

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS
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ALLEN WEIR,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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 All Accounts Settled Monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE last two campaigns of Butler in Massachusetts are stated to have cost him fully \$275,000.

AN amendment to the Constitution has been introduced in the House, declaring polygamy shall not exist within the limits of the United States.

THE Ute Indian commission has brought its nearly to a close, the Indians agreeing to send in the twelve accused agency murderers on condition that they be tried in Washington and not in Colorado.

THE earth cover the coal mines near Pottsville in Pennsylvania is sinking and caving in, and the people have to leave their houses and fields, which go down into the mother earth to fill the coal holes.

OFFICIAL return from Wisconsin show a majority of 24,494 for Smith, republican, for governor, and 28,061 for Gueuther for secretary of state, a republican gain of 16,000, and the largest majority ever given any candidate in the state.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Congress has no power to pass a law regulating "trade marks." This decision will make the manufacturers of counterfeit goods rejoice, and cause purchasers to rely more on an examination of the goods than on the "trade mark."

THE Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, editor of the Cincinnati "Volksblatt" and for many years past an active democrat, has pronounced in favor of John Sherman for President. He says the democratic party is hopelessly demoralized, and as the choice seems to be reduced to Grant or Sherman, he is for the latter.

EX-Secretary McCrary leaves Washington in a few days to assume the duties of circuit judge of the eighth judicial district, his nomination for that position having been confirmed by the senate without dissent. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, succeeds him as secretary of war.

THE United States bonds held abroad, it is estimated, do not exceed \$200,000, and these are not upon the market to any great extent. The large balances in our favor, on the foreign trade of 1877 and 1878, were settled by remittances of bonds and the supply of these being nearly exhausted, the balances of 1879 are paid in gold.

A census was made last year of the number of foreigners resident in China. This places the total number of foreign firms doing business there at 351 and the total foreign population at 4314. Of these England stands at the head with 220 firms and 1953 persons. The number of American firms is set down at 35, and the total number of Americans resident in China at 420.

SENATOR Booth said in St. Louis a day or two ago, to a representative of the "Globe Democrat": "If Grant is nominated he will get the republican vote of California, although he is not their first choice, as I understand them. Rather, I would explain, that Blaine is their first choice, because of his stand on the Chinese question. He is anti-Chinese." In any event, he added, he believed the state would go republican.

THE Methodist Church has faithfully kept its missionaries and teachers among the freedmen of the South since the war. In many places they have endured persecution and violence, scarcely second to that which has been heaped upon the colored people themselves. The church authorities at a recent meeting decided by resolution to protect their missionaries from the serious injustice they have so long endured, placing a fund at the disposal of the Missionary Board for that purpose. The resolution was offered by Bishop Simpson and cordially indorsed by the Missionary Committee.

SECY SCHURZ ON THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Secretary Schurz contains the following passage, of special interest for Pacific coast states, Colorado and all the Territories. After stating that the measures taken by the Interior department for the protection of public timber have produced a good effect on public sentiment in many localities, he says: "It must be kept in mind, however, that the limited means allowed by Congress permitted a small field to be covered by these operations. The greatest danger of the wholesale destruction of our forests and of the disastrous consequence that destruction will bring after it, excites in those States and Territories where the timber indispensably required for domestic use and local industry must be taken from public lands, there being no timber lands in private possession, and the public lands being mostly unsurveyed and not subject to purchase or entry. In my last annual report I discussed the inadequacy of the laws enacted by the last Congress, authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes, and providing for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and in Washington territory. The opinion I ventured to express, that the first of these Acts would be taken advantage of, not only by settlers and miners to provide economically for their actual current wants, but by persons who would see in this donation a chance to make money quickly; that it would stimulate a wasteful consumption, beyond actual need, and lead to wanton destruction, and that the machinery left to this Department to prevent or repress such waste and destruction, through the enforcement of rules to be made by the Commissioner of the General Land office, would be found insufficient for that purpose, has already, in many places, been verified by experience; also, the predictions made by the commissioner of the General Land office with regard to the effect of the second one of the above named Acts. Referring to what was said about these laws in my last annual report, I repeat my earliest recommendation, that they be repealed and that more adequate legislation be substituted therefor. It is by no means denied that the people of the above named States and Territories must have timber for their domestic use as well as the requirements of their local industries; neither is it insisted upon that the timber so required should be imported from a distance so that the forests in these States and Territories might remain intact. This would be unreasonable, but it is deemed necessary that a law be enacted providing that the people may lawfully acquire the timber required for their domestic use and their local industries from public lands, under such regulations as prevent the indiscriminate and irreparable destruction of forests, with its train of disastrous consequences. It is thought that this end will be reached by authorizing the Government to sell timber from the public lands, principally valuable for timber thereon, without conveying the fee, and to conduct such sales by Government officers under such instructions from this department as will be calculated to prevent denudation of large tracts, especially in those mountain regions, where forests once destroyed will not reproduce themselves. I have no doubt that under such law, well considered in its provisions, the people of those States and Territories would be enabled to obtain all the timber they need for domestic, as well as industrial purposes, at reasonable rates, and that, at the same time, the cutting of timber can be so regulated as to afford sufficient protection to the existence and reproduction of the forests, which is so indispensable to the future prosperity of those regions. I venture to express the opinion that the enactment of such a law has become pressing necessity, and cannot much longer be delayed without great and irreparable injury to one of the most vital interests of the people."

The Secretary, referring to the enormous devastation of forests by fires left negligently burning or deliberately set for the purpose of deadening timber, recommends the enactment of some severe penalty for willful or negligent setting of fires upon the public lands of the United States, and also for the recovery of all damages thereby sustained. He says it may in many cases be difficult to obtain testimony necessary for the conviction of persons guilty of this offense; but if the law is successfully enforced only in some instances, it will serve to direct general attention to the danger of incurring its penalty, and thus make many persons, who so far have given no thought to the possible consequences of their negligence or recklessness, more careful in future.

Secretary Schurz this year renews his previous recommendation for legislation to provide for the more speedy settlement of private land claims in territory acquired from Mexico, except California, which was provided means for the judicial determination of such matters many years ago.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A fine assortment of legal blanks at Holcomb's.
 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.
 For Good cigars, go to Holcomb's

Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle their accounts on or before the 20th of December, 1879, or the same will be placed in the hands of G. M. Hulier, Esq., for collection.
 H. L. TIBBALS,
 Port Townsend, Nov. 19.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Washington Monthly
 The new Magazine just established at Seattle, W. T. is descriptive of the resources and early history of the Territory. It is published every month. Subscription per Annum, \$1.50. Invariably in advance. Specimen copies, 15 cents each. Address: P. H. MORSE, Publisher Washington Monthly, Seattle, King Co., Wash. Terr.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 28, 1879.
 I see that some Indiana democrats are nervous because there is a stream of colored migration from the South in that direction, and they propose to import Kentucky Bourbons enough to offset the colored vote. It will not do, it would cost too much to begin with, and to end with the tide of colored migration is governed not by political desires, but by the demand of labor. Some colored men who went to Indiana as Pioneers told me that democrats as well as republicans desire them to come, offering them liberal terms. If this migration will help the colored race out of bondage, and at the same time redeem the State of Indiana, it is well.
 The democrats here have been boasting of their determination to unseat Senator Kellogg, so as to save the Senate in 1881. But they will have as rough a time doing that as they have stealing the Maine legislature. Both must be done against facts and decency, and it looks as if they would be frightened out of both schemes.
 Brother Ireland (Republican) of the "Asterian," has been elected Major of the "Venice of the Northwest," receiving more than double the number of votes of his opponent. Wright and Spexarth (Republicans) were elected Councilmen.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

James M. Gassaway, M.D.
 In charge U. S. Marine Hospital
 service.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
 Office—Water St., Opposite Postoffice,
 PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Situated at head of Union Wharf, Port Townsend, W. T.
 This house is new and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a
First-Class Hotel.
 Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. There is a well furnished Table and Reading Room in the Hotel. Nothing will be left undone to make this Hotel second to none in the Territory.
W. H. DODD & PUGH.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

J. J. HUNT, Prop.
 Water St., PORT TOWNSEND.
 This commodious, elegant and desirably located Hotel is now under the charge of its old-time proprietor, who will conduct it in the same general style which rendered it so popular heretofore. Board by the day or week. Excellent accommodations for families.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

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 Late Brewsters, Birwin, Kansas.
Gilmore & Co.,
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 CONFECTIONERY
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 ETC., ETC.
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 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.
PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK
 Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor
THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Retiring of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Western Republicans very generally agree with the great body of Democrats in condemning that portion which counsels retirement of Greenbacks, and it is perfectly evident that the president's action in this particular will have no effect during the existence of the present Congress, except possibly to make party capital for the Democrats.

Pacific Coast Members.

The Pacific Coast members of Congress find very little ground for encouragement in the president's statement concerning the negotiations with the Chinese government in regard to the subject of restricting Mongolian immigration.

Terrible Explosion.

EAUCLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The boiler in the Eau Claire lumber company's planing mill exploded with terrific force this afternoon, killing Engineer Haskins, Fireman Hosplin, and a teamster named Gallagher. The force of the explosion was so great as to be felt all over the city, and fragments of the wreck were scattered for blocks distant. Several other employees were more or less injured. A jury is holding an inquest over the dead bodies to-night.

Denver Land Company.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—In the United States Court to-day Sidney A. Grant, who was connected with the so-called "Denver Land Company," which has been advertising lots for sale in North Denver at \$1, was found guilty of misusing the mails, and will be sentenced to-morrow, the penalty being \$500 fine or imprisonment, or both.

The Work of the Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Senators and representatives to-day in discussing the outlook for the session generally agree that it is likely to extend into next Summer; that no very great amount of legislation will be accomplished, but that each party will be kept busy watching the other and taking up as good a position as possible for the presidential year. The policy of the dominant majority in both houses in regard to such matters as the proposed renewal of last year's contest over the election laws, and upon financial measures like Warner's silver bill will not be settled in haste, nor without mature caucus deliberation concerning them. It is not likely, then, that any indefinite forecast can be made respecting these subjects until after the Christmas recess. The annual appropriation bills are not expected to be reported very early this session, but the House will be occupied for some time with the discussion of a thorough revision of its rules soon to be reported from Speaker Randall's committee, and with a contested election case—16 in all—which Chairman Springer promises to bring before the House for action this session with much greater promptitude than has been unfortunately the custom in previous sessions of Congress. Another subject that will be brought forward for speedy action, unless a resignation forestalls its main purpose, is the impeachment of Minister Seward.

The Senate will shortly receive reports from the Ingalls and Kellogg investigations, from the Wallace committee of investigation in Rhode Island and elsewhere, and probably also from the Freedmen's Bank committee. It is apparent, therefore, that neither branch of Congress is in danger of running short of subjects for consideration, even if the transaction of ordinary legislative business be wholly deferred for a month or two.

Bankers Agree with Hayes.

Prominent bankers speak warmly in praise of the financial recommendations in the president's message. The clause that called forth their heartiest approval was that in which the retirement of legal tender notes was advocated. They pointed out the difference between the report of the secretary and the president's message, which reflected, they said, great credit upon the latter document. While bankers are of one mind upon the main question of cancellation of legal tender notes, a great diversity of opinion was found to exist among them as to the proper time and method of securing the desired result. One wished the notes funded immediately into bonds bearing a low rate of interest; another advocated retiring them by fixed amounts annually, while he doubted the expediency at this time of agitating the matter.

White River Utes.

A special dispatch to the Denver Tribune says that the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday and went before the commission. A new plan of examining witnesses has been adopted, and a number allowed to enter the commission room at once. They all wear arms, though concealed. Members of the commission and attaches all keep guns and revolvers near that they may be used on quick notice.

Mob at the Primaries.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Democratic delegate elections to-day were attended with much disorder. The Fifth ward convention was broken up by a mob from the Fourth ward, and several of their men were shot, one Bernard Kelly dying on the way to the hospital.

Stocks Must Fumble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—James Keene is reported as having said to-day that he thought Vanderbilt had done well in his sale of Central and would probably also sell some Lake Shore and Michigan Central, which are entirely too high. The first tuing holders of this stock will know, it will be down to \$75. By the middle of next month the Grand Trunk will have completed its line to Chicago and taken at least one-quarter of the Michigan Central's business. The values of all stocks are too high. He predicted a

grand tumble. The business of the country is not on a dividend paying basis. The best thing the people can do is to sell every time a stock rallies.

Disgraceful.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—The report of the committee appointed by the Supervisors to investigate the management of the Milwaukee house of correction, states that the charges have been substantiated that cruelty, oppression, incompetency and filth have prevailed, and that prisoners have been shamefully maltreated. Haze and Kennedy, inspectors and wardens, are condemned severely, and recommendation is made that a thorough reconstruction of the system be made.

The Maine Question.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 3.—The Governor and Council have been in session all the forenoon and till 1 o'clock, when they adjourned. They allowed the returns of the county officers to be examined by Senators and Representatives-elect, or their attorneys, but refused to exhibit the returns of votes on Senators and Representatives. Just before adjournment they declined as at present advised, to exhibit the returns of votes on Senators and Representatives, as they have no power to alter, correct, or substitute returns, and therefore it would be no use to exhibit them.

Honest John Holds His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the case of McDowell vs Whitteaker, Democrat, of Oregon, no evidence or briefs have been presented and it will be dropped.

Utes to be Removed.

The bill introduced by Belford to-day for the removal of Utes, provides that the president with five commissioners to select in some territory a reservation for the Utes and make arrangements with them for their peaceful removal. The bill proposes an appropriation of \$200,000 to meet the expenses of removal.

Congressional Caucuses.

The Republicans of the Senate met to consider the filling of the vacancy on committees caused by the death of Senator Chandler.

Democratic Senators met and concluded that no changes were necessary in formation of committees, sending word to Republicans that the vacancies caused by the death of Chandler were at their disposal.

Senator Baldwin, of Michigan, will probably fill Chandler's places on Senate committees.

Appropriations to be Hurred.

The House appropriations committee to-day were unanimous in desiring an early completion of the appropriation bills. The deficiency appropriation bill for the pay of marshals and their deputies will doubtless be the first provided for. It was thoroughly discussed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Demonstration in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The gathering in Hyde Park to-day consisted of an immense mob. A fair sprinkling of green favors was observable, but by far the greatest number of persons present seemed to be attracted more by curiosity than by sympathy. The procession was swollen by the Tichborne Release Association, the Democratic Workingmen's Club, and similar bodies, not in any manner connected with Ireland or Irish agitation. The orators of these outside associations addressed separate groups, while the main meeting was in progress in the park. The speakers were surrounded by a dense throng which cheered so enthusiastically as to render the speeches utterly inaudible, except perhaps to those on the stand. The resolutions protesting against the recent arrest of Irish agitators and denouncing present proprietary in Ireland were carried by acclamation. The less noted speakers, particularly at the side meetings, used most seditious language, and their utterances seemed to create much amusement. The authorities had apparently taken no precautions whatever for order, as only three policemen were in the vicinity of the meeting. When darkness came the throng dispersed, and the delegations marched back to their respective headquarters with their bands playing Irish airs.

The Ex-Ameer.

CABUL, Dec. 1.—Under instructions from the viceroy of India, ex-Ameer Yakoub Kahn left Cabul for Peshawar under charge of Capt. Turner and guard. He will reach his destination in eight marches.

Distress in Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An appeal from Cardinal Manning for subscriptions to alleviate distress in Ireland, was read in all the Catholic churches of the metropolis yesterday. It is stated that in the west of Ireland such hunger, poverty and want are now to be seen as has never been known since the great Irish famine. A general collection for this purpose is appointed for Sunday next.

Bismarck's Doings.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Bismarck will probably arrive Thursday. It seems that negotiations between Bismarck and the Vatican have suddenly closed, as Bismarck will not agree to the restoration of German Bishops. There seems to be every probability that the old struggles are recommencing.

Bismarck has written private letters to the leaders of the National Liberals, thanking them for the support given by that party to the government on the railway question, and expressing a hope that the former friendly relations between himself and the National Liberals may be renewed. Clericals are much dissatisfied with the turn of affairs.

Queen Victoria Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Queen is reported as suffering from a severe bilious attack, and although the court physicians seem to attach but little importance to this illness, many persons are inclined to look upon her majesty's sickness in a much more serious light. The Queen is now 63 years of age and has always enjoyed exceptionally good health, but has a constitution liable to break down suddenly under forms of illness to which she may now be considered subject. Considerable solicitude is publicly expressed over the matter both for personal reasons and in view of the political effect which might attend her possible demise at the present time.

Turkish Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—Baker Pasha has started for his post as representative of the Sultan to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. The split in the Cabinet threatens to pro-

duce a ministerial crisis, owing to differences between the prime minister and the minister of the interior. The result will probably be the resignation of the latter.

Internal Machine for the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Emperor William has just received a dispatch announcing a fresh attempt upon the life of the Czar at Moscow. An infernal machine was exploded on his passage. Fortunately it did not burst until his majesty had passed. The Czar escaped without injury.

German Socialists.

In the Prussian diet to-day, Count Von Entenburch, minister of the interior, in reply to the questions as to the reasons for the continuance of the minor state of siege, declared that the same state of things that was prevalent last year still existed. Secret social democratic agitation, he said, had increased and connection with foreign agitators were maintained.

The Pope not Infallible.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Paris says that the Archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium, in a recent pastoral, asserts that the Pope is not infallible, except when he judges what rests on the testimony of God and that of his revealed truth or his revealed law.

Yakoub Kahn.

The Post commenting upon Yakoub Kahn's departure from Cabul for Peshawar, says this news is of great significance. It probably means that Afghanistan has seen the last of its Ameer. It also points to the restraint of not actual punishment being in store for Yakoub for his carelessness if not connivance of the massacre of the embassy.

