

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, MARCH 22, 1878.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The above heading indicates a subject which is just now, and will be for many months to come, one of absorbing interest to the public. The various questions inseparably connected with it will receive their full share of discussion pro and con, and will be handled with more or less ability, wisdom, discretion and foresight, by men of all positions and occupations, from the leading writers of the territory and its vicinity down to the street corner sages who divide their time between whittling dry-goods boxes and settling the most abstruse and momentous questions. Every man who has an idea, either original or borrowed, regarding any one of the many subjects about to come under the immediate attention of the men who will be sent to frame our State Constitution, is ready and more than willing to let the public have the benefit of it.

These things are very proper and beneficial, because if the maxim is resurrected about "too many cooks spoiling the broth," the answer can immediately be made, "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

Besides this, the delegates to be sent to Walla Walla will be the servants of the people, who will probably recant to their duty do they not act in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people. It is very right and proper for prospective delegates to canvass, as far as possible, the respective localities of their constituents, so that the people may vote understandingly, knowing the important views and intentions of the men whom they support. If this course were unanimously taken by the various candidates, then the popular vote next month might with propriety be construed into a practical endorsement or repudiation of their expressed views; otherwise many voters will help elect men who will perchance sadly disappoint them when the time comes for shaping, in the convention, the course of the future state.

Among the many questions of importance, to come up for consideration, will be that of class legislation, the taxing of church property, choosing a judiciary by election or appointment, extending the right of suffrage to the female sex, temperance, or prohibition laws, etc. All these and many more important questions will invite attention, and should be treated with an especial view to future results. Woe be to the delegate who seeks a position in the gift of the people, after having acted unwisely or unadvisedly on any of these points. We expect to advance a few ideas on some of them, and also tender the use of our columns to others who may have anything to say worthy of public consideration.

By the Walla Walla "Statesman," of the 16th inst., we notice Dr. Jno. E. Bingham, formerly of this place, and now residing at Walla Walla, has been fully vindicated, by some of the ablest medical men on the Pacific coast, on charges which have been taken up and reproduced in invective form by a local print which seems to delight in hawking such things about—this time, as usual, without foundation.

The following vessels arrived in San Francisco on the 15th inst.: Ship Dashing Wave, from Tacoma; bark Enoch Talbot, from Departure Bay; bark Don Nicholas, from Nantaimo, and str. City of Panama, from Victoria.

Note the new advertisement of Messrs. Waterman & Katz. They have just received an addition of articles, such as has never been kept here, consisting of all kinds of farming implements, saddlery, wagons, &c.

Mr. Hovey, of Port Gamble, has declined to become a candidate to the Constitutional Convention, and Dr. Houghton, of the same place, has been nominated in his stead.

SENATOR Ferry, (Republican) has been elected President, pro tem., of the Senate.

Local and News Items.

The Presbyterian church, next Sunday, will be occupied by Rev. James Agnew, recently of Ione, Cal. If the str. City of Panama arrives soon enough, Mr. Agnew has a family; he has not been sent to fill the vacancy at this place, but having experienced poor health in California, concluded to change. He will remain here probably a few weeks.

Mr. Jno. Appleton's new house on the hill is nearing completion. The plasterer's work on it, executed by Mr. Drummond, being completed this week. The house will be a neat little edifice, containing some four or five rooms, all hand finished.

By reference to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. Drummond, it will be seen that he is agent for the Sun Juan Lime. This article, which has already come into general and favorite use, he will sell at reduced rates. Call on him if you wish a supply.

Mr. Drummond, our enterprising and capable young architect, has drafted the plan for the new Presbyterian church building to be erected this spring on San Juan Island. He will go over there to superintend the work on the building.

The regular quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church society, of this place, was not held last Saturday and Sunday, on account of the absence of Rev. A. C. Fairchild, Presiding Elder, who was detained on account of the sickness of his wife.

Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan, has signified his inability to accept the call tendered by the Presbyterian society of this place. He has just begun the work of erecting a church building on his present charge.

SOME excitement has been manifested in Port Gamble over the elopement of a young couple on Monday evening of this week. At last accounts they had not been heard from.

THE U. S. restaurant doesn't hold forth any more. The sheriff and auctioneer interfered, and now the kitchen and dining-room furniture have a number of owners.

Mr. Seavey positively declines to run for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. We are sorry, as he would be an excellent person to send.

D. H. STEARNS, & Co., of Portland, have gone into the business of furnishing pateat "insides" and "outsides" for country newspapers.

MARRIED.—At Port Gamble, March 17, 1878, Rev. J. O. Damon, officiating, Mr. William H. Hatt and Miss Minnie Smith, both of Port Gamble.

THE price of potatoes has gone up. Large quantities are being shipped below, from the Sound as well as from Portland.

THE Snohomish "Argus" is back to an eight-page again. Morse spells Angur with two "u"s this week.

PROSPECTS are favorable for the organizing of an Old Fellows' lodge at Port Gamble, in the near future.

THEO. Woodard reports a very pleasant time at a party in Coupeville one evening this week.

A FEW of our young men are about to start on an exploring expedition up the Skagit river.

MR. Merry, recently of Seattle, has turned up in Walla Walla.

PROF. Wells is getting along splendidly with his writing school.

THE following high compliment to Mr. Chas. J. Huntington, who has won the reputation of being the best photographer on Puget Sound, appears in the March number of the "St. Louis Practical Photographer":

We were really astonished at receiving some splendid cabinet pictures from Huntington Brothers, at Olympia, Washington Territory. They would put to shame many that are made in our large cities, under the most favorable circumstances. These were taken in a tent, and the lighting is very superior, work clean, tones brilliant, the get up and finish as good as we generally see, and much better than we often see. We would call attention to the interesting letter of Mr. Huntington, of Washington Territory, in this number.

COMMUNICATED.

In the issue of the "Democratic Press" of Friday, March 1, 1878, appears the Report of the Grand Jury, from which I quote the following:

"That in Clallam county we found that one person exercises the office of deputy sheriff, deputy treasurer, county surveyor and occasionally deputy auditor. He finds in that county also, that retail liquor dealers' licenses have been paid heretofore in county scrip." In the foregoing quotation, the personal pronoun HE, refers to the prosecuting attorney of the third judicial district. Now in justice to Clallam county, it becomes my duty to correct certain misrepresentations in HIS (the prosecuting attorney's) report.

