

# Puget Sound Argus.

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No. 20

## PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

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### The Chinese on the Pacific Coast.

AS THE EDITOR SAW THEM IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN.

Continued from last week.]

In his habits of living, the Chinaman is exceedingly economical. Throughout central and southern China rice is the principal staple food. Rice and vegetables, fish, pork and fowls compose the principal diet of the people. That the cost of living is to them a mere nothing, as compared with that of an American, is evident from the fact that the average Chinaman can keep himself supplied with eatables for from seven to fifteen cents a day. That will give him all the rice and vegetables he can eat, with a small allowance for fish or meat. In China the cost of labor corresponds with the cheapness of living. The currency is adapted to circumstances. It is made of brass, about the size of a shilling, quite thin, and has a square hole in the center. These are strung together in hundreds, are tied in pairs, and sold in packages of four hundred, six hundred, eight hundred and one thousand. A Mexican dollar is worth about a thousand of these pieces, so that ten of them are about equivalent to a cent of our money. Mexican dollars and American trade dollars are in circulation; but they soon become what is known as "chop dollars." Each banker takes a cold chisel and cuts his name or stamp on the face of the coin, and this process is repeated till the original lettering is sometimes completely destroyed. The banks receive silver dollars by weight. They are exceedingly expert in detecting counterfeit coin. In large mercantile establishments payments are made in "syen"—that is, bars, lumps or masses of silver, by weight, bearing the stamp of the house issuing it. One excellent custom prevails among them in financial matters, viz: that of squaring accounts at the close of each year. The rule is that all debts must be paid at that time, or mutual arrangements made for continuance. Chinese merchants in California know the value of a good reputation for honesty and general reliability. Originally their trade was confined to supplying the wants of their countrymen simply, but they gradually began to enlarge until they now do a large business among the whites. As a rule, it is said, the word of a reputable Chinese merchant is as good as his bond. The wholesale merchants in San Francisco are located on Sacramento and Commercial streets, between Dupont and Kearney. Several of the large cigar and shoe manufacturers are below Montgomery, on the two streets mentioned, and on Clay street. Merchants deal in rice, tea, preserved fruits, drugs and general supplies. Many have become wealthy from small beginnings. With few exceptions, little capital has been brought to the country for investment. They are well educated as far as business requirements are concerned, being quick at figures and all mathematical calculations. There are about two thousand Chinese in San Francisco who are classed as merchants, some of them, however, being merely contractors. The wholesale merchants are of a comparatively high order of their countrymen. The complaint among politicians and laboring men that Chinese make money here only to send it away to China, does not apply, as a rule, to their business men. These generally aim to remain permanently in the country, and to acquire title to real estate and put durable improvements thereon. Of the San Francisco wholesale dealers, the following belong to the Merchants' Exchange: Kwong Tin Chong, 719 Commercial street; Kwong Tong Tai, 714 Sacramento street; Kwong On

Chong, 728 Sacramento street; Kwong Sung Wo, 640 Washington street; Kwong Lung Chung, 733 Commercial street; Lai Hing Lung, 729 Commercial street; Quong Sun Tai Kee, 717 Commercial street; Quong Yin Kee, 718 Commercial street; Lun Sing, 706 Sacramento street; Shun Yuen & Co., 839 Dupont street; Sang Lung, 836 Dupont street; Sing Kee, 712 Commercial street; Sing Chong Wo, 715 Sacramento street; Tong Wo, 722 Sacramento street; Tong Tie, 730 Sacramento street; Song Sing, 732 Sacramento street; Tong Yung & Co., 736 Sacramento street; Tuck Chong, 739 Sacramento street; Tai Yuen Chong, 721 Commercial street; Wo Kee, 939 Dupont street; Wing Wo Sang, 720 Sacramento street; Wing Tai Jan, 734 Sacramento street; Yee King, 714 Commercial street; Yee Wo, 1022 Dupont street. They do their banking business through American houses, by draft or check. Their residence here gives them a knowledge of our markets which used to give American merchants in China an advantage over Chinese engaged in American trade. Their percentage of expense is less than that of American firms in the same business, as they pay no such high salaries as our merchants do. Their business is generally safer, also, as their customs hold employees to a stricter accountability, making losses through defalcations less rare than with us.

[Continued next week.]

### By Telegraph.

SALT LAKE, June 27.—George Q. Cannon at the tabernacle endeavored to prove the unconstitutionality of Edmunds' bill, and received a vote sustaining his course. His party will return him to Washington, it is believed, so as to have some connection with the Utah commission.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Guiteau said to Dr. Hicks, "Don't go to President Arthur any more. Let him come to you. I have nothing more to ask of him, if he has irrevocably decided. I will appeal to the higher court. God will judge between him and me." Three suspicious looking persons were at the jail last night. They were very anxious to be admitted.

LONDON, June 26.—The Mark Lane Express in review of the British trade says the weather the past week was rainy. Most crops are in blossom. Trade in English wheat consists of efforts to clear off the damaged samples. Foreign wheat is firmer in consequence of a moderate supply. Arrivals of foreign flour are very small. Maize is rather against buyers. Oats is firmer, other grains unchanged. There were four fresh arrivals, and two sales of flour cargoes withdrawn. The floating bulk of breadstuffs is on the decrease, as compared with that of the previous week. Sales of English wheat during the week were 22,119 quarters at 45s per quarter the corresponding week of last year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A telegram to the Merchants' Exchange says the British ship Lammermoor, Capt. Daneau, from Sydney to San Francisco, is ashore off Bodega Reef, and will probably be a total loss. Seven feet of water are in her hold. She is rolling heavily. The crew were saved by a schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—James McCoy, an experienced Virginia Miner, with some associates has taken up a gold quartz claim within the city limits near the Industrial School. The lode claimed is over 600 feet wide, and is traceable for miles. A tunnel has been begun. Assays of the rock run from traces of gold and silver to over \$12 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Henry Forbes, a seaman on the steamer Mayo Aurelia, from Havana, was admitted to the hospital on Sunday with what is a clear case of yellow fever.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The cyclonic storm, which for the past few days has traveled and desolated this section, seemed to have followed no particular course, but to have dipped down here and there at points widely separated, as cities in Michigan, Nebraska, Dakota Territory and southern Indiana. While the ravages in Iowa have been most serious to life and property, the aggregate losses in other parts of the region are very heavy. Among the casualties which have not been already mentioned the following may be given, as indicat-

ing the general character and violence of the elements: At Osceola, Iowa, yesterday, Adam Miller and Wm. Lowe were killed by lightning. A severe rain and wind storm visited Albia yesterday evening, with accompaniment of thunder and lightning. Trees snapped off like pistols, and many pranks were played by the wind, but no loss of life is reported. The storm appeared like a cyclone. Trains are delayed in the direction of McGregor, Iowa, by disasters to tracks and bridges. Much damage was done on Saturday in the neighborhood of Sioux City and Malvern, in northwestern Iowa. Between Morrison and Round Grove, Illinois, 2600 of the Chicago and Northwestern track was washed away. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy suffered even worse. West of Mendota, Nebraska, yesterday morning, a terrific storm gathered in Butler county, and swept southwest through Saunders, Lancaster, Cass, Eleo and Neenah counties, doing the greatest damage in a belt 25 miles in width between Wahoo and Weston. Corn was badly beaten down in the southern part of Saunders county, and small grain was utterly ruined. Two houses were blown down. In Wahoo a two-story barn was carried fifty feet through the air. A herd of 125 ponies were swept by the storm eight miles southward, over fields and through wire fences. Not a pane of glass was left in the windows facing the west. The schoolhouse at Clear Creek was completely wrecked. One man was killed and five injured near Talmadge, on the Missouri Pacific, while seeking shelter under a freight car, which was hurled against them. Corn will be put back two or three weeks, numbers of cattle were carried down stream and drowned near Lanesboro, Minnesota. Roads were stripped of bridges, and made inaccessible, and crops were damaged somewhat, hay most severely. One man was drowned in Uldapho, Minnesota, while rescuing stock from the floods. There was a tornado at Marysville, Lausau, yesterday morning, and one is also reported at Kerwin, Muncie, Indiana, got the last of the wind, damage of about \$60,000 being inflicted. Geo. Hawkes's family were severely shocked by lightning, the little daughter remaining unconscious a long time. Great damage to wheat is feared. Roofs were blown off, and much other damage done. At Decatur, Indiana, the loss was \$4000. Three people have been killed there by recent tornadoes. The loss in Indianapolis is said to be fifty thousand dollars. Telegraph and telephone wires are blown down. At Lafayette, Indiana, was a terrible waterspout, eight feet high, on Saturday night, which chased a train coming to the city for a considerable distance. It whirled rocks and immense trees along in its course, but spent its force before it caught the train. A severe rain storm did \$10,000 damage to Chester township, Ohio. Stock and grain suffered. Innumerable smaller casualties occurred, but these sufficiently illustrate the storm.

PORTLAND, June 27.—E. V. Smalley, of the New York Tribune staff, arrived this evening, having come overland via the Northern Pacific. He will visit the Willamette valley and Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Charles M. Gorham was today nominated by the President to be coiner of the mint in San Francisco.

LEWISTON, (ME.) June 27.—The Democratic convention today made the following nominations for Congressional candidates: Samuel J. Anderson, of the First district; Daniel H. Thing, of the Second district; George W. Ladd, of the Third district and F. Murch, of the Fourth district. Resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned.

DES MOINES, IA., June 27.—The Star Register estimates the majority in favor of the prohibition amendment to the State constitution, voted on today at 40,000.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House committee on elections decides to give the seat now occupied by Tilton, of South Carolina, to Small, contestant. In the Alabama case of Strobaet, against Herbert, the contest was dismissed with leave to Strobaet to withdraw prejudice. In the other Alabama contested case of Smith vs. Shelly. It is recommended that the seat be declared vacant.

RESIGNED.—Geo. W. Bullene, United States Inspector of Boilers, owing to a pressure of other business, sent in his resignation to the department a week or ten days ago, and his successor has not as yet been appointed. The candidates for the place, so far as we have heard,

are Isaac Parker, T. D. Hineckley, and Mr. Kelly.—Post-Intelligencer.

### Shipping Items.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 28.—Am. ship Matilda arrived yesterday from Royal Roads. She will load with lumber at Port Blakely for South American ports. French barque Louis IX, arrived yesterday and sailed today in tow of the tug Goliath, for Seabeck. British ship Glamis Castle arrived today from Nanaimo, laden with coal, bound for Port Blakely to take on a deck load of lumber. Ship War Hawk sailed from Port Discovery for San Francisco, yesterday, loaded with lumber.

FRENCH bark Prudent arrived from Utsahly today, lumber laden, outward bound.

NANAIMO.—Steamship Idaho in coming alongside Gordon's wharf at Nanaimo demolished the warehouse at the northern end of the wharf and sprung the stringer and piles. The warehouse was filled with merchandise belonging to Johnson & Ghalohm, the lessees of the wharf. Damage not estimated.—Free Press.

THE steamer Hope, commanded by Capt Markham, has sailed from London for the Arctic to search for Leih Smith.

HALFAX, June 27.—The bark Wild Hunter, from Boston to Revel, Russia, cotton laden, was burned at sea.

THE steamer Hope alongside the barrel factory wharf, is being placed in condition for her new work on the San Juan and Semiahmoo route. She has had her upper works extended over the guards, and around it is placed a neat railing. On this upper deck is the pilot house, captain's room and a large stateroom for passengers. Below are forward and after cabins, two staterooms, etc. The Hope is a staunch little propeller, and may reasonably be expected to experience a long and profitable career. She will make two trips a week, one from Port Townsend, leaving on Monday, and the other from Seattle, leaving on Thursday.—Post-Intelligencer.

### Telegraphic Market Report.

OF MEEKER, OSBORNE, & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE, SEATTLE, W. T.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1882.

Wheat is steady and unchanged; No. 1 white, \$1.68 1/4 @ 1.70. Barley, feed, spot, new \$1.30 asked No. 2, \$1.19 asked. Firmer. Oats are weak; No. 1 spot, \$1.60 asked. Corn is dull; No. 1 yellow, spot, \$1.82 1/2 @ 1.86. Hay—steady, \$23 @ 15 per ton. Potatoes—60 cents @ \$1.02 1/2. Bran—lemonized, \$12 1/2 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.

Wheat—Steady and quiet—buyers are inclined to hold off for new crop. We quote at \$1.62 1/2.

OATS—Offerings though not large, exceed the demand, causing a downward tendency. Fair Oregon have sold for \$1.80. We quote at \$1.70 with a tendency to decline.

Barley—New is coming in—prices favor of buyers. We note a declining tendency. Quote at \$1.20.

New potatoes—Offerings liberal—We quote Early Rose at 7c & \$1.00.

Hops—Stock on hand small—firm at 25c.

Wool—Weak and very dull. We quote nominally for choice at 25c.

Onions—Market rather over stocked. Quote at 40 & 50c.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Ribbont & Co., 40 Barclay street New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

### Right of Fishing.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Vancouver Barque Co., W. T., June 1, 1882.

Written proposals will be received by the undersigned at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., until August 1st, 1882, for the right of exclusive fishing on the Point Roberts Military Reservation, (extremity of peninsula between Georgia and Boundary bays, Puget Sound), during the next fishing season. The right to reject any or all bids, as may be deemed best, is reserved by the undersigned.

O. D. GREENE,  
Major and Assistant Adjutant General,  
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

### DR. C. W. HUNT, DENTIST.

Will be in Port Townsend again July 6, '82, prepared to do all kinds of dental work, and remain as long as required. Thanking the public for liberal patronage during my recent visit, I would respectfully solicit continued favors, and will try to give satisfaction in every case.  
C. W. HUNT, Dentist.

### NOTICE.

If you want to BORROW MONEY, or to BUY LOBS in Port Townsend, or a farm in Jefferson County, apply to D. W. SMITH, Port Townsend.

### The Cutavaco Cures

PITYRIASIS, or Dandruff, with which many are afflicted. ALOPECIA, or Baldness, also depends upon a fungus destroying the roots of the hair. A spot may first arise where first inoculated, spreading in a circular form, and so enlarging by degrees that the whole hair is swept away, leaving a glistening scalp; or, the disease may first appear in various places. The hair is dull and lustreless and easily extracted, or it begins to fall, and progressing by degrees is soon lost unless remedied. The Cutavaco will cause the hair to grow, because it at once destroys the offending cause which prevents it; the hair is at once preserved, and the scalp and bulbs made healthy and vigorous. Parties from a distance must send the price of bottle with the order. Price 75 cents. Prepared and sold by W. M. KORTER, P. O. Box 85, Port Townsend, W. T.

### HENRY LANDES,

Commission and Shipping Merchant, & Exchange Broker. GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Ships Disbursed.

WILL and other DRAFTS cashed at LOW rates. Will sell SIGHT EXCHANGE on SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, and on all parts of the UNITED STATES. Will pay the highest price in COIN, for WOOL HIDES, FURS and SKINS. Office next door to FitzPatrick's Shoe Store, Water St., Port Townsend. San Francisco Office, 21 & 23 Battery Street.

### THE HOLLY TREE INN.

(Water St., nearly opp. Custom House) Port Townsend, W. T. EVERYTHING NEW and FIRST CLASS. Meals served in the latest style at all hours. ORDERS For Large or Small Parties will be Promptly Attended to. GIVE US A TRIAL. Our celebrated Turkish Mocha Coffee or Chocolate with Cake or Bread, 15 cts. With 1/4 pie 25 cts. Try a cup. Don't fail to remember the place—Nearly Opposite Custom House. ASIDER M. FREEMAN, Proprietor

### NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED A Large Stock of GROCERIES —AND— PROVISIONS. Which are on sale At the Lowest Rates for Cash. CHARLES EISENBEIS, Pioneer Bakery, Owner of Washington Brewery, Manufacturer of the Best Quality of BEER AND LAGER BEER. Satisfaction guaranteed. Port Townsend, W. T.

### People's Market

(Opposite Washington Hotel) Constantly on hand the CHOICEST OF MEATS —AND— VEGETABLES. Also Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Thos. Jackman and F. Terry. Bird seed for sale at LATIMER & Co's.

## Poetry.

### The Angel's Visit.

Do I believe in angels? Yes;  
And in their prowling to and fro—  
I entertained one long ago,  
In guise of age and sore distress.

He clambered up the narrow stairs,  
And by his heavenly smile I knew  
He was a transient angel who  
Had come to visit unawares.

"Rest thee, old man," I gently cried,  
"And share my humble couch and cheer—  
Thou shalt not want for comfort here;  
My home and heart are open wide!"

Relieved of temporary cares,  
The old man laid him down and slept;  
And in my thankfulness I wept;  
I'd entertained him unawares.

I never shall forget that night,  
My happy dream—my slumbers sound,  
And when I woke at noon, I found  
My angel vanished out of sight.

Perhaps in years that are to be  
That angel will return; and yet  
I sometimes fear he may forget  
To bring my overcoat back to me.

### Elva.

Veiled are Elva's lovely eyes;  
How quietly the maiden lies;  
How sweetly on her tranquil breast  
Her snowy hands enfolded rest!

How calm her pencil'd brow—how meek!  
How pure her ringlet-shaded cheek!  
Not whiter winter's fleecy flake,  
When will the lovely one awake?

Alas, her eyes will not uncloze!  
We cannot break her deep repose,  
For Elva's cheek is cold as clay,  
Her gentle breath has pass'd away.

Oh, make her grave in shaded spot,  
Where winter's rudest breath comes not;  
Where bloom the earliest flowers of spring,  
And birds her requiem may sing.

## Miscellany.

### Mrs. Buffon's Nerves.

"But my poor nerves, George!"  
"Ah, yes, your nerves! Mrs. Buffon; you are always throwing your nerves in my face. I say the wife of a poor man has no business with nerves. There!"

And Mr. Buffon spitefully bit off the end of his cigar, pulled his hat on his head, and strode away to his place of business.

But before Mr. Buffon had reached the wholesale store down town, where he was employed as a salesman, his temper was gone—and he was ashamed of himself, as he always was; for George Buffon was a good hearted fellow, despite his fiery temper.

"Poor girl!" he muttered, "Poor Emily! I am too hard on her. She's the mother of my children and a good wife, if man ever had one. It's not her fault if she has bad nerves."

And the more he thought about that business of the evening cigar, the more he saw that it was his duty to heed the wife's wish, timidly as she had expressed it. And still thinking, it occurred to him it would not be a bad idea if he were to quit smoking altogether. He whipped a lead pencil out of his pocket and made a calculation.

"Four cigars a day—that's about my average—at ten cents apiece, that's forty cents a day. Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year—multiplied by forty—whew! why its one hundred and forty-six dollars a year? Who would have thought it! Hum—hum must think over it seriously."

And thinking over it seriously, he resolved that, yes, he would give up smoking altogether.

And Mrs. Buffon! No sooner had her husband left the house than she reproached herself for her selfishness.

"Poor George!" said she. "I ought not to ask it of him. He has but few enjoyments, and I suppose it is my duty to endure his cigar. Oh, what a thing it is for a woman to have nerves!"

That night as the family sat around the fire after supper, Mr. Buffon took to playing with the children, and did not take out his cigar case.

"Why don't you smoke, dear?" asked Mrs. Buffon.

"Oh, my wife's nerves won't allow it," said Mr. Buffon, with a good natured laugh.

"I was to blame, George," said the wife. "Smoke if you want to, dear. I have made up my mind that after all a cigar is not such a dreadful thing. I ought to be thankful for my good husband, who always spends his evenings at home with his family as you do."

But Mr. Buffon did not smoke; and the evening passed away pleasantly. No further allusion was made to the subject.

The next morning Mr. Buffon took out his cigar case as usual, and put a cigar between his lips, and bidding his wife a pleasant good-bye, walked away; and when he got to the corner where he usually lit his cigar, he did not light it, but took it carefully from his lips and put it back in his cigar case.

The next morning came, and the next, and still no cigar was lighted. Mrs. Buffon was thankful—grateful; and as month after month passed by, and she saw that the evening cigar

was given up for good, she declared there never was so good a husband in the world, and that she would do something to give him an agreeable surprise.

When a woman makes a resolve of this sort, you may be sure something will certainly come of it.

One night, a year later, as the family sat around the fireside, Mrs. Buffon said:

"George, it is just a year to-night since you gave up your evening cigar?"

"Just what I was about to observe, little wife," said Mr. Buffon.

"You were so good about that, dear, that I thought it was my duty to make an extra effort to please you. So come into the bedroom, dear, and see what I have got to show you."

They went and Mrs. Buffon uncovered an object which had stood hidden in the corner, revealing—a curious little iron and steel concern, in beautiful shape.

"A sewing machine!" exclaimed Mr. Buffon.

"Yes, dear—just what I have been wanting for so long a time, you know. It will save a great deal of expense; for now I can make all the children's clothes myself, just as well as nothing—to say nothing of your own shirts, George."

"Where did you get the money, Emily?"

"Saved it from the grocer, the butcher, and the baker, George. Ah, you don't know how a few cents a day will count up."

"Don't I?" whispered Mr. Buffon. "I got the machine yesterday all complete, for forty-five dollars, and I have six dollars left."

"But your nerves, Emily! A sewing machine will drive you distracted with its racket."

"It will make no noise at all, dear," said Mrs. Buffon, sitting down at the machine and setting it to work. "I can run it close by baby when the little fellow is asleep, and it won't wake him. It won't make noise enough to interfere with you in the evening, when you are reading aloud to me."

Mr. Buffon kissed the little wife silently, and they returned to the sitting room.

"Well, dear," said he, after they were seated, "you have given me a pleasant little surprise, and now I think I'll give you one."

Mrs. Buffon's face flushed.

"What would you call that, Emily?" said he, drawing a bulky document from his pocket.

She opened it eagerly.

"George! This is an insurance policy."

"An insurance in a life insurance company, my dear, for \$7,500. If I die to-morrow you will get the money."

"And it costs you \$150 a year, George?"

"About that."

"Where did you get so much money?"

"It's cigar money, dear."

Tears stood in the wife's eyes. And when the husband said that, besides giving up his evening cigar, he had given up smoking altogether, she could not help throwing her arms around his neck and kissing him so fervently that the children looked on in astonishment.

"But you went away every morning with your cigar in your mouth," said the wife a minute later.

"And put it back in the case as soon as I got out of sight," said he. "Here is the old cigar case with three cigars in it. They are badly chewed about the ends, but they have lasted one year."

"Oh, you rogue!"

"And now I guess I will light them all at once."

So saying he threw them into the fire.

Mrs. Buffon declares that that night was the happiest of all her wedded life.

SEE to it that your girls have strong bodies. Don't ruin them by over-indulgence. Give them, from babyhood, nutritious food and constant exercise to change that food into vigor and strength. The Swiss, who are a strong, active and vigorous people, rarely eat anything but bread and butter and cheese, and drink milk, thus proving that meat is not absolutely necessary. Still we have so great a tendency toward the eating of pies and sweetmeats, instead of meat, potatoes and fish, that it is small wonder if we are spare, feeble and nervous. Our girls eat so little cheese, so little nitrogen or flesh-making food, consume so little nutrient containing phosphorus, that meat is absolutely a necessity, that vitality, strength, and muscle, and activity may not be far below that of any other people. They should consume more albumen and less sugar, have more physical and less mental exercise, since the strength of the body supports the brain. There is nothing more important than the keeping of regular and early hours. Women who, from necessity, spend most of the day in bed and the night in work or dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion, and darkly-rimmed and wearied eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and nothing is so unfavorable to female beauty.—Hall.

WHEN he had finished with the climate, soil and production of Idaho, one of the group asked: "How about education facilities?" "That's the only thing we lack," replied the old man, with a mournful sigh. "We've got schools enough, but we can't keep no teachers." "What's the trouble?" "Well, take my school for instance—only two miles from the nearest house, eminently situated on the top of a hill, and paying the highest salary. We can't keep a teacher over two weeks." "Do they die?" "Some do, though it's no place for dying. We had a young fellow from Ohio, and he met a grizzly and whistled for him. The grizzly cum. We had another and a widder run him down and married him inside of a month. The third one was lame, and the Injuns overtook him. Then we tried women folks. The first one got married the night she lit down there; I took the second about the middle of the third week, and the next one abducted was by a stage robber." "Why don't you get the ugliest, homeliest looking woman you can find—some perfect old terror, like that lantern-jawed, razor-faced female over by the ticket window?" "Why don't we? Stranger, you Eastern folks will never understand us pioneers in the world—never. That's my wife—the identical school teacher I married, and she was the handsomest one in the drove!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

### What is a Fruit?

The above inquiry was suggested by a baked apple, and the same or a similar question often crops up with reference to schedules of flower shows. Is a cucumber a fruit or a vegetable? Is rhubarb a fruit or a vegetable? Of course we have our own ideas upon these points, and other people have theirs, and the result is a very wide difference of opinion, not unpleasing, perhaps, to those who contend for the use of English names and words, but irritating to those who are trying to get at the truth, and prefer precision to vagueness. We turn to Webster's Dictionary, and there we find various definitions of the word fruit; one is vague enough to please any one: "Whatever is produced for the enjoyment of men and animals by the process of vegetable growth." It is clear that branches, leaves, flowers, roots, tubers, seeds, perfumes, galls, even, might be thus classed as fruit, even as the Irishman called the noble tuber "the fruit at the root." But, for gardening purposes, and still more for botanical purposes, a little more precision is necessary, else we might as well say that mother and child are identical, and that the nail on the great toe of Hercules is equivalent to Hercules himself. The dictionary, however, is equal to the occasion. If we do not like one meaning we can try another. Here is one that will suit our purpose: "That part of plants which contains the seed." The dictionary goes on at once to spoil that definition by extending it and making it so vague that it ceases to be a definition at all; but we will stop at "the part of plants which contains the seed"—we will confine it to that, and not include anything outside the fruit not being an integral part of it; nor will we include anything inside of it which is not essentially a part of it. The fruit is that part of the plant which contains the seed, and it is nothing else. The core of the baked apple is, then, according to this, the true fruit, for that is the part that contains the pips, and the pips are the seed. It is a cartilaginous, five lobed capsule, splitting along both edges. What oddities botanists are; they seem to reverse the natural order of things—they leave on their plates the fruit, and they eat something which they say is not the fruit! What is that something which is not the fruit? To answer this question to his own personal satisfaction, not, that is, to be dependent on dogma and "I say so" evidence, which is a kind of evidence eschewed in science, except where no other can be had, the reader should see before him a flower of an apple or a pear in the earliest stages of its growth, and he should trace in other stages, from this earliest condition to the ripe state, the growth of the apple or the pear. There are not many young gardeners who have skill and patience enough to do this thoroughly, and so they must, perforce, take something on trust; but the flesh of the apple or the pear is nothing whatever but the end of the flower-stalk, which gradually swells out into a succulent mass, and which holds embedded within it the true fruit—the core. What in ordinary language is called the fruit is, then, only the swollen flower-stalk. So, then, to say that the core of the apple is the true fruit, and the flesh thereof the dilated flower-stalk, is no dogma to be accepted as an article of faith, but it is a statement which any one with a pair of eyes, ordinarily nimble fingers, and a little patience, can, at the proper season, verify for himself. Another proof is afforded by the curious malformations of which the *Gardener's Chronicle* has from time to time published so many illustrations—cases where the stalk has

asserted itself more or less successfully as a stalk and borne branches and leaves. Only the other day Mr. Burbridge sent us a note of a Bishop's Thumb pear, which produces pears of the ordinary character, together with others cylindrical and fleshy, but coreless—swollen stalks without any fruit at all. What is the purpose of this swollen mass outside the fruit? Now-a-days we seek for an intelligent purpose in everything—we believe everything has been designed and created with a power of adapting itself to circumstances and of fulfilling its duties to itself and to other creatures. It is hard to think that a sour crab or a wild pear can be attractive, nevertheless there are some creatures, perhaps, to whom the acidity is not disagreeable, and who might be tempted by the glowing colors to prey even on the crab, and so liberate its seed and secure the perpetuation of its species; or it may be that the sour juices, like the prickles of a thistle, serve to keep off intruders and unwelcome guests anxious to secure the seeds.

Whether or no, man has been sharp enough to avail himself of the wonderful power which the flower stalk has of making itself agreeable, and by following out the same methods as nature herself—making her work for him, as it were, he has been the means of setting at work the evolving forces, which out of a crab or a wilding pear develop a Cornish gilli flower or a Marie Louise. If he is to do more in this direction—and we cannot doubt that he will—his chance of success lies largely in seeing things aright, calling things by their right names, and directing his efforts in the right direction.

So, after all, to be able to recognize the core of an apple as the fruit proper, and to see in the flesh of an apple a swollen flower-stalk, is not to indulge in a mere botanical technicality, as some might at first be inclined to suppose, but it affords a means of ascertaining the truth, and as such of opening up possibilities of future utility and development; for truth is never barren of result—the sterility lies in the man who does not avail himself of the truth so far as he can—deep thoughts to be evolved from the core of an apple.—*Sydney News.*

### A Word to Girls.

The woman who is indifferent to her looks is no true woman. God meant woman to be attractive, to look well, to please, and it is one of her duties to carry out this intention of her Maker. But that dress is to do it all, and to suffice, is more than we can be brought to believe. Just because we do love to see girls look well, as well as to live to some purpose, we would urge them to such a course of reading and study as will confer such charms as no modiste can supply.

A well known author once wrote a very pretty essay on the power of education to beautify. That it absolutely chiseled the features; he had seen many a clumsy nose and thick pair of lips so modified by thought awakened and active sentiment as to be unrecognizable. And he put it on that ground that we so often see people, homely and unattractive in youth, bloom in middle life into a softened Indian summer of good looks and mellow tones.

### Table Economy.

In no part of housekeeping will the effect of good management and skill be more perceptible than in providing a good table. The French understand this to perfection, and can arrange the daintiest dishes from most inexpensive materials. A bit of meat, a few vegetables, a slice of onion and a bay leaf, becomes something wonderful when simmered in their saucepan. We are learning many things from them. The roast beef, that formerly disappeared to be seen no more, we now find equally good warmed in its gravy the next day. And the bones, once thrown away, are found to make the most nourishing of soups, even if almost bare of meat. They must be boiled slowly on the back of the range all day. The second day add any vegetables and any flavoring preferred.

The remnants of a knuckle of veal, mutton, or lamb, boil in the same way. Turn the shreds of meat and the liquor into a form. It will make a jelly when cold. Then slice a few hard boiled eggs in a dish and turn the jelly over them. It makes an elegant dish for tea, when you have guests, and takes the place of tongue or ham. A little trouble will enable one to set an inviting table at small cost. To do it, however, we must always have the best of flour. This is true economy. It will really go much farther, as there is more wheat in it, and it swells in using, and everything turns out well. With poor flour, the housekeeper is continually disappointed in her most careful arrangements and her temper is put to a severe test. The "New Process Flour" is said to exceed in excellence and healthfulness all other kinds.—*Congregationalist.*

CONQUER passion with prudence.

### Bad Lot of Frauds.

Cincinnati will have to look to her laurels in the swindling line, unless Boston lets up pretty soon. We do not seem to understand what ails Cincinnati. Since that delicious swindle, Ozone, was advertised from there and recommended by some of the officials of the city and county, there appears to be a lull in the business of swindling in that quarter. But Boston is in the blaze of success. Some of her citizens are sending out lots of promises which they can not fulfill if they wanted to, and they never intend to. A subscriber in Jacksonville, Ill., sends us a formidable roll of circulars, all of which come from Boston, and he informs us that they all came to him in one package. Among them is the advertisement of Dr. Clark's Marriage Guide and other books. That is a swindle as we have said once or twice before. Next we come to the Standard Silverware Company, which is also a fraud. The Domestic Washing machine, advertised by the Domestic Manufacturing Company, is swindle and so is the company. F. W. Ingraham & Co., also appear in this lot. We told the public to beware of this concern two or three weeks ago. A. D. Porter & Co. send out a whole newspaper advertising a number of things. Their advertisement is a fraud. Some of the things they advertise may be worth all they ask for them, for they do not ask much. But other things are clearly misrepresented. Keep clear of them. Kendall & Company advertise a literary paper and a bushel basket full of things, all for twenty-seven cents. Don't send them twenty-seven cents or any other amount.—*Western Rural.*

### Take Potluck With Me.

Gentleman meets a friend, and takes him home to dinner. Arrived at the house he leaves him in the sitting-room, to announce the fact to his wife. The friend, hearing directly a clamor of tongues in the adjacent room, decorates the key-hole with his ear.

Hoarse voice—"Ssh!"  
Shrill voice—"Always the way—bringing people home without a minute's warning! Him, too! Why don't you leave him to batten on his usual free-lunch route?"

Hoarse voice—"Ssh!"  
Shrill voice—"I won't ssh!"  
Hoarse voice—"I tell you you will. Oh, if he wasn't in the room outside, wouldn't I just give—"

The friend, shouting through the key-hole—"I ain't here any longer; give it to her!" [Exit, slamming the door.]

### "Ah! Then."

He rapped at the chief clerk's window and put on a brow of sixteen years in State prison as he began.

"Sir, several days ago I dropped a letter into this office directed to Pontiac—to John Smith, of Pontiac."

"Yes, sir, I presume so."  
"That letter contained a ten-dollar bill."

"Yes, sir."  
"And it never reached Pontiac."  
"Ah! it didn't?"

"No, sir! That letter, sir, was doubtless so—"

"Wait a minute," replied the clerk, as he stepped away. When he returned he exhibited the letter, which was not only unstamped, but simply addressed: "John Smith, Michigan."

"Is that it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir,—that is—ahem, sir—yes, sir, that's the letter, and I'm an ass, sir, and good-day, sir!"—*Free Press.*

### Keeping Lice off Setting Hens.

A correspondent of the *American Poultry Journal* gives the following directions for keeping setting hens free from parasitic vermin: "When about to set a hen, take a nail keg and soak it until water-tight; saw it in halves, and put in it two inches of water; into the water put one-half ounce of a solution carbolic acid. Close to the surface of the water fit a thin piece of perforated board; put over this a piece of flannel, and then put in fresh earth enough to shape a nest and line with cut straw. Now put in a few drops of oil of sassafras about the nest, put in your eggs and hen, and over all put a barrel with an arched opening on one side. By this method eggs may be safely hatched in January or February, even if in a very dry, warm room—the water beneath furnishing all the necessary moisture. I raised 250 game chickens last year without seeing a single parasite."

Those who have seen Bertha von Hillern walk will be glad to hear that she saved \$8,000 by her pedestrian exhibitions. She provided for her aged mother in Germany, then put the rest of her money out at interest to support herself, and is now studying art in Boston. She made many friends everywhere she went.

BETTER waver about taking the drink than wabble after getting it.—*Lockport Union.*

## Miscellany.

### How We Furnished Our Houses.

Annie Duncan and I were school-mates, and have been all our lives together. Her father was wealthy while my own dear papa is a genteel poor man. She has been used all her life to having the best of everything, while mamma and I have had all manner of shifts to make, to keep up a decent, respectable-looking house and table, and tasteful adornments for our persons. Nevertheless, we did keep up, and I believe that the very necessity for exertion and management has benefited me more than all the accomplishments secured at our fashionable school by my dear mother's unselfish sacrifices.

When my old silk would grow dull and frayed, and the trimming faded, I would rip it all to pieces, turn it, press it, get fresh trimming and binding, and come out fresh and new; while Annie, knowing no necessity for economizing, gave no thought to her soiled dresses, but purchased new ones.

These little things are great aids in forming character. Necessity is the mother of all effort, and my dear Annie often exclaimed in wonder at the metamorphosis produced in my attire by a little time and skill, and the outlay of, perhaps, a dollar or two.

Two years ago Annie's father died, and his family were astounded to find that his debts would swallow up all, save only the old homestead. For a while it was thought that this, too, must go, but the creditors were kind, and the homestead was saved.

One year ago Annie and I were married to our hearts' chosen ones. Both our husbands are clerks, with salaries about equal. We have boarded a year and saved all we could, for Annie is sacrificing enough, as to dress. Besides, she was very well provided for, having such good things during her father's life. And now that her mourning is over, with my past experience in "that line," and the aid of a dressmaker occasionally, she manages to make very little expense as to dressing.

Now our husbands have taken houses next door to each other, for our sakes, for we are as great friends as ever; and we expect to be, for the next week or two, busier than bees, furnishing our little nests, cosy and pretty as they can be. We have both decided to do our own work, with the aid of a chore-girl, sending the washing out. And the great question is, "What shall I buy?"

My motto is, "Expediency and Taste." Annie says that she will have "the best, or none." Mr. Duncan says she is to do exactly as she likes with the means they possess, and my dear Frederick gives me the same privilege. He then says that home is the "woman's kingdom," where she always ought to reign queen, and that every good husband ought to obey her in her little arrangements, and make as pleasant and obedient a subject as possible. He says that annoyances and griefs will sometimes enter, but so long as she feels that the homage is given her which is due to every good wife and mother, all other annoyances will dwindle into insignificance. So we are to do as we please about our house furnishing. And as our ideas of the matter are so different, we have each agreed to go alone and select the things, saying nothing to each other or to our husbands on the subject till it is all done. This will be hard to do. It will necessitate a whole week's separation, but we are to drop notes to each other in the evening, and chat upon any other than the interdicted subject. At the end of the week, we are to visit each other with our items, bills, etc., and compare notes.

Well, the long week is over. Yet I have been so entirely occupied that it has not seemed long. I think work is the best time-killer in the world—I mean, of course, work which we are interested in. Any forced work is like that of the poor horses in a tread-mill or a street-car. But I forget. We have been so busy that our evening notes had positively nothing in them. The one absorbing topic was taboed. So we had little more to say than "DEAR ANNIE: I get along very well, indeed; only am too weary to have anything to write. Had no interruption in my labors. Dear Fred wanted me to go to the concert last evening, but I declined; thought it would be so much nicer when we could go together—all of us. Your loving KATE."

Well, that is as much as was written at any time through the week. The grand visits of inspection have taken place, and I give the result. For my own share, I will copy my diary for the week.

**Monday**—As I am to do my own work, I shall be obliged to make the back parlor my sitting-room through the day. There is a nice closet in it, where I can store my work boxes and sewing, so I can keep it tidy and still do my sewing there. As I am not sure how my money will hold out, I will get the necessary things first, and not commence on too expensive a plan. There is a nice

little range in the kitchen, and a Latrobe in the dining-room. I will furnish these two first, and to-day.

**P. M.** I went to a good furnishing store and got a complete set for the kitchen for thirty dollars. It has a painted floor; so I shall not have to get oilcloth. For my dining-room I got a nice matting for the summer. Next winter it must have a carpet of oak and green. My neat little side-board, dining-table, chairs, crockery ware, and all, cost me seventy-five dollars. I have plenty of linen, which my dear mamma gave me. I had the men arrange everything in order, so that is my first day's work.

**Tuesday**—I got a good three-ply carpet for both parlors and hall alike. It is green, with a small gold leaf, and I think is very pretty. The sixty yards cost one hundred and twenty dollars. A neat set of parlor furniture—walnut and green—cost one hundred dollars; hat stand, fifteen dollars; stair carpet to match the other, fifteen dollars; a neat mirror, fifteen dollars; and one extra table, very nice, twenty-five dollars. I paid the men to come and put down the carpets, ten dollars; they will be through to-morrow. So much for to-day. I like my things very much, now that I have them here alone, away from their gorgeous surroundings. They looked rather poor there in comparison, but here they look good, fresh, and tasteful.

**Wednesday**—To-day I remained at the house, superintending matters, and have bought nothing more. All the carpets are down, the furniture arranged, the mirror hung, and it really looks very nice, but rather blank and bare yet, as there are no ornaments of any description. Well, the necessary articles first; after that, the beautiful, if I can afford it, or as much of it as I can afford.

**Thursday**—Furnished my bedrooms. I selected a pretty wool carpet, the best ingrain, for both rooms, as they can be thrown together. I chose a lavender and scarlet, with a small, neat, arabesque design. I think it very tasteful. Cost of fifty yards, at a dollar and a quarter per yard, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents. I got a pretty walnut set for the front room for a hundred dollars; and for the other, a neat oak set at fifty-five dollars. My chamberware cost seven and three dollars, making ten dollars. Making and putting down the carpets will be ten dollars more. Adding my purchases up, I find that I have spent six hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents. Throw off the seven dollars and a half for contingencies, it makes an even six hundred and fifty dollars. As I had just seven hundred and fifty dollars with which to furnish my little house, I shall have one hundred dollars left for the beautifying. I long ago thought that over, but to-morrow will tell.

**Friday**—Well, the dear house looks like "home" already. I can hardly keep it to myself any longer. But Fred says he won't come till I am through, and that "we must not move in before Monday;" that "it is bad luck to move on Friday or Saturday," and a dozen other teasing things, so I will spend my other hundred for ornaments.

**3 P. M.** I bought two large chromos—"Whittier's Birthplace," and the "Crown of New England." These were fifteen dollars each and the frames for both ten dollars more, which makes forty dollars. (This, bear in mind, was several years ago, when good chromos cost many times more than they do now.) Then two of Rogers' Statuettes, at fifteen dollars each—thirty dollars. I chose "Coming to the Parson," and "The Foundling." All this was easily decided, but the other thirty dollars, what should I do with it? I wanted the "Yo Semite Valley," which, with the frame, is thirty-one dollars and a half. I wanted very much Rogers' large group of the "Council of War," which would cost twenty-five dollars. But, owing to the arrangement of my rooms, two smaller chromos would look better than either of the above. So, after looking and studying the matter well, I bought "Sunset in California," after Bierstadt; and "Correggio's Magdalen," which, framed, would just take the thirty dollars.

Now, I am through my task, and am entirely satisfied. It is wonderful how much more satisfying these things are after one gets them home. Everything is beautiful only by comparison, and my "Sunset" picture is as beautiful here in my cosy parlor as the large "Yo-Semite Valley" was in the art store. And my "Coming to the Parson" makes a finer show in my room than the larger groups did where so many were standing around. On the whole, I think my money well laid out. I only hope Fred would think so, too. I know he will say he is satisfied, but I can tell if there is a doubt in his mind. In the morning I shall bring over my vases and china ornaments. That will give the needful home-look, and I think we shall enjoy it here so much!

**Saturday Night**—We have called upon each other, and, oh! my dear Annie, she hasn't her house half full. She got her kitchen and back bedroom things first, so as to be sure and have some way to live for awhile.

Then she bought an elegant parlor carpet, cost for the rooms and hall two hundred and fifty dollars. Her parlor set was two hundred dollars. So there was four hundred and fifty dollars, and the one hundred dollars which she had set apart for ornaments made it five hundred and fifty dollars. For this one hundred dollars she got a single painting; she wouldn't have a chromo, she said. Her back chamber and kitchen furniture took the other two hundred, so she hasn't a cent for front chamber, dining-room, stair carpet, hatstand, or anything.

Mr. Duncan says he is satisfied, but Fred says that he wagers that John wishes that his wife had been brought up to understand expediency. His last words to me were:

"How glad I am that my darling hadn't a wealthy father! You have done more with seven hundred and fifty dollars than any other little woman in the city could have done. Why, Katy, dear, it's a perfect little Paradise!"

May it always prove a Paradise to us!

### About Boys.

Mary A. Livermore in a recent address said: "The boy of to-day is not receiving the proper home culture. Children slip away from parental care. This is due to the rigorous old-time home culture. Education must be inculcated by the mother. In Wales, England, the character of the mother is inquired for as a recommendation for the son. The average boy, noisy, impetuous, detesting home work, bankrupt in education and a dodger of churches and other pious places, yet has a fathomless tenderness for his mother, but he wants no spectator. He is characterized by a passionate loyalty to whatever he espouses, and a high sense of honor to which appeal can safely be made in most cases. One thing in his teaching is imperative—moral purity. Let the mother inculcate this with loving care, putting aside false notions of modesty and all prudishness. Let us have done with the belief in the saying: 'Wild oats must sometime be sowed.' He who thus sows must inevitably reap a similar harvest. Every boy should be trained to respect womanhood. Nothing so much adorns manhood as his respect for woman. The boy should be trained in politeness. This has a commercial value nowadays. He makes his way in the world easier for a pleasing address. There is no reason why the boy of to-day should not be taught the ordinary rules of etiquette. Good manners are to a man what beauty is to a woman. But best of all, train boys in honor, in integrity and trustworthiness. Every boy should have an industrial occupation, and this should be in harmony with his tastes. So with girls. To sum it all up, train the boy into manliness, that standard of manliness that combines the strongest virtues with the gentlest weakness. Let him be like a hand of iron in a glove of velvet. There is nothing higher or nobler than this."

By love's delightful influence the attack of ill-humor is resisted, the violence of our passions abated, the bitter cup of affliction sweetened, all the injuries of the world alleviated, and the sweetest flowers plentifully strewn along the most thorny paths of life.—*Zimmermann*.

I HAVE seen the graceful vine that would have clung fondly to the towering oak, had one been near, trail itself lovingly over some barren spot, till the ungathered clusters bursting with their own ripeness enriched the soil, and caused it to bring forth buds of promise that eventually matured into fruits of usefulness.

A PAPER laid before the Biological Society of Paris tells, from a scientific point of view, what it is to be "dand drunk." It seems that this condition exists when the vital fluid presents the proportion of one of alcohol to one hundred and ninety-five of blood. It is at this stage that most drunkards cease drinking, or we would have more deaths from alcoholism; for when the inebriate continues to drink until each one hundred parts of blood contains one part of alcohol, death invariably ensues.

From an examination of statistics compiled by Dr. Andrews of Chicago and Dr. Richardson of London, ether is by far the safest of anesthetics, only one death occurring from it in the course of 23,204 administrations. Bichloride of methylene causes death once in 5,009 instances of its use.

At Salzburg, in the Tyrol, some old bricks were found to be magnetic. Experiments on the clays in the neighborhood showed that the bricks, which contain breunerite, mica-slate, argillaceous iron garnet, chlorite and hornblende, became, after intense heating, capable of affecting a magnet.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that not one of the 67 vessels in the American navy is in a condition to engage in a battle with an enemy.

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Vases,  
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PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

**Editorial Notes.**

ALASKA has been put off again in the matter of a territorial government. After electing a provisional delegate and sending him to Washington to represent their interests, the people of our northern domain are told they must wait longer because their proposed government does not exactly harmonize with our national theory of keeping the judicial, legislative and executive departments of the ruling power separate. Eastern congressmen and senators are not, as a general thing, much enlightened on the subject of Alaska, and hence take but little interest in its affairs, but it is becoming too important to remain thus neglected much longer. The magnitude of Alaskan mineral, fishing and fur resources are at last attracting thither such an increase of population that the general government will soon be forced to provide them with some kind of governmental machinery with which to guard their lives, property and citizen rights.

An exchange remarks that now a Utah commission has been formed polygamy must go to the wall, because the commission is backed by the whole governmental machinery of the nation and by the moral sympathy of fifty millions of people. It remains to be seen, however, what new subterfuge will be resorted to by the libidinous saints of Salt Lake. They have been dodging the law of the land for nearly half a century, and have become quite expert in the business. Uncle Samuel will most likely have to take his army down there and establish martial law for a time before the job of rooting out polygamy can be successfully accomplished.

Our attention has been called to an article in the *LaConner Mail* of last week, from the pen of Mr. A. W. Arnold, formerly of Port Townsend but at present of Cleveland in Island county. The writer has sprung a question that has long been talked of quietly among lower Sound people, but has never before been made the subject of newspaper discussion. It is in regard to the intentions of the N. P. R. R. Co. about a terminal selection for their great trans-continental road, as evidenced by recent surveys and re-surveys by their engineers. The idea advanced is that of crossing Whidby Island, cutting a canal through from the head of Penn's Cove, and connecting with Port Townsend by ferry. Of course there is a great deal of idle talk and visionary speculation in connection with these great railway enterprises—and indeed we do not propose to be led into premature ecstasies over this new tangent—but recent developments have convinced many sharp observers that no point above Port Townsend will ever secure the final terminus of the road. The Canadian Pacific will never be allowed to get nearer the ocean with its terminus than the N. P. can get on this side if the latter can help it. There may be developments yet that will make Seattle "boomers" open their eyes.

GEN. ROSECRANS has been renominated by acclamation for Congress, from the 1st district of California. This is probably one of the steps engineered by his trainers who are grooming him for the presidential race in 1884. He is quite active as a Congressman, but there are plenty important duties of the hour to perform without taking the trouble to assail dead men. He will not get within hailing distance of the democratic nomination next time.

The enormous tide of immigration setting toward the United States during the last few months so far overshadows everything else of the kind ever happening before that it may be fairly called wonderful. During the month of May we received to our hospitable shores 140,000 Europeans. Nearly one-third of these came from Germany. With the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the

developing of the great west as only the west can develop, the whole Pacific coast will witness such an increase in population as will surprise the world.

The recent cyclones in Iowa and Nebraska have done an alarming amount of damage to life and property. Probably the worst feature about it, connected with the destruction of houses, fences, crops, &c., is that there can be no compensation by way of insurance. The loss in every case is complete, and in many cases it has robbed thrifty farmers of well nigh their all, except their land. In cities and towns the suffering wrought is no less marked. Residents of Washington Territory ought to feel specially thankful over their exemption from drouth, pestilence, tornados, ravenous beasts or poisonous reptiles.

FEARS recently expressed as to the decline of the world's supply of petroleum have been set at rest by the discovery of several new wells in Pennsylvania, which yield on an aggregate 10,000 barrels per day, which is more than the consumption of the entire world for a year. Prices ought to decline at that rate.

The various candidates for the Ottawa commons, from British Columbia are issuing, their addresses to voters in their respective districts. Instead of being 'republicans' or 'democrats' they are 'grip' and 'independent.' However, it may be that politicians can get just as mean in British parlance as in American.

Our telegraphic news today brings word that the Quinault and Neah Bay reservations have been consolidated, and that Agent Wood, of the former, has been appointed to the charge of all the Indians on both. We hope this is a mistake, as one man could hardly do justice to both reservations. Besides, if true, it was very sudden action, as Agent Willoughby had but recently been re-appointed and his bonds are even now on the way to Washington.

DUNGENESS now has telegraphic communication with the outside world. The Puget Sound Telegraph Company has extended its line that far, and an office was opened at the store of C. F. Clapp today (28th). The line was found to be in perfect working order, and communication was established with this place at once. This is but one of the many strides of advancement the lower Sound will have in the near future. We congratulate the people of Clallam on their acquisition.

The importance of agriculture in the United States, especially its rapid development into a science, may be appreciated from the rapidity with which agricultural papers multiply. Some of the best talent in the land is today devoted to publications of this kind. These remarks are suggested by the receipt of the initial number of a new and interesting journal published at Washington, D. C., called the *National Farmer*.

LATEST news indicates the truth of Capt. Willoughby's retirement from the Indian agency at Neah Bay by the consolidation of that reservation with the one at Quinault; also, that Gen. R. H. Milroy has been similarly legislated out of office by the addition of his reservation to that at Skokomish under Mr. Eells. Milroy's valuable services to his country in time of war entitle him to a position of trust and profit under the government as long as he lives, and we hope he will be speedily provided for. Capt. Willoughby, we believe, has been faithful to his trust and strictly honest during his occupancy of the Neah Bay agency. His displacement is greatly regretted.

**R. W. de Lion & Co., STEVEDORES,**  
In all Ports in Puget Sound,  
From our long experience in the business, we guarantee satisfaction.  
OFFICE New Wharf, Quincy Street,  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.  
N. B.—Capt. Chas. A. Enell, Agent San Francisco and Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters for Strait Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. AGENT for the Tacoma and Blz, W. T. February 5, 1882 -no 31

Capt. Chas. A. Enell, .... Capt. R. W. de Lion,  
**CHAS. A. ENELL & CO.**  
Shipping & Commission Merchants  
**CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,**  
Forwarding Agents & Storage Facilities  
OFFICE, New Wharf, Quincy St.  
**Port Townsend, W. T.**  
CHAS. A. ENELL, Agent San Francisco and Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters for Strait Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, W. T.

Vessels Consigned to R. W. de Lion & Co.  
**Bark JONATHAN BOURNE,**  
From Hong Kong, via Victoria.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named ship.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, June 26, 1882.

**British Bark Osseo-**  
From Buenos Ayres, via Astoria.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
S. WILLIAMS, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, June 21, 1882.

**Ship H. S. Gregory-**  
From Philadelphia.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
E. A. WATTS, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, June 15, 1882.

**Bark Nonantum,**  
From Wilmington, Cal.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
FRANK E. FOSTER, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, June 12, 1882.

**BARK W. H. BESSE.**  
From Hong Kong, via Victoria.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
B. C. BAKER, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, June 9, 1882.

**Chilian Bk. Aconcagua.**  
FROM VALPARAISO.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
JOHN GRIFFITH, Master.  
R. W. de Lion & Co., agents,  
Port Townsend, May 27th, 1882.

**Ship Hoquils.**  
FROM NEW YORK.  
Neither the captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named ship.  
ALBERT V. NICKELS, Master.  
R. W. DE LION, Agents,  
Port Townsend, May 19, 1882.

**British Ship Nimeveh**  
FROM HONOLULU.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel.  
JOHN L. CLUTOW, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, March 27, 1882.

**SHIP INDIA.**  
FROM PHILADELPHIA.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for debt contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
J. S. Rich, Master.  
R. W. DE LION, Agents,  
Port Townsend, April 13, 1882.

**Chilian Ship Julia.**  
FROM SANTIAGO.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew.  
L. G. WILSON, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, Mar. 23, 1882.

**British Bark Yuca.**  
FROM VICTORIA.  
Neither the captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
JOHN JAMES, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, May 6, 1882.

**Ship Syren.**  
FROM HONG KONG,  
via VICTORIA.  
Neither the captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
GEO. W. BROWN, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, May 17, 1882.

**SHIP CORA.**  
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
J. S. THOMAS, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, March 28, 1882.

**Chilian Bark Oregon.**  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.  
THOMAS HARDY, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO. Agents,  
Port Townsend, March 24, 1882.

**Ship Osceola.**  
FROM SAN DIEGO.  
Neither the captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
CHAS. P. ROWELL, Master.  
DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, April 25, 1882.

**Ship Jeremiah Thompson.**  
FROM IQUIQUE.  
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.  
NICHOLAS KIRBY, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, April 15, 1882.

**SHIP ANNIE H. SMITH.**  
FROM PHILADELPHIA.  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew thereof.  
J. F. Bartlett, Master.  
R. W. DE LION & CO., Agents,  
Port Townsend, April 2, 1882.

**FARMERS' STORE!**  
NEW DUNGENESS, W. T.  
JUST RECEIVED IN ADDITION TO OUR USUALLY FULL AND COMPLETE stock of General Merchandise the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Clothing ever brought to Clallam County.  
Come and see our \$10.00 suits. " " " Dry Goods. " " " Boots and Shoes. " " " Rifles and Shot Guns. " " " Groceries.  
Come and see our Cutlery. " " " Furniture. " " " Stoves and Tinware. " " " Crockery ware. " " " Hats and Caps. " " " New Sewing Machines, the best and cheapest in the world, sold on easy time without interest.  
N. B.—Come and see the only person on Puget Sound who will buy any thing and every thing from a COON-SKIN to a FARM.  
Drafts bought and sold on liberal terms.  
C. F. CLAPP.

**DRUGS.**  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes Stationery  
Wholesale and Retail, by  
**N. D. HILL & SON**  
Port Townsend, W. T.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, TRUSSES, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, Patent Medicines of all kinds, A Large Assortment.  
SOAPS, POMADES, PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, WALL PAPER, BRUSHES, Etc. And all articles for the Toilet. Quick sales and small profits.

**JAMES JONES' CASH GROCERY STORE.**  
I have just added a full Line of Groceries to my Stock of Stationery, &c., and intend to SELL CHEAP FOR READY PAY In Either Produce or Cash!  
Consisting in part of  
**Fine wines and liquors;**  
Choice Butter, Cheese, Honey, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Provisions and Supplies, Flour, Oat and Corn Meals, Bran, Oregon Apples, Dried Fruits, all Kinds. STATIONERY, a complete Stock & Cheap. The BEST Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.  
CANNED GOODS—All Kinds. Coffee, Choice Teas of all kinds. Best Brands of Extracts, Ground and Whole Spices. Raisins, Zante Currants. Full assortment of Soaps, Toilet, Washing, Sal Soda, Fine & Coarse Liverpool Salt, Columbia River Salmon, Coal Oil and Candles.

Agent for the Celebrated  
**"WILDWOOD" WHISKY,**  
Covington, Kentucky,  
For Port Townsend and Vicinity.  
JUST RECEIVED—A large lot of Imported and Domestic Cigars of the best brands.  
Subscriptions received for all books, newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, at publishers' prices.

**JOHN LAW,**  
Watch-maker and Jeweler  
Central Hotel Building, Port Townsend, W. T.  
Dealer in Waltham, Elgin and Springfield Watches.  
All kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing, Done in the Best Manner, AT Reasonable prices.  
Work sent from Any part of the SOUND, Will receive PROMPT ATTENTION  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Incorporated in 1864.  
**HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**  
of California. Fire Only.  
CAPITAL paid up in gold \$300,000 00.  
Premiums since organization \$3,851,412 07.  
Losses since organization 1,757,278 00.  
Assets Jan. 1, 1882 684,332 83.  
Surplus for Policy-Holders 674,577 83.  
Income, 1881 330,940 90.  
Re-insurance Reserve 171,413 65.  
Net Surplus over everything 203,164 08.  
DIRECTORS: J. L. Baker, W. T. Garrett, John Currey, J. F. Houghton, L. N. Shepard, J. S. Carter, Chas. Belding, C. C. Burr.  
H. L. Dodge, Chas. Taylor, John Sinclair.  
OFFICERS: J. F. HOUGHTON, President. J. L. N. SHEPARD, Vice President. CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary. R. H. MAGILL, General Agent.  
Agents at all prominent places on the Coast. SUPERVISORS FOR OREGON BRANCH: J. McCracken, C. H. Lewis, P. Wasserman, Ladd & Tilton, J. McCracken & Co., Allen & Lewis, P. Wasserman & Co., Bankers.  
The "Home Mutual" by an unflinching adherence to legitimate and marked with a ripe experience and successful career, a strict devotion to one special department of the business, with an ample capital and increasing resources, together with a straightforward, honorable course of conduct in the current transactions of business, and the JUST and SPEEDY ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT of losses, has well earned the enviable position as the Leading Fire Insurance Company on the Pacific Coast AND FROM YEAR TO YEAR LEADS ALL COMPETITORS, LOCAL, EASTERN AND FOREIGN, IN THE AMOUNT OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS FROM THE ENTIRE COAST.  
GEORGE L. STORY, Portland, Manager for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. D. B. BISH, Jr., Special Agent and Adjuster. Thos. Phillips, Agent, Port Townsend. Capt. Thomas Phillips is the only commissioned MARINE Agent for Hull's north of Portland, Oregon.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**  
**SUPPLEMENT.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

**OUR REPORTERS' BUDGET.**

New Tacoma, June 26, 1882.

**ED. ARGUS:**—The Scandinavian Baptists have a neat little church most completed, on the hill near the public school house. The Presbyterians have a brick basement 24x54, 12 ft. high, that will have a furnace room 12x16, class room 12x16 and a room 32x39 for business and prayer meetings, societies, etc. The frame is up, and new study room 13x19 above base, enclosing the same. The tower and spire will be 76 ft.; roof 1/2 pitch. C. O. Hesseox superintends its work. Rev. Armstrong is pastor. It will be completed about Sept. 1st., and cost about \$5000. The society now occupies the new opera house just completed, 4x120. The Congregational church is north of Head Quarters, between R. B. and C. streets, 32x52 ft., 10 windows, gothic roof, 28 ft high. It is enclosed and now being painted and finished. Will be complete about August 1st., and cost about \$3000. Builders, C. O. Hesseox and E. K. Benton. Pastor, Rev. Banfield.

C. K. Ross died June 24th on the train. He was buried on the 25th in the New Tacoma cemetery, 5 miles from town. Revs. Mann and Devore officiating. Mr. Ross was a man of steady habits, and a business man. He had a fruit stand in town; also sold his goods on the train between Kalama and New Tacoma. On the 24th, on a home bound train running about 34 miles per hour, north of Tenino, while passing from one car to another he fell about 15 feet on some rock and broke his skull. The train backed up and took him in. He was incenseable and lived but half an hour. No relatives here except one brother. A free train took him to his last resting place. About 500 went to the cemetery. He was about 28 years of age, and was loved and respected by all. The ladies of New Tacoma covered his coffin with flowers as a token of respect. Death comes to all, the great and small, and soon will enfold thee. While in life's fight do all things right, For you must follow me.

The new parsonage of the M. E. church is 24x40, has double parlors 15x30 ft., 3 bed rooms, double clothes press and cook room—wood house and coal bed under. A good well, 21 ft. deep—ice pure water—and a nice garden enclosed with a fence. The church building is on a corner lot, and is 34x54 ft., spire 80 ft. It has a new carpet and new pews, city style, 2 chandeliers 4 lights each, and 14 other lights; outside a coat of new gray paint. As a whole, everything has a neat and thrifty appearance. The cost of these improvements is about \$2000. The seats are to be enshined and a basement is to be added. There is an excellent choir, and the society has increased from a corporal's guard to a large congregation. Rev. J. F. DeVore is pastor. He is a pioneer veteran in the upbuilding of the true and good to which he belongs.

May Zion wake, the world to take,  
And elevate mankind,  
Till sin around is nowhere found,  
For all are good and kind.

Several new buildings are going up for business purposes, and some fine residences. Lots are enhanced in value.  
A. J. SMITH.

LaCONNER, June 22, 1882.

**ED. ARGUS:**—Your little daily was read with pleasure and eagerness here. We trust you will succeed and gradually keep increasing the paper in size.

There have been hard trials and tribulations in and around LaConner lately. Of course you have heard of the overflow of the Skagit. It has subsided, but much grain is ruined, and dykes are left in poor condition. Still, the farmers will not give up, but intend to guard against similar trouble in the future.

Judge Greene arrived here this afternoon in a small boat and found lawyers, jurymen and everybody anxiously waiting his arrival. He had missed the regular steamer yesterday. Still, not much time is lost, as he held court this evening and has already disposed of some cases. More in next issue.  
S. J.

**Shipping Items.**

The Isabel brought 200 more Chinamen from Victoria today.

SEATTLE, June 27.—The steamship Walla Walla left here yesterday for sea, loaded with coal.

PORT DISCOVERY, June 26.—Sailed schooner Seventy-six, for San Francisco.

It is said that Capt. S.W. Percival has settled the losses occasioned by the sinking of a barge load of freight at Olympia a few weeks since, the accident costing him about two thousand dollars.

TWELVE fine staterooms were placed on the upper deck of the Dakota while in San Francisco last, some of which have three beds and some two, and in the aggregate having thirty beds. They are among the most comfortable rooms on the ship, and in the summer must be chosen in preference to all others.

The ship Blackwell, from Hastings Mills, British Columbia, bound to Melburne, is reported dismantled off Melburne. A steamer was sent to her assistance.

The new ship Henry Failing, loading Philadelphia, is the largest ship of her class that ever entered that port. She is 1976 tons register and her carrying capacity 3000 tons.

The Dakota brought from San Francisco to Victoria 85 passengers and 526 tons freight, to Port Townsend 11 pas-

sengers and forty tons freight, to Seattle 110 passengers and 415 tons freight to Tacoma 37 passengers and 93 tons freight and to Olympia 36 passengers and 64 tons freight. Total, 269 passengers and 1164 tons freight.

SEABECK, June 20.—Sailed, schooner Comper, for San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE, June 22.—Arrived, bark Emerald from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 23.—The British steamship Gjamis Castle, having partly loaded coal at Nainimo, is due here today, on her way to Blakely to finish loading with lumber.

MR. CHAS. HAMMOND is employed on the little steamer Virginia. Capt. Hastings keeps the little boat moving.

The Dispatch arrived today safe and sound after her recent accident, and proceeded on her regular trip to Sealmoo.

The Idaho arrived early today from Seattle, and proceeded to San Juan for lime. A lot of passengers went over to attend the dedication.

The Starr brought 105 Chinamen from Victoria to the Sound today. They were vaccinated by Drs. Minor and Meade. They were bound for Portland, Oregon.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 27.—The American bark Jonathan Bourne, Capt. A. Doane, arrived here last evening from Hong Kong, via Victoria. She will load with lumber at New Tacoma.

The Dispatch was late again this week, leaving here this afternoon for Neah Bay and way ports.

The schooner Granger, Capt. G. W. Morse, left today on her northern trading voyage.

The schr. Teazer, Capt. E. C. Quinn, arrived yesterday from Neah Bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 23.—News just reached here of the burning of some of the buildings connected with the Hoko cannery, belonging to J. A. Martin. Damage not yet ascertained.

The steamer Isabel brought 200 Chinamen across from Victoria today. They were all vaccinated by Health Officer Minor. Two hundred more are coming on the same boat on Monday. It is reported that there are eleven hundred to come altogether. These Chinamen are all bound for Oregon to work on the N. P. R. R.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 23.—The Lottie arrived from the sealing grounds today.

The ship Canada loaded with lumber, from Tacoma, for San Francisco, arrived today in tow of the tug Tacoma.

CAPT. J. H. CAMERON, formerly of the ship Shirley, is now in command of the steam tug Tacoma, vice Capt. Nickels, resigned.

PORT GAMBLE, June 23.—Arrived, bk. Jas. Cheston, Capt. A. W. Keller, from San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 24.—The British bark Osseo arrived last night from Astoria. She will load at Port Gamble. R. W. deLion & Co., agents. The bark Chas. B. Kenney, loaded with lumber from Port Blakely for Guaymas, Mex. is in our harbor today. She is commanded by Capt. Dahler, formerly of the bark Lizzie Marshall.

The steam-tug Mastick is on duty again. She arrived in our harbor today with two booms of logs, one from Snohomish and one from Port Susan, bound for Port Discovery.

The schooner Champion has left piloting and sealing for a time, and has gone north on a trading expedition. A few days ago Capt. McAlmond in a letter to his family stated that he had encountered a storm off Vancouver's Island which carried away part of the rigging of the schooner's jib, and he had put in to Fort Simpson for repairs. He said the Indians at Fort Simpson had sold 400 seal skins the day the letter was written, which indicates that the sealing business north is a matter of considerable importance. The Hudson Bay Co. have a monopoly at that point.

PORT TOWNSEND, June 23.—The Starr arrived this morning from Victoria with another hundred Chinamen on board.

The tug Mastick was in our harbor today with two more booms of logs from Snohomish.

The light house tender, Shubrick, reported ashore on Dungeness spit, was seen by Capt. Willoughby going around Cape Flattery yesterday—so she must have got off again.

The Isabel arrived again Sunday afternoon with 200 more Chinese, from Victoria. They were duly inoculated with bovine virus by our health officer.

The schooner Mary Parker, Capt. J. P. Adams, arrived from Seattle Sunday, having taken thither a load of Nanaimo gas coal. She left again today for Bellingham Bay after a load of Chuckanut stone for the new furnace at Irondale.

THE CITY OF QUINCY.—This steamer, purchased a few weeks since from U. B. Scott and others, on the Columbia river, by the Washington Steamboat and Transportation Co., is under the command of Capt. H. Olney, a large stockholder in the company. The new purchasers paid in the neighborhood of \$12,000 for the

Quincy. She was built at Portland in 1879, and is 195.40 tons register. She is about 114 feet over all. She has three state rooms and is allowed to carry 75 passengers. She is propelled by two noncondensing engines, with cylinders twelve inches in diameter, and four feet stroke. The only old thing about the boat is her boiler, which was built in 1864, but this is to be replaced by a new one, now being built for her. Her owners have not yet made public the route she is to run, but it is very probable she will be placed on that between Seattle and the mouth of the Skagit river, there to connect with the Daisy, belonging to the same company, for the upper river.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The bark Roswell Sprague, which caught fire yesterday, after passing to sea and was towed back here and beached, will prove a total loss. At 9:30 p. m. yesterday the fire was pronounced extinguished, but at 1:30 this a. m. the flames burst out afresh and soon the vessel was a sheet of flame and all hope of saving her was abandoned. She was burned to the water line. One of the firemen of the Governor Irwin was so badly suffocated that his recovery is doubtful. The Roswell Sprague was owned by Pope & Talbot, lumbermen, registers 935 tons. Her cargo was valued at \$15,000. The Captain and crew succeeded in saving their effects. The Roswell Sprague was built in 1871, and was valued at \$20,000. Her hull, which was left high and dry at low tide, burned all up this morning, no effort being made to put out the flames, as it was not possible to do it, owing to the fireboat being unable to approach her.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Ship A. S. Rotch, 1717 tons wheat to Liverpool, £2 7s 6d. German bark Dora, 452 tons; wheat to Cape Town, private.

**Davitt Talking in Boston.**

BOSTON, June 21.—Between seven and eight thousand people gave Michael Davitt loud and prolonged greeting as he appeared tonight on the platform in Mechanics Fair building, accompanied by John Boyle and O'Reilly. Mayor Prince presided. When the applause subsided Davitt read a carefully prepared address in calm and dispassionate language. It was a representation of the wrongs and grievances of Ireland, and the remedies which should be applied. He explained his address was intended rather for an American audience, and it was an appeal to the understanding of the American people through their press. The position of the American in the contest is purely a judicial one, and the public opinion in this country will only consider the facts and statistics as presented by the Irish Land League. The speaker then presented statistics and argued that landlordism as it stands today is a wretched, complete and unmitigated failure, and it has resulted in the peasant being compelled to live in one-roomed huts, inferior diet, amid agrarian crimes of murder and disaffection. He then proceeded to show that for the last seventy years a million of dollars has been extracted yearly from the laboring soil of Ireland by some ten thousand individuals, who contributed scarcely anything to the country themselves. Side by side with this vast decline of Irish wealth during the last century have been not less than five famines. Upwards of two million of our people starved during the periods of these famines, and millions of pounds have been abstracted by a few thousand landlords, and yet Englishmen cannot understand why we want this state of things abolished. The speaker showed that one-fourth of the land of Ireland is under cultivation, and explained the various plans suggested for remedying these evils, all of which he thought were so much in the interest of landlords themselves. My plan of settlement is this: Let the government issue bonds or raise a public loan of £140,000,000, bearing three per cent. interest. Let this sum be compensation to landlords for lands which their ancestors seized from the people of Ireland without any compensation whatever being rendered. Let the land tax of ten per cent. or about one-half, be paid to landlords, to be substituted for such rent and to be paid to the State for the loss of a liberal revenue. Let Ireland have the right of self-government, and let Ireland be administered by an Irish parliament. A peasant proprietorship offers nothing to the industrial agricultural masses of Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless if this solution of Irish agrarianism is resolved upon, or undertaken by the government in preference to my scheme, I shall neither be insane enough or criminally stupid enough to thwart the settlement of a burning question by any blind idolatry of my own views. The time has already vindicated my past efforts in the cause of Irish land reform, and I can well afford to wait for the approval of which I am confident. There will be room for my plan for the final settlement against a people, who, I am proud to feel, do not mistrust me, and in whose behalf it is my most cherished wish to devote my energies, and, if necessary sacrifice my life.

**MARRIED.**

At the Franklin Hotel in Port Townsend, on the 23rd inst., by Allen Weir, J. P., Mr. August Moll, of Jefferson County, and Mary Gallung, late of Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Moll has long been a resident of this county, being employed for years at the Port Discovery mill. He has a beautiful little farm started along the road between this and port Discovery Bay, and was languishing for a sensible housekeeper who could cheer his lonely hours by her presence and assistance. That person came to him, with his brother and wife, all the way from Germany, arriving here Saturday night. We wish them joy.

The Port Townsend Argus now appears as a daily. Though small, it is a creditable paper.—Portland New North-west.

**THE GREAT WEST.**

Gov. Newell on the Future of Washington Territory.

THE TIMBER RESERVE OF THE WORLD—A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE RESOURCES OF A BRIGHT SECTION.

The following article, under the above heading, appeared in the Camden (New Jersey) Daily Courier, of the 3d inst.:

Thirty-six years have been added to Governor Newell's age since he first entered the House of Representatives, where he was known because of his being the youngest member, as "the boy of Congress." Young as he then was, Governor Newell made for himself a lasting reputation, and gave to his district such honors as belong to the fame of statesmen and states. He made his maiden speech in the House on the life saving service, then a mere volunteer force, consisting of a handful of men on the New Jersey coast. His eloquent presentation of the needs of such a service, fostered by the government, and able appeal in its behalf were successful in securing an appropriation in its behalf, and what is now one of the most humane and well disciplined services is the actual outgrowth of Gov. Newell's foresight, persistence and genius. To mention the life-saving service without connecting his name with it is as much an act of injustice as not to link the name of Fulton with the first steamer that plied the Hudson. It is also a matter of history that Gov. Newell, while in Congress, made the first speech ever uttered in favor of an Agricultural Bureau. In 1856 he was chosen Governor of New Jersey. He was a superior executive and left the office with one of the clearest records known to the high place. He was again elected to Congress in 1864, and fully sustained his already high reputation for purity and ability. April 26, 1880, he was appointed Governor of Washington Territory, and is now east on a visit to his old friends, who give him everywhere the most cordial greeting.

The Governor was found last night, upon his return from Col. Peyton's entertainment at Haddonfield, and after attending a reception to General Reagan, in a parlor of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He looked hale and vigorous, and seemed surrounded by many friends, more like a man just entering public life than one who has for over thirty years been a faithful public servant and a gentleman who never forgot a friend. "I called, Governor," said a representative of the Daily Courier, "first, to renew old friendship, and, secondly, to interview you for the press, if you are willing to submit to the popular process of obtaining information and converting it into news."

A kindly greeting, an invitation to be seated, and the Governor began in the easy, conversational way which ever makes him the most interesting and genial of companions, the following history of the truly wonderful Washington Territory:

"This vast territory is between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth parallels of latitude, and between Idaho on the north and the Pacific ocean. It contains 70,000 square miles, 45,000,000 square acres, and is divided into Washington East and Washington West by the Cascade range of mountains, which are an extension of the Cordilleras of South America, and the Sierra Nevada range of the Pacific. These mountains separate Washington into two divisions, three-fifths of which constitute Eastern Washington, the two domains differing essentially in physical characteristics and productions. Western Washington, known as Puget Sound Basin, is mountainous, covered mainly with a vast forest of fir, pine, spruce and hemlock. This constitutes the great timber reserve of the world, ten millions of acres in extent. The fir is of the pine family, very bituminous, hard fibre and elastic. Trees attain an almost incredible size, a full-grown fir averaging four feet in diameter, running up a straight shaft, almost without limb, to an average height of two hundred and twenty-five feet. Many are of much larger dimensions, ranging from seven to fourteen feet in diameter, and reaching a height of three hundred and seventy-five feet. Cedar abounds in vast quantity, and of a size in diameter exceeding the fir, but not equal in height. The wood is white, of fine grain, and susceptible of a high polish. There is a large supply of spruce in the southern part of the territory. The timber is converted into lumber by thirty or more saw-mills of great capacity, the largest being four hundred and forty feet in length (at Port Ludlow) to accommodate the cutting of lumber two hundred and twenty feet in length. The mills are located on Puget Sound and operated by steam. Every considerable mill has its own ships, which convey the timber to San Francisco, Asia and the East Indies, Australia, South America, France, England, Egypt and up the Nile. The main supply of masts and spars is obtained from this source. The Pu-

get Sound Basin is underlain with coal, bituminous, lignite and anthracite, convenient to the surface, and, like the timber, within easy access of the Sound. Sufficient coal is deposited in this basin to supply the world for centuries. Three extensive mines are already in operation, and machinery established at Seattle and Tacoma capable of loading one thousand tons daily each in vessels at the wharf. Five steamships of three thousand tons capacity each, are engaged in the transportation of coal to San Francisco, Portland and other points. Iron abounds—bog, hematite and magnetic. Several foundries are in operation, together with machine shops for the manufacture and repair of railroad machinery. A large corporation has been organized for the manufacture of iron at Irondale, employing a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, furnished mainly by San Francisco capitalists. This great interest promises to be largely extended throughout the territory.

"The Sound country is especially adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, which rarely require, in consequence of perpetual vegetation and moderate temperature, to be foddered or protected from the weather during the entire year. Education is far advanced; 50,000 acres have been appropriated by Congress for university purposes, and a successful university has been several years established, having departments for normal, classical and commercial education. High schools are also established in the principal towns, which serve as an excellent superstructure for the common schools, a most excellent system of which is already in full and successful operation. Churches of all religious denominations are numerous and convenient to the population. Twenty-five weekly and six daily newspapers have circulation in the territory, and are especially effective in diffusing intelligence, and advocating the substantial interests of the territory.

"Eastern Washington consists of mountainous, hilly and undulating prairie land, adapted to grazing, production of wheat and other cereals, fruits and vegetables. Vast crops of all these productions are raised with but little preparation, the soil being largely impregnated with alkaline substances, which obviates the necessity of artificial fertilization. Although but an inconsiderable portion of this region is under cultivation, there was produced a surplus of wheat last year of 230,000 tons. Two hundred thousand head of cattle were last year driven from the grazing plains to the markets of the East. Horses and sheep are raised in proportionate numbers. One half of this belt is yet unsurveyed by the government, and consists of vast grazing regions, capable of supporting an unlimited amount of live stock. It is almost impossible to calculate the productive capacity of this great wheat-growing domain, which Mr. Villard estimates will be 750,000 tons during the years 1883 and 1884. This estimate includes Eastern Oregon. Probably not one of a thousand acres has as yet been placed under cultivation. The climate is colder in winter and warmer in summer than in Western Washington, which prevails in all wheat-growing countries. The people are highly intelligent, enterprising, industrious and successful. Immigration, mainly from the Eastern, Northern and Central states is rapidly increasing. Five ocean steamers of the largest capacity and best construction, are engaged in their transportation. Columbia river extends 300 miles eastward, then diverging northward, waters and drains with its vast tributaries, the Snake, Spokane, Palouse, Walla Walla and Yukima rivers, all of Eastern Washington, which with Puget Sound and its tributaries, afford more than 2,000 miles of inland navigation. In consequence of these vast navigable waters, comparatively small railroad facilities are necessary for transportation or travel, yet 500 miles of rail have already been laid, equipped with the best machinery, and from 10,000 to 15,000 men are engaged in the work of extension. The Sound is connected with Columbia river by rail, and a new road is projected from the southern extremity of the Sound to Gray's Harbor on the sea. The advantages which attach to Washington as a maritime state are unequalled. The commerce of Asia, the Sandwich Islands and Japan must soon find its way by this nearer course to the cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and the maritime states of Europe, with the competition of the Northern Pacific and its extension to Puget Sound, which will bring us within four days' travel of the commercial cities of the East will place Puget Sound directly upon the great commercial belt of the world.

ARTHUR has nominated ex-Senator A. Ramsay, of Minnesota, ex-Senator Padlock of Nebraska, J. G. Godfrey, of Iowa, Ambrose B. Carlton, of Indiana, and John J. Pettigrew from Arkansas, to constitute the Utah commission.

LOCAL ITEMS.

From Friday's Daily.

Lots of strawberries in the market.

Mr. J. B. MONTGOMERY arrived in town yesterday.

The Anous job office is turning out work by the wholesale.

VEGETATION is growing so that you can almost hear it grow.

MESSELES are still rampant in town. Several families are afflicted.

We note the erection of an addition to Mr. Newell Gerrish's house on the bench above town.

Rev. Dr. LINDSELY preached to a fair-sized and admiring audience at the Presbyterian church last night.

ANOTHER addition to the population of Port Townsend. Two families recently from Tacoma, have settled here, having bought town property.

We are indebted to gardener Smith for a box of the largest and finest strawberries we have seen this year. They were beauties, and had superior flavor.

THE steamer City of Quincy arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon, from the Columbia river. She is a handsome craft, of the stern-wheel variety, and is owned by a newly formed company of Port Gamble and Seattle men.

We are gratified to note that a new sidewalk has been constructed in front of Mrs. Van Boikelen's residence on Water street. Since the saw-mill was begun improvements have been the order of the day on the east end of the street.

VERY encouraging news comes from Port Angeles. Capitalists have been quietly buying up land in that vicinity, and now practical mill men with money are looking around there with a view to building a saw-mill. Port Angeles has had a long rest since the Custom House was there. Its long looked for "boom" may come yet.

From Saturday's Daily.

MR. J. S. MAGGS of the Point No Point light house, is in town.

MR. and MRS. N. R. SMITH, of Port Angeles, arrived from up Sound today.

THE Herald Publishing Co., of Seattle, want a live correspondent in Port Townsend.

CAPT. REITER, of the light house tender service has been assigned to other duty.

ARTISTIC.—Mr. O. C. Hastings is advertising his photo gallery in the Anous. Mr. H. has worked at the business long enough to guarantee his pictures A. 1.

THE earth from the excavation on the site of Mr. Eisenbeis' new stone building is being utilized in filling Washington street at the foot of the grade.

OUR daily issue of yesterday was somewhat delayed on account of an unusual "run" of job work that people were in a great hurry for. We haven't quite got to running in even grooves yet. After a week or two we hope to give patrons no cause for apologies.

THE audience that greeted Madame King last night was not a large one, but it certainly was a very appreciative one. This lady is a pianist of considerable renown, and she fully sustains her reputation. Her playing was certainly grand. The accompanying parts, too, were admirably carried out, the voices all being good. The treat was a rare one.

PORT ANGELES.—A friend handed us the following: "According to recognized authority the only suitable point for a saw mill in the small harbor of Port Angeles is permanently fixed as a military and naval reservation." So the capitalists spoken of in our last issue will not be likely to do anything in the way of mill building at that place.

NEARLY all the people in town are saving themselves for a rare treat next Monday night when the world renowned Uncle Tom's Cabin will be presented in what we predict to be a masterly manner. Press and people are loud in praise of the Jay Rial troupe. In fact they have "taken" like wildfire everywhere. It is safe to say they will have a crowded house.

IF a sufficient number of passengers can be obtained the Virginia will leave here tomorrow morning about 5 o'clock for San Juan, returning tomorrow evening. A number of people went over yesterday on the Idaho, but there are a lot more more who could not leave, except on Sunday. Those who desire to go should make it known tonight, so that definite arrangements can be made.

CURIOSITY.—We had the pleasure of seeing a rare curiosity this morning. Mr. Landes had displayed a fine specimen of fur seal which the Makah Indians had stuffed and presented to the schooner Lottie at the close of the sealing season, as a testimonial of their appreciation of her services. The exhibit is a rare one from the fact that it is a specimen of native skill in taxidermy,

and also because it affords evidence of the presence of the Indian nature. The specimen is fair-sized and tolerably natural.

We have received an invitation to attend a citizens' ball to be given in Fowler's Hall on Tuesday, July 4th. The committees are as follows: Invitations, Frank A. Bartlett, Frank Bowers and Frank Pettygrove; Reception, Wm. Dodd, S. Waterman, H. E. Morgan, F. Loftes, T. Jackman, C. M. Gerrish, H. L. Tibbals, Jr., and A. Weymouth; Floor Manager, B. S. Miller; Assistants, Douglas Young, H. L. Burkett, F. W. Hastings, G. H. Jones and Wm. Katz. Price of admission, \$1.50. A grand time is anticipated.

ONE of the pleasantest sights we have seen for a while was that of a genuine artist, seated on the bench above town this morning with easel and brushes making a view of the bay. The artist was none other than Mrs. Capt. Bescher who is skillful in no small degree, as her numerous paintings abundantly testify. She has already made a number of splendid views of Port Townsend and vicinity, which we happened to see once when a friend had them for inspection. We would not be surprised to hear of this lady becoming famous one of these days.

From Monday's Daily.

MR. THOS. PHILLIPS returned on the Dakota, looking much improved.

OUR Episcopal friends are going to have a strawberry festival on Thursday evening.

MR. R. H. ALLEN, formerly of California, at present of Port Discovery, was in town today.

MR. OGBURN and family left today, to locate probably at some point on the upper sound.

THE boys in the band received their new brass instruments on the Dakota Saturday night.

MR. JOHN J. CALHOUN, of Port Ludlow, is in town, his school at that place having closed last Friday.

STRAWBERRIES and cream, and strawberry ice cream, at the Maison Dore, today. Take it while it is hot.

DOCTORS are in excellent humor lately, since vaccination of Chinamen by wholesale brings such handsome fees.

D. W. SMITH advertises negotiate loans of money as well as the purchase of town lots, &c. Read what he says.

MR. FRED REEZ, who has been off sealing for the last four or five months in the schooner Lottie, is back in town again looking robust and happy.

HON. J. M. MURPHY, of the Olympia Standard, has had a ten days' vacation in eastern Washington. He writes up the trip in a long and interesting article.

THE Dakota brought a large lot of small fruit for our local dealers, but arriving so late Saturday night, most of it had to lie in the stores until today. Some of it—especially the cherries—was considerably damaged.

Mrs. TUCKER advertises her boarding house in today's Anous. This lady has established a most excellent and desirable resort to those who want good meals, clean rooms, comfortable quarters generally, and the quiet of a private home. Those who see fit to patronize her will find themselves suited.

YESTERDAY Messrs. John Bell and John Donnell arrived from Sequim. The former came to receive a reaper and mowing machine which he and Mr. Dick, of Sequim, had bought. Mr. Donnell is feeling a little nervous about Fleming who is still at large near Sequim, and who ought to be retaken, as he is certainly there for no good purpose.

We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Clara S. Foltz, the San Francisco lady lawyer who passed through here today from Victoria, on her way to New Tacoma where she has business to attend to. Miss Foltz is a lady of superior, intellect and force. She will yet make a big mark on the score of forensic eloquence, or we are much mistaken.

We received a call today from Mr. H. B. Middaugh, of Walla Walla. W. T., general agent for Medical Lake Salt, a preparation manufactured from the waters of Medical Lake in Eastern Washington, said by those who have tried it to be an excellent remedy for rheumatism, paralysis, skin diseases of every description, catarrh, dyspepsia and a score of other complaints. It is put up in 5 oz. packages which are sold at \$1 each. Reliable people have testified to its efficiency.

SOCIAL EVENT.—On Saturday night last Miss Daisy Learned, only daughter of our respected townspeople, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Learned, gave a most enjoyable party to her young friends, it being the occasion of her thirteenth birthday. The juveniles were having a merry time at games, dancing to the music

of a piano, &c., when we called during the latter part of the evening. In the Maison Dore restaurant adjoining a sumptuous repast was set out. In fact everything that could minister to the comfort and pleasure of the numerous guests was done by the affable host and lady. In the parlor were displayed presents too numerous to mention which Miss Daisy received with becoming modesty. After partaking of a plate of delicious strawberries and cream (our constitution is built to fit strawberries to a dot) we departed, wishing the young lady "many happy returns." These parties promote social friendships and greatly enhance the pleasures of youth-life.

From Tuesday's Daily.

MR. R. E. RYAN and family were in town today.

CAPT. TIBBALS has a carriage running on the streets again.

DR. LINDSELY left here for Portland today on his return home.

MR. G. M. HALLER passed through town returning to Seattle today, after having attended district court at La-Conner.

THE Calithumpians are going to have their circus on the Fourth, as will be seen by reference to their notice elsewhere.

JUDGE Briggs returned home today, having spent a week or so exploring the foot hills of the Olympic range, in company with E. B. Mastick, Jr., of Port Port Discovery.

PORTLAND has another agricultural paper; the Oregon and Washington Farmer. It is a sixteen-page monthly, published by S. A. Clarke, editor of the Willamette Farmer, and is sold at \$1 per annum.

RT. REV. J. A. PADDOCK, D. D., Bishop of Washington Territory, and daughter, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Dr. Sillitoe, Bishop of New Westminster, and Mrs. Sillitoe, passed through here this morning, on their way to Victoria. Bishop Paddock returns on Friday with his family, and hopes to remain here till the Sitka steamer sails north. He will officiate in St. Paul's church on Sunday. The Bishop is acquainted with a large number of our townspeople who remember with pleasure his kind words when last here, and will be pleased to listen to him again.

THE Jay Rial troupe may be pronounced an unqualified success. Its rendition of Uncle Tom's Cabin held a large audience last night almost spell-bound for over two hours. Without mentioning the different members of the troupe separately, as limited space prevents, we may say that taken all in all it was really superb. The parts were well sustained, and the introduction of genuine bloodhounds gave it a realistic effect. Topsy was certainly the very best we ever saw. Every time she laughed the audience roared. Eva was personated in most exquisite style. Port Townsend people had expectations, and for once they were not disappointed.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Nearly 2000 immigrants landed today, a majority being Italians.

CENSUS statistics show over 6,000,000 persons in the United States over twenty one years of age unable to write. The number is equally divided among the white and colored.

BOAT SECURED.—In order that there may be no failure in carrying the mail from the Sound to Alaska under J. P. Ludlow's contract, by reason of not being able to purchase a large steamer in time, the tug Tacoma has been chartered by Mr. Leary, to be used if necessary, in making the first trip, leaving Port Townsend July 31. The Tacoma has accommodations for forty passengers, and is a seaworthy boat in every particular. Mr. Leary and his associates are negotiating for the purchase of a boat, having four suitable ones to pick from, and after the first trip will carry the mails in their own vessel. This arrangement will completely let the bung out of those web-footed Portlanders who have made themselves so officious over the matter.—Post-Intelligencer.

MALCOLM, Ia., June 22.—I have just returned from northwestern Iowa, and find this town in ruins. One-fourth of the population is entirely homeless and destitute. Every business man has suffered severe losses, and many business houses are destroyed. None here are able to assist. Every church and public hall is destroyed. We are obliged to hold funerals in the streets. Aid will be thankfully received. Send contributions to W. E. Gould, Cashier of Malcolm Bank. J. H. Durr, Mayor.

PORTLAND, June 21.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the sawworks of J. F. Jones & Son, Front street, near Salmon, and destroyed the mill together with the Pacific dock and contents. Losses were as follows: M. O. Lowndale, Wm. M. Ladd, John Catlin and Charles Holman, owners of the dock, \$15,000. All were insured except Holman, who had a one-fifth interest; Sibson, Church & Co., on wool, wheat and grain bags, \$24,100, fully insured; Frank Bros., agricultural implements, \$25,000, nearly covered by insurance; Wm. Galick, 300 tons of salt,

\$5,000 insured; A. Bissinger, salt, \$25,000 insured; Mier & Frank, salt, \$1,500 insured; Evening & Farrell, feed, \$800, no insurance; Z. J. Hatch, lessee of the dock, \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; J. P. Jones & Son, spice mills, \$15,000, insurance \$5,000; A. Hamilton, owner of the hotel Zur Rhein Plaza, \$2,000, insured; Tom Black, lessee of the hotel, \$1,500, no insurance. Total loss, \$38,000. Brooks Trevelot, of Two's engine company, narrowly escaped death. He was standing on a wing, helping to get the hose up when the wind shifted and the flames burst out, enveloping him. The crowd shouted "Run back!" He missed his footing and fell, but caught in the ladder. His face and hands were scorched. The fire originated from the boiler of the Jones's coffee-roaster. This was the most disastrous fire since the great fire of 1873.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Democratic Convention nominated John Daggett lieutenant governor by acclamation. The second district nominated Wm. M. Crutcher for member of the State Board of Equalization. The following were placed in nomination for Justices of the Supreme Court: Justices Ross and Sharpstein, pro-tem incumbents, and J. Arrington of Sacramento, Judge Evans of San Francisco, Judge Keyser of Sutter, Judge Scumpe of Sonoma, and Judge Sepulveda of Los Angeles.

On reassembling this afternoon the convention went into nomination for two congressmen at large. The following were placed in nomination: J. R. Glasscock of Alameda; W. J. Wallace and C. A. Sumner of San Francisco; J. E. Murphy of Del Norte. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Glasscock and Sumner by the following vote: Glasscock 318, Sumner 231, Murphy 204, Wallace 155.

Delegates of the first congressional district met and nominated Rosecrans for Congress by acclamation. Ferris's name was withdrawn for Railroad Commissioner and W. P. Humphreys was nominated, receiving 60 votes to 30 for Roach.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The striking freight handlers held a large meeting tonight. The ranks of strikers were largely reinforced today; 5000 men were in line. An address was issued by merchants to the railroad managers calling attention to the injury to trade of the city by the controversy.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Democratic caucus tonight on the question of party action on the internal revenue bill was of no practical benefit to the party. There was apparently too much division of opinion in the Democratic ranks. A fight may be made to secure the adoption of certain amendments to the bill so as to make campaign material, but the bill will secure a large number of Democratic votes, enough to pass it by a good majority.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate proceeded to dispose of amendments to the banking bill without debate. The pending proposition offered by Morgan was rejected, by 17 to 28, a party vote, except that of Jones, of Nevada, who voted aye with the Democrats, and Hampton voted no with the republicans. Davis, of Illinois, voted no. Vest's substitute directing the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for National bank currency, and forbidding the creation of new National banks, was voted down by 17 to 31. The bill was reported to the Senate, and passed by 34 yeas to 13 nays.

NEW YORK, June 23.—It is believed the rumors of a truce between Conkling and Cornell are founded on the fact that Cornell made such concession in order to secure re-election this fall, and Arthur has been an active agent in producing the peaceful result of the conference. It is told by friends of all parties that the proposition is to nominate Cornell for Governor and Senator Lapham for Lieut. Governor. If Lapham is elected he will resign his seat at the beginning of the second session of the forty-seventh Congress. Cornell would appoint Conkling to fill the vacancy, and this would seat him in the Senate at least eight weeks before the Assembly would meet to choose Lapham's successor. By uniting forces the friends of both leaders say that there is a fair chance an Assembly could be elected in New York by the double executive pressure, both in Washington and Albany, which could be made to see things in a new light regarding Conkling, and which would consent to carry out the programme which the leaders are arranging.

ALEXANDRIA, June 23.—A correspondent telegraphs that he is informed on the best authority that if France and England interfere actively in Egyptian affairs, Arabi Pasha will blow up the Suez Canal, cut the railway to Cairo, and oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria. If beaten he will retire to the desert, where he is promised the support of 20,000 Bedouins, partisans of Prince Hole. The Egyptian Minister is prepared to sanction the above on patriotic grounds. It is reported that there is a difference in the Cabinet on the Egyptian question, which gives a shadow of foundation to the foregoing.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 22.—Harvesters are busy all over Kansas, even in the northern section. Grain will exceed the estimate of a month ago, and wheat will in many sections turn out 25 to 40 bushels to the acre, and of the very best quality. Bye and oats are equally good; both are beyond all danger. Corn is now growing magnificently, the acreage being larger than ever before. Farmers are happy.

MONTPELIER, Vermont, June 22.—The Republican State Convention today nominated for Governor, John L. Barstow; Lieut. Governor, Samuel E. Pingree; Treasurer, W. H. Dubois. Nothing of unusual interest in the platform.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—The erecting shop of the Chicago & St. Paul railroad was burned today. Loss about \$250,000; partly insured. Five cars were burned.

YANKTON, Dakota, June 24.—The storm

here this morning did considerable damage. It was almost a hurricane.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Deaf mutes propose placing a marble statue of President Garfield in the National Deaf Mute college of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Feed barley continues to decline. No. 1, new, opened at \$1.25 and close at \$1.19 1/2; No. 2, spot \$1.17 1/2.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The cabinet decided not to interfere with the sentence of Guiteau, and the attorney-general this morning instructed the marshal of the district and warden of the jail to keep the prisoner in strict confinement, and allow no one to see him except his spiritual advisers, his physician and officers of the jail.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 24.—A terrible hail-storm and tornado visited this place today, doing great damage to crops and fruits. A seven-thousand dollar cherry crop was totally destroyed. Cornfields in the course are entirely ruined. Hailstones fell as large as hen's eggs. Windows were broken from nearly every building in the city. No person was injured.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The windows on the east side of the south wing of the jail in which Guiteau's cell is situated have been curtained to shut out light. This morning the rope which is to be used in the execution was put in position. It is a piece of manila, originally seven-eighths size, which has been stretched until it is but three-fourths size, and is forty-six feet long. After having been looped, the ends were firmly bound with twine and knotted; at the same time binding cords of stout cotton twine were prepared. These, four in number, are to tie the arms and hands behind the back, and are three or four feet long. Another preparation was the cutting of cords in proper lengths, carefully wrapping the ends. The death warrant has been prepared by the deputy clerk of the court, will be signed on Monday and sent to Warden Crocker. The time designated for the execution is between the hours of noon and 2 p. m., June 30th, 1882.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Guiteau's death warrant was signed by Criminal Clerk Meigs this morning.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—It is reported that Egyptian troops are engaged in the construction of earthworks along the coast between Ramleh and Aboullieh.

PORTLAND, June 26.—The residence of E. A. Torrence, in Dayton, W. T., one of the handsomest in the city, was burned this morning. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$3,000 in the Commercial of California.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The army appropriation bill, containing a clause providing for the retirement of army officers at the age of 64, had been finally agreed to in the conference committee, and will be passed by both houses this week.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—The newspapers, under the heading "English War Preparations," give great prominence to orders from the Admiralty for the immediate unloading of the ironclad Hotspur. Preparations for immediate embarkation of marines are made at Chatham, and getting ready for sea some troop ships.

JERSEY CITY, June 25.—The authorities have made extensive preparations to suppress strikers' riots. The Pennsylvania Company have employed 200 special police. A large number of strikers assembled to-night in St. Michael's Institute and met a delegation from Switchmen's Union of the Central Railroad. These men, who number twenty-two in all, are masters of affairs in the Jersey yards of this company, as work cannot be done without them, except with extreme slowness. Brakemen and switchmen at Erie, on the west side of Bergen Hill, on the Wehawken branch, have joined the strikers. An effort will be made to put a complete stop to the movement of freight trains on the Erie road, and cut off supplies of the great oil works at Wehawken. The strikers are forbidden to have anything in the future to do with any of the stock, berry or milk trains. This will cause local delay and inconvenience to the roads.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 26.—The most terrific storm Nebraska has known for years gathered this morning in Butler county, and swept in a southeasterly direction through Saunders, Lancaster, Cass, Otoe and Nemaha counties, doing the greatest damage in a belt of 25 feet between Wahoo and Weston. In the southern part of Saunders county, heavy hail, accompanied by rain, beat down the corn badly, and utterly ruined small grain. Under the bridges on the Wahoo creek the hail pecked two feet deep. Two residences in Wahoo were blown down, and a two-story barn was lifted up and carried fifty feet, leaving a team of horses unhurt, tied to the manger. A herd of 128 ponies were swept by the storm eight miles southward, in fields and through fences. Hailstones as big as eggs and walnuts bombarded Wahoo, and not a pane of glass is left in the west windows. The new schoolhouse at Clear creek was wrecked, also a two-story dwelling. It is reported that at Brainard's a man's arm was broken and two children killed. Near Almadene in Nemaha county, the wind hurled a freight car down the bank, and it struck a hand-car under which six section men had sheltered themselves. They did not see the flying car in time to escape, and it killed one outright, and fatally injured the other five. Farmers say the corn will come up again, but will be put back two weeks. Wheat which had jointed and headed out is terribly packed. Bye and oats are broken square in the middle, and some fields near Wahoo are cut smooth as if by a mower. The lands are still covered by water, and creeks are very high.

DES MOINES, June 23.—Another terrible rain and wind storm passed over Iowa this afternoon. The recently depopulated town of Malcolm, in Pottawatt county, was exposed to the elements. The people through damaged and roofless buildings were exposed for three hours to a pitiless storm. The damage to goods rescued from Saturday's storm is enormous.

CHARLES C. BARTLETT.

F. ALBERT BARTLETT.

FRANK A. BARTLETT.

# BARTLETT & CO.

NEW

## STONE STORE!

### GRAND OPENING

OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

## Spring and Summer Goods!

EVER DISPLAYED ON PUGET SOUND.

### CHARLES C. BARTLETT & CO.

Begin to inform their numerous patrons and the public generally, that having completed their large and commodious stone store, they are prepared to display one of the most Extensive Assortments of Goods ever exhibited on Puget Sound, which has just been selected in San Francisco by our Mr. F. A. Bartlett, junior partner of the house. This Elegant Assortment consists in part of Spring and Summer Goods

—SUCH AS—

#### DRESS AND FANCY GOODS,

Laces, Silks, Satins, Hats, Sea-side suitings, Collars, Collarettes, Etc.,

And every other article required for Ladies' wear.

#### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In this line we have the largest and most complete assortment north of San Francisco.

**Hats!**—An elegant line of the latest styles, consisting of Felt, Wool and Straw.—**Hats!**

#### BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies, Children, Gentlemen, Loggers, Farmers and Sailors can find a complete and full stock from which to make selections. All tastes and all purses suited.

**Carpetings, Mattings and Oil Cloths.**—In this line we have a complete stock, which we sell

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

#### WALL PAPERS.



In this line we have a full stock of the latest and most elegant designs. Some of our "esthetic" patterns are very beautiful, and we invite the ladies and gentlemen who have a taste for really superior and classic goods to call and examine this rare stock. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen or offered for sale in this market before. Of the cheaper papers we carry a large stock of the very best.



We cannot be undersold on Puget Sound.

#### Furniture, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Pianos and Organs.

A Choice Selection of House Furniture, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

A full assortment of Doors and Mouldings, plain, gilt and black walnut,

Pianos and Organs will be sold at less than San Francisco rates.

#### GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY.

A full and Complete Stock of the above goods which will be sold at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to furnishing vessel's outfits and supplies of every description. In this branch of our business we are prepared to furnish everything required for a vessel from a sail needle to an anchor, or from a skein of sail twine to a 24-inch hawser. Captains are particularly invited to call and examine our stock in this line. FARMERS will find in our stock everything required for farm use, such as Wagons, Reapers and Mowers, Plows, Cultivators, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, and every variety of Agricultural Implements of the latest and most improved style, and can supply themselves with family groceries of the best quality at the most satisfactory prices.

Orders from abroad will receive our most careful attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

FARM PRODUCE of all kinds, and any merchantable articles, taken in exchange for Goods, and highest prices paid.

**Logging Camp Supplies a specialty.** Everything required for a Logging Camp Outfit furnished by C. C. Bartlett & Co.

### WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, MILWAUKIE, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO BEER

AND MALT LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

In the above line we have a full, complete and very extensive stock of the very choicest varieties, both Foreign and Domestic. Sole agents for Conrad Seipp, Brewing Co.'s celebrated Salvator Beer, Chicago. Also, Thistle Dew Whisky, from the celebrated Thistle Dew Mill of Kenton County, Kentucky, Distilled by Henry W. Smith & Co., which we receive direct from the manufacturers in Kentucky. Eclipse, Kruggs, Rhoderer Champagne, and other celebrated brands.

#### INSURANCE.

We are Agents for the Hartford and Commercial Fire Insurance Companies and for the Royal Norwich and Lancashire Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.

Particular attention given to Insuring Grain Cargoes to Europe.

As all our Immense Stock has been selected with great care and purchased at unusually low rates we can offer Superior Inducements to purchasers, who are invited to call and examine our Goods.

Our motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Port Townsend, W. T.

**C. C. BARTLETT & CO.**

THE HORSE TRADE.

Whoa! Whoa! Ger'p! dang the critter! She's lanky as sure as grain. I'll never take stock in a horse, Or any man under the sun.

Selecting Carpets.

French moquette and English brussels are the best carpets to wear and give the greatest satisfaction. Aubusson, Axminster and Turkey are equally good, but their price is of course high.

Stage Kisses.

There was the Platonic kiss of Kellogg, who used to fling them like icicles with her finger-tips, and, as Sher Campbell once said, there were chilblains in them.

COURT MARTIAL.—General Miles has appointed a general court martial to meet at Port Townsend on the 27th inst. for the trial of Sargeant Falkenburg.

CLIPPINGS.

THE Cariboo (B. C.) wagon road was damaged by the recent overflow of the Fraze river to the amount of \$100,000.

F. M. WALSH, a Puget Sound printer, has gone into the newspaper business, taking an interest in the Anacortes Enterprise, with Alf. D. Bowen.

It is claimed that the new fusion of independents and republicans in South Carolina will result in the election of a republican senator over Ransom present incumbent.

MANY of the eastern iron working mills and other factories are resuming work without employing the strikers, who are being left without employment by the thousand.

THE PUGET SOUND ARGUS is printing an experimental daily. It is prudent for Mr. Weir to feel his way in so risky an enterprise.

INDEPENDENCE, June 22.—A very destructive wind storm visited this place this afternoon. The railroad depot building was destroyed and in the city a large number of residences and business houses were unroofed, and some demolished.

A NEW DAILY.—The Daily ARGUS, of Port Townsend, has been received at this office. Its publication is an evidence of enterprise on the part of the publisher, and should be sustained by liberal patronage.

MORE CHINESE.—The bark Martha which arrived at Esquimalt on Tuesday last, 30 days from Hong Kong, had on board 458 Chinamen and 215 tons of Chinese merchandise.

No remedy ever discovered possesses the wonderful efficacy of Syrup of Figs. The certainty with which it expels all impurities from the system, at the same time giving tone to the liver, stomach and bowels, places it ahead of all other remedies, to say nothing of its being more easily taken.

THE semi-centennial of Methodism on the Pacific coast will be celebrated in 1884. It was in 1834 that Jason Lee and Daniel Lee, with Cyrus Shepard and P. L. Edwards, opened the mission of Methodism, and with it of civilization, on the Pacific coast.

A PARTY of hunters just in from Shoalwater Bay inform the Pierce County News that they found a valley between the same and Cape Flattery. It is about five miles wide and seventeen miles long and is without a settlement, or even the appearance that a white man had ever been there.

LAND OFFICE RULING.—Commissioner McFarland, pursuant to the directions of the secretary of the interior in his letter of June 5th, has sent a circular letter to registers and receivers of public lands that no further selections of land under the grant to the Northern Pacific railway company be recognized until the cost of surveying certain lands patented to said company in 1873 are paid, and they are instructed to decline to receive such selections, if they are presented, until further orders.

PASSENGER rates over the western railroads have been advanced as follows: Chicago to Kansas City \$12.50, Chicago to St. Louis \$7.50. It was provided that outstanding unlimited tickets should be honored by all parties to the contract.

THE following is the compulsory retirement clause of the army appropriation bill as it finally passed the House: "That on and after the passage of this act, when an officer has served thirty five years either as officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer or soldier is 64 years of age he shall be retired from actual service and placed on the retired list, and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict retirement as herein provided for."

RAILROAD BUILDING.—In the year 1850, when California was admitted as a State, the whole mileage of railroads in the United States was 9021. In 1863, when the Pacific Railway was completed, the number of miles had risen to 46,844. In 1879 Poor's Manual stated the number of miles of railway in operation in all the States and Territories at 86,497.

been this year 734 miles of track laid in Texas, 253 in Colorado, 212 in Indiana, 207 in Iowa, 203 in Ohio, 149 in New York, 116 in Kansas, 131 in Georgia, 121 in California; in 27 other States and Territories 1354 miles, but in none of them as much as 100 miles, save as to the nine above stated. Montana and Oregon will each reach over 200 miles before the close of the year, and Texas probably 1200.

Bismarck's Empire.

The German Empire has turned its back upon the man who created it. Bismarck's Tobacco Monopoly bill has been disgracefully defeated. It got but 43 out of 319 votes in the Reichstag. President Andrew Johnson was better supported than that in the days of his greatest unpopularity by the American Congress.

"GENTLEMEN, I will conclude by telling you a story. You know the Bostonians are not supposed to fail in the virtue of self-appreciation. Well a school inspector from that city was visiting a certain seminary in New England, and after describing to his young audience a little boy whom he once knew as possessing every possible juvenile virtue—such as never being late for school, never blotting his copy book, never telling a story or omitting an exercise—he concluded by asking the children in solemn tones: 'And, where do you think he is now? With one acclaim the little boys cried out: 'In heaven, sir!' With a somewhat disconcerted visage the school master replied: 'No, no; not exactly in heaven; but—he is keeping a store in Boston.'"

BEGUN SUIT.—The following mention of a lawsuit recently begun in San Francisco we find in the Alta:

"Waterman & Katz against John Hamilton, George Middleman, James Bruce, H. Lebes and H. M. Haugh. Complaint avers that they are doing business at Port Townsend, W. T., and had constructed a wharf landing from their own landing with a warehouse attached; that on June 14, 1881, there was stored in said warehouse goods and merchandise of the value of \$20,000. The defendants, on that day, brought their schooner Ariel alongside said wharf, and made fast in such a careless manner that she keeled over, and pushed the wharf and warehouse into the water. Plaintiffs claim \$30,000 damages."

NEW uses are constantly being found for cotton plant. At one time the lint alone was the object sought; then the seed was found to be extremely valuable for manufacturing oil; next a prying chemist discovered that a fine yellow dye could be extracted from the roots; and now Edward Atkinson suggests that the stalks be ground and used for stock food, as chemical analysis shows it to be very valuable for this purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Congressional delegation of the fourth district nominated P. B. Tully, of Gilroy, for Congressman, without opposition.

English and American Farms.

The census reports of 1860, 1870 and 1880 give the following as the aggregate value of all the farms in the United States at the respective dates: 1860.....\$3,271,575,426 1870.....9,232,803,861 1880.....10,197,161,985

The values for 1870 and 1880 are stated in greenback dollars. The greenback is at par with gold now, and was in 1860, but in 1870 gold was at a premium of 23 in January and 14 1/4 in June, when the census was taken. Hence the statement of farm values for that year is about 20 per cent above the gold standard.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE. } OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. } Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JOHN CARROLL, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the sw 1/4 of sec 27, and e 1/4 of sec 28, and w 1/4 of sec 29, in tp No 29 n, r 2 west of the Willamette Meridian.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE. } OLYMPIA, W. T. } Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," EREN GAY MORSE, of Clallam county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the w 1/4 of sec 27, and n 1/4 of sec 28, in tp No 31 n, r 2 west of the Willamette meridian.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE. } OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. } Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," WILLIAM SANFORD, of King county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the w 1/4 of sec 27, and n 1/4 of sec 28, in tp No 23 north range No 2 west of the Willamette meridian.

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE. } OLYMPIA, W. T. } Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," JOHN CARROLL, of Jefferson county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the w 1/4 of sec 27, and e 1/4 of sec 28, and w 1/4 of sec 29, in tp No 29 n, r 2 west of the Willamette meridian.

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Notice of Application to Purchase Timber

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THE LARGEST AND ONLY COMPLETE TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST. PALMER & REY, SUCCESSORS TO MILLER & RICHARD, SCOTCH TYPE FOUNDERS, 205 & 207 Leidesdorff, and 529 Commercial Streets, CHICAGO OFFICE, 173 MONROE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Opportunity of the Day! ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT 60—SIXTY DAYS!—60 Store to Let and Fixtures for Sale. As our Mr. E. H. Gross intends to depart for Europe, we have decided to close our LARGE AND SELECT STOCK, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Laces, Embroideries, Fancy Goods AT AND BELOW COST The Public will Bear in Mind that This is NO Humbug! AND THAT OUR Immense Stock of Goods Must be Disposed of by June next Irrespective of Cost. GROSS BROS. San Francisco Store, Port Townsend, W. T.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

THE Presbyterian church bell has been placed in position.

FERREY has finally secured the seat of Garfield county.

REAL estate in town is bearing up under good stiff prices.

THE Puget Sound Iron Co. is advertising some of its stock for sale.

THE saw mill on Point Hudson will probably be running about August 1st.

MISS EMMA COSPER has been very ill this week, threatened with congestion of the lungs.

THE North Pacific is to resume duty on the Victoria-Tacoma route on the 1st, so we learn.

DR. HUNT, the dentist, will be here about the 6th of July. Those who have patronized him heretofore seem satisfied with his work.

THE steam-tug Goliah towed the bark Mary Mildred from Victoria to Port Blakeley yesterday, where that vessel will load with lumber for Australia.

SAN JUAN County has gotten up a division on the Fourth of July question, and celebrations will be held at two different points. Nothing like opposition.

BOYS are improving vocation to prepare for strict attention to cherry trees before they have to turn over a new leaf and get on deck for Christmas presents.

REV. W. I. COSPER preached in Port Discovery last evening. Rev. A. Lambach is expected to fill the M. E. pulpit here a few Sundays after the pastor leaves for conference.

THE North Idahomans were quite elated over Gov. Newell's telegram saying that the Senate committee would soon recommend the admission of Washington as a State with North Idaho annexed.

HON. EDWIN EELLS has been re-appointed Indian Agent at Skokomish. Perhaps no worthier or more faithful officer can be found in the United States. Mr. Eells deserves to retain his position.

WE are pleased to note that Rev. E. Davis, for several years pastor of the Episcopal Church here, who obtained a position last year as missionary and teacher on the Indian reservation at Shoalwater Bay, has been promoted to a similar position at Quinault. This is due, we learn, to excellent satisfaction over the performance of his duties. He is succeeded at Shoalwater Bay by Mr. J. Forrest Bell, who is a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church, and will do teaching and missionary work in connection with his official duties.

HEIRLOOMS.—On Sunday, May 25th, John Frederick, infant son of Mr. John F. and Mrs. M. E. Tarte, was baptized at Seabeck, by Rev. M. Eells. He bears the same name as his father and grandfather, the latter of whom is also living in this Territory. He had on one dress which was worn by his father and grandfather when they were baptized, and also by four uncles and two aunts and one sister when they were baptized; and also another dress, which was worn by his mother, an aunt and uncle on his mother's side, and his sister, when they were baptized.

From Thursday's Daily.

STRAWBERRY festival.

MR. GEO. GERRISH, of Sequim, is in town.

MR. JAMES is having the Holly Tree Inn building and lot fence whitewashed.

THERE will be no service in the Presbyterian church tonight in consequence of the strawberry festival.

MR. G. W. BLAKE, Port Townsend's harness maker and inventive genius, had his new patent harness displayed Sunday on a carriage team. The harness shows well.

THE Rev. Geo. R. Bird, of Seattle, is expected to preach in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath next. He is an able minister, and we bespeak him a good audience. See tomorrow's daily for subject.

"A WHALE of enormous proportions was seen far up the straits yesterday. If he comes fooling around Seattle he'll be taken in."—Seattle Chronicle.

Our contemporary evidently forgets that whales seldom or never buy real estate. They have no use for it.

DIED.

In Coupeville, Island Co., June 19th, A. N. Jones, recently of Port Townsend aged about 55 years.

Mr. Jones was well known in this and Clallam counties, where he resided for many years. He is the man who was so badly beaten by one of the Robinsons in Coupeville a short time ago.

THE Idaho Churchman is the name of a new E. special paper started at Lewiston, I. T., edited by Rev. J. D. McConley.

Dedication of the San Juan Church.

This took place on Sabbath June 25th, the services proving in every respect satisfactory. Before passing into the details, a brief resume of the previous history of the Church would no doubt be interesting to many. Thirteen years ago, the Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D., of Portland, while on a visit to Victoria, B. C., looked across to the San Juan archipelago and asked Rev. Thos. Somerville, of that city, "What is being done for the good of the people over there?" The answer was, "Nothing." The Dr. thereupon urged the formation of a mission, the result being the appointment of Rev. T. J. Weekes (then a student for the Gospel ministry) to the field. Regular public worship was commenced on San Juan Island on the 15th of October, 1869, and services were sustained without intermission for several months. After this a requisition was numerously signed asking for the services of the missionary then in charge, and was presented to the Presbytery of Oregon at its meeting in Portland, Oct. 7, 1870, and in pursuance of a resolution passed thereat, Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia, was deputed to visit San Juan and organize a church which was done and a permanent mission organized Sabbath, Oct. 22, 1870 with thirteen communicants. Until a short time ago, the services were held in No. 1 District school house. Four years ago, the missionary began preparations for the erection of a place of worship, and after almost as many discouragements as Noah had in building the ark, it was his joy to be present and participate in the dedication ceremonies.

The church is a neat little edifice of gothic design, its main features being taken from the stone church (Presbyterian) Port Townsend. With becoming steeple and clear-note bell, it is situated in a picturesque spot on the northern part of the island, and in the midst of a tastefully laid out cemetery of about two acres, the land being the gift of M. R. Lundblad, Esq., who also contributed most handsomely to the erection of the structure, both as to the general fund and on dedication day. Naturally, the pastor and congregation feel themselves deeply indebted to this gentleman for his generosity, also to Mr. Jas. McCurdy, Hon. A. W. Bush, and last, but not least, the 1st Presbyterian church of Portland (Dr. Lindsley's). The cost of the church building was \$2074. The citizens of San Juan raised by festivals, &c, \$565. The 1st Presbyterian Church of Portland contributed \$405; other contributors, \$27.50, and the Board of Church Erection, \$1046. The cost of furnishing is \$145.85. Towards this amount \$65 was raised at the close of the last thanksgiving service, and on Sabbath before the dedication occurred the whole indebtedness and enough to purchase a communion set was contributed by the congregation.

DEDICATION. Last Sunday the sun rose in splendor flooding the San Juan archipelago with golden light. There a cheerful and invigorating scene was presented, late rains having refreshed and made verdant the whole of the islands. The waters of Juan de Fuca strait looked as lovely as an Italian lake. Mt. Baker's snow white head seemed to recall the injunction, "Oh worship the Lord in the beauty of his holiness," while the crest of Rainier seemed ablaze with sacred fire, a mighty altar raised to God. Gentle breezes whispered among the flowers, and lambs frolicked in the fields; bees hummed in the air and the odor of sweet wild roses and other flowers combined to render the scene a very "Garden of the Lord." About 2 P. M., the rumble of wagons was heard, and snatches of "hallowed song" or wondrous melody thrilled the soul with strange imaginings of other days when the "Temple of the Lord" was dedicated with the grandest ceremonies ever witnessed, and the hosts of Israel gathered with songs "within the walls of Jerusalem"—recalled perchance a picture of the time when the Indian war dance with its dreadful orgies took place in these very woods. The audience assembled, Dr. Lindsley is escorted to the pulpit by Rev. T. J. Weekes, pastor, and Rev. Jno. Reid, and the opening anthem "I will praise the Lord," is rendered by the choir with good effect, followed by prayer, reading a portion of 2 Chronicles IV, respecting the dedication of Solomon's temple; this is followed by another and well rendered anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings." The Doctor took as his subject, "The Resurrection of Jesus," demonstrating from circumstantial evidence its certainty, and showing that this was the corner stone of all Christian doctrine, closing with a warm appeal to all to accept Christianity from a reasonable investigation. After the sermon the pastor read the narrative of the church history (as previously given in this article) and collections were taken, the second round, after an appeal from Rev. J. Reid, resulting in more than the first. Having declared the pleasant tasteful little edifice completely free from all debt, with money enough over to purchase the required communion service, the Doctor requested the pastor, elders, trustees, heads of families and all who were interested in the well being of this church to arise. Having received satisfactory replies from them as to why the church was built, &c., he solemnly dedicated it to the worship of God. The dedication prayer was offered by Rev. J. Reid with great earnestness. The congregation sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the benediction by the Doctor closed a three hours' service which was not tedious.

Just before the doxology the pastor in behalf of the congregation thanked the Port Townsend pastor and choir for their efficient services. In replying, Rev. Reid said it gave them much pleasure to be present; they had been treated in such a royal manner that they would be heartily glad to visit San Juan again, &c. Cordial thanks were expressed to Collector Bush, the O. R. & N. Co., and Capt. Orr of the Idaho, for favors of transportation and other kindnesses. The Port Townsend party had a real "good time," and it will long be remembered by them.

Immense arrival of cooking stoves at Sheehan's. Also steamboat fittings, gas pipes, and pumps.

Parties or persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Gross Bros will please call and settle before July 1st. Gross Bros.

Fresh butter from Brook Farm Dairy (Hall Davis, Proprietor), FOR SALE at James Jones' Grocery Store

Why should you cough while you can get a preventative by going to LATIMER & Co's?

For good cigars, go to James Jones' head of Union Wharf opposite Central Hotel.

For a good Cigar, smoke "Holcombe" Owin." None better in Port Townsend.

Just received at Jas. Jones', a large lot of Seaside, double, elephant drawing paper, Drawing pencils, tracing cloth, etc.

The Peruvian Syrup has cured those who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debilty, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address, Seth W. Fowle & sons, Boston.

AT JAMES JONES' Just received, a large quantity of California Port, Sherry and Amber Wines, direct from the vineyard.

For the best quality of all kinds of groceries, and cheap, go to James Jones, opposite Central Hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON APPROVED SECURITY—at reasonable rates. Inquire at this office.

WANTED. A good Farm Hand who understands milking cows, or a girl who can do housework. Wages fair. Address at once, HALL DAVIS, Dungeness, W. T. June 9th.

Housekeeper Wanted. One who understands caring for children and doing general housework. Inquire at this office for particulars.

NOTICE. Mrs. Wells would like to say to the ladies of Port Townsend that she will keep a nice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Ladies' Dressing Socks and Children's Clothing a specialty. At the residence of Mrs. REVELL.

STOCK FOR SALE. I have three prime cows and calves for sale. H. NICMOLS, Seow Bay, W. T.

HEAR YE! Calithumpians will muster at headquarters on the morning of the 4th of July, at eight o'clock sharp. By order of the GRAND SCRATCHMEN.

MRS. FRANK TUCKER'S Boarding House, Situated at the foot of the Zig-zag. Board and Lodging ..... \$5.00 Board only ..... 4.00 Every attention paid to boarders.

SHEEP FOR SALE. Persons wishing to purchase sheep for breeding purposes will find it to their advantage to address A. BARLOW, Lopez Island, San Juan county.

FOR SALE. THE SCHOONER MIST. In first-class condition. Recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. Rigging, sails, etc., complete and new. Will be sold cheap. Apply to H. LANDIS, Port Townsend.

For Sale. In South Port Townsend. 12 BLOCKS—192 LOTS, 45x120 FEET. This property is eligibly located 1/4 of a mile south of the furnace at Irondale; it corners on tide water. Plat nearly level; timber partially removed and being removed. Good water obtained anywhere at a depth of about 12 feet. Title Perfect; Terms Reasonable. The above lots will be offered for sale cheap for cash. Apply to JAMES JONES, Port Townsend.

Or Charles Case, Seattle. June 22, 1882. 3m.

Assessment Notice. PORT TOWNSEND MILL COMPANY Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Port Townsend Mill Company, held at the office of the Secretary of said Company in Port Townsend, W. T., on the 1st day of June, 1882, that the fifth and last assessment of twenty per cent. on the stock subscribed of said Company is levied and made payable at the office of the Secretary of said Mill Company in Port Townsend on or before the 12th day of July, 1882.

By order Board of Trustee. NATH. D. HILL, Secretary, Port Townsend Mill Co.

LATIMER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines & Fancy Articles. Paints, Oils and Glass-ware; Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use. Orders Filled with Dispatch. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night. Under New Custom House Building, Water St., Port Townsend, W. T.

Francis W. James, WATER STREET, - - - PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Exchange on San Francisco Bought and Sold Money to Loan at low rates, on Approved Security County Orders or Scrip, and Foreign Exchange, Purchased Cash advances made and Vessels disbursed. Consignments solicited Money remitted to all parts of England, and Collections Made HONORABLE DEALING GUARANTEED Reference, by permission, The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, V. I and San Francisco, Cal.

ROTHSCHILD & CO., Port Townsend, SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Custom House Broker Ships Disbursed. Goliah, Blakeley and Politkofsky. Letters and Telegrams addressed to our care will be promptly delivered on Board.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, CONSULAR AGENT OF FRANCE, VICE-CONSUL OF NICARAGUA, CONSUL OF COSTA RICA, CONSULAR AGENT OF PERU, VICE-CONSUL OF URUGUAY. Port Townsend, W. T. JUNE 1, 1881

Vessels Consigned to ROTHSCHILD & CO. BR. STR. GLAMIS CASTLE. From Nanaimo, B. C.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew. R. J. C. TOD, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 25, 1882.

French bk. Louis IX. From Melbourne, Australia. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers and crew of the vessel above named. FRANCOIS THEOPHON, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 27, 1882.

AM. SHIP MATILDA. From Iquique, Peru. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew of the above named vessel. J. G. MERRYMAN, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 27, 1882.

British bark Malinche. From Callao, Peru. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. L. KICKHAM, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 17, 1882.

German Bk. Black Diamond. From Nagasaki, Japan. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. GEO. BOYD, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, June 8, 1882.

French Barque Prudent. From MANZANILLO, MEXICO. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. A. ALLETT, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co. Agent.

British Bark Carmel. FROM VALPARAISO, CHILLI. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. NEIL McCALLUM, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, May 27, 1882.

Am. Bark Charles B. Kenney. FROM SYDNEY, N. S. W. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. H. M. G. DAHLER, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, May 25, 1882.

British Bk. Star of Peace. FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. J. H. B. FRANCIS, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, May 16, 1882.

Barque John Worster. FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W. via TAHITI. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. F. A. THORNTON, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, May 27, 1882.

Ship Majestic. BOUND SYDNEY, N. S. W. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. J. A. HATFIELD, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend April 26, 1882.

BRITISH BARK KEBROYD. FROM HONOLULU. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. JOHN STOREY, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend March 28, 1882.

British Bark Birchgrove, FROM SYDNEY N. S. WALES. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. J. B. FRANCIS, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

French Bark Prospere. FROM NANTES, FRANCE. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named vessel. F. DUBREUILH, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend, March 28, 1882.

German Bk Martha Brothelman, FROM SHANGHAI. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by crew. JACOB KLUTH, Master. ROTHSCHILD & Co., Agents.

British Bark Martha FROM SHANGHAI. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. ALEX. McPHERSON, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

Holland Bark Hollander. FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents, will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew belonging to the above named vessel. J. G. VAN BEEST, Master. ROTHSCHILD & CO., Agents.

British Bk Earl of Elgin. FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the officers or crew. JAMES MORRISON, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents.

French Barque Notre Dame Auxiliatrice. FROM NEW CALEDONIA. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by officers or crew of the above named vessel. F. JASOIN, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents.

NOTICE. My wife, Nornah Hitchens, having left my bed and board, this is to warn the public that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. EDWARD HITCHENS, Orcas Island, W. T., June 30, 1882.

Ship Majestic. BOUND SYDNEY, N. S. W. NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE UNDERSIGNED Agents will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel. J. A. HATFIELD, Master. Rothschild & Co., Agents. Port Townsend April 26, 1882.

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# Puget Sound Argus.

Official Paper of Jefferson County.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor.

## The Spent Bullet.

Never let this generation, at least, hear one whimper from science against religion. In the long warfare, religion has often chosen her ground with stupidity, selected her weapons with ignorance, and wielded her forces with passionate feebleness; but she never made so pitiful a display and so futile a use of her resources, as science made over the death bed of President Garfield. When the question is of nebulae, of atoms, of the rock's growth and the earth's age, of the spirit's substance, of life's origin, of the infinite in space, the inconceivable in time, the unknowable in eternity—science has it all her own way. We cannot bridge the chasm between mind and matter. No man has seen God at any time, to prove him the creator. From the grave no being has arisen to our eyes, and from the stars no voice comes to our ears to dispute whatever the wise men may say.

But here was solid ground for science to stand on and demonstrate her power. She had nothing to do with the remote, with the past, with abstractions. Before her eyes, under her hand, lay a human soul in sore strait, a human life hunted into the valley of the shadow of death, longing to come out again into the sunshine of the fair and open day. The whole nation, the whole world shared in the longing. Whatever love and wealth could proffer was ready to the hand of science. Everything that gratitude could inspire, everything that ambition could desire, lay in wait to reward the man who should conduct the angust sufferer back through the gates of life.

And science accepted the trust manfully. The most celebrated and the most accomplished brought to that darkened chamber their highest knowledge with every renewed and unwearied effort. The railroad and the telegraph were put under their control. No cost hindered any experiment or curtailed any care. The nation stood behind, not only permitting, but urging every expenditure of brain and money; to the same end, urged by their own self interest, patriotism, and humanity. Day and night they ceased not to work and watch, and the result was—failure, absolute, thorough, undisputed failure—failure so minute and complete, that only its terrible gravity kept it from being ridiculous, and not even its terrible gravity could keep it from being grotesque.

Science can spin the world back between her thumb and finger a billion years, and we go spinning with it because we cannot help ourselves. Science can locate the soul in the grayish matter of the brain, and we submit because we cannot dig deeper than that grayish matter to search for a deeper soul. But when science comes into a practical realm where we can prove or disprove her accuracy, her keenest scent for truth, her finest touch of skill is to grope till the man is dead and then find the bullet in a wash-bowl. Nescience could do that. What availed science to Garfield? She never treated or touched the wound which the bullet made, and which she was summoned to heal. She never even found it. She made two ghastly wounds herself, and for eighty days she clawed at them. The bullet which the surgeons could not find, nature carefully encysted. The bullet wound which they never touched, nature safely and silently healed.

Surgical science is reduced to the pitiful claim that she alone kept Garfield alive for eighty days. This is a suicidal self-relegation to the unprovable. Routed on the tangible field of fact, she flees to the cloud-land of speculation, and again throws up intrenchments. So claimed the pious and thrifty Winchester for bluff King Hal—

"The Church's prayers made him so prosperous."

And as grim Gloucester thundered back:

"The church! Where is it? Had not churchmen prayed, His thread of life had not so soon decayed."

so in response to this claim, which can never be demonstrated, is it equally irrefutable and perfectly fair to say:

"Had not the doctors prayed, His thread of life had not so soon decayed."

Nescience has precisely the same right and the same reason to speculate; take a man in perfect health, and give him into the control of surgeons, unwounded, and let them make two such wounds as Garfield suffered at his surgeon's hands and let them bore into these wounds every day as Garfield's wounds were bored into—sometimes with seven different catheters of different sizes at a single dressing—and let them feed the man as Garfield was fed, and furnish him with the malarious air that Garfield breathed, and sequester him as Garfield was sequestered—not one man in ten thousand would survive the

horror of it for eighty days. Nor is it surgical science alone that suffers. Electricity came forward—stimulated by the common grief and love—with an ingenious scheme to discover the bullet by some mystical metallic affinity. The world was proudly bidden to bend its ear and harken to the hum and buzz of the obedient bullet responding to the summons of the marvelous machine. How it did hum and buzz! We heard it from Maine to California, and did obeisance to science.

But when the weary soul had fled, and this fine and far-reaching science could fall to work like a butcher in the shambles—the bullet was not there! It never had been there. Science was so wholly blind to the bullet's location that she took an hour and a half to find it, even in the shambles. The bullet lay remote, concealed, where kindly nature wove around it the curtain of harmlessness, while a malignant and mischievous pun-pocket was personating it to the credulous surgeons and laughing science to scorn for eighty days. Life guarded her secret well. Death did but toss up a flattened leaden ball to a useless and senseless scalpel.

I touch upon these dire facts, which all men shudder to remember, not from hostility to the surgeons, but in utter repudiation of the vain-glorious boasting of science. I fully believe the surgeons did, with patriotic as well as professional honor, their very highest best. And because it was their highest best, religion has a right to demand of science—an infant of days, and now self-proven to be a mewling and noking infant—to cease her random interference with religion, and to give herself exclusively to sharpening her own eyes and strengthening her own muscle.

Savans, how dare you, in your limitless ignorance and impotence, tamper with our hope of immortality? You are as unable as the clown or the clod to discover the secret of physical life. With what shadow of reason shall you presume to annihilate spiritual life because its secrets elude you? The coarsest fanatic who can see God only on a tipping-table, does not display so monumental a fatuity as you—who can only touch mortality with your elbows, and would abnegate immortality because you cannot clutch it with your fists. Gropping for truth at the bottom of a well, you would blot out the sun from the heavens, because you can only see the faint glimmer of the stars.

But while her foe, science—falsely so called, nescience rightly named, since true science and true religion are not only not foes, but two phases of one truth—while science is thus humiliated, religion, if never again, can afford to be frank, and admit that her pretensions, too, were a good deal shattered by that treacherous bullet. The faith-cure was applied and it failed just as egregiously and just as conspicuously as the science-cure failed. It was appealed to, not with sneering and skeptical intent, but with sincerity and humility. The nation fell upon its knees in a common grief and a common desire. Men were not content to pray in secret in individual earnestness. They wanted to intensify their earnestness with an allied enthusiasm. They would beseech the throne of grace in battalions. They took the Almighty at his word, literally, and every day the sick man traveled towards his tomb till he sank into its darkness. Then the spokesmen of religion, instead of recognizing the facts, and reconstructing theories upon them, straightway turned them about and began to explain them away. They refused to admit that their prayers had not been answered, and began to argue they had been answered, only in another way. This is neither scientific nor religious. It is not frank. It is not sensible. It is not scriptural. If man ask bread shall God give him a stone? St. James says squarely, the prayer of faith shall save the sick—not make it on the whole best that he should die. The Lord shall raise him up, not reconcile the nation to seeing him cast down. The Bible is not a straightforward, honest book if its words must be thus twisted to make it true. The nation in good faith asked for the president's life. It is idle to say that we wanted it if God saw that it was best. That goes without saying. If God saw that it was best, He would order it himself. No one supposes that God will ever do less than best. The directions are simple. The contract is easily understood. St. James does not hedge. The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up. We prayed the prayer of faith, and it did not save the sick. The Lord did not raise him up. Must it be said that it was not the prayer of faith? It was all the faith there was. Everything of religion in the land was in that long-drawn summer of pain and prayer, and the only prayer answered and the plan matured was Guiteau's. He said he was divinely inspired to remove the President—and he did remove him—by the most cowardly of murders. He said he would harmonize the Republican party, and over the couch of suffering all parties and all factions were hushed for two silent months. A liar from the beginning, a monster of in-

telligence and iniquity sprung from the dregs of an ancestral blood whose revolutionary force and religious fervor had left this horrible sediment of malignity and murder, his hand slaughtered a lofty life and reversed a national movement. Religion may well shudder to behold the man, but he is hers. He is not an infidel. He is a Christian. It is a ghastly and loathsome skeleton, but it is the skeleton of a pure ancestral Huguenot faith, perfect in all its parts. Heavenly influence, divine protection and providence, communion with God, companionship with Christ—there is not a sacred truth, a solemn trust, which Guiteau has not besmirched with the acrid poison of his tongue. Naming everything which the church holds holy, he stands before the world and the church, totally depraved, proving, by the horror with which we regard him, how little the church has ever believed in the doctrine of total depravity.

Let us be frank. The church stood ready, watching, eager to leap up, and claim for prayer the credit of Garfield's recovery. She could not wait the issue. When the cloud lifted a little and let a momentary gleam of hope shine through, the church sang softly, tentatively, timidly, as needs she must, her delight in the answer to prayer. But if Garfield's recovery was answer to prayer and justification of the church's theory, than his death was the non-answer to prayer and the destruction of her theory. If the church founds her philosophy on the sand, that philosophy must crash when the sand is washed away. When James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, sent his greeting to the twelve tribes which were scattered abroad, and assured them that the prayer of faith should save the sick, it may well be that he spoke the truth. I can easily believe that he by whom the worlds were made was perfectly acquainted with all the properties and forces of matter, and could certify himself to his feeble and ignorant followers by combinations and appliances, which science has taken thousands of years to feel after and will take thousands more to command. But to say that he does it now, to say that, in response to the prayers of the church, he did it last summer for the United States of America, is a statement which intelligence cannot accept, and which ecclesiasticism cannot enforce. Science, indeed, reaped a harvest of humiliation, but theology won no laurels from this solemn summer.

When surgery had relinquished the tortured body, and theology had tried to readjust herself from the shock of the released soul, law came to the front to avenge violated justice and to protect menaced society. The process has not been fragrant, nor does the result betoken a brilliant triumph. I do not presume to pass judgment upon lawyers, any more than upon ministers and doctors. I can readily believe that the practicable best was done. I feel not the least sting of shame before foreign nations. I doubt that many a European prisoner has behaved as ill, and whether he has or not, I would rather an accused man should saute high heaven, than be hustled away in secrecy to chains and dungeons, as has been done to so many of the old world's accused. I rejoice to remember that the only fault found with Judge Cox was that he showed himself too lenient toward the hated and hateful criminal; that an American judge, fully aware of the merited, unsurpassed, and overwhelming popular odium visited on the guilty wretch, chose himself to share it rather than abate one jot or tittle of the possible shelter which the law provides for accused and arraigned prisoners. It was justice, and justice alone—overstrained, possibly, but erring, if at all, on the humane and generous side—which allowed Guiteau liberty to make full exhibition of his deformed nature; and of that I trust Americans will never be ashamed.

Nor did anything happen in the court-room to justify the wide and wild condemnation of the trial. The indecorum was almost exclusively confined to the newspapers. Among the spectators it was of the rarest and slightest. The order of the assembly was scarcely more disturbed by the harsh, rasping, monotonous outbreaks of the shameless prisoner than is the order of society by the mendacious, malignant, egotistic, Guiteauistic babble of the London journals upon the trial.

What is to be said of the law is said, not relatively to its administration in other courts or countries, but to the administration of the law in itself considered. And thus considered, the fact remains, unquestioned and unquestionable, that a bad man—a liar, a swindler, a malignant from the beginning, cankered with conceit, inflamed with egotism—murdered a man in open day, in presence of many witnesses. The penalty of murder is the rope. Wide, one might suppose, would be the gate and broad the way and swift the march of that man to the gallows. The days passed into weeks and the weeks into months, and the air whose sacred hush received the last breath of the beloved president was foul with the obscenity

and profaneness, the gibes and jeers and jokes, the rage and the boasts, the impudence and the audacity of this coward, murderer, assassin; all the dignity of the court, all the formality of law, all the reverence due to learning, to virtue, to position, to womanhood, was not able to restrain him within the bounds of decency. To one thing only he proved amenable, and that was rough Western justice—a Leadville miner's threat; one man, who had small faith in Eastern formulae, stood behind his wife, and made the cowardly Guiteau the simple statement that one word in derogation of that wife and he would shoot him on the spot. It was enough, and the assassin's threatened exposure crumbled into mandlin praise. Bench and bar and jury could not defend themselves against Guiteau's noisy and vulgar scurrility.

And what did the law accomplish? What new reverence for its methods and its triumphs did we acquire who watched its slow progress? Guiteau, with his clear, shrewd mind, knew at the outset that his danger lay from mob law rather than from statute law. He made all his arrangements to flee from popular justice, which would have torn him in pieces instantly, to legal justice, which is loitering and uncertain. And this faith was justified. The way of the law, instead of being short, sharp, and decisive, was not only loud with his rant, but tortuous and inconclusive. Mountains of testimony were heaped up around facts which were admitted to begin with. A great cloud of expert witnesses were summoned to investigate Guiteau's brain, with as child-like a faith as if an equally great cloud of experts had not been brought to shame over Garfield's body. And with all the time, and talent, and money expended, not a single important fact was discovered, not a single new relation was developed; all the forms and solemnities of the law only came to the point that the public had reached in four and twenty hours—that the assassin was a human monster, who should be hung by the neck till he is dead.

The universal relief that was felt when the jury brought in the verdict shows how wide-spread was the apprehension that the law had darkened counsel by words without knowledge. The great satisfaction lay, not in the assurance that the law had been successful over crime, but that common sense had been successful over law.

The only man who gathered glory from the assassination was the victim—the president, the politician, the statesman. Surgery, theology, law, may well ask of the future the mercy of its silence, but to the gallery of heroes politics may proudly add another form, of proportions as grand and symmetrical as any which the past can show or the future promise. And this politician was one who had touched and turned from the pulpit and the bar, and found in politics only his congenial and abiding home. Nor was he a figure arranged for exhibition, prepared for the occasion. The occasion found him. As much by accident as anything in this world is accident, the cross fell upon him which has since become his crown. He was a man who, before taking the highest degree, had passed through every lower grade.

The pervading popular judgment had not found him exceptionally great or exceptionally good. His own knew him, but when waves of political censure swept over the land he was not exempt. When congressional methods were denounced, he was even singled out for hostile clamor. Personal slander—that political weapon so common and so reckless—assailed him with its utmost virulence. It did not confine itself to political antagonism—it attacked private character. Nothing that should characterize a thief, a perjurer, a bribe-taker, a liar, failed to be affirmed, publicly and persistently, of this man. Up to the very day of his election, up to the very eve of his murder, his peace was assailed by the unwearied voice of slander. On the Friday evening before the fatal Saturday that slew him, he declined an urgently sought visit because he must needs pass through Boston, and the official salutations of Boston must come to him from lips which had uttered slanders that he could neither resent nor overlook.

Thus—in the presence of death let us be perfectly fearless and perfectly frank—thus besmeared with all the mud that political fury can fling, suddenly, without a moment's warning, without a single instant to hide his iniquity, to cleanse himself from sin, or to fold his robe Roman-wise about him, this man was struck down to helplessness and death. As instantly all smirch and smear vanished into non-existence, and he lay a prostrate figure of purity, and patience, and patriotism, the shining image of domestic virtue, of manly heroism, of political nobility.

For eighty days

—in stern silence  
His thralldom he bore,  
Till the last morning came,  
And death opened the door;

and never under any test did one jot or tittle of manhood fail him. Every republic on this earth, and every soul that turns wistfully toward freedom,

gazed with infinite interest upon his long struggle, to know what manner of man a republic nurtured; and every republican heart thrilled with joy, in all its heaviness, to see that never king nor kaiser bore himself more royally.

Let it also be remembered, not for blame or praise to any, but in simple subservience to truth, that he held on his calm, unswerving, patient way, under the severest indictments of the doctors and without help from the clergy. No churchly ministrations were summoned to his side. There was no mediator between God and him but the man Christ Jesus. Whatever succor came to him from above came from the direct out-pouring of divine sustenance into the substance of his soul. With all manly dignity, as the old-time pagans used, with the simple child-like trust that Christians know, he passed through the gates of death, and left to all free peoples, and to all people struggling to be free, a name that they will not willingly let die. —Gail Hamilton in North American Review.

## Poetry of Journalism.

Upon the loftiest mountain, trod only by the sandaled foot of Deity, grow the daintiest flowers; on the empurpled field of battle blooms in beauty the timid forget-me-not, and from the dusky den of the printing press have emerged thoughts, luminous as a sunbeam, that will sparkle and scintillate in the realm of letters while the flowers hold their fragrance and the gentle dew cools the brow of the earnest delfer in the musty tombs of the world's majestic thinkers.

The mission of the press is poetry. Grand garner of intellect, it perpetuates the jewels of thought that otherwise would be lost, and in its clasp of cycles holds them for man's benefit.

Angelo saw the angel in the unbewn block of marble, Guido dreamed of immortality when he painted his bright Aurora, and the passion-tossed genius, gifted with the divine afflatus, in the press sees a lightning-winged Pegasus that shall bear him on to high Olympus. There is poetry in the rustle of the printed page; how it runs the gamut of every-day life in its compact columns, and no bugle blast or subtle strain of music's softest melody can more quickly stir the heart than the details of some knightly deed even if it be told in stately prose.

Poetry—grand gift divine—is not mere words linked with rhyme, nor the bright imagery of a painter who can with artistic pencil limn with glowing words a picture that will haunt the memory like some vanished gleam of silver that kissed the mountain's brow, "cold as the cold moon that shines upon the colder grave," but a thought that strikes the great heart of humanity as beat of drum in the busy mart, that makes man pause and think and feel that he is mortal. This is the mission of the press.

In every heart there is a depth that plummet never sounded, in every life there is a shadow that should have a silver lining and in every paper that floods the land, humble though it may be, are thoughts that will live and carry to some of earth's denizens inspiration, strength to gird themselves for the race of life even though they do not reach the goal a winner. How few realize the influence of the "poet's corner" in their village paper. In such a nook Gray's deathless elegy first greeted the public eye, and that sweetest strain ever sung by bard, Annabel Lee, flashed into being in a secluded corner of a Detroit paper, while Lenore, Poe's inimitable tracery on the mystic margin of his imagination, was first put in type for that wretched child of sorrow by him who now pens this tribute to America's immortal son of song.

The press is the nursery of poetry; poems "round and perfect as a star," pulsating with passion, burst forth like rippling rivulets, sparkling with the effusions of genius, fresh and pure as the dew-gemmed flowers of morn, and greet us daily in the journals that each morning flutter through our casement.

Prentice by the deft stroke of his magic pen made his mother's grave a Mecca in the land of poetry. General Lytle's fame is not that he died with victory sounding in his ears, but because he penned

"I am dying, Egypt, dying."

And O'Hara will live in his deathless lines long after Kentucky's lofty monument to her heroic sons, that he immortalized, has crumbled into dust.

From the sunny slopes of that land of romance, California, the poetry of journalism has been enriched by the genius of Bret Harte and that grand singer of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, whose gems of thought, engraved on the world's pulsating heart, will be read and treasured by mankind so long as the blue billows of the placid ocean break upon the spotless strand.

From out the printing office speed winged words that make the circuit of the globe, poems in every sentence, genius gleaming in every line, with immortality woven in the song as it goes sounding down the ages.—J. T. Child, in Kansas City Herald.

## Scientific.

ELEPHANTS have been known to live 400 years, and it is supposed whales may live 1,000 years.

The elephant has been known to die of grief when in a sudden fit of madness he has killed his keeper.

A snail's head may be cut off, and in a certain time another head will be formed. At least, so says Spallanzani.

The boiling temperature of zinc has been found by M. Violle to be 930 degrees, closely agreeing with the observations of M. Becquerel, who gave the temperature at 932 degrees. MM. Seville and Terrost set the figure at 1,042 degrees.

The sardine has disappeared from the coast of Brittany, where it used to bring the fishermen an annual revenue of 15,000,000 francs. M. Blavier thinks that some change in the direction of the gulf stream may account for the fact.

The magic metallic mirrors so much prized in China and Japan, which cast upon the wall the reflection of various figures which are traced upon their backs, have been imitated successfully in glass by a skillful Parisian artisan.

A FATAL explosion recently occurred at Bradford, Eng., due to the escape of carbon bisulphide into the public sewer. It appears to have come from a grease works where it had been used in the extraction of oil from seeds.—*Scientific American*.

In seeking for a substance which would destroy the microscopic animals in water without injuring it for drinking purposes, Dr. Langfeldt found that citric acid (one-fifth gramme to every litre of the water) killed all the living organisms, except euclyps and those with thick epidermis, within two minutes.

PROFESSOR CARLO PAVESI, of Italy, proposes as an improved disinfectant a solution composed of chloride of lime, camphor and glycerine. This mixture is capable of being used in all cases in which phenic acid is now employed, and its odor is less disagreeable, less irritating and less toxic than that of the latter. It is said to at once arrest the putrefaction of animal bodies, and is highly commended by the *London Medical Record*.

The *Scientific American* says that the prejudice against American hemlock-tanned leather has disappeared, and English tanners now appreciate its excellent qualities. Its capabilities for resisting water and withstanding wear by attrition in the soles of boots and shoes are said to be quite equal to those of the best English sole-leather, and greatly superior to the leather of English "mixed" tannages or the generally poor sole-leather made on the Continent of Europe.

At Hatfield Park, England, the seat of Lord Salisbury, the piles to support a coffer-dam across the River Lea have just been successfully driven by the power from a water-wheel situated at a distance, which power was transmitted by two dynamo machines and a couple of wires to the gearing connected with a pile-driver of ordinary construction erected on a barge floating in the river. The machinery, although rather roughly constructed, worked well, lifting a "dolly" weighing from four to five hundred weight with ease and regularity.

RECENT experiments by M. Jailet show that when alcohol is taken into the stomach it is partly decomposed there and in the liver, and is carried by the veins into the lungs. A small quantity of it is then thrown off in its natural state, but most of it is changed into acetic ether and this ether is burned up in the system. Alcohol, although it seems to increase its animal heat by carrying the blood to the surface and thus producing temporary warmth there, soon makes the body cooler, since, while it is changing into ether, it uses up the oxygen which is in process of removal into the different parts of the body by the globules of the blood, and thus diminishes combustion in the body.

The English journals, in discussing the question of domestic poisons, suggest as a protection or remedy a law prohibiting the use of arsenic in any and all fabrics for domestic purposes—that is, in all those processes which leave the arsenic in the finished goods. It appears that the trade interests involved in this practice have been subjected to scientific investigation, and the alleged advantages in employment of arsenic for wall papers, etc., are shown to be for the most part imaginary. Among the paper stainers the use of arsenical pigments is being abandoned, and in other industries they are much less resorted to than formerly. But, notwithstanding this, and the well-known fact that two or three grains will destroy life, the production of arsenic in England last year was nearly 5,000 tons.

## Humorous.

A half loaf is better than a whole loafer.—*Whitehall Times*.

"I don't like that cat. It's got splinters in its feet!" was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

SOME one says talk is cheap. It is not when it comes in an extra session of the legislature and must be paid for by the state.

"I love the summer," as the boarding-school girl said when she eloped with her arithmetic teacher.—*Marathon Independent*.

REV. DR. TALMAGE said that modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but the daughters of Hem and Sham!

POOR men give away money as if they were rich. Rich men hang on to a nickel as if they might be poor.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A PARROT is a great comfort to a lone woman. It soon learns to swear, whistle and make a noise just as good as a man.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A WESTERN paper announces that upon the occasion of a recent boiler explosion in the neighborhood "between three and four men were killed."

The man who has all knowledge at his fingers' ends should not bite his nails; he might bite off more than he could conveniently chew.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE way to get rich in this world is to save what you make. When you make a fool of yourself don't give it away.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald*.

WE are told that "at Pompeii, combs have been found exactly like the fine tooth kind." This would indicate—well, you catch the idea!—*Boston Post*.

THAT good old proverb: "God help the rich; the poor can beg," is a running mate to that very true but sarcastic saying: "God preserve me from my friends; I can take care of my enemies."

A NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.) 4-year-old, on seeing the cook take the baked potatoes from the oven, was astonished at one which had burst its skin. "Oh, Annie!" he exclaimed, "there's one all unbuttoned!"

The average society young man is not unwilling to marry, but he must have a wife who can support him in as good style as he has been accustomed to while living on his mother.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A CLERGYMAN who had just married a couple felt indignant when the bridegroom gave him a fee of only half a dollar, smiled grimly, and said: "Never mind. You'll have to pay a lawyer \$100 for undoing what I have done."—*Waif*.

SEVERAL TONS of spring poetry having been destroyed in the burning of the office of *Puck*, all manuscripts of that kind intended for the *Courier-Journal* may be addressed to *Puck* until that unfortunate but deserving concern has fully regained its feet.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

A NEW settler in Texas writes that he has "the Rio Grande for a bathtub and the whole of Mexico for a back yard." It might do for him to use the Rio Grande as a bathtub if there were no policemen around, but Mexico as a back yard would hardly be a safe place to hang clothes.—*Lowell Citizen*.

AN undergraduate, under examination at Dublin, was missing question after question. At last the examiner got irritated, and said: "I declare, I've got a dog at home that could answer the questions that have been given to you." "Have you really, sir?" said the undergraduate blandly. "May I ask if you would sell him?"

It is stated that the reason the Railroad bill, reducing the fare to three cents, passed the House was because the members were mistaken about what bill was up. They imagined the Liquor bill was before them, and that the idea was to reduce drinks to three cents a smile, and of course they voted for it.—*Texas Siftings*.

He looked up very humbly, and said he was sorry to be found in such a place, but he could assure the Court that he was never in the prisoner's box before. "Never? asked the court, with some severity. "Look a-here, judge," said the culprit, "name the fine, but, for Heaven's sake, don't spring that Pinafore gag on a fellow!"

NATURALISTS tell us that the sting-ray, star-fish, prawn, boring winkle and gryphea are the deadliest enemies of the oyster. That's all the naturalists know about it. The worst enemy the oyster has is the spirituelle woman of 187 pounds when she declares after the theater that she cannot eat a single morsel—oh, indeed, no.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

A MAINE grocer, who had just "experienced religion," acknowledged in meeting that he had been a hard sinner, cheated customers by adulterating his goods, etc., but being converted, would repay anyone he had wronged. Late that night he was awakened by a ring at his door bell. Looking out he saw a man. "Who are you, and what do you want?" he asked. "I'm Bill Jones. You said to-night you would repay those you had cheated. Give me that \$100 you've owed me so long." "Can't you wait till morning?" "No; I ain't going to wait till then, and stand in line all day." He was paid.—*Boston Globe*.

### A Queer Community.

NICODEMUS colony, in Kansas, is a prosperous place, although the residents thereof get along without gold, silver or greenbacks. It contains 365 homes, and is located in Graham County, the district being known as Solomon's Valley. Two churches are there, one public school, one subscription school, a post office and several stores. The people raise corn, pumpkins and vegetables, and meet every Saturday night and exchange commodities. They give vegetables and other productions for drugs, clothing and so on, and actually live without money. For three years after the colony started there was not a team in it, and the men worked entirely with picks and spades. The colonists were of the worst class of negroes from Kentucky. Many of them went in order to live easily off the community. Now they are said to be transformed into hard-working farmers. Nicodemus has a regular township government, the principal officer being a township trustee, who is a negro.

### Trading Without Money.

Yesterday afternoon an *Appeal* reporter met J. W. Niles, an intelligent colored man, who for several years has been engaged in the work of establishing negro colonies. From him the reporter obtained an interesting account of the Nicodemus colony in Kansas. He said: "Nicodemus contains some 365 homes, and is located in Graham county, the district being known as Solomon's valley. They have two churches there, one public school, a post office and several stores."

"What do they do for money?" "Well, they raise corn, pumpkins and vegetables and meet every Saturday night and exchange commodities. They give vegetables and other productions for drugs, clothing and so on. I never knew before that men could live without money. For three years after the colony started there was not a team in it, and the men worked entirely with picks and spades. The colonists were of the worst class of negroes from Kentucky. Many of them went to live easily off the community. Now they are transformed into hard-working farmers, thus showing, as I have always claimed, that there was something to be made even out of the lowest negro."

"What sort of government have they?" "A regular township government, the principal officer being a Township Trustee, who is a negro."—*Memphis Appeal*.

**J. M. HERNANDES,**  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
**Made & Repaired.**

Adams St., Port Townsend, W. T.

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**Stoves, Tin-Plate,**  
**SHEET IRON**  
23 Water street, Port Townsend.

**Franklin Hotel.**  
(Nearly Opposite New Wharf.)  
Water Street - Port Townsend, W. T.  
New Furniture—Everything New.

This house has just been refitted and renovated throughout, and we are now prepared to furnish  
**FIRST CLASS BOARD & LODGING.**  
The Bar is supplied with the best of wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
DAVID SPOOR,  
Proprietor.

W. M. Dodd. J. E. Pugh.  
**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.,  
This House is new, and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a

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

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PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY.  
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Port Townsend, W. T.

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General Land Office. Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office, Department of the Interior and Supreme Court, and all classes of claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to Town Site cases, Land warrants, Homestead Floats and all kinds of Land Scrip purchased and sold.

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Can be consulted, night or day, at the Hospital.

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Leaves Port Townsend every day at 2 P. M. making close connections with the Steamer FANNIE at Tukuy's Landing.  
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**FOR IRONDALE!!**  
At 8 A. M.; also for  
**WHIDBY ISLAND at 8 A. M.**  
For Irondale at 4 P. M., every day.  
For Freight or Passage apply on board.  
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All kinds of masonry done. Any one desiring work in my line will be attended to on short notice. First class work guaranteed.  
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Prime Quality and a Fair Market Price For every article made or sold.  
The Staunch New  
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Leaves Port Discovery for Port Townsend EVERY DAY at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Port Townsend for Port Discovery at 4 P. M.  
For freight or passage, apply to  
H. LOUYS, Master, on board.

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**SADDLE & HARNESS SHOP.**  
Call and see the Best Improved Patent Colt-breaking Harness.  
All kinds of repairs done to harness at living rates. Harness made to order. Saddles will be sold at "way down" prices.  
**GEORGE W. BLAKE, Proprietor.**  
Adams Street, opposite stone Court House, Port Townsend, W. T.

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**Boot and Shoe Store**  
Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of the  
**Best Quality,**  
**Latest Patterns.**  
I have a great reverence for cash customers.  
**JOHN FITZPATRICK.**

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RECEIVED!  
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**PROVISIONS,**  
On Sale at the Lowest Rates for Cash.  
**CHARLES EISENBEIS,**  
Proprietor  
**Pioneer Bakery,**  
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### PORT TOWNSEND HOSPITAL,

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for marine patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no 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.  
**THOS. D. MINOR, M. D.,**  
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**SAFE**  
**KIDNEY & LIVER**  
**CURE**  
THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered kidneys or liver. If, therefore, the kidneys and liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time, and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—for **Forged Liver**—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever, Ague—Malarial Fever and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy. It will control menstruation, and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb. As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.  
**Read the Record.**  
"It saved my life."—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.  
"It is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—*Mother's Magazine*.  
"It has passed severe tests and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—*New York World*.  
"No remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."  
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This remedy which has done such wonders is put up in the largest sized bottle of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by druggists and all dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for **WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE**. It is a positive remedy.  
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**DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND**  
Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment; one dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by  
**WOODWARD, CLARK & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland, Oregon. Orders by mail at regular prices.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

General Land Office Decisions.

PRE-EMPTION. ALEXANDER BLAIR et al. vs. FAITH. Residence. Under the rules of the land department, six months residence is required of a pre-emptor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1882. The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sir: I have considered the appeals of Alexander Blair, John Roach and Joseph N. Austin, respectively, from your decision of June 15, 1881, holding for cancellation their respective cash entries within the Harrison, Arkansas, land district.

It appears that the parties each filed a pre-emption declaratory statement upon the land named on June 17, each alleging settlement on June 16, 1879, and that each made cash entry thereon on August 18, 1879, upon proof substantially the same in each case.

In April 1880, before knowledge of said conveyances was received at your office, you found the proof of residence on the respective tracts insufficient in each case, and allowed the parties to show continuous residence thereon for six months; but they appear to have abandoned the land upon their conveyance thereof, and have made no further residence thereon.

Your decision finds that their brief residence, their limited improvements and the immediate transfers of the lands, show that their entries were made for speculative purposes, not in good faith, and in the interest of their grantees, and hence were erroneously allowed. Sec. 2263 R. S., requires that prior to entries under section 2259, proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land lies, agreeably to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; the statute is silent in respect to residence for any prescribed period.

Pre-emptors are required to take notice of the public laws relating to pre-emption entries, but not, I think, of the rules of your office, except when the same are brought to their special notice, either by personal communication or public promulgation. The latter are promulgated through the local officers; and if they neglect to make known such rules or erroneously advise pre-emptors in respect thereto, and the pre-emptor, acting on such advice, pays his money to the government for the land in good faith (especially if there is no adverse party) he should not be held for any failure to comply with the rule, because the fault is with the officer and not with the party.

The rule of your office requiring six months' residence on a tract of public land, as an evidence of good faith, prior to entry, is (as held in the case of Conlin vs. Yarwood, Copp's Land Owner, November, 1880), wise and proper as a general rule, but not to be applied indiscriminately nor when the good faith otherwise sufficiently appears.

In their supplementary affidavits Blair, Roach and Austin severally swear that they were advised by the local officers at the date of the entries, that their proofs were sufficient; and the officers corroborate the same, stating that, at that time there were no instructions in their office relative to the required time of residence by a pre-emptor, prior to entry, and that they had followed the practice of their predecessors in this respect who had held such proof immaterial.

After entry, the pre-emptors had the right to convey such title as they had (Myers vs. Croft, 13 Wall. 291). That the sales indicated bad faith, and that their entries were for speculative purposes, is inferential only from the above stated facts; and this, in my judgment, is controlled by the affidavits of the parties, and their grantees, that the sales were made in good faith, for a valuable consideration, and under the supposition that such sales were permitted under the law.

While the proofs as to settlement, improvement and residence are not wholly satisfactory to this department, yet as they were to the local officers, and as the parties have paid to the government its price for the land, and since their appeal, upon the requirement of the Department, have filed (as have also Massman and the said Haucke) affidavits to the effect that, prior to their respective entries, no contract or agreement, expressed or implied, was made by either of the parties for the sale or transfer of said land, the evidence of want of good faith is not sufficient in my opinion to warrant a cancellation of the entries in the absence of an adverse claim. Your decision is reversed.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, Secretary.

WASHINGTON Territory is recognized as the greatest wheat producing region in the United States. Until within the past two years Dakota has held the distinction. Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, in a recent interview, acknowledged this fact. He said: "When you take into account the reliability of the crop, and its average yield, I do not believe that Dakota has its equal on the continent unless it be Washington Territory."

SALT LAKE, June 28.—Mary Ann Angell, a young wife of the late prophet Brigham, died in Salt Lake last night. Fifteen more sorrowing widows remain to follow her.

CHURCH NOTICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH SERVICES: St. Paul's Church. 4th Sunday after Trinity. Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Evening Service at 7:30. Bishop Packard will hold services morning and evening. Baptismal service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, instead of Sunday school. Celebration of the Holy Communion after morning service. The Rev. J. B. Alexander, M. A. Res. Mrs. E. S. Fowler.

Rev. Geo. B. Bird, of Seattle, is expected to preach in the Presbyterian church.

ACARD.

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to members and congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Townsend, for the valuable present received June 21st. This I accept as a mark of esteem, which I shall ever remember with gratitude. KATIE MORGAN.

I. E. COHN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Portland, - - - Oregon. Office hours - From 9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M., Sundays, from 9 to 11 A. M. OFFICE - Union Block, Room 23, Corner First and Stark streets. Special on Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

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A collection of the most intensely interesting and thrilling Detective Stories ever written. Together with a Sketch of the Author, how he became a Detective. By the greatest living Detective, ALLAN FISKEKTON. Containing a collection of his most remarkable, thrilling and hazardous cases, taken from private records, and never before published. A handsome octavo volume of 600 pages, richly and profusely embellished with 42 spirited illustrations. Elegantly bound. Agents Wanted. A. L. Bancroft & Co., Publishers, 721 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times. A full and comprehensive history of the rise and fall of empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., with sketches of the leading characters in the world's history, by James D. Motley. 12mo large double column pages. Embellished with over 100 fine historical engravings and portraits. Sold by subscription. Agents Wanted. Address A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco.

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BY J. W. BUELL. Finest Illustrated Subscription Book ever Published. Revealing the mysteries and miseries of High and Low Life in America's great cities, embracing New York, Washington City, New Orleans, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Fashion's follies and frivolities, behind the scenes at masked balls; sly tricks of pretty deceivers; the city's rich and the city's poor; how greenies are taken in, and innocent girls ruined; corruption and lawlessness at Washington, hourly headed off sinners under the gas-light and behind the curtains; fashionable and official life at the capital; bewitching sirens and their victims; life in the south; Volcanism, its mysterious and horrors; the veil lifted from Mormonism, revealing the secrets and horrors of the Endowment House; a peep behind the veil into Mormon domestic life. - FORTY-NINE KEYS TO LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO - about John Chinaman and his dark ways and vain tricks. 627 Most mysterious, wonderful and exciting book ever published. Over 600 pages, 12mo format, elegantly colored symbolic frontispiece; fine super extra paper. Price \$3.00. Just the book for agents! Write at once for illustrated circulars and full particulars FREE, or send 25 cents for complete outfit. A. L. BANCROFT & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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History of the United States, From Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. Unabridged. By JOHN CLARK HIDPATH. Profusely illustrated with maps, charts, sketches, portraits and diagrams. Subject matter has a clear objective presentation by means of colored chronological charts, picturing to the eye in their proper succession, the contemporaneous historical events of every period in the history of our country. Octavo, 755 pages. Price, \$2.50. The best history for the price ever offered. Sold by subscription. Agents Wanted. Address A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco.

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PLAIN HOME TALK ABOUT THE HUMAN SYSTEM. Our Sexual Relations and Social Natures; embracing Medical Common Sense applied to causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases, the natural relation of men and women to each other, society, love, marriage, parentage, etc. Beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 300 octavo pages. Embellished with 200 illustrations. In German or English. Agents Wanted. Address A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market Street, San Francisco.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber

U. S. DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, Olympia, Washington Territory. Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 2, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," GUST, COLMAN, of Chatham county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the site of one tract of land of 3000 ft. x 1/2 mi. of sec. 28, in T. 20 S. R. 31 E. of the Willamette Meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described Land or portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof, given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 11th day of May, A. D., 1882. J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

ARTISTIC Photography HASTINGS It is the universal opinion that HASTINGS Makes the finest Photographs in Port Townsend.

L. H. CAYS, L. SMITH. I X L MARKET. All Kinds of Choice Meats - Constantly on Hand. - Smith & Cays, Proprietors.

1858. 1882. CITY BOOK STORE AND NEWS DEPOT. All the principal papers and magazines received, and after the 1st of June next all yearly subscriptions will be received for any period at less than publishers' cost price to you. Any book or publication loaned. Old books bought, sold or exchanged. GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, Port Townsend, W. T.

A RARE CHANCE For a man with two or three hundred dollars to permanently establish himself in a paying business, by manufacturing and selling the PATENT "NEW HAMPSHIRE CHURN," the BEST ever invented. A one-half interest in Oregon and Washington will be sold at a bargain. This Churn is the favorite in California and the East. Many are now in use in this Territory, and thousands more are wanted, but my business is such that I cannot attend to it. Apply to or address G. W. BLAKE, At his Harness Shop, Port Townsend.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1882, at the Engine Room of Rescue Engine Company, No. 1, on Adams street in the city of Port Townsend, W. T., a general election will be held for all City Officers required to be elected, to wit: Mayor for the City of Port Townsend for the term of one (1) year. Marshal for the City of Port Townsend for the term of one (1) year. Four Councilmen for the term of two years - in the places of Messrs. H. L. Tibbals, S. Waterman, J. J. Hunt and J. F. Sheehan. And of said Election F. W. Pettygrove, Sr., is appointed Inspector; C. H. Jones and George H. Barthrop, Judges. Which Election shall be opened at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and will continue until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day without closing the polls. This done and given under the direction and by order of the City Council this 6th day of June 1882. W. P. BELL, City Clerk of said City of Port Townsend.

Delinquent Notice.

PUGET SOUND IRON COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Irondale, Washington Territory. NOTICE - There are delinquent, upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment No. 1, levied on the 18th day of May, 1882, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows: No. Ser. No. Amt. Diligent. Shares. CHAS. H. SIMPKINS, Trustee, balance of 1 3049 \$3,049 And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 18th day of May, 1882, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the Office of the Company, No. 328 Montgomery street, Room No. 7, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, 1882, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of such day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale. A. HALSEY, Sec'y. Office, 328 Montgomery street, Room No. 7, San Francisco, California.

Pacific Coast STEAMSHIP CO.

Carrying Her Britannic Majesty's Mail and the United States Mail, also, Wells Fargo's & Co's Express. The Company's Steamships, Geo. W. Elder, (CAPTAIN H. M. HAYWARD,) and DAKOTA, (CAPTAIN H. G. MORSE,) Will sail for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia. ON THE 10th 20th and 30th, OF EVERY MONTH. The Company's Steamships will sail from Seattle for San Francisco, via Victoria, On, or about the 9th, 19th and 29th of each month, Leaving Victoria on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. When the advertised day of sailing falls on Sunday, the company's ships will sail on the following day from Victoria. W. H. PUMPHREY, Ticket Agent for Seattle, H. L. TIBBALS, Jr., Ticket Agent for Port Townsend, For freight or passage apply to H. L. TIBBALS, General Agent for Puget Sound Jan. 27, 1882, Jf.

THE MAMMOTH STOCK RECENTLY PURCHASED BY OUR MR. KATZ. Is now ready for Inspection!

The Public is invited to call and examine, being the largest and most complete assortment of

General Merchandise Ever brought to Port Townsend, which we are prepared to SELL AT LOWER RATES

Than any other firm on Puget Sound for Cash. We can SUBSTANTIATE THIS FACT by our known economy in all our movements and in every branch of our business.

WE KEEP IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS: Dry and Fancy Goods, Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware, Furniture and Bedding, Hardware, Ship Chandlery, Cigars and Tobacco, Liquors, Building Material, Farmers' Implements, Produce a Specialty, Oils, Paints, Drugs, Clocks, Saddlery, Ammunition, Seamen's Outfits, U. S. Marine Uniforms and Military Outfits, Stationery, Coal and Iron, Tinware, AND, IN FACT, MOST EVERYTHING.

COME ONE AND ALL! WATERMAN & KATZ.

Will buy and pay the highest price for all Produce, Wool, Hides, Shingles, &c., &c. DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Sole agents for B. Dreyfus & Co's California Wines and Liquors and Hamburg American Packet Company's Steamship Line. Port Townsend, W. T.

Sole proprietor WILDWOOD BRANDS Old Bourbon. Sole Agent W. J. JENNINGS St. Louis BEER.

D. A. JENNINGS.

IMPORTER AND JOBBER Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fine Wines and Brandies. SEATTLE, W. T.

Old Wildwood.

This favorite brand of Old Bourbon whisky of which D. A. Jennings is Sole Proprietor, comes from one of the largest and best distilleries in Kentucky. The goods are pure, full proof, GUARANTEED, and will more than compete with any of the numerous brands of so called Old Bourbon now on the market. For sale from store, and in jobbing lots direct from Distillery.

Cigars and Tobacco. Eastern Cigars of all brands; also California full stock of both on hand and for sale at San Francisco prices.

Groceries.

A complete stock of Fancy as well as staple goods in this line, all of which would ask your inspection of. Wool, Hides, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes—Anything, in fact, taken in exchange for Goods, or, Cash paid for same.

D. A. JENNINGS,

Importer and wholesale Dealer in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. SEATTLE, W. T. P. O. Box 258. Send for Jennings' Price List. James Jones, Agent for "Wildwood," at Port Townsend.