Russian Administration.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch says the Czar will inform the nobility of Moscow at his reception to-day of his determination to call a number of unofficial advisors to assist him in the government of the empire. The council will be purely deliberative without any right of control or interference, and will be chosen partly by suffrages of the middle and peasant classes, and partly by direct nomination, by the Czar, from the ranks of hereditary nobility. Other measures of local reform will also be announced. These innovations have been strongly advocated by the Czarowitch.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Test Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—In the Fourth District Court this morning Judge Dwinelle rendered a decision in the case of Stuart vs Reynolds, the former being county clerk and Reynolds, the incumbent, to the effect that Reynolds' term of office expired to-day. The case was at once taken to the Supreme Court, and a decision is momentarily looked for. This is a test case affecting all other city offices. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court an anxious crowd is to-day hanging around the City Hall, awaiting the settlement of the vexed question of succession.

New Chief of Police.

The police commissioners this morning chose ex-Chief Patrick Crowley Chief of Police. The appointment seems to give satisfaction about the City Hall.

Sale of Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—It transpires to-day that a change has taken place in the ownership of Hale & Norcross and Yellow Jacket mines, the bonanza firm having sold out their interest in the former to Alvinza Hayward, and in the latter to Robert Graves. The report of the change is confirmed by Mr. Flood. These are two of the mines which Coll Deane at his recent lecture delivered in Union Hall declared contained two or three new bonanzas he believed to have been discovered on the Comstock.

The Supervisor Muddle.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors this evening Gibbs resigned and withdrew, holding that his term expired at midnight, but the others continued business.

Crookedness Alleged.

Auditor Dunn refused to audit the sewer-cleaning bill, stating, in very direct language in his communication, that the work had not been done in accordance with the specifications, and that the official who accepted it was guilty of negligence and incompetence.

The New Rule Commences.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—After recess this afternoon Judge Wallace said that the decision of the lower courts, which gives the offices to the new officers, was affirmed, and that the decision would be filed to-morrow or the following day. This decision places the new officers in their new positions since 12 o'clock yesterday. There was a general feeling of relief around the new city hall when the news was telephoned that the supreme court had decided in favor of the incoming officials.

To-night Mayor Bryant will read his farewell message and Mayor Kalloch will deliver his inaugural address. The old supervisors will introduce their successors with the customary compliments of the occasion, and peace will reign at the city hall after the long contest.

Frightful Accident.

A Virginia dispatch says that the engineer at the Union shaft on changing the shift this morning ran a cage into the sheaves. Eighteen men were in the cage and on the skip beneath. Nearly all were more or less injured. One T. C. McCarty has since died. Several others, it is feared, are fatally hurt. The engineer left immediately after the accident. A committee of miners are looking for him.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. At noon the Senate was called to order by Vice President Wheeler and prayer was offered by the chaplain.

Anthony and Bayard were appointed a committee, to join a similar committee of the House, to wait upon the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress were ready to receive any communication he might choose to make.

Pending the report of the committee business was suspended and later a short recess was taken.

When the Senate reconvened a message was received from the House announcing that it was in session and that it had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Burnside gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would ask leave to call up the joint resolution offered by him at

last session, relating to the proposed interoceanic canal, for the purpose of making some remarks thereon.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, ordered printed and laid on the table. Business was then suspended for a period.

The committee reported that they had waited on the President and very soon afterwards the President's message was received and read.

Ferry then rose and said that the sorrowful official duty devolved upon him of announcing the death of his late colleague, Zachariah Chandler. It was not his present purpose to speak of the character and services of one long and so notably a member of this body, but at some suitable time he would invite the Senate to express, by resolution and by eulogy, its sense of the irreparable loss the nation had sustained in the death of so distinguished a citizen. As a mark of respect to the Senator who was present at the last adjournment, and is absent now for evermore, he moved that the Senate do now adjourn. Adjourned.

House.

Speaker Randall called the House to order at noon. The roll call showed 232 members present, 56 absent.

The newly elected members from California, Iowa and New York took iron clad oaths. The House then took a short recess, that the committee might wait upon the President and inform him that the House is ready to receive any communication from him.

At 1:50 the President's annual message was received and read.

The reading of the message consumed an hour and a half, and then, on motion of F. Wood, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed. Adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Senator Gordon introduced the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, etc., That the government of the United States pledges to accord a full and entire protection to the company which shall be granted the concession by the government of Nicaragua for the construction of said interoceanic canal, and will secure to said company peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such concession.

Referred to the committee on commerce. Wallace offered a resolution continuing for the present session the standing and select committees appointed at the last session, with but two changes, namely, Ferry to take the place of Chandler on the committee on naval affairs, and Baldwin to take the place of Chandler on the committee on commerce; adopted.

Teller offered a resolution calling on the president for information as to whether any money due the Ute Indians under agreement of Sept. 13, 1873, has remained unpaid as claimed by those Indians, and also the nature of the investments made for the Utes under that agreement.

When the appointed time arrived Burnside called up his resolution of last session reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Darien canal. He said that practically the question was whether the canal should be built under the protection of this or of a foreign government. It had been said that it was a question of power—in other words, that European governments would, by force of arms if necessary, control this thoroughfare. This he thought would be impossible. In case of war we could, by patriotic effort, arm 5,000,000 men, and by use of modern improvements in engineering we could prevent any foreign war vessel from entering our harbors. It would be impossible to transport and land men enough to overcome us. Although the Monroe doctrine had never been put on the statute books, it was a part of our unwritten law.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

House.

Ellis introduced a joint resolution similar to the Senate resolution concerning the Nicaraguan canal, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Price offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Eleven months of trial have demonstrated conclusively that the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of Jan., 1879, has been a success and equal to the hopes of the most sanguine friend of that measure; and

WHEREAS, It has been equally well and fully established during the same period that as a nation we have the ability to keep in circulation at par with coin \$350,000,000 in U. S. notes, commonly called greenbacks; and

WHEREAS, Under the operation of these in connection with the coinage of silver dollars, the financial and commercial interests of the country in the last eleven months have attained a degree of prosperity unequalled in any similar period of the last 20 years; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House, sound policy demands and safe legislation requires that no change be made at this session of Congress with regard to and of measure referred to. That in view of the present prosperous condition of the country financially, we should let well-enough alone.

He desired to obtain a vote upon the resolution, but demands for regular order being made on the Democratic side, it was referred.

White introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments, providing that the general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and giving power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the entire bill; referred.

Fort offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quality of any paper money issued by the United States, or reopen by legislation the currency questions settled by decisions of the supreme court, and universally adopted and approved by the people would be injurious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding returning prosperity, and this House is especially opposed to any such legislation; referred.

A society of women painters has been formed at Manchester, England.

Oregon Items.

Willamette Valley.

Wheat has been 98 cents at Independence. Dr. Belt, late of Salem, is building a residence one door south of Mr. T. W. Belt's residence at Independence.

Several cows have died from the effects of eating too much grain out among the ruins of the warehouses burned at Albany lately.

The Dallas Itemizer says: Uncle Tol Savery was at his mountain ranch the other day and came in with a fine lot of wild flowers, which looked as fresh as in Spring time.

Fruit packing commenced at the old Alden Fruit Dryer, at Albany. The Corvallis Fruit Co. have several thousand pounds of the Plummer fruit to pack for the English market.

At Independence the dense fog that has covered the valley during the latter portion of last week and the forepart of this, the Riverside Independent says, has not only been very uncomfortable, but has caused much sickness.

Southern Oregon.

Civil Bend, Douglas county, has an old lady 94 years of age.

The Plaindealer says that emigration has materially swelled the population of Roseburg.

A fish ladder has been constructed at Roseburg dam, so fish can hereafter visit Canyonville.

Mr. Wm. Jackson loses \$400 by the washing away of a mill dam he was building at Myrtle Creek.

The Oregon Sentinel tells of a billk who borrowed his lodging of the Franco-American hotel and stole the blankets.

While the Star Gulch Mining Co. were removing an oak stump by blasting, a chunk of wood struck Mr. W. A. Hamilton, who has since died.

During the first week in November there were mailed at the Ashland post office 711 letters, 715 newspapers, 73 postal cards and 32 packages.

Mrs. B. Wilson, of Camas valley, Douglas county, was victorious in killing a large buck deer, while her most noble Roman was out hunting in vain. The lady deserves encomium for she did it with her "dittle hatchet."

James Alexander and Isaac Wingham were arrested at the instance of Stev. Minard for obstructing the county road in Happy Valley, Douglas county. They gave bonds for appearance at the preliminary examination set for next week.

A correspondent of the Roseburg Star says: The stockraisers of this locality have sheared their sheep this Fall. They look well and are fat. If this plan should be adopted throughout the country, it would benefit sheep raisers without a doubt.

Doctors Aiken and Vrooman, of Jacksonville, made a post mortem examination of the body of Marie Pflug, it having been alleged that the immediate cause of her death was a blow on the head, inflicted by a former resident of Jackson creek.

Bybee's race track near Jacksonville has been repaired and will be put in as good condition as possible for the December races, and a new judges' stand 20 feet high has been erected. Over \$175 has been subscribed for purses.

The Jacksonville Times says: The construction of a wagon road and the consequent development of the resources of Southern Oregon and Northern California may encourage the building of a railroad to the sea and induce the O. & C. R. R. to move up from Roseburg, for the trade of these sections is not to be sneezed at. This should be kept in view.

A correspondent of the 'Modoc Independent' says: The country north of Lakeview has settled up with wonderful rapidity during the past Summer. There are said to be five different valleys in that section at intervals of a hundred miles. Summer Lake, about fifty miles north, is about ten miles long and six miles wide, and is surrounded by very fine agricultural lands. Silver Lake, about one hundred miles to the north, is nearly as large as Goose Lake, and the land in its vicinity is being rapidly appropriated.

East of the Mountains.

The town of Ainsworth is rapidly becoming a permanent thing. A grave yard has been started there, the first occupant being a Chinaman.

During Thanksgiving night Jimmy Jones, a well known character, was severely cut by one W. Morrow, in Rhodewald's saloon at Waitsburg.

A reservoir 100 feet long and 50 feet wide on the bottom, with 12 feet sides, has been constructed by the Water Co. about a mile above the Main street bridge at Walla Walla. There are now 8 feet of water in the reservoir.

The Walla Walla Union says: The last grand jury, composed of our wealthiest citizens, report in favor of the erection of a Court House and jail by Walla Walla county. Why this county, the richest in the Territory, should rest content with its miserable apology for a Court House and a jail, whose outside appearance is a disgrace, and its inside arrangements an outrage on humanity, is a question we have never been able to solve.

The boating season is nearly over. Three heavy draft steamers, namely, the Fanny Faxon, Dr. Baker and Harvest Queen, have already gone into Winter quarters. Even light draft steamers find it difficult to navigate the river now, owing to a dense fog and low water. Navigation on the Upper Columbia usually ceases in the beginning of December and is resumed again about the middle of March. During that interval we are usually considered bottled up.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: Because one firm in this city imported one ton of butter from California and prominence was given to it in a contemporary, the idea has gone abroad that no good butter can be made in this country. This can easily be refuted by any of our merchants. We know of one who, this last week, purchased no less than 5,000 pounds. One farmer supplied 1,600 pounds of good packed butter and was paid 35 cents per pound therefor.

John Goodwin and two other men fenced up the stage road between Dayton and Tukannon, and when the stage came along informed the driver that he could only pass them by driving over their bodies. As the driver was without weapons, and the three men had guns, he turned back to Dayton. Charlie Pond went out, arrested the men, brought them to town, and after an examination before Judge Wingard, they were held to answer at the Dayton court.

How London is Fed

The food supply to the largest city of the world—a city moving on rapidly toward 5,000,000 of people—is a problem of no small dimensions.

ENGLAND AS AN IMPORTER OF FOOD.

All the world knows that the United Kingdom, embracing England, Scotland and Ireland, in the most productive seasons, never raises food enough of any kind for the support of its population; and particularly is this true of England.

Beyond the above named necessary eatables, England is a very large consumer of wines and strong drinks. These, too, almost wholly, are imported.

To come back to the question of London food supply—food being a necessity, while these drinks may be classed as mere luxuries—it is truly wonderful to see what an amount of food is packed in cans and packed away to every part of this great metropolis.

The single article of canned fish is enormous. Salmon is most abundant. Herrings and some other kinds are met with, packed in Scotland.

But it is when one looks at the great variety and amount of canned meats, everywhere found in London, that astonishment is excited. In this regard London seems to stand far above any city I have visited on the Continent.

In those cans you may find baked pork and beans from Boston, Philadelphia, and some town in Missouri, whose name has escaped me; roast beef from Texas (about the only thing, by the way, from any Southern State), and many other points; lamb and mutton, roasted and boiled, from cities East and West; tongues of beef, lamb, mutton, etc.; veal, in all styles of cookery, from different points; and when you come to poultry, there may be found roasted and boiled chickens, ducks, pigeons, turkeys unboned from every quarter.

A few of these articles—but very few—may be found of English brands, and now and then one of a brand from the continent; but with the slightest exceptions they are from the cities of the

United States. The quantity in the cans varies from half a pound to three or four pounds.

Of milk, while the London market seems to be well supplied with that which is fresh and sweet, a very large amount of condensed milk is consumed, judging from the quantity displayed in the shops. The best of this canned milk comes from Switzerland, at least that which commands the highest price in the London market, while the only other brand I have met with here is the English.

Of course canned meats of various kinds are no rarity. They can be found in all parts of our country, and all over the world; but taking into account the quantity and variety—and I have by no means mentioned all—London seems to be more fully stocked than any other city.

Of green fruits, apples and pears particularly, London is just now chock full and they are all from the United States. I have tested their quality and price, even since I began this letter, and they are as fine and cheap as they are at the fruit stands in Cincinnati.—Corr. Cincinnati Gazette.

Opening in Jupiter.

For many months past a vast oval opening has existed in the deep cloud envelope of Jupiter. Such at least seems to be the true interpretation of the enormous rose tinted spot now visible on "the moon-girt orb of mighty Jove."

Two Glimpses of the Late Prince Imperial.

We have two recollections of this unfortunate Prince, to which his cruel fate has given a pathetic significance. One was the opening of the legislative body in the year 1866, when the Emperor first associated his son with him officially.

The Chinese bill—\$1 per dozen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PORTLAND, December 4, 1879. Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par. Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 1 per cent. discount to par.

General Merchandise.

RICE—Market quoted at China, \$1.06; Sandwich Island, 71¢. COFFEES—Cuba Rio, 21¢; Java, 27¢; Rio, none.

Home Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale market for home produce at San Francisco, Dec. 2. WHEAT—Good to choice, \$1.00; 1st quality, \$1.05; 2nd quality, \$1.10.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. WHEAT—Quiet. FLOUR—Strong. WOOL—Quiet.

ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, December 2.—Floating cargoes, wheat, firm; maize, firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, rather easier, maize, steady.

Courtesy.

Little girl, do you ever think about the meaning of words? This word, now, courtesy, has something about it in which which girls and women were, and in many heathen countries are now, not much better than slaves.

The Bible bids us to be courteous. Do you want to know the highest and loveliest style of courtesy, which you can practice at home, at school, and in the street? It is all wrapped up in one golden phrase—"In honor preferring one another."

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OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, SEATTLE, W. T. L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.

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

Geo. W. Harris, (Successor to J. F. Morrill) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGS AND MEDICINES! THE MOST Complete Stock North of San Francisco

BY EXPRESS OR MAIL, Promptly attended to. SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE, Seattle, W. T.

C. F. GERRISH & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise Of extra Quality.

HARDWARE! AGENTS FOR THE BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER, Taylor's Sulky Rake, Mitchell's Farm Wagon, Sweepstake Plows, Haines' Header, Moline Plows, Etc., Etc., Etc.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST PRICE! PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.

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. Quick Sales and Small Profits. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1879.

TO OUR PATRONS.—As the end of the year approaches we are warned that we need money to pay our bills. Those who know themselves to be indebted to the ARGUS for subscription will confer a great favor by settling their accounts as soon as convenient. Many have already "wiped out the old score" and paid in advance besides; and we have found such persons to be infinitely better looking than those who evidently act upon the supposition that we are publishing a newspaper for mere glory. The subscription price is a small matter to each one of our patrons, but to us the aggregate amounts to our livelihood. We will endeavor to send bills to all, between this time and Jan. 1st, and desire attention to the matter by those addressed.

TIME'S CHANGES.

Only a few years ago, when the government found it necessary to issue paper money, the popular democratic outcry was that our greenback national currency was unconstitutional; that it was the outgrowth of a ruinous policy, &c. In fact objections were indulged in until a contempt was felt in many places for the government, very similar to that exercised toward an individual who uses stratagem to defraud his creditors. It was said that the currency system would lead the nation into excesses which would involve her so hopelessly in debt that nothing short of repudiation would ever bring her out. Indeed many advocated flat repudiation at once, as being preferable to the "half-way dodge," as it was called. The credit of the nation was at a low ebb for some time after the close of the war, and when the RADICALS—as republicans were always called—proposed to receive the currency at par for all government dues and issue interest-bearing bonds payable in gold, so as to pay off the war debt, there was a louder howl than ever from democratic orators. They had previously charged the dominant party with adopting a line of policy that lowered national credit and was dishonorable in the extreme; they now commenced grumbling because all national debts were to be paid in coin of a standard value. Papers of the "Pomeroy Democrat" style were burdened with cartoons showing the poor laborers toiling away to pay their increased taxes, and the wealthy bondholders rolling in luxury. The new policy was denounced as being unjust, a system of tyranny, &c., and it was cried down with energy fully equal to that exercised in objecting to the issue of greenbacks. It was even urged that in a few years foreign capitalists would practically own the United States, and that we would be little better than serfs.

But time brings wondrous changes. After results had demonstrated the wisdom of the policy which saved our nation in the first instance from dissolution because of financial difficulties, and which, in the second place, preserved our national credit so that we had an honorable standing all over the world, a decided change came over the dreams of chronic dissenters. Gradually our national debt decreased, and the much despised currency came up to par. Then, when republican leaders announced their intention of stopping the issue of currency and of gradually withdrawing it from circulation, this movement met with opposition which came largely from democrats. In vain it is urged that the greenbacks were issued only as a matter of necessity, and that the original promise of the party was to retire them from circulation as soon as the emergency had passed. Even Pomeroy himself long since de-

sorted his first love, and, from an apostle of democratic doctrine when it was the settled policy of that party to oppose greenbacks and bonds, he became President of the national greenback party! To be sure, both republicans and democrats are somewhat divided on this subject. President Hayes recommends the withdrawal of currency from circulation, while leading republican Senators and Congressmen have just decided in caucus that they will adopt a policy of non-action in reference to financial changes. They reason that no harm is being done by the limited number of greenbacks now in circulation as they bring dollar for dollar anywhere, and that for purposes of transportation they are a convenience. On the other hand, greenback advocates, among whom are Thurman & Co., of democratic prominence, clamor for an unlimited issue of paper money. That many democrats still cling to the old hard-money doctrine is true, but their party as a whole has turned a complete somersault within the last decade in reference to the currency question as well as on other political issues.

We do not know what the coming years will bring forth for the American people, but if the republican party is as consistent in future as it has been in the past, no member thereof need be ashamed of its record.

THE WHISKY ISSUE.

The "Press" editor defines our position on the temperance question to suit himself, and now seeks to bring us into direct antagonism with the sellers of spirituous liquors in Port Townsend. The ridiculous position in which he has placed himself will be understood by remembering a few of the arguments he has from time to time advanced. He has frequently tried to prove that we were injuring the cause of temperance and aiding whisky sellers; he now wails over what he deems the prospect of Port Townsend dealers in whisky being closed out of business through our influence; he says we have several times sent out petitions to have restrictive laws passed, &c.

Recently we devoted a little space to showing up a few instances in which Mr. Myers published falsehoods about us. He has not yet referred to the matter—because he was cornered—but seems ready enough to hunt up some other lying assertion. His plan seems to be to try new points of attack until he can, if possible, find a vulnerable place. Some months since, acting under instructions from the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., for this Territory and British Columbia, we prepared and sent out petitions praying the Legislature to enact civil damage and local option laws. The result of the movement is already known, although the plagiarist of the "Press" predicted that no notice would be taken of it. Last February we entered into an agreement with some of the Good Templar lodges in this jurisdiction, whereby we agreed to fill a temperance department in the ARGUS each week. If the effort is not more liberally supported by temperance people, our obligation to continue it will soon cease by limitation; however, we do not see that it is such a personal warfare upon the liquor dealers of this city. We have had personal dealings with nearly all of them, and we have not a word to say derogatory of their characters. We know them to be public spirited men, with many noble qualities—not because they deal in whisky, however, but in spite of it. We are conscious of having their esteem to a greater degree than though we were in the habit, like some writers, of telling them what they do not themselves believe—that their business is an exalted or praiseworthy one. To defend it on the ground that it is profitable to the place involves a very weak argument.

THE REASON.

Portland "Bee."

Washington Territory, with her constitution framed and adopted, and her certificate showing 70,000 and upwards of inhabitants, stands at the door of Congress asking to be admitted as a sovereign State. The journals of that Territory claim that there is no reason why this demand should not meet immediate compliance, while there are many reasons why it should. There is one reason, however, and that will prove sufficient to deafen the present majority of that body to the demand. Washington Territory is Republican. Her admission as a State in the light of the large Republican majority thrown at the last election means a Republican member in the House and two in addition to the Senate in 1881. And this is what is the matter with Washington's chances for statehood at present. This Congress will legislate for party exclusively, so far as it dares, be sure of that.

It seems that our government is going to go through the farce of another Indian trial at Washington, the Ute murderers having been secured and started with to headquarters. If Uncle Sam would only adopt the policy of dealing summarily with the Indians there would be far less trouble with them. As it is, the young Indian chief who wants to get a free ride to the capital of the "Bostons" and to be lionized by national attention, knows that all he has to do is to massacre some poor defenseless settlers and then dodge the soldiers a while and finally stand on his dignity and assume the air of injured innocence. Let our military commanders be empowered to court martial offending red skins and execute without delay such of them as deserve death, and the example would have a salutary effect every time. And if white miscreants who impose on the Indians could only be punished in equally as prompt and effective a manner the prime cause of Indian troubles would be checked.

The stock of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads amounts to the enormous sum of \$245,000,000. These roads pay an annual interest on this stock of from eight to ten per cent. The number of miles of track is only 900 all told. Though this stock is immeasurably in excess of the costs of the roads or the value of the tangible property, it is forced to pay large dividends by way of interest. The struggle of the managers to pay large interest on this stock to serve gambling and other purposes accounts largely for the excessive freight charges on produce which has brought the management of eastern roads into disrepute.

The Portland "Oregonian" is having a warm time of it with the "Standard" and "Bee," of that place. It looks very much as though Mr. Scott had been guilty of too many inconsistent acts to be allowed to occupy the position of leader of the republican party in Oregon. His policy has been too much on the "rule or ruin" plan, hence there is great dissatisfaction. He will hardly "run things" over there as much as he expects to. The "Bee" "stays with him" in the contest in a manner which proves it to be just the plucky outspoken representative of republicanism that it claims to be.

CHEEK.—For pure, unadulterated cheek and "monumental stupidity," the genus homo who clips editorials for the "Press" is entitled to the prize. He was very indignant because we intimated that he stole an article from the Portland "Standard", and then admits that he took it from the S. F. "Excelsior."

The Portland "Standard" (Dem.) says it is fully alive to the necessity of concerted action to prevent probable democratic defeat in Oregon next year.

COMMUNICATED.

THE SKAGIT MINE QUESTION.

PORT ANGELES, Dec. 18, 1879.

EDITOR ARGUS:—

At different periods we have started epidemics which often baffle the skill of the resident physician. When others are called, they generally mix up matters so that it requires a carpenter and a few screws to straighten things out. We have been subject to it on this coast since the days of '49. I remember Gold Lake, Gold Bluff, Kern and Fraser Rivers. In '58 I was one of eight hundred patients crowded on the steamer Republic, bound for Victoria, B. C., with the "gold fever," as it was then called, and I had it bad "you bet."

Oh that I had then had a prophetic eye and seen the huge bonanzas in sand lots and mud flats! I would not be penning these lines by the flickering rays of an oil lamp. Yet so it is and so it will be until every foot of Mother Earth has been subjected to the gaze of one who knows.

Now, friend ARGUS, I hope you will not expect much after such a lengthy preface, as I only intended to write a few remarks about the New Eldorado, or Skagit mines, when I commenced—so here goes for the stuffing. We have had considerable excitement on the Pacific coast since gold was discovered. But few of the reported finds have amounted to much, except Nevada, Idaho and Montana. If Cariboo and Cassiar were to pay their debts there would not be a color left. Now comes Skagit with its fabulous wealth, only awaiting the pick and shovel; and, if all the reports were true, there would soon be no poor people in the Territory, except cripples and lazy men.

I have no doubt there are some good diggings on the west slope of the Cascade mountains, and the few who find them will get paid. But oh! the hundreds that will leave comfortable homes and good situations to run after that "Will o' the Wisp," and return sadder but wiser men! To those who are out of employment with good health and a few dollars, I say go. You may strike it and if you don't it may benefit you in the future. But those who have steady employment, I would advise to stay at home. If we take all we hear and read for granted Skagit must be a rich country. An expert says (I don't believe in experts' gold mining) that he got three cents to the pan, top dirt. If he did, it is immense, for California's best claims would not pan out like that. I think he was mistaken, or was nearer to the bed rock than he thought. Yet such are the reports we get from all new diggings from those interested. I have no doubt that some have found good claims. But whether it will satisfy the many who are preparing to go, I doubt. I don't wish to discourage any from going to Skagit or any other mines, yet I would like to warn those who may be too sanguine and think all they have to do is to get there, fill their purse with the precious metal and return. How many will be disappointed, discouraged and broke, and return to find a new hand at the barrow which they wheeled contented and happy with small pay yet large hopes!

I have been at the head waters of the Skagit, and found it a very rough country, heavily timbered, and, not knowing anything about the route up the river, I would recommend those who contemplate going to take the Fort Hope trail, as it is a good mountain road for men or animals to the head waters of the Skagit. I always found it better to go down hill than up, with a good chance to prospect the many branches and other places on the way. I have no doubt that all the ground on the Ruby creek will be taken up before spring, and those going in later must prospect for themselves; and, by go-

ing by the way of Fort Hope, it will give them an extensive range of country to prospect and work off all the symptoms of gold fever—if any remain after the fall rains set in. RUSTLER.

SENATOR Hampton, of South Carolina, thought the democratic defeat in Ohio was a blessing in disguise. He will probably think the same way about the result in New York, and as to this matter there are many other democrats who think the same way. There is no doubt something very consoling in the philosophy which thus reconciles itself to defeat, but we admit that the shower of blessings were a little too numerous to be refreshing.—Walla Walla "Statesman" (Dem.)

IN JUSTICE COURT.—A suit was brought yesterday before Judge Norris, by Messrs. Waterman & Katz, of this place, against the Guemas Copper mining company, for the recovery of an account for goods furnished. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiffs, for the sum of \$75.91 and costs. Messrs. Kuhn & Burke were attorneys for plaintiffs and H. L. Blanchard for defendants. Def. appealed to the District Court.

By an unfortunate error the date on our inside pages today is a week behind.

OUR subscribers doubtless appreciated the supplements we sent out last week, containing the President's message.

SCHOOL will close in this district tomorrow, after which a two weeks' vacation will be taken to enjoy the holidays.

NEXT Thursday will be Christmas, and little Sunday school children are wondering what Santa Claus intends to bring them.

REV. David Sires will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening Dec. 21st, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"An open door." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE stockholders in the Puget Sound Telegraph Company will see by the notice which we insert this week that the next regular meeting of their company has been set for Monday, Jan. 5th.

AT a meeting held Dec. 13th, "Port Townsend" Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., decided to give a ball on the 22d of January, 1880. A committee of arrangements was appointed, and a full programme will appear next week.

A semi-monthly journal, to be called the "North Pacific Coast," will be issued hereafter at New Tacoma by Money & Co. The first number was to appear Dec. 15th. The new candidate for public favor will be "devoted to home life, schools, agriculture, horticulture, commerce, mines, manufactures and other resources and industries of Washington Territory." Two dollars per annum will be its subscription price.

NOTICE.

Owing to the defect in our banker we are obliged to call on those who are indebted to us to come forward and settle their accounts, to assist us in paying our lawful debts, as we intend to pay dollar for dollar on all our debts.

T. M. HAMMOND & SONS.

"GERMAN SYRUP."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boscche's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed FREE OF CHARGE by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular sizes 75 cts. Three doses will relieve any case.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., administratrix of the estate of David W. Anderson, deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them with the necessary vouchers within one year from this date to me at my residence at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson, or to my attorney, C. M. Bradshaw, at said place.

Dated at Port Townsend, this 11th day of December, 1879. FANNY ANDERSON, Administratrix of the estate of David W. Anderson, deceased.

"The Babies."

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) Responds to a Toast at the Reception of Gen. Grant in Chicago by the Grand Army of the Republic.

WE ALL HAVE BEEN THERE.

At the recent reception given to Gen. Grant at Chicago by the Grand Army of the Republic, speeches were made and toasts responded to by some of the ablest speakers of America. "Mark Twain" was the last speaker of the evening, and amid much merriment he replied to the following toast:

"The Babies—As they comfort us in our sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities."

I like that. We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies; we haven't all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but when the toast works down to the babies, we stand on common ground, for we've all been babies. It is a shame that for a thousand years the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby, as if he didn't amount to anything! If you gentlemen will stop and think a minute—if you will go back fifty or a hundred years, to your early married life, and re-contemplate your first baby, you will remember that he amounted to a good deal, and even something over. You soldiers all know that when little fellows arrived at family headquarters you had to hand in your resignation.

HE TOOK ENTIRE COMMAND.

You became his lackey, his mere body servant, and you had to stand around, too. He was not a commander who made allowances for time, distance, weather or anything else—you had to execute his order whether it was possible or not. And there was only one form of marching in his manual of tactics, and that was the double quick. He treated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect, and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the death-storm of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow; but when he clawed your whiskers and pulled your hair and thisted your nose, you had to take it. When the thunders of war were sounding in your ears, you set your faces towards the batteries and advanced with steady tread; but when he turned on the terrors of his war-whoop, you advanced in the other direction—and mighty glad of the chance, too. When he called for soothing syrup, did you venture to throw out any side remarks about certain services unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? No—you got up and got it. If he ordered his pap-bottle, and it wasn't warm, did you talk back? Not you—you went to work and warmed it. You even descended so far in your menial office as to take a suck at that warm, insipid stuff yourself to see if it was right—three parts water to one of milk, a touch of sugar to modify the colic, and a drop of peppermint to kill those immortal hicups. I can taste that stuff yet. And how many things you learned as you went along; sentimental young folks still took stock in that beautiful old saying, that when the baby smiles in his sleep it is because the angels are whispering to him.

VERY PRETTY, BUT "TOO THIN."

Simply wind on the stomach, my friends! If the baby proposed to take a walk at his usual hour—2:30 in the morning—didn't you rise up promptly and remark—with a mental addition which wouldn't improve a Sunday school book much—that that was the very thing you were about to propose yourself? O, you were under good discipline. And as you went fluttering up and down the room in your "undress uniform" you not only prattled undignified baby talk, but even turned up your martial voices and tried to sing "Rock-a-baby on the tree top," for instance. What a spectacle for an Army of the Tennessee! And what an affliction for the neighbors, too—for it isn't every body within a mile around that likes military music at 3 in the morning. And when you had been keeping this sort of thing up two or three hours, and your little velvet-head intimated that nothing suited him like exercise and noise—"Go on!"—what did you do? You simply went on, till you disappeared in the last ditch.

The idea that a baby does not amount to anything! Why, one baby is just a house and a front yard full by itself.

ONE BABY CAN FURNISH MORE BUSINESS Than you and your whole interior department can attend to. He is enterprising, irrepressible, brim-full of lawless activities. Do what you please you can't make him stay on the reservation. Sufficient unto the day is one baby—as long as you are in your own mind don't you ever pray for twins. Twins amount to a permanent riot; and there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection.

Yet it was high time for a toast master to recognize the importance of the babies. Think what is in store for the present crop. Fifty years hence we

shall all be dead—I trust—and then this flag, if it still survive—and let us hope it may—will be floating over a Republic numbering 200,000,000 souls, according to the settled laws of our increase; our present schooner of State will have grown into a political Leviathan—a Great Eastern—and the cradled babies of to-day will be on deck. Let them be well trained, for we are going to leave a big contract on their hands. Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land which this nation would preserve for ages as sacred things, if we could know which ones they are. In one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething. Think of it! and putting in a world of dead earnest, unarticulated, but

PERFECTLY JUSTIFIABLE PROFANITY

Over it, too; in another, the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining milky way, with but a languid interest, poor little chap, and wondering what has become of that other one they call the wet nurse; in another the future great historian is lying—and doubtless he will continue to lie till his earthly mission is ended; in another the future President is busying himself with the profounder problem of State than what the mischief has become of his hair so early, and in a mighty array of other cradles there are now some 60,000 future office seekers getting ready to furnish him occasion to grapple with that same old problem a second time; and in still one more cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind, at this moment, to trying to find out some way to get his own big toe into his mouth—an achievement (meaning no disrespect), the illustrious guest of this evening turned his whole attention to some fifty-six years ago. And if the child is but the prophecy of the man, there are mighty few will doubt that he succeeded.

The New York Obelisk.

"How is that obelisk regarded in Egypt?"

"It is the only object of great historical interest left in Alexandria, and it won't be there long. It is the first object you see in approaching the city from the sea. The obelisk that went to England had been buried for a hundred years in the sand some thirty feet from the one standing. Both were brought from Heliopolis by Cleopatra and placed in front of the palace of the Caesars. The New York obelisk is much better preserved than the English trophy, and the writing on it is more distinct. It is one of the oldest obelisks in the world, and was constructed during that splendid era of art of the twelfth dynasty, a thousand years before Joseph. Not a man in Egypt could realize that the Khedive had given it away. They were all wonderstruck. When England was moving her obelisk there was general rejoicing in Egypt when the rumor came back that it was lost in the sea."

"What is the color of the New York obelisk?"

"It is the color of a brown stone front on Fifth avenue. It came from the famous quarry 600 miles above Cairo. I think it is about seventy feet high. The granite, fresh from the quarry, sparkles like jewels. The grandest of all obelisks is still sacred in the Temple of Karnak. It is one hundred feet high and is the most beautifully cut and engraved of all known obelisks. The one in Paris was in this temple, and is the second in height in the world. There is one in the quarry like the one at Karnak. The New York obelisk is a thousand years older than either of the others. The most interesting one, historically, is still at Heliopolis. It was cut 3,064 year B. C., and preserves all the style and grandeur of the finest sculpture of that brilliant epoch of Egyptian art. It is the only object left of the splendid city of 'On.' It stood in front of the Temple of the Sun, of which Joseph's father was the priest, where Moses learned his Egyptian wisdom, and where Plato, Solon and Pythagoras learned their philosophy."—Gen. Loring, of the Egyptian army.

Celluloid for Teeth.

We suggest that celluloid might be used in the manufacture of false teeth. It is capable of high polish, is hard without brittleness, and is not exorbitantly high in price. There is one objection, to be sure—its inflammability. The person with celluloid teeth would have to be very careful never to give utterance to hot words, or even to talk too glibly, lest the fractional heat should set his teeth off one after another, like a bunch of Chinese crackers in a barrel. The result would be appalling. But perhaps this very objection would prove to be the greatest recommendation the celluloid could have.—Boston Transcript.

Irish Match-Making.

While the landlady was at work, two old men strolled in for refreshment. One of them was evidently a small farmer. He wore his hat pulled down over his eyes, and appeared occupied by a matter of some weight. Talking to him earnestly and in a low tone, his companion, an old fellow with a shabby hat, shiny breeches and much-worn shoes, looked about him with cunning eyes for the most retired nook, and pulling out an old stool, said:

"Sit ye there, man, and we'll have a pint and a talk."

The colorless potheen was served them, and each drank a tumblerful of it as if it had been water.

"Now, man," said the smaller and older of the two, "why not make a match between them? He is a smart lad and she is a fine girl, God bless her! Just say what you will give her, and we can have done with it before the game is out."

"Well," said the farmer, after pulling and cracking all his fingers, "I have no thought of being mean. I will give her a cabin, a quarter-acre of land, with the potatoes tilled and brought to the door."

There was silence on the other side.

"I will give her a fine feather bed."

"Very good, very good," said he with the cunning eyes. "We'll have another pint." They were served with the fiery liquid, and smacking their lips over it declared it the best.

"The prayers must be near through." The farmer, staring in the bottom of the cup, added, "I will give her fifteen pounds in gold."

A short, quick laugh from his companion was the response. "That's very good, man; you are doing well, God bless you!"

"Her mother will give her the best of petticoats—and that is about all."

"And enough it is, if her mother would not forget the old silver beads, so that she can prepare herself for heaven when the end comes."

"What, then," said the other, a little defiantly, "has your boy got?"

Drawing his stool closer, and fixing his little gray eyes on the old man he said, "Sorra a ha'penny; but he's a good lad for all that, and can knock as much work out of a day as any boy in the country, and in a fight can bate anybody that stands before him."

"It isn't a fighting man I want for my daughter," responded the farmer, testily; "There's but little good comes of it."

"Well, well, he needn't do that same, but he's good for it if wantin'."

"I'll not stand for money, as he's a nate, tidy boy," the farmer was somewhat modified. "I'll buy him a boat, and he can knock his living out of it."

"Long life to ye! Shall it be next Thursday? I'll stop to-night to see the priest and have it all ready."

To my horror, the farmer now called for another pint, with which they sealed their bargain.

Buttons.

Buttons have become a very important adjunct and a very expensive one. From \$7 to \$10 is not at all unusual, and at least a dozen and a half are required for the jacket, with its double breast, its lapels, its pockets and its cuffs. They are not of the kind either that address themselves very strongly to the imaginations of the crowd. The finest are composed of carved and inlaid pearl; a lower grade of iridescent pearl, and the common sorts still of horn, grained ivory, and the like. Dark polished horn, in which many shadings are visible, are almost as handsome as pearl and are ready to be preferred to vegetable ivory or painted wood. Grained and inlaid wood are sometimes very beautiful, but painting is only admissible when it is very fine or associated with a sentiment or a character. Buttons are principally used for jackets or woollen dresses; the former exhibits them often as their only trimming, while the latter are also rendered more or less distinctive by their style, character and significance. When used upon the latter, however, the employment of them is not confined to the bodice, but extends to the side panels of the skirt, which is very often studded with them, and if they are handsome and adapted to the fabric this arrangement upon a dress of plain wool is very effective.—Jennie June.

Lady—"But tell me, Miss Jenkins, why you are not satisfied." Governess—"Well, the fact is, madam, I should be perfectly contented to stay if Master Tommy were not so plain; but I am afraid of his being taken for my little boy some day when we are out walking, and that would be so very unpleasant."

Albert Weber, the New York piano manufacturer, gave his employes at the factory a dinner last Saturday, they having accomplished the task of turning out 200 instruments last month.

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,

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Crockery,
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Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,

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Wall Paper,

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

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S Jewelry Store

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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.

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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 Hacking,
Frank Miller's
Water-Proof Blacking,
Machine Silk and Needles
Shoe Findings of every description,
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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 Store is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers

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

Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

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

TIMOTHY MAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.

—AGENTS FOR—

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

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

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

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

Port Townsend HOSPITAL!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

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

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly refitted and 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 seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

Thomas T. Minor, M. D.,
Managing Surg. Gen.

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Stoves, Tinware,

PUMPS, — (IRON PIPE
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—AND GENERAL—

House-Furnishing Hardware.

PRIME QUALITY,

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Leadville.

Having said so much of the mineral and money making advantages of Leadville, I am in justice bound to admit the defects of the locality as a place for human habitation. It should be premised I suppose, that my own experience has been unfortunate, in that the climate has given me a severe warning and left me here a little stranded, and needing care and rest to prevent permanent injury. For one I am not at all in love with the carbonate city. I am immensely struck by its wondrous growth and still more wondrous activity. I have already put on record my opinion of its future, so I am warranted in expressing freely the adverse opinion that to be able to live there at all, requires the greatest care on the part of a large majority, and that every one going thereto on business or pleasure, or to reside, requires to take great care of themselves. The majority never do that. Consequently there is a large mortality. It would be considerable at the best, but might be greatly lessened. So far as I could observe, the ladies I saw there seem to look and wear better than the men. The majority of the labor had a strained, nervous expression. Altitude, physical and mental, answers largely for that. The pulse beats from ten to fifteen degrees more rapidly than in lower regions. So any tendency to heart disease will soon manifest itself, and in any event nervous vitality is more readily exhausted. Physical weakness of almost any kind is also sure to tell against the bearer of it. Of course that is not always true. Mr. Davis of the Chronicle, tells me when he came here first, he could barely walk a block from pulmonary trouble. Now he is hale and hearty; others have a similar experience. But the fact remains that the climate, as well as the high-pressure condition of life, tends to make Leadville a place requiring great care if one wants to enjoy tolerable health. Pulmonary troubles, catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, are dangerous. Of one thing all men must be careful to avoid, that is, indulgence in strong drink. Whisky and altitude are dead shots at mortality, when combined. But I do not believe that the climate or the height alone are responsible. In spite of the learned dissertations of Leadville doctors as to the very small and innocuous quantity of arsenic and antimony in the atmosphere of the place, I believe that the smelting furnaces poison the air with the fumes that are blown off in their smoke. My reason in believing this is not so much from the quantity smelted, as from the fact that it is breathed over and over again. In the rarified air, the alkali dust, furnace fumes and other deleterious elements that belong to such a place as Leadville, rise only to a certain height, there remains, not as a rule, to be blown away, but to be condensed at night and come down again to the place from which it has risen. The atmosphere is poisoned thereby, and that is the end of it, fatal though it may be. In this way, I believe, the Leadville people are really poisoned by that on which they think of themselves as thriving. Of course, it must be presumed, that a great deal of recent mortality, certainly among the older denizens, has arisen from the shocks to which their systems were exposed last Winter and Spring in the utterly insufficient shelter that then existed. The life of prospectors is also at the best one very hard and exposed in its character. As to other conditions, I regard all but those arising from climate and exposure as mere bagatelles. Few persons would choose to live in such a region except under some strange incentive. It offers one of the very strongest; the chances of fortune quickly acquired. As to the future of Leadville, I have already expressed myself most favorably. As a mining camp it will remain of the first importance; as a city, my impression is that after next year its size and population will somewhat diminish. The railroads will pass through and beyond. Some other camp will have a boom.

Like Virginia City, Nevada, Leadville will find everybody living out of it that possibly can, and when mine managers, bankers, merchants, capitalists, etc., can sit down in their own parlors or offices at Denver or Colorado Springs, or perhaps some midway town yet to be established, where climatic conditions will be more favorable to easy breathing, and be able to talk through the telephone with their subordinates in the city "above the clouds," or when they can get into a palace sleeping car at night and arrive at Leadville early in the morning, transact their business, and leave the next night for their homes, very few of the class I am referring to will voluntarily abide in Leadville. As a business place it will be great; as a place of homes and residences, by no means so much consequence.

Next Spring and Summer there will be a great migration thitherwards, and the regions roundabout will be fully explored. From all I can see and learn there are likely to be many, very many,

opportunities for enterprise and energy. —Denver Corr. to New York Mail.

French Servants.

The Philadelphia Telegraph's Paris letter has the following: I was recently the interested witness of a very odd interview between a friend of my own and her cook, wherein the proverbial thrift of the French nation was very incongruously, albeit tearfully, set forth. The facts in the case were as follows: The cook in question had got married to my friend's coachman something over a year before. In due course of time she presented her husband with a little son, who was welcomed with great delight by both parents—the happy father declaring that he would grow up a sturdy fellow and be ready to fight the Germans when the great day of "la revanche" should come. The poor babe, however, was but a sickly mite, and when placed out to nurse in the country, according to French fashion, speedily languished and died. It was its death that the cook came to announce to her mistress in my presence. Amid floods of tears she sobbed out, "From first to last, madame, that child did not cost me less than 300 francs, and it only lived six weeks!" The mixture of thrift and woe was, to say the least of it, decidedly queer. But French servants are often exceedingly odd under any circumstances. I know of one who, being a lady's maid to an extremely wealthy American lady, gave her mistress warning because she had entrusted to her certain dresses to be arranged and put in order. "But did you not tell me when you came to me that you were accustomed to make and alter dresses?" asked the lady in some surprise. "Yes, but not for a lady as rich as madame. It is not convenient for a lady of madame's wealth to wear made-over dresses." Her sense of les convenances was far stronger than her appreciation of the advantages of a good place.

Waterloo, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1879.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefits; then sent to Wangler Bros. Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with Rheumatism. Respectfully, Matt. McDermott, I. C. R. Shop.

"Nothing seems to me so ill-bred," says a young man, "as to smoke in the presence of ladies." "Well," a friend asks, "how do you manage when there are ladies present and you want to smoke?" "How do I manage? Why, I seem ill-bred!"

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

A new portable family fruit drier best style, may be bought for \$85, by applying at the Bee office, Portland, Oregon. au 22-4f

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Is open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegantly furnished. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. The house will be kept open all night, and a free coach to and from the train. THOMAS SMITH, Formerly of the Empire Hotel.

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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 it 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 endorsement to St. Jacobs Oil.

Rt. 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. Fucholz, 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."

Hon. Prover, Esq., National Candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, 1879.—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. Schaffer, 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. Hellmann, Editor of the Pittsburg 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. Wilke, 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 Shafer, 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.

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

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

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster A Wonderful Remedy. There is no comparison between it and the common plaster 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 confer the above statement. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stomach and Nerve Disorders, Coughs and Croup, Disordered Kidneys, Whooping Cough, affections of the heart, and all its 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, 51 Platt Street, New York. sep 25-1m

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS

HISTORY OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

Written for The "GOOD TEMPLAR GEM" BY REV. T. F. PARKER.

[Continued from last week.]

At the session of the Grand Lodge of New York, held at Ithaca, December 6, 1853, the name was changed to the "Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. of North America", and the ritual as it came from his hands adopted. Hitherto, no degrees had been connected with the work, but the committee had been charged with the preparation of degree work, and that task had been accomplished by Dr. Bristol. He took the chair and proceeded to illustrate the work. He was the only person present who was acquainted with it, and there were constant interruptions to give instructions to the officers. Notwithstanding this, and that two or three "liberalists" in the Grand Lodge thought there was too much Bible in it, it gave general satisfaction and was adopted. Dr. Bristol says that the degrees were designed to furnish work for the lodges. Had the doctor so drawn up the degrees as to have made them a part of the regular work of sub. lodge, I think that they must have been of great benefit. Most lodges die of nothing to do, and it is to be hoped that the Order in this State will carefully look at the report of the Committee on Degrees, of last Grand Lodge, the final vote on which will be taken at our next session, and think twice before voting it down. Adopt it and make it a means of enlivening the sessions of subordinate lodges, and I believe that great results for the benefit of the Order will result. It would do no harm to try it a year.

The first degree taught the duty of man to himself, and was called Fidelity; second was the degree of Charity; and the third was called the degree of Royal Virtue, and taught the duty of man to God. The last was not continued as a part of our work.

At this session, Dr. Bristol was elected G. W. C. T., and held the office one year. After his retirement he continued to be actively connected with the order for some years, and for the quarter ending January 31, 1868, served at the W. C. T. of Dickinson Lodge, No. 92, located at Binghamton.

In 1861-62, he served as chaplain of a New York regiment, and had the love and esteem of all the members. He is now a presiding elder of the Central New York Conference of the M. E. Church.

The first Grand Lodge session for 1856 was that of Indiana, which met at Indianapolis on Jan. 6. Among the representatives was Sister Amanda M. Way, the present R. W. G. V. T. She was appointed to fill the office of G. W. Counselor, until the new officers should be installed; and at the election she was made G. W. S.

The order had grown from 40 lodges, with 1,614 members, to 3,361 members and 73 lodges, during the year. The next semi-annual session was held at Indianapolis, July 8, 1856. This session voted to prepare its own password; why, does not appear.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania met in quarterly session, at Providence, March 21, 1856. In this body Brother S. B. Chase, whose name has since become a household word, took an active part. The annual session met at Meadville, December 16, 1856, in the midst of a terrible snow storm; only two of the Grand Officers ventured to make the journey. These were G. W. V. T., L. Ellen Wright and G. W. S., S. B. Chase. Only nine lodges were represented regularly, nine by proxy. It was a dark time for the order, as the great decline had commenced, and Brother Chase confessed to the disheartening condition of things. Only forty of two hundred and seventy three

lodges, reported a year before, were in existence—3,744 members. This was twenty-three years ago; a great change has come since then, and never again will this organization go down as rapidly as it did at that time. Brother Chase was elected G. W. C. T., and L. Ellen Wright G. W. V. T. Thus the G. L. secured two very efficient officers. It was resolved to pass over 1857, and hold the next annual session in June, 1858.

In Missouri the cause was advancing. At the second annual session, held at Columbia, March 19, the G. W. S. reported that the 76 lodges had grown to 142, with nearly 10,000 members. Edward I. Owen was elected G. W. C. T. The Grand Lodge asked of the R. W. G. L. permission to enter the Territory of Kansas, to build up the order there. [Continued]

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SUMMONS.

In the district court of the Third Judicial district of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and San Juan.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS, plaintiff,

vs.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, defend.
No. 269. Complaint filed in the county of Jefferson, in the office of the clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America, sends greeting to Henry T. Williams, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the Third Judicial district of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson, for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam, and San Juan, and to answer the complaint filed herein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served on you within said county of Jefferson, or if served out of that county, but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment that the marriage between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and a divorce decreed, and the custody of the minor child awarded to plaintiff according to the statutes in such case made and provided. The grounds on which said judgment and decree are claimed is that said defendant has abandoned said plaintiff and neglected to provide for her.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness the Honourable Roger S. Greene, Judge of said District court, and the seal thereof of this 31 day of December, A. D. 1879.
JAMES SEAVEY,
J. A. Kelm and T. Burke, attys. for plif.
J336.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Probate Court of Jefferson County, W. T.

In the matter of the estate of

Arthur Phinney deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate court of the county of Jefferson, Territory of Washington, made on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the estate of Arthur Phinney, deceased, the undersigned, George W. Harris, sole surviving executor for this Territory, of the said estate, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate court on **Thursday the 9th of January, 1880,** at 10 o'clock a. m.,

At Snohomish City, Snohomish county in said Territory, in front of the court house, all the right, title, and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to, that of the said Arthur Phinney at time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being as hereinafter designated, bounded and described:

Lot 3, sec 17; and N hf of sec 21; lot 3; Ne qr of Se qr sec 20; N hf of Sw qr. Ne qr sec 21; lot 4, and Se qr of Se qr sec 20; S hf of Sw qr sec 21; Ne qr of Ne qr sec 20; N hf Nw qr, N hf of Ne qr sec 28; Nw qr of Nw qr sec 27; lot — and Sw qr of Se qr, E hf of Se qr, Se qr of Ne qr of sec 20; S hf Nw qr, S hf Ne qr, N hf of Sw qr, N hf of Se qr sec 28; Sw qr of Nw qr sec 17, tp 28 N, R 1 east, in Jefferson county, Washington Territory—containing 188 acres, more or less.

Terms and conditions of sale:—Cash, gold coin; ten per cent. of the purchase money, on the day of sale; balance on confirmation of sale by said probate court; deed at expense of purchaser.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Sole surviving executor of the estate of Arthur Phinney, deceased.
November 27, 1879. 4114

NOTICE Of Sale of Real Estate.

In the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Savage, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Probate court of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, made on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1879, in the matter of the above entitled estate, the undersigned administrator of said estate will sell at public auction, upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, and subject to confirmation by said probate court, all right, title and interest and estate of the said Thomas Savage at the time of his death, and all the right, title, and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition, to that of said Thomas Savage at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Jefferson, Territory of Washington, at the head of Colceed bay, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of the N W qr, the N W qr of the S W qr, and lot No. two (2), containing 161½ acres;—and lot No. three (3), containing 84 acres;—and the N W qr of the S E qr, and the S W qr of the N E qr, containing 80 acres, and all in section 18 township 27 north, range one west in the district of lands subject to sale at Olympia, Washington Territory.

Also, all the personal effects of said Thomas Savage as described in the appraisers' inventory. Sale to take place at the dwelling house on the above described premises, on the **18th day of December, 1879, at 10 A.M.** on the following terms and conditions of sale:—Cash in hand equal to 20 per cent. of the selling price. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of sale.

Besides a good dwelling house, there are two streams of water running through the premises making it an excellent hay or dairy farm; a young orchard now bearing 100 bushels of apples annually besides an abundance of pears and plums.

Dated Port Townsend, Nov. 13, 1879.
JAMES DONOVAN,
Administrator of said est. of Thomas Savage, deceased.
G. M. Haller, Att'y for adminis.

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SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1879 Oct. 29	Oct 8	Oct 16
Nov 19	Nov 28	Nov 30
Dec 20	Dec 18	Dec 10
	Dec 28	Dec 30

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PETER MACKIE, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING

dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1879 Oct 10	On arrival	Oct 20
Nov 30	"	Nov 10
Dec 19	"	Nov 29
Dec 30	"	Dec 10
	"	Dec 20

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