FIRST. The much deputized individual of whom he speaks, has never held the office of deputy auditor, as the records of the auditor's office would have shown him had he taken the pains to examine them.

SECOND. For the last six years not one dollar, nor any number of dollars in county scrip, have been received in payment of retail liquor dealers' licenses; the payments have invariably been made either in U. S. currency or coin.

NOW if Mr. White had taken his knowledge of the condition of affairs in this county, from a personal examination of its records, instead of from information received, probably from some persons who possibly are totally incapable of speaking understandingly upon the subject, and had he spent a day among our officers instead of about two hours, he would have saved the undersigned this trouble and would have avoided making to the world statements which are not true.

F. A. BARTLETT,
New Dungeness, March 15, 1878.

Governor Ferry.

From the Boise "Statesman."

The Washington Territory papers are loud in their praises of Governor Ferry. He has been a resident of the Territory ten years, was appointed Governor about five years ago, and is now in his second term. All agree that his popularity has increased from the time of his appointment, which proves that his administration had been satisfactory. During his term there have been several sessions of the Legislature, from each of which he has been the recipient of complimentary indorsements.

Governor Ferry had been long enough on the Pacific coast before his appointment to become identified with the people and to learn their wants; and whenever his presence has been needed, or could in any way assist the people, he has been found at the place where his services could be rendered. During the Indian outbreak last summer, he promptly visited the exposed settlements, not only in his own Territory, but those of Northern Idaho as well, giving words of encouragement and all the aid in his power. He was all the Governor North Idaho knew anything about or had anything to hope from; and for his services and good will in a trying hour he has won the esteem and gratitude of all the people of Idaho, as well as those of Washington Territory.

WHO HE IS.—The "Oregonian" thus mentions the nominee of the Klama Convention for Delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention: "Samuel W. Gilmore of Klackit county, W. T., is an old resident of Oregon. He is pioneer of Yamhill county, was one of the Commissioners of that county when Oregon was admitted into the Union. He has served two terms in the Oregon Legislature, was once a resident of Portland and a member of the City Council, and is now a farmer residing in Klackit, two miles north of the Dalles. He is a man of sound judgment and discretion, honest and highly respected by every one who knows him. He will run well, and, if elected, will make a very capable delegate in the convention."

A CHANCE FOR OUR FISHERIES.—Mrs. R. H. Howard, of Olympia, is getting large orders in San Francisco for fish dried by the Pummer process. She would like to purchase eight or ten barrels of suet per day to fill the demand, as the quality of fish dried by this process is unequalled. It would be well for those that purchased the rights of Mr. Pummer, to get their several machines in operation as soon as possible, so that the people in the interior may enjoy the luxury of our Puget Sound fish, as by this process they are equal to fresh, and fully as cheap.

CONVICTS.—There are at present fourteen prisoners in the Washington Territory Penitentiary on McNeil's Island.

In view of the increased demand for lumber, several of the mills on the Sound are improving their facilities for manufacture.

C. M. BRADSHAW. WM. A. INMAN

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

Judson & McFadden,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY.
Collections made, Conveyancing, &c., &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W.

H. L. BLANCHARD,
Attorney & Counsellor At-law
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
PORT TOWNSEND W. T.

Dr. Isaac N. Power
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AT
LA CONNER, W. T.

W. H. ROBERTS,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Port Townsend, W. T.
Orders can be left at B. S. Miller's Music store.

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

Dr. Thos. T. Minor
Managing Surgeon, Marine Hospital.
Port Townsend, W. T.
Can be consulted, night or day, at Hospital
Office hours at Central Hotel from 11
to 12 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. C. H. HANFORD
Larrabee & Hanford.
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
SEATTLE, W. T.
Practice in the Courts of the 3d Judicial Dist.

THOMAS DRUMMOND,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Bricklayer, Plasterer, and
Stone Mason.
Agent for San Juan Lime.
Work done at the lowest reasonable rates.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

New Shoe Store.
WM. VETTER,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
All kinds of Repairing and Custom Work
done to order on short notice.
WATER ST., PORT TOWNSEND

DALGARDNO'S HOTEL
WATER STREET.
Port Townsend, W. T.
THE ABOVE HOUSE IS PARTICULARLY
adapted to the accommodation of all
who desire A RESERVED AND NICE
PLACE to Board, and especially Families
and sojourners wishing good rooms.

R. S. HOXSIE. E. S. FOWLER
Hoxsie & Fowler,
Dealers in
Hay, Grain, Feed & Produce
of all kinds, and
General Commission Merchants.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
San Juan and Ores Lime constantly
on hand.
Port Townsend.

PEOPLE'S
MARKET,
Opposite Washington Hotel
Constantly on Hand the
CHOICEST MEATS
AND
Vegetables.
Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked
Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages,
Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.
L. SMITH & F. TERRY

OLYMPIA UNION ACADEMY

Is owned by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and is designed to furnish the people of Washington Territory advantages for education in those branches of study usually pursued in Academies and High Schools, besides the branches generally taught in the common schools of the country. The School is divided into three Departments, viz: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

Course of Study.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Latin Grammar, (B) Natural History, Elementary Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, High Arithmetic, (B) Physical Geography, English Grammar, (B)	Latin Grammar, (A) Greek Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, Ancient History, High Algebra, (A) High Arithmetic, (A) Geometry, (B) Elementary Astronomy, (B) English Grammar, (B)
THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
Cicero's select orations Virgil's Aeneid, Greek Readers, Ambasis, German Reader, Trigonometry, Mensuration, surveying, Navigation, (ing.) Constitution U. S., Political Economy, Physics, Chemistry.	Horace's Odes, Livy, Herodotus, Memorabilia, Evidences of Christianity, Wm. Tell, (ity), Moral Science, English Literature, Physics, Geography, Logic.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc. will be required.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.
This embraces all the studies generally taught in common schools, between the Third Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Third Geography and corresponding studies, up to the first of the Academic Department, at which time pupils are expected to pass examination in the following studies, which constitute the highest grade of the Grammar Department:
Bullion's English Grammar, geography completed, with map-drawing from memory and use of Terrestrial Globes.
History of the United States, outlines of English History, Fifth Reader, P. Parley's History, Written Spelling, Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic completed and Mental Arithmetic.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
This Department is the MOST IMPORTANT, and we propose doing thorough work in building the ground-work for future education. Our system of instruction embraces the latest plans and most approved systems for

AWAKENING AND INSTRUCTING the young mind, and at the same time teaching it to think for itself ACCURATELY and READILY. The abecedarians are taught from Wilson's Family and School Charts, until they learn to read, and then pass in order, at the same time receiving oral instructions in Language, Combinations of Numbers, Drawing, Penmanship and Geography.

CALENDAR
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1877-78
First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 3
Second " " Nov. 5 " Jan. 11
Third " " Jan. 14 " Mar. 22
Fourth " " Mar. 25 " May 31

TUITION:
Tuition is charged from date of entrance to close of term, and must be paid in advance. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
Academic Depart. for term of 16 weeks. \$10 00
Grammar " " " " " " " " 7 50
Primary " " " " " " " " 5 00
Latin, Greek, Book-keeping and German each extra..... 2 50
M. G. ROYAL, Principal.

Seed Potatoes
OF THE
EARLY VARIETIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the public that he has recently imported from the East the following varieties of seedling potatoes, and will be prepared to fill orders for them at the rate of \$1 per pound, post-paid to any part of the country.

BUBY, ALPHA, Snowflake,
SUPERIOR, EXTRA EARLY
VERMONT, BREECES' PROFITIC, EUREKA, SENTINEL BROWNELL, EARLY OHIO, BURBANK SEEDLING,

Calcutta seedlings, Peerless, Monitors.

These potatoes are all of my own growing, from the seed received.

Address:
T. B. Jayne,
Coveland, Island Co. W T

STEAM TUG
DONALD

Capt. John Libby
THIS NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM TUG is now ready to do all kinds of TOWING at usual rates.
Ship masters will find it to their advantage to secure the DONALD as she is
Unsurpassed by any Tug on the Sound

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

AFFAIRS IN ALASKA.

A LETTER WHICH TALKS BUSINESS.

WRANGEL, ALASKA, Feb. 28, 1878.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Keep it before the people, shout it from the hilltops, and howl from the valleys the fact that the people of these United States are at last learning that Alaska is American Territory; that outside of her fur interests she is rich in resources; that capital is now invested and these resources will be developed. Proclaim also the fact that it is the imperative duty of the present Congress to legislate on Alaska, and frame laws whereby those who have invested money in this territory may be protected in all the rights and privileges inherent as American citizens.

WRANGEL WEATHER

during the past two months has been very mild with abundance of rain. The record for January shows 17 rainy days, 9 cloudy days, 3 clear days and 2 days during which snow fell; depth of snow fall, 4 inch; lowest stage of thermometer during the month, 30 deg., highest, 49, average stage 40. February record shows 14 days of rain, 3 cloudy days, 8 clear days and 3 days of snow fall; depth of snow fall, 2 inches; lowest stage of thermometer, 30 deg.; highest, 48, average, 39.

A STORM BREWING.

Affairs here of late have not been as they should be. The Customs authorities still continue the war on whiskey, causing a few white men to howl, and many Indians to grumble. White men, by abuse, insults and bad advice to Indians, and many of the Indians, by meanness and cowardly threats, imagine that they can frighten the officials and thus prevent the further destruction of their loved hootzenoo.

We have a few contemptible renegades here who have endeavored to cause a conflict between the Customs authorities and the Indians, and it is recorded that in case of trouble, these same sneaks will get a taste of lead.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

The mission school still progresses in defiance of the combined influence of bad Indians, dance house bummers, gamblers and dead beats. In order to preserve good order among the flock, the church members elected a committee of five of their number to act as judges and to decide on all offences committed. Their principal modes of punishment are fines, and tying to a post. The other day a schoolboy having committed an offense, he was tied up, and some of his "tillieums," who do not belong to the Church party, set up a howl and finally cut him loose; this act caused a commotion.

The judges, seeking advice as to what they should do, were told that when Christ was on earth, and his enemies struck him on one cheek, He turned the other that they might strike that also, and that they, desiring to be His disciples, must imitate His example, and not notice such petty meanness. This advice somewhat amused them, however they acknowledged it to be good doctrine and agreed to follow it.

"SHOE-STACKS" ON THE WAR PATH.

This high-toned chief being present at the meeting when the committee of five was elected, concluded to try a little bluff. He commenced by opposing the electing of a committee, saying that the Indians would not tolerate it and would not permit them to inflict any punishment. This was very cool, considering that he was an outsider and had nothing to do with church matters. Finding that his eloquence had no effect and Mrs. McFarland being chairman of the meeting, he thought he would frighten her. Said he, "Woman what did you come here for? You will ruin all these Indians and upset the whole town. You may think you are safe here, but I advise you get your soldiers again." About the time he was getting warmed up nicely, the Customs' Ty-hee stepped in and the brave "Shoe-Stacks" hauled in his horns and completely went back on himself.

In order that the Indians may be properly watched and detected in the liquor traffic, the Deputy Collector has appointed several Indians to act as detectives and policemen.

This move made our friend "Shoe-Stacks" only angry, he tried every conceivable way to prevent the Indians from serving the collector and demanded that they be removed from office; but alas! his politics not being the same as the Deputies, no re-

movals were made. Then said the bold chief: "Suppose one of your policemen gets killed when he attempts to search canoes what will you do?" "What will I do," said the Deputy somewhat riled. "Who talks of killing. Do you come here and tell me that you will kill one of my policemen should he attempt to search your premises? If you do I will soon teach you what I will do." "No," said "Shoe-Stacks," "I don't intend to kill anyone, but I am afraid that strange Indians coming here might kill them." "Too thin old man" said the Deputy. "The game of bluff won't win."

A CONTRAST

Such is "Shoe-Stacks," "a good Indian and white men's friend." Now comes Toy-a-att, another chief; what is his "tum tum?" This chief goes to church. He made a speech the other day to all the whites and Indians in town. Here is what he said:

TOY-A-ATT'S SPEECH.

MY BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:—I come before you to day to talk a little; and I hope that you will listen to what I say, and not laugh at me, because I am an Indian. I am getting old and have not many summers yet to live on this earth. I want to speak a little of the past history of us Sitka Indians and of our present wants. In ages past, before white men came among us, the Indians of Alaska were barbarous, with brutish instincts. Tribal wars were continual, bloodshed and murder of daily occurrence and superstition controlled our whole movements and our hearts. The white man's God we knew not of. Nature evinced to us that there was a first great cause, beyond that all was blank. Our God was created by us. That is we selected animals and birds. The images of which we reversed as Gods.

Natural instincts taught us to supply our wants from that which we beheld around us. If we wanted food, the waters gave us fish, and if we wanted raiment the wild animals of the woods gave us skins which we converted to use. Implements of warfare and tools to work with we constructed rudely from stone and wood. (Here the speaker showed specimens of stones, axes and weapons of warfare.)

"These said he holding them up to view," we used in the place of the saws, axes hammers, gus and knives discovered by friction. (Here he demonstrated how they produced fire.)

In the course of time a change came over the spirit of our dreams. We became aware of the fact that we were not the only beings in the shape of man that inhabited this earth. White men appeared before us on the surface of the great waters in large ships which we called canoes; where they came from we knew not, but supposed that they dropped from the clouds. The ships sails we took for wings and concluded that like the birds of the air, they could fly as well as swim. As time advanced. The white men who visited our country, introduced among us everything that is produced by nature and the arts of man. They also told us of a God, a superior being who created all things, even us the Indians. They told us that this God was in the heavens above and that all mankind were his children. These things were told us but we could not understand them.

At the present time, we are not the same people that we were a hundred years ago. Contact and association with the white man, has created a change in our habits and customs. We have seen and heard of the wonderful works of the white man. His ingenuity and skill has produced steamships, railroads, telegraphs, and thousands of other things. His mind is far-reaching whatever he desires he produces. His wonderful sciences enable him to understand nature and her laws. Whatever she produces he improves upon and makes useful.

Each day the white man becomes more perfect in the arts and sciences, while the Indian is at a stand still. Why is this? Is it because the God you have told us of is a white God? and that you being of his color have been favored by him?

Why brothers look at our skin, we are dark, we are not of your color, hence you call us Indians. Is this the reason that we are ignorant? Is this the cause of our not knowing our Creator?

My brothers a change is coming. We have seen and heard of the wonderful things of this world and we desire to understand what we see and what we hear. We desire light. We want our eyes to become open.

We have been in the dark too long and we appeal to you my brothers to help us.

But how can this be done. Listen to me. Although I have been a bad Indian, I can see the right road and I desire to follow it. I have changed for the better. I have done away with all Indian superstitious habits. I am in my old age becoming civilized. I have learned to know Jesus and I desire to know more of him. I desire education in order that I may be able to read the Holy Bible.

Look at Fort Simpson and at Metlakatla, B.C. See the Indians there. In years gone by they were the worst Indians on this coast, the most brutal, barbarous and bloodthirsty. They were our sworn enemies and were continually at war with us. How are they now? Instead of our enemies they are our friends. They have become partially educated and civilized. They can understand what they see and what they hear; they can read and write and are learning to become Christians. These Indians my brothers, at the places just spoken of, are British Indians, and it must have been the wish of the British Queen that her Indians should be educated. We have been told that the British Government is a powerful one, and we have also been told that the American Government is a more powerful one. We have been told that the President of the United States has control over all the people both whites and Indians. We have been told how he came to be our Great Chief. He purchased this country from Russia, and in purchasing it he purchased us. We had no choice or say in change of masters.

The change has been made and we are content. All we ask is justice. We ask of our father at Washington, that we be recognized as a people, inasmuch as he recognizes all other Indians in other portions of the United States.

We ask that we be civilized, christianized and educated. Give us a chance and we will show to the world that we can become peaceable citizens and good christians. An effort has already been made by christian friends to better our condition, and may God bless them in their work. A school has been established here, which notwithstanding strong opposition by bad white men and by Indians has done a good and great work among us.

This is not sufficient. We want our Chief at Washington to help us.

We want him to use his influence towards having us a church built and in having a good man sent to us who will teach us to read the Bible and learn all about Jesus. And now my brothers, to you I appeal. Help us in our efforts to do right. If you don't want to come to our church, don't laugh and make fun of us because we sing and pray.

Many of you have Indian women living with you. I ask you to send them to school and church, where they will learn to become good women.

Don't my brothers, let them go to the dance-houses, for there they learn to be bad, and learn to drink whiskey.

Now that I see you are getting tired of listening to me, I will finish by asking you again to help us in trying to do right. If one of us should be led astray from the right path, point out to us our error, and assist us in trying to reform. If you will all assist us in doing good and quit selling whiskey we will soon make Fort Wrangel a quiet place and the Stickeen Indians will be come a happy people.

I now thank you all for your kind attention. Good bye."

Such, my readers, is Toy-a-att's speech, verbatim, as near as I could report it. What do you think of it? Does it not speak volumes? Does it not convince you that all the talk about the Indians of Alaska desiring missionaries sent among them is not an idle rumor? This speech was made at his own request, before hundreds of people, and he desired that I should publish to the world what he said. I have endeavored to do so, and I trust that the public will receive it as an earnest appeal from an Indian who I believe is truly sincere in his efforts to do good.

Toy-a-att spoke in the Indian tongue, and his speech was repeated by Indian "Charley" in "Chinook." Toy-a-att is not the only Indian here that desires to become Christianized. Many others are as easy as he to become enlightened.

On acquisition of this territory, had our government pursued a different policy, and extended law and order

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES Great Reduction

Though these Machines have been greatly reduced in prices, the Quality will be Maintained at Its Highest Standard. The Public is Cautioned Against Buying Imitation Machines, which are always made in a very inferior manner, and are sold by irresponsible parties, whose guarantees are worthless. All Genuine SINGER Machines are sold through authorized Agents at a less price than any other good machines can be sold for, and always bear the patented TRADE MARK and the name of The Singer Company distinctly printed on the arm of the machine. Machines sold on note and lease plan, and a liberal discount made for Cash.

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DIPLOMA
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION 1876.
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Its competitors receiving only an award for some special feature of their machines.
The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine
Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing,
ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing machine.
WITH EVERY MOTION of the FOOT the MACHINE MAKES SIX STITCHES.
Three Wilson Machines will do as much work in one day as four other Machines.
It requires no special instructions to use it; an Illustrated Direction Book is furnished with each machine.
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ATTENTION PAID TO SHIPPERS.
Water St., Port Townsend.

(Continued.)
over it, instead of placing it under the control of the War Department, to day its resources would be developed, and its inhabitants be better morally, physically and intellectually. Military rule is a curse to any country in time of peace, and Alaska wants no more of it. It will be very curious indeed if the people of Alaska cannot be governed in the same manner as the Dominion government controls affairs in Cassiar, Fort Simpson, on the Skeena and Naas rivers, Queen Charlotte's Island and hundreds of other places in British Columbia.

At the above named places they have the same class of people to deal with that we have here and then it is the fear of the law that keeps things quiet, while here people do as they please because they believe there is no law that can reach them.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR
occurred here on the night of Feb'y 16th; an affair that puts to shame anything that has occurred at this place heretofore. A gang of bummers and rowdies have for the past 3 months been in the habit of prowling about town at midnight, making the most hideous noises imaginable, disturbing everybody and insulting those who objected to their infernal acts.

On the night above mentioned these hoodlums being drunk and disorderly started out on their midnight orgies, and after kicking up a rumpus all over town, finally visited a house occupied by an Indian woman, gave her whiskey that made her beastly drunk, and then left. Shortly after their departure, the house occupied by their victim was discovered to be in flames and ere any assistance could be rendered, it with the woman was burned to ashes. The burning house being near to the custom house, the people had difficulty in preventing it from being burned also.

A man by the name of Beedy is the individual that gave the woman whiskey, and he having had a grudge against her, the assertion has been made that he, after making her drunk, locked her into and then fired the house. This Beedy is the same man that Capt. Bancroft one year ago sent out of the territory for his misdeeds and for the crimes and misdemeanors that he has committed at this place; he richly deserves ten years in the penitentiary. A little law just now at this place would be very acceptable and a magistrate could distinguish himself and become a savior unto our people in sending by sentence several bad characters beyond Alaska's rock-bound limits never to return. We shall wait patiently a few months longer for Congress to extend law over this region, and if our appeals are not heeded, then we shall organize a vigilante committee and take the law in our own hands, let the consequences be what they may. A few DETERMINED men can become a power unto themselves by acting in unison and doing that which is for the common good.

Vigilante committees are not desirable in any country, but what other recourse have we should the present Congress refuse usaid? We must have law and order; this fact each day more fully demonstrates.

ALMOST BLOODSHED.

On Feb. 19th, nine canoes loaded with Indians arrived at this port from "Auk." The customs officials, desiring to search these canoes, sent one of their "specials" (a Stikine Indian) to do that duty and while he was performing the same, a Takoo Indian came rushing out of his house with a musket and attempted to shoot the "special." The gun being an old "flint-lock" would not go off, hence no damage was done. The customs officials then summoned the Takoo Indians to appear before them, and as a punishment for the attempt at murder ordered that he surrender his canoe. This he refused to do until he was informed that unless he did, he would be tied to a post and whipped. Not relishing the idea of being disgraced in this manner, he gave up his canoe. Thereupon, all the whiskey bummers and thieving white men set up a howl and told the Indians that the customs officers had no right to take the canoe, that it was an outrage on the Indians, and that they should go and take the canoe.

COURAGE TESTED.

The canoe being made fast alongside the Custom House, on Feb. 25th, the Deputy Collector stepping from the door of his office, beheld fourteen stalwart Indians in the act

of picking up the canoe and walking off with it. Calling to them to desist, no attention was paid. Calling a second time and no attention, the Deputy then reached for his "Springfield", went to the door and said, "Drop that canoe or you are all dead men." At this threat they stopped and paid attention. On investigation it was found that a certain cowardly sneak of a white man had induced them to come and take the canoe, he telling the Indians that the Collector would be afraid to prevent them. The Deputy quietly informed them that all the Indians in Wrangel could not take the canoe unless they took it over his dead body and that if they stole it during the night, he would have it back or the Indians' scalps that dared to interfere.

A PRETTY MESS,

this state of affairs. The customs officials propose to stop the liquor traffic among Indians at Wrangel in order to do this they must have aid. Several Stikine Indians have tendered their services and have been accepted, and he who objects to the searching of dwelling and canoes must abide by the consequences.

The customs officials did not take the steps they have taken until they were appealed to by all good citizens and peaceable Indians. The state of affairs was such that something had to be done to prevent serious trouble. The officials did not take the steps willingly, neither without carefully considering the consequences. Having assumed authority, they proposed to exercise it and have it obeyed. They cannot be bluffed or frightened. Therefore it behooves Congress to do something and that soon, that will tend to calm the sea of trouble.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Alaska's darkest days we trust are past and that the future will be bright. At present indications are good, and we have every reason to believe that during the coming season the various resources of the Territory will be fully tested.

A CANNERY

has been located at Clawcock. The company, with a capital of \$100,000, mean business. By the last trip of the California they landed at their place 120 tons of freight, among which was the necessary machinery for a steam saw mill and a large canning establishment; also 50 tons of tin. Within the coming three months the California will land at Clawcock 200 tons of freight and all the men necessary to run the cannery business. Should the canning of salmon prove a success at Clawcock, within the next few years canneries will be established all over the country of Islands. Regarding salmon, permit me to say that while at Sitka a few days ago, I saw a salmon that had been caught by the Indians in Sitka Bay. The salmon weighed 45 lbs. This fish was equal in flavor and richness to any salmon caught at any point on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Whitford, of Sitka, assured me that at the present time the bay of Sitka is full of just such fish.

MINERS AND MINING.

The quartz mines at Sitka look well and encouraging. The Alaska Gold Mining Company, are at work tunnelling and propose erecting a stamp mill at the mine the coming spring. Samuel Militich of Sitka, has returned from San Francisco, having succeeded in organizing a company with plenty of capital, and work is to commence immediately in testing new discoveries.

Mr. Healy, the celebrated quartz discoverer, has several ledges which are rich in gold. He has in his house barrels of rock, specimens of which are half gold. This rock he crushes by mortar process and then extracts the gold, making thereby plenty of cash.

Aside from the Sitka gold field, is another of no mean pretensions—the Shuck district, up the coast from here. The placer mines at this camp during last season, gave employment to about 30 men, all of whom made good wages. At the present time there are about twenty men at work at those mines and more will go soon. In addition to the placer mines at Shuck, are quartz ledges, which show pure gold. These ledges are now being prospected and ere long the result will be known.

ENTERPRISE AT WRANGEL.

At this port a company has been formed who propose utilizing the myriads of herring that infest these waters. The company have built their vessel and a cooper-shop. The herring will be taken and converted to oil; also salted and dried. Several

parties at this place have also fitted out and gone dog-fishing.

Therefore with all the foregoing staring us in the face is it not presumable that Alaska is all right, that her darkest days are over and that a great change for the better is fast approaching? Does it not brand as lies, base lies, all the newspaper and magazine articles lately published, in which Alaska is held up as a country of no resources, no climate and no people worthy of consideration outside of the "seal islands" and the "fur company?" There are none so blind as those who won't see. Senators and Congressmen, drop the scales of ignorance and prejudice from your eyes and give us a little sensible legislation on Alaska, is the humble prayer of yours truly. X.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1878.

Of course the reception of the President's veto of the silver bill was the great feature in Thursday's Congressional proceedings. Although expected, its arrival at the house occasioned no little excitement, and from that time (about 1:30 o'clock) until its reading had been completed by the Clerk, an ominous silence prevailed among the members. Mr. Stephens at once demanded the previous question. The passage of the bill over the veto was announced by the Speaker by a vote of 196 to 73 which was received by noisy demonstrations on the floor and in the galleries. At 3:10 o'clock P. M., the veto message was brought to the Senate with a notification of the action of the House. It was immediately taken up and the veto was passed by yeas 43 nays 19. Christiancy and Sharon were the only impaired absentees. It is said that the President has for the past week been overwhelmed by messages from every section of the country imploring him to waive his objections to the bill, if possible, the dread of continued agitation of the subject of national finances, should the bill fail, seeming to animate business men everywhere. Bills have already been introduced that will, if adopted, substantially restore the emasculated features, and render inflation a possibility. That is now frankly admitted to have been the purpose of many of the original advocates of the Bland bill.

At a reported interview of Secretary Sherman, he is credited with the statement that while he believed the passage of the silver bill will react disastrously, he would conscientiously carry out its every provision. He said the funding of the debt in the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds had practically ceased as one of the first results; and he predicted that if the foreign holders of our bonds sell or send them back in large quantities as now appears more than probable, the effect could not be but disastrous. He believed many Senators voted for the silver bill as a concession to the popular clamor and to avoid the more sweeping legislation that would likely have followed its defeat at the next session; but he did not believe it possible to pass any measure looking to the issue of silver bullion certificates, as is contemplated by one or more bills that have been introduced by the inflationists since the House concurred in the Senate amendments of the bill that has now become a law.

The Washington "National Union," this date, gives the following information: Several weeks ago a letter was received by President Hayes, asserting, that colored people of the South, freed by the emancipation proclamation were being kidnapped from their homes, carried to Cuba and there sold into slavery. The evidence to substantiate the statement was deemed sufficiently specific to warrant sending a confidential agent to Cuba to ascertain the truth or falsity of what seemed a sensational yarn. Judge Leonard, Republican member of Congress from Louisiana was requested to undertake the mission. He obtained an indefinite leave of absence from the House and sailed from New York Wednesday last for Cuba, carrying letters from the President and the Spanish Minister to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Another heavy discharge of Interior Departmental employes took place Thursday which reduced the force now there to its minimum and must operate to delay the transactions of much important business. This is NOT economy in any sense. It is a beautiful illustration of saving at the spigot while the exhausing drain from the bung-hole is stolidly ignored; and there is another consideration which may have escaped the attention of our legislators. This city was already full of discharged government employes; those ordinarily finding employment with business firms; mechanics, artisans and laborers who are now enforced idlers; and a goodly sprinkling of tramps who depend in part or wholly upon the good offices of the charitable and benevolent for what they have to eat and wear; and the addition of a large proportion of those discharged Thursday must certainly eventuate in

much suffering if not in absolute death from starvation and exposure.

There is a movement on foot here among the numberless admirers of Bayard Taylor to give him a fitting reception when he visits us preparatory to going abroad. The President made one of the most popular appointments of his administration in Mr. Taylor as minister to Prussia, and one that has been more generally commended than any since Washington Irving was sent to Spain. It is pleasant to know, too, that Mr. Taylor's reception abroad will be as warm as our own good wishes. His confirmation by the Senate will be by a unanimous vote. KNOX.

LUNACY.—The belief which was once common that it is dangerous to sleep in the rays of the moon, has long been regarded by scientific persons as absurd. Notwithstanding there is enough of superstition among many sensible people, particularly the seafaring, to make them habitually cautious in this regard. A gentleman living in India, having had his attention especially called to this subject, furnishes the following explanation: "It has often been observed that when the moon is full, or near its full time, there are rarely any clouds about; and if there be clouds before the full moon rises, they are soon dissipated; and therefore a perfectly clear sky, with a bright full moon, is frequently observed. A clear sky admits of radiation of heat from the surface of the earth most rapidly, and any person exposed to such radiation is chilled by rapid loss of heat. There is reason to believe that, under the circumstances, paralysis of one side of the face is likely to sometimes occur from the chill, as one side of the face is more likely to be exposed to rapid radiation, and consequent loss of heat. This chill is more likely to occur when the sky is clear. I have often slept in open India on a clear summer night, when there was no moon; and although the first part of the night may have been hot, yet toward two or three o'clock in the morning the chill became so great that I have often been awakened by an ache in my forehead, which I as often counteracted by wrapping a handkerchief around my head and drawing the blanket over my face. As the chill is likely to be greatest on a very clear night, and the clear nights are likely to be those on which there is bright moonshine, it is very possible that neuralgia, paralysis, or other similar injury, caused by sleeping in the open air, has been attributed to the moon, when the proximate cause may really have been the CHILL, and the moon only a remote cause, acting by dissipating the clouds and haze (if it do so) and leaving a perfectly clear sky for the play of radiation into space.

THE LUMMI INDIANS TO THE FRONT.—We take pleasure in noting the fact that the Indians of Lummi reservation have taken such an important step in the march of civilization as to establish a school at their own expense and under their own immediate management. It was opened last February and has now in attendance about twenty-five children. The tribe levies an assessment for the support of the school which, by the way, is taught by some of their own children who have been educated at the Agency school at Tulalip. Every single man of the tribe is assessed 25 cents, and the head of a family one dollar per month for the support of the school, and we are informed by one of their own people that the system gives perfect satisfaction and is a source of great pride to those interested. This reservation is situated between the forks of the Nooksack river, within seven miles of Whatcom, and embraces over ten thousand acres of the best land on Puget Sound or Western Washington. The land is surveyed into 40-acre lots, but only the choice pieces are settled upon; the inhabitants, some of whom are rather industrious and own a large number of cattle and horses. They also cultivate to some extent, but not so much so as the favorable conditions of the soil and transportation facilities would naturally warrant. Altogether, however, this tribe will compare favorably, in point of industry and law-abiding practices, with those on the Sound who have received direct aid and instruction from the Indian bureau. The Lummi people have been left pretty much to "paddle their own canoe", and as such deserve credit for their good behavior.—"B. B. Mail."

BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—A Steel Engraving of Bishops Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Kavanaugh, Doggett, McVeyre, Marvin and Keener; size for framing 16x20 inches, price \$2; also separate engraving of Bishop Marvin for framing size 11x14 inches, price 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell these splendid portraits. Send price named for sample copy of either, or both with terms to agents. Address THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Saint Louis, Mo.

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LADIES', MISSES,
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Boots & Shoes
Of the very best qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

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Arctic Over-Shoes.
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Rubber Over-Shoes

This is the **Largest and Best** Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising

BRONZE AND SATIN DRESSING,
MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING,
FRANK MILLER'S WATER
PROOF BLACKING.

MACHINE SILK AND NEEDLES.
Shoe Findings,
Of Every Description.

Rigging & Harness Leather,
&c., &c.

A complete assortment of

Miscellaneous Stock!

Custom Work

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A fair share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

I have a Great REVERENCE for CASH Customers.

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Blacksmith, Wheelwright

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OX SHOES & ANCHORS made to ORDER.

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Port Townsend, - - W. T.

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Gent's and Boys' Fashionable Suits.

IS PREPARED TO MAKE UP GENTS' clothing according to the latest fashions. Special attention paid to repairing and cleaning. Terms moderate.

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Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Parties wishing to buy the best Sewing Machine should call on John P. Peterson, Port Townsend, and examine the New White. Mr. Peterson will be pleased to show all about the machine and give full instructions free. Every machine warranted to please.

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Puget Sound, grand Puget Sound,
Thy name will be spoken this wide world
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From orient to occident,
Laden ships to all will be sent,
Thy waters are broad, deep and blue,
Enclosing rock-bound isles not a few.
Thy mountains and hills contain precious
gold,
Wit, now and again a stratum of coal,
Silver and gold and iron ore
Will yet be exhumed from thy bountiful
store.
'Tis asked if there's land on thy shores to
be had—
Yes, thousands of acres to make emigrants
glad.
These emigrants come to this far Puget
Sound,
And wonder with expressions almost
dumfound;
Beholding forests of lasting green,
And declaring 'by their buttons' they've
never seen
Such acres of clams in tide-water sands,
And the best of good soil on the handiest
land.
We have homes for the homeless who
dwell in the East;
Come while you may to Uncle Sam's
feast.
Get a full quarter-section of good bottom
lands,
And with toil and sweat and rugged hand
Build you a cabin, and clear away brush,
Till you've something to eat more fastid-
ious than mush.
The finest beef you ever saw
Crosses the Cascades from Yakima.
Our wool is of the finest kinds,
And in the East a cash market finds.
Steamboats puff and blow all 'round,
Laden with the produce of Puget Sound.
To every nation, land and clime
Our ships will be sailing in future time.
The fullest cup of health doth flow,
And the cheeks of the young most ruddy
grow.
Our pure air and balmy clime
Baffles Death and fools old Time.
Lopez Island, Dec. 20, 1877.

INCREASING THEIR CAPACITY.—About all the mills on Puget Sound, are having new and improved machinery and steam power added to them. Port Blakely is having an addition that will increase the manufacture of lumber to nearly 100,000 feet in 12 hours. Port Madison is having two new engines where they only have two now, a new improved gang saw, and this increase will make them about equal to Port Blakely. The Port Gamble Mill Co., have added all the late improved machinery for the manufacturing of lumber, thereby increasing their capacity by about one-fourth. The Seabeck mill is being enlarged and new boilers and machinery put in that will make her rank second best for the quantity of daily manufacture of lumber. Port Ludlow has in the past twelve months been mostly rebuilt, and the completion of the mill with its new and improved machinery will no doubt be a great improvement. The Milton mill has improved much during the past few months and no doubt more lumber is cut there in proportion to the number of men employed than any other mill on Puget Sound.

The Northern Pacific folks are a little chagrined that their proposition to build their road from Tacoma around and south of Mt. Rainier to Yakima is not swallowed by the people who know the country. None of them were ever over the route, have no possible idea of its winding course, or of the distance or difficulties of building it. They know if their company does not soon build a road to the east of the mountains, grant or no grant, some other company will build one, and they fear it will be through the Packwood or Cowlitz pass.

The committee of referees, consisting of N. D. Hill, F. W. James and Jno. F. Tukey, appointed to apportion the property belonging to the estate of E. S. Fowler, dec., have set apart the following described real estate for the widow's share: Homestead, 6 lots in block 87; lot 7 in block 42, (Hunt's liquor store and the post office); lots 1 and 3 in block 43, (adjoining the ARGUS building); lots 5 in block 44, 7 in block 86, 2 and 4 in block 136, 2 in block 56, 1 acre of land near the old graveyard and 307 acres near Point Wilson.

The "Astorian," of the 16th, says: We find the following telegram from Port Townsend, in San Francisco papers: Illicit distillers at Sitka sell "hootzenoo whisky" in the streets at twenty cents a bottle. Houses are being robbed; the Indians are forcing their way through the whites' houses; they pretend to be searching for an escaped murderer; the district is without law or officers; the Wrangel and Sitka Indians threaten trouble, and the best citizens will leave the territory if the government affords no protection within 90 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that nine-tenths of the wagons sold in Oregon and Washington Territory are made in Wisconsin.

The Portland "Telegraph" favors the abolition of church bells. So would Satan if he had any voice in the matter.

The Seattle Coal and Transportation Company are enlarging their bunkers at the mines to double the present capacity.

Nearly 100 students are in attendance at the Territorial University. Of those over 20 are appointees under the scholarship act.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company have ordered 700,000 trees, to be set out along the line of their road during the coming season.

During January three inches more of rain fell at Olympia than at Portland. The precipitation at Olympia for the month was 9.82.

ARRANGEMENTS are about completed for the erection of an Alden fruit-dryer in Olympia. A company is to be incorporated for the purpose.

VANCOUVER is the site of the first Roman Catholic mission in Oregon, and the mission is still flourishing, the largest on the northwest coast.

THERE were built on this coast last year four steamers, one bark, one barkentine and sixteen schooners, aggregating 3,531 tons and costing \$400,000.

A NEW paper will soon be started at Dayton, under the management of H. H. Gale and F. M. May, to be Republican in politics and devoted to the interests of the rapidly growing population of the rich region lying round about the village named.

ALREADY the salmon have commenced running in the Columbia—fully one month in advance of any other season. As yet they are not coming in very large numbers, but that is not expected. The fisheries which have been almost deserted for the past six months are now alive with men, preparing for the catch.—"Independent."

Keely, of "motor" fame, after absorbing about a hundred thousand dollars from credulous people, and after faring sumptuously, wearing diamonds, and drinking champagne for over three years, has at last been declared a bankrupt. The "Cleveland Herald" remarks that if Keely gets his deserts he will furnish motive power for breaking stone in a penitentiary.

It is reported that Hill Harmon has bought the Voight lot, in Stellacoom in the "burnt district," and is erecting upon it a building 24 by 40 feet. Pincus & Packsoher are said to be getting ready for the building of a brickstore, on the corner west of their present location. The Cleveland & Miller store is closing out. Mr. Miller intending to move up to Walla Walla.—Olympia "Standard."

SOME Eastern cattle men have been in the Yakima country buying this winter. They have succeeded in buying 15,000 head, mostly from Yakima county. They want 5,000 more. Parties having sold them, have received notice to deliver their cattle at White Bluffs on or before April 1st. They want also 400 head of riding horses and over 100 men to help drive. They offer \$40 a month and furnish everything. These parties will leave near a quarter of a million dollars among the stock men of the northwest territories.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR SHIPBUILDING.—Mr. Holyoke, the General Superintendent of the Seabeck Mill, informs us that he is to build this Spring, near the shipyard, a building 40x160 feet, and put in a planer suitable for planing the largest and longest ship timbers and planks in use. Also endless saws, or band saws, that will cut the ship's frame, knees, etc., at any bevel required. With the experience and advice of Eastern ship-carpenters as a guide, Mr. Holyoke has taken great pains to have all the timber that is to be put into the new bark, to be built this summer, cut this past winter, and much of the timber for the crooked part of the frame work will be sawed from the butts of the logs.—"Intelligencer."

There can be no concessions to the dishonest and crazy elements that have become noisy in politics. Noisy as they are they do not represent a majority in this country, and the union of the Democrats with them will not succeed against a party which stands on the platform of honesty as the only way out of our troubles. We believe there are many hard money Democrats who will refuse to follow Hendricks, the next Candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. Once this financial dishonesty becomes the declared platform of the National Democratic party, men who have so far been loyal to it will unite with the Republicans. The Democratic leaders in the West will do all they can to cause a general combination of Democrats and Greenbackers—what they lose in the East and the hard money men who will desert in the West, will serve, with the Republican party, for their defeat.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE, of Whatcom County, is one of the candidates at large and should receive the entire vote of the party of the Territory. He has a Territorial standing, having been President of Conventions, a member of the Legislature repeatedly and Speaker of the house in 1866, and is well qualified for the position. He is a farmer, near Bellingham Bay and all his interests are in the Territory. He is true to his convictions as a Republican but is candid and consistent. His personal habits are good and his position on the Sound, he being the only Delegate at large west of the Cascades should be regarded in the voting. We ask our Republicans in all parts of the Territory to stand by their nominee, in the person of Mr. Eldridge. We make at this time no invidious comparison between him and his opponent, but feel assured that we shall have nothing to fear or lose by a just balancing of the two, except avoiddupols weight of body.—"Courier."

Telegraphic Summary.

PENK, March 18.—Prince Bismarck has notified the Austrian government that Russia, in consequence of his intervention has consented to submit all the peace conditions, without exception, to the congress for discussion, should the congress make a demand to that effect.

LONDON, March 18.—A special from St. Petersburg says the treaty leaves a good many points open. It reserves the question of the straits for the congress and leaves the southern frontier of Bulgaria to be determined by an international commission according to the nationality of the inhabitants. The question of the annexation of the port of Kovola is left to the commission and thus serious difficulties on that point are avoided.

Lord Derby will probably receive the treaty next Saturday, as the courier for London will leave Tuesday. This correspondent explains the new difficulties in regard to the congress. He says England demands a formal engagement that all the clauses of the treaty shall be submitted for discussion.

Russia holds that such an engagement is quite unnecessary, as the whole treaty will be known before congress and the plenipotentiaries may discuss which clauses may be submitted for consideration, while the discussion turns rather on diplomatic prestige than real interests. The feeling is such that some members of the official world in St. Petersburg declare that England has decided on war and is simply cavilling to gain time.

VIENNA, March 18.—A dispatch says a preliminary conference of ambassadors is being planned at Berlin to settle the question of procedure at the congress.

A Paris correspondent says the proposed preliminary conference is regarded as a last effort of resistance on the part of Russia. The meeting of congress, though possibly not until the 15th of April, may be confidently counted upon in consequence of energetic representations of Prince Bismarck, who almost entirely shares the views of Austria and England. It is doubtful whether Prince Gortschakoff will be well enough to attend congress.

A Vienna special states that Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy consider that Russia has yielded enough in offering to submit to the congress the clauses it may designate.

LONDON, March 18.—A telegram from Vienna states that Count Andrassy being asked in the budget committee of the Austrian delegation whether he meant to resist the formation of new Sclav states, said the problem was not to undue results of the war, but to harmonize them with rights and interests of Europe and Austria.

The "Morning Post" congratulates the country on the unanimity of the ministry in the present critical position.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The "Tribune's" London special says: Although the Russo-Turkish treaty has been ratified by both powers, the situation of affairs is regarded as very dangerous to the peace of Europe, and while ostensibly there is no desire for war by any power there are indications that the general drift is warlike rather than peaceable.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The "Times" London special says: News of the ratification of the treaty received here last night has not had the effect to relieve the general apprehension. A prominent conservative and member of the government said, on learning of the ratification, "I nevertheless believe war inevitable."

PANAMA, March 15.—The German war vessels Elizabeth and Ariadne, are now here, and the Medusa at Aspinwall, awaiting orders to proceed to Nicaