, they charge \$15. You see by these figures wherein the profits lie. You may think it curious that I, also an undertaker, should speak thus freely of the craft. The fact is, I have long been disgusted with the way in which undertakers of this city have been conducting business, and live in hopes to see a change."

The exports at the port of Boston for the week ending September 12th were valued at \$927,566, against \$715,954 for the corresponding week last year. The value of imports for the year to same date was \$31,246,538, against \$26,671,624 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase the present year of \$4,575,915.

Since the new tramp law went into effect the harvest song of Pennsylvania is: "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! The boys are marching"—straight over the border.

Women as Inventors

Several women have recently appeared in the role of inventors. The reproach has often been hurled at women by the sterner sex that men had to do all the inventing for them. Sewing machines, wringers, washing machines and nearly all the countless devices which have so effectively relieved the housewife of labor if not of care were invented by men.

Why? Some grave and reverend philosophers have answered because woman is deficient in the constructive faculty. But many a husband who has stood aghast in the presence of some domestic problem has had it solved in a moment by his quick-witted wife. A test of ingenuity and skill is the sewing on of a shirt button. Watch a bachelor after twenty years' practice at that business and he will be found as clumsy as a new beginner. Now a woman can sew on the most inscrutable button in the most impossible and inaccessible places with an expertness which never fails to excite the admiration and applause of the observer. The trouble with women in this, as in many other matters, has been a fear that they were getting out of their sphere, or they have never thought it was possible for them to invent. Some women, however, have struck out for themselves and one of these—Mrs. Isaac Walton, of New York—has contributed a great discovery or invention to the world. Mrs. Walton is the lady whose device has contributed so effectively toward lessening the noise of the elevated railroads. She has been to Europe, and this is the story she told a New York Herald reporter:

"I did not go to England," Mrs. Walton said, "in regard to my device for stopping the noise on railroads, but to obtain a patent on something new I have invented for preventing dust, smoke, or smell from poisoning the air where railroads are running or factories are emitting foul gases. Passengers need not shut down the windows in a railroad car when passing through a tunnel, nor will there be any smell in the vicinity of gas works, for instance, near the oil works at Hunter's Point the moment my method is applied. I have succeeded in inventing something which I am not going to describe in detail until all my papers are properly filed. This I can tell you, however, that I had my American patents before I started for England, and there I learned, after eleven days were spent in incessant searching, that nothing like it had ever been submitted to the British authorities, at least since 1832. Then I received my patent with the congratulations of the British officials. A prominent lawyer said to me, 'It is strange, indeed, that a woman should come all the way from America to solve a problem which we have been discussing these many years past. We consider it one of the greatest inventions of the age.' When I get my final papers, in a very few days, I shall be glad to make experiments in the presence of any number of experts or other gentlemen. I can assure you of this, that with my method I'll be able to burn any amount of garbage in or out side of the city, and no smell or dust will result from it. It is a far more important invention than my device to stop the noise on the 'L' roads, which I consider a very ordinary one, and it will affect not only this city but the entire country—in Pittsburgh, for instance, where volumes of smoke from the iron furnaces and mills continually cloud the sky. Is it a wonder that a prominent gentleman of that city has been here in this house since my return from England to look into this matter?"

Mrs. Walton, who is an intelligent looking matron, "on the shady side of fifty," as she herself stated, was here interrupted by a gentleman, who called to talk on business matters and the reporter withdrew.

The Heaviest, Tallest and Oldest Men

The tallest men of whom record is made were a German named Hans Bar and a Hungarian soldier, name not given, each of them being eleven feet high; their weight is not known. The heaviest man of whom record is made was Miles Darden, the Tennessee giant, who was seven and one-half feet high and weighed over one thousand pounds; he died in 1857. Daniel Lambert, the English "mass of flesh," was five feet and eleven inches in height and weighed seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds. In 1865 there was buried at Bengal, India, a man named Cugua, who claimed to be three hundred and fifty years of age. The oldest person who died during the present century, was a Frenchman in Paris, named Jean Colombeski, who was one hundred and twenty-six years old. A man named David Karrison died in Chicago in 1851, who claimed to be one hundred and sixteen years old.—Chicago Journal.

An exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquent subscribers by this touching sentence: "We must die, or you must be done."

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

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 Miller's
Water Proof Blacking,
Machine Sisk 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,
Towing 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—

Steinbock 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 your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, and we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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

Port Townsend

HOSPITAL!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those 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 women suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

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

JOHN T. NORRI,

—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.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PORTLAND, October 23, 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 1/4 per cent. premium.
 Telegraphic transfers on New York, 1 per cent. premium.

General Merchandise

RICE—Market quoted at China mixed, 5 1/2c; Japan, 5 1/2c; Sandwich Island, 7 1/2c.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 15 1/2c; Java, 25c; Rio, none; Guatemala, 17 1/2c.
TEAS—We quote Java in flowered boxes 40 1/2c; Languered boxes, 40 1/2c; pap r, 35 1/2c.
STAGS—Sandwich Island, 5 1/2c; Golden C, in bbls 1 1/2c; hf bbls 1 1/2c; 2nd class, 1 1/2c; hf bbls, 1 1/2c; Pulverized bbls 1 1/2c; hf bbls 1 1/2c; Granulated bbls 1 1/2c, hf bbls 1 1/2c.
SURETS—Quotable at 4 1/2c in bbls, 50c in hfs, and 50c in kegs.
SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1 50; hf boxes, \$2 00.
OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 25c, high grades, Domett & Co., 35 1/2c; boiled linseed, 30c; raw linseed, 30c; pure lard, 51 1/2c; castor, 51 1/2c; turpentine, 50 1/2c.
YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, 10 1/2c; 20c gross; Dooley, 20c; 22c gross; Preston & Merrill, 24c gross.
WINES—Sherry, foreign in bbl, \$2 50; in cs, \$7 50; Serry, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Port, foreign in bbl, \$2 50; in cs, \$7 50.
 Port, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Angelica, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Muscatel, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Heading, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Sautoma White, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Claret, foreign in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
 Claret, domestic in bbl, \$1 50; 20c in cs, \$4 50.
CANDLES—Emery, 12c; Pick & Shovel, 15c; Harkness, 20c; Grant, 15c; wax, 21c.
SPICES AND MALT LIQUORS—The following are the prices current of certain brands of whiskies and beer: J. H. Cutler, old Bourbon whisky, manufactured by C. P. Moore & Co., Kentucky, \$3 25; M. M. Marshall, Kentucky, \$3; other brands \$1 50 to \$2 75.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, 60c; 50c per box; Lemons, 10c; 50c per box; Oranges, 35c; 50c per box.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples; sun dried, 40c; machine dried, 60c. Peas, machine dried, 70c. Plums, machine dried, 15c; 18c; pitted, 10c; 2c; with pits, no sale.
EGGS—45c per dozen.
POULTRY—Hens and roosters, \$4 50; chickens \$3 50.
CHEESE—Oregon, 10c; California, 10c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5c; on foot, 4c.
HIDES—Quotable at 15c for all over 10 lbs, one-third off for under that, also one-third off for culls.
TALLOW—Quotable at 50c.
SHEEP—Live weight, 20c.
HAY—Timothy baled, buying at \$10; 40c per ton.
BEEF—Live weight, 20c; for good to choice.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands:
FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands, \$5 00; 25c 50; best country brands, \$4 50; 25c 25; superfine, \$3 50; 25c 25; 1st quality, \$3 25; 25c 25; 2nd quality, \$3 00; 25c 25; 3rd quality, \$2 75; 25c 25.
WHEAT—Valley, 25c 25; Unqupa, 25c 25; Eastern Oregon, 14c 25. Very choice of Valley, Unqupa and Eastern Oregon command an advance on these terms.
WHEAT—\$1 85; 87 1/2 for average; milling, \$1 85; 87 1/2; Walla Walla from 25c 25; less.
POTATOES—Quotable at 10c; 75c per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.
MIDDINGS—Jobbing at feed, \$20; 25c; fine, 25c; 27 1/2 per ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$15.
OATS—Feed, per cental, \$1 00; 15; choice a shade higher.
BACON—Sides, 80c; hams, 12c; 13c; shoulders, 7c; 8c.
LARD—In kegs, 9c; in tubs, 11c.
BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 27c; good fresh milk, 20c; 22c; ordinary, 15c; 16c, whether brine or salt; common, 12c; 15c; market steady; California fresh roll, 22c; 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.
FIRST DISPATCH.
WHEAT—Firmly held but quiet with small demand.
BARLEY—Fair demand and steady.
CORN—Large yellow sold at 90c. Small, \$1 00.
FLOUR—Quiet but firm.
WOOL—Active with higher prices.
OATS—Feed, common sold at \$1 00.
HOPS—Buyers holding off, bearing market.
HIDES, etc.—Stiff.
RAISINS—Choice, \$2 00 per box.
SUGARS—Advanced 1/2c Saturday and 1/2c yesterday; California syrup 10c, eastern unchanged.
COFFEE—Dearer, 1/2c @ 1c.
BACON—1c higher.
 All canned goods advancing. Markets affected by heavy demand.
 Receipts past 24 hours—15,000 qr sks flour, 45,000 cts wheat, 4,000 cts oats, 5,500 sks potatoes, 10,000 dozen eggs.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.
BACON—Short rib sides, \$5 45.
WHEAT—\$1 20; 1/2 paid for November.
PORK—\$10 40 paid for January.
LARD—\$8 27 1/2 paid for January.
NEW YORK MARKETS.
 NEW YORK, Oct. 21.
WHEAT—Strong.
FLOUR—Strong.
WOOL—Steady.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, October 21.—Floating cargoes, seems firmer.
 Cargoes on passage and for shipment, very little inquiry.
 Good wheat cargoes off coast per 480 lbs sea damage for sellers account less usual 2 1/2 per cent commission. No. 2 Spring, 53s 6d Red Winter, 68s; California, 68s.
 Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Wheat, on spot, firm.
 Liverpool spot, maize, quiet.

The Royal Library of Paris.

In 1739 the Royal Library of Paris contained 800,000 volumes and objects of every description. In 1859 the number was 1,200,000. During the last twenty years the increase has been more sensible, and the actual number is estimated at 2,000,000. The mean annual increase from legal deposits alone is 20,000. Of these 2,000,000, about 150,000 are devoted to French history, 200,000 to theology, 90,000 to science and philosophy, 60,000 to natural history, and 20,000 to English history. The greater part of French and English historical and medical works are arranged in printed systematic catalogues placed in the hands of the public. In less than ten years the whole of the catalogues will be printed.—Nature.

A man in this city is said to have his heart on the right side. Why not? would you have it on the wrong side!

Remarkable Escape.

John Laefarr, a tall, fine looking Frenchman, with hair perfectly white, which strangely contrasts with a face so young, was pointed out to an Independent reporter. He is employed on Chas. D. Hard's ranch, a few miles from town. Although his hair is white, he is only 23 years old, is compactly built and stands six feet high. He left Fort Lincoln in 75 as packer for Custer's little band, which rode to their death on that bright Summer's day at the little Big Horn. When the fight began the pack train was three miles distant, and was attacked by Indians. The packers were seven in number and immediately scattered. Only one escaped—John Laefarr. The instant after the attack the horse which he rode was shot dead. Another horse, without saddle or bridle, stood close by, Laefarr noosed a rope, placed it in the horse's mouth, jumped upon his back and started at a full gallop. The firing and yelling were ceaseless. Laefarr had only rode a few yards when he was shot through the neck; a bullet plowed his cheek, and the Indians were fast closing in and heading him off. Another bullet struck him in the thigh. He killed the nearest Indian, but it was no time to linger, for he was headed off on both sides, and a deep, yawning precipice, 20 feet wide was before him. The desperate boy headed for the chasm, rather preferring death at that place to death at the hands of the Indians. Urging the horse to his highest speed he made the fearful leap and cleared the gap, but the noble horse fell dead a few yards from the precipice, riddled with bullets. John crawled from under him and as he started to run was shot in the body. Half a mile distant was a belt of timber, whose friendly shelter he was seeking. Barefooted, weak, and faint from loss of blood, and the bullets rained after him, the boy kept on with all the speed he could over the prickly pears and sharp pointed stones. The Indians stopped on the other side of the precipice, and the boy succeeded in making the timber. Here he laid three days without food or water, and very weak from the loss of blood. The fourth morning he got up and attempted to walk, but only walked fifteen or twenty feet, when he fell down exhausted. Three Crow Indians saw him as he fell, made signs and started toward him, but he did not know a Crow from a Sioux, and emptied his revolver at them. The Crows finally came up and took him to Reno's command. Arriving there, the boys told him his hair was white, but he did not believe them until a mirror was procured, and he was appalled to find that his hair, which five days before was as black as a raven's wing, was now white as snow. He was taken on a steamboat to Fort Lincoln, where he remained five months in the hospital, and finally recovering, drifted to Montana.—Helena Independent.

Wasteful Economy.

The parsimony of Congress in refusing to provide for necessary expenditures under the several departments of the Government, has hatched out a brood of evils which have played mischief with the country at various points all Summer. The latest specimen is the Ute Indian war. Congress failed to appropriate \$75,000 due the Utes, and the latter were made discontented and finally mutinous, through their failure to receive what had been promised them. The consequence is an Indian war which will cost the country hundreds of thousands of dollars before it is ended, to say nothing of valuable lives. This is the sort of economy many demagogues are continually advocating. It enables their party to show a fair record in the next political campaign, and that is all they care for. We have no doubt millions have been squandered by the rascally agents the Government has appointed to have dealings with the Indians, but that is no excuse for withholding funds from agencies which have a just claim, according to the accepted policy, upon the national treasury. "Meeker was an upright agent," says a dispatch, "but was handicapped by the failure of Congress to appropriate \$75,000 due these Indians.

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful, Impervishable 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 Impervishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1873, and the gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1874. Get circular from their Agents, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the mix and you certainly would have no other.

I. G. Davidson, photographer of Portland, don't mislead his customers by promising \$6 worth of photo work for \$5, but simply charges \$2 50 per doz. for cards and \$4 for cabinets, and turns out the very best work. oc7-2w

J. H. Settlemeier, of Woodburn, keeps a large stock of fruit and ornamental trees of fine quality, at very low prices. Send for his catalogue. oc18-1w

I deem it my duty to acquaint suffering humanity with the fact that St. Jacobs Oil is the most beneficial remedy ever introduced; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I had suffered with rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's sleep. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands or feet. I tried every known remedy, but to no avail; at last somebody recommended St. Jacobs Oil and I concluded to try it, but with little hope of relief. Having hardly used half a bottle the pains diminished, and to-day I am well and hardy once more. The small sum of fifty cents had cured me. THOMAS OTT, St. Boniface, Pa.

A new portable family fruit drier best style, may be bought for \$85, by applying at the BEE office, Portland, Oregon. an 22-tf

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



As a prompt relief and cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and as a general pain relieving and healing liniment, no preparation on earth equals the German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Its remarkable action has mystified medical men, delighted sufferers, who after years of torturing pain and unceasing doctoring, found their only hope and cure; and it has dispelled the doubts and prejudices of the most incredulous.

Many persons occupying prominent stations in life, and who are well and favorably known throughout the land, have from their own experience and observation, accorded the most enthusiastic endorsements to St. Jacobs Oil.

Rev. Bishop Gilman, Cleveland, Ohio.—The St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Rev. F. W. Fuchs, Waseca, Minn.—Used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed ridden with rheumatism for 17 years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, Rochester, N. Y.—Suffered so intensely from rheumatic pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications of the St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him wonderfully."

Hugo Freyer, Esq., National Candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, 1874.—It cured me of Rheumatism and I can recommend it.

Hon. Thomas B. Price, U. S. Treasury Dept. Washington, D. C. recommends the St. Jacobs Oil as the most wonderful pain-relieving and healing remedy in the world. His testimonial is endorsed by some of the head officials of the Treasury Department, who have been cured of Rheumatism and other painful complaints.

Mr. R. Scherer, No. 31 Brown St., Allegheny City, Pa. had the Rheumatism for eight years, and had used every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Gustav A. Heilmann, Editor of the "Austrian Daily Republican."—Suffered with Rheumatism for three years, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Mr. F. Wilkie, Lafayette, Ind. reports a case where a man suffered so badly with Rheumatism that he could not move. His legs were swollen and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Henry Schafer, Millersburg, Ohio. was cured of Rheumatism in the hips.

Mr. Henry Lea, Patriot Ohio. had such a pain in the left shoulder that he could not move. St. Jacobs Oil cured him after a few applications.

The St. Jacobs Oil is for sale by all Druggists, Dealers in Medicines, and General Storekeepers at Fifty cents per bottle.

Where parties are unable to obtain the article through the usual sources and cannot induce their druggists to promptly order for them, they will, by remitting Five Dollars to us, (per money order or registered letter), receive Ten Bottles by Express, expenses prepaid.

Address **A. VOGELER & CO.** Baltimore, Md.

The trade supplied by **MESSRS. HODGE, DAVIS & CO.** Portland, Oregon. sep25-6m

NOTICE to the traveling public: The "Cosmopolitan Hotel," The Dalles, Oregon, will open for the reception of guests on the first of November, 1875, with everything new and elegant. THOS. SMITH, Formerly of the Empire Hotel. Prop'r.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
 There is a combination of economy and convenience in the use of
Adjustable Strainer!
 AND CAST IRON STEAMER.
 Your Cooking Utensils are incomplete without them.
 Either or Both Fitted to any size Kettle.
 The Steamers will save the price of themselves in two weeks in any family. They can be used with equal advantage in boiling, as it is impossible to burn meat or vegetables to the bottom of your kettle. When they are used in steaming, whatever you are cooking is inside of a kettle, thereby getting the full benefit of the heat. They are just what is wanted in canning fruit. Either the Strainer or Steamer can be removed with a knife or fork when hot, and are easily adjusted. No corners or joints about either that are hard to keep clean.
 Sold by Agents for 75c Each.
 Agents will call on you shortly.
 Address **James McMurray,** East Portland, Oregon. sep 25-1m

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON
 TO BUY
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries
P. SELLING,
 Corner First and Yamhill Streets, PORTLAND.
 sept 23-3m

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT--MUST BE SOLD.
 1 Complete Double Circular Saw Mill--Capacity five to eight thousand.
 2 36-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills-- Old Stock French Burrs.
 2 30-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills-- Old Stock French Burrs.
 2 24-inch Portable Flour and Feed Mills-- Old Stock French Burrs.
 1 30-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.
 1 35-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.
 1 40-inch Eclipse Double Turbine Water Wheel.
 The above just received from manufactory; first-class in every respect. Send for prices and description to **ALLIS & BLACK,** No. 10 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. sept 23-tf

SMITH BROS. & WATSON.
IRON WORKS!
 MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND
ALL SIZES & LATEST IMPROVED STYLES ENGINES AND BOILERS,
 Furnish Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, complete; Quartz Mills, Steam and Hydraulic, Hoisting and all other kind of Machinery made to order. Plans and estimates for Mills and other work, and competent men furnished when desired to set up machinery. Also manufacture Gold's Patent Hydran Furnace for heating houses, public buildings, etc. Have best facilities for turning out first-class work at short notice. Repairs promptly attended to. sep 17 **SMITH BROS. & WATSON, Portland, Ogn.**

HAWLEY, DODD & CO.
 PORTLAND, OREGON.
 Offer for Sale at the Lowest Prices Possible,
HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL
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SOLE AGENT FOR JOHN DEERE'S CELEBRATED



SULKY PLOWS
 Over 1,000 Sold in Oregon and W. T. in the last 3 years.
 The peculiar arrangement of this sulkie implement needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Ask your neighbor what he thinks about it. No complication of levers. A man can manage it, and do better work than a man with a walking plow, and twice the quantity per day.

Deere's 40, 60 and 72 Tooth Harrows. Farm, Feed and Grist Mills,
RANDALL'S PULVERIZING HARROWS,
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STUDEBAKER WAGONS, with Patent Roller Brake.
 Too well known to need comment. Send for Circulars and Price Lists.
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HALE PIANO
 The Instrument for the People.
 Fifty Thousand now in use giving entire satisfaction.
 For Beauty, Tone & Touch
 They surpass any Piano in the market, and are sold for one-half the price that many worthless Pianos are sold for by Drummers and Peddlers throughout the country.
 SOLD ON EASY INSTALLMENT EVERY INSTRUMENT Warranted for 10 Years.
 Address **C. C. Morse & Co.,** Portland, Oregon.

USE ONLY
MOLSON & SONS'
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Beer, Ale and Porter
 Which is superior to all others.
 Send in your orders, **MOLSON & SONS,** Portland, Oregon. 23 tf

GUNS!
 Remington's, Sharp's and Winchester Rifles, And Cartridges of all kinds at reduced prices, BY **WM. BECK & SON,** Portland, Oregon.
J. A. STROWBRIDGE, Direct Importer and Dealer in **LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.** No. 141 Front St. Portland, Or

Oregon Kidney Tea!
 No More BACKACHE. No More Kidney Complaint.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors.
WEBER PIANOS ARE THE BEST
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 D. W. PRENTICE & CO., Music Dealers, Portland, Oregon.

DuBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, 108 Front street, Portland, Ogn. 411 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal. Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco. tel 119-1m

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS.
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Tools for Planing, Molding and Turning,
Cattle Brands, Iron House Work, and all kinds of Brewery Work done to order.
 Also Farm Machinery repaired on short notice. Particular attention paid to Boiler Work. Mill Pumps made and repaired.
Iron Fencing a specialty.
 No. 40 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. aug 2-tf

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 liniments 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, and Coughs, Dissected Kidneys, Whooping Cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are 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. mch 25-1m

TALES ON TEMPERANCE.

SCENES FROM REAL LIFE.

SCENE I.—A cider mill, with several small boys near it armed with long straws. The cider is nothing but apple juice.

SCENE II.—A farmer's kitchen; an evening in winter, and a cheerful family group with pleasant surroundings. Here are apples and nuts, and pitcher of sparkling cider. "The cider has been kept sweet, you know, and preserved from fermentation." It foams at the top of the glass and a small serpent lurks below. The father does not perceive it, else he might withhold it from the manly looking boy who drinks it so eagerly.

SCENE III.—A first class drug store; a youth at the counter, tossing off a glass of soda water, with something to flavor it and give it an agreeable taste. Serpent here a little larger.

SCENE IV.—A most attractive-looking place, called by various names, where lager beer is the beverage chiefly sold. This place does not resemble in the least "those dens where that vile whisky is sold!" "This is eminently respectable; all the fellows come here, you know. Lager does not intoxicate; best thing for the health," etc. Serpent still invisible.

SCENE V.—Late at night in college; a lot of "jolly good fellows" taking supper; wine flowing freely. If excuse be necessary they offer the following: "Where is the use of moping this life; we'll sober down by and by after we have sown our wild oats." There is a certain old fashioned book, that is evidently not studied here, which contains the following precept: "Look not upon the wine when it giveth the color to the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

SCENE VI.—The pleasant home of a talented young lawyer. An important case has been entrusted to him, and he finds it necessary to write and study far into the night. Occasionally he pauses in his work to partake of the contents of a bottle which stands conveniently near. A plausible excuse is presented, which deceives no one but himself. He finds it necessary, now and then, to take a small quantity of pure liquor, sufficient to act as a mental tonic; he needs this stimulus to arouse his brain to more vigorous action; he uses only the finest and the best, and is able to say at any time, "Thus far, and no farther." The serpent's fangs are securely fastened and the poison is slowly working.

SCENE VII.—A middle aged man, with the mark of the serpent's fangs in his countenance, accustomed to spend his evenings in the bar-room of a hotel, where he often takes something to cool his fevered blood, or, if chilly, to send warmth through his veins.

SCENE VIII.—One of those "vile dens." A blue-eyed man drinks glass after glass of a fearful mixture, and still the raging thirst is not quenched. The serpent's coils are tightening about him, and he is powerless to extricate himself.

SCENE IX.—The home of a drunkard; the wife and children waiting in hopeless misery for death to end the suffering of him who is torn with the agonies of DRUMM TREMENS. Death comes, but this is not the end.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE.

The following, from the "New Northwest," of Portland, Or., is worthy and to the point:

"A British consul in a residence of fourteen years in Maine has given him unusual opportunities for studying the whisky question, and he has no hesitation in reaffirming that, with the exception of some isolated villages, the Maine prohibition law, is a failure in the larger towns and cities; that the actual good it may have done has been more or less counterbalanced by the hypocrisy and consequent demoralization of a class who, though nominally and politically prohibitionists, are not consisting in their conduct, and of

which he had daily proof." The wording of the first part of the quotation suggests the possibility of the consul being in the condition described in the second portion. There are many men who have spent their lives in Maine who will not agree with the gentleman that prohibition is not a restricting. There is but one way of restricting the use of intoxicating liquors, and that is by making its sale a criminal action. Argument has not been found very effective. There are laws against murder, arson, robbery, and all other offenses, but they do not prevent the commission of the crimes; yet we hardly think a British consul would advise the repeal of these laws. The laws against gambling in Oregon, while they do not stop the risking of property and money at games of chance, still keep the games from being conducted openly, and our youth are not familiar with the sight of the vice, and regard it with a feeling of dread; but because the sporting fraternity violate the law, we do know of any person outside of the irresponsible parties who wish the statute repealed. The liquor dealers of Maine no doubt think the law is not a success. There is some inconsistency in the minority asserting that the law is a failure, and still working for its repeal. It is too bad that the majority of the citizens of Maine are so unintelligent as not to be able to understand the situation as the Britisher does.

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VEGETABLE
SICILIAN
HAIR
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Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, eruptions and dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., WASHUVA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the share owners of the Hoko Salmon Company at the office of the company, in Port Townsend, W. T., October 20th, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of diminishing the capital stock of said company to the sum of eight thousand and nine hundred dollars.

THOS. STRATTON,
THOS. PHILLIPS,
J. A. MARTIN,
Trustees.

Sept. 30, 1879. [8129]

New Goods

RECEIVED!
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES

PROVISIONS

Which are on sale at
The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS.

PROPRIETOR
Pioneer Bakery,
PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel
Steamship CHINA,
4000 TONS.

2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER
WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE
after mentioned:

| SAN FRANCISCO. | PT. TOWNSEND. | VICTORIA. |
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| 1879 Oct 20 Nov 19 Dec 20 | Oct 8 Nov 28 Dec 8 Dec 28 | Oct 10 Nov 29 Dec 10 Dec 30 |

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

PETER MACKIE, COMMANDER
WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING
dates:

| SAN FRANCISCO | PT. TOWNSEND. | VICTORIA. |
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| 1879 Oct 10 Nov 30 Dec 10 Dec 30 | On arrival " " " " " " | Oct 20 Nov 10 Dec 20 Dec 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.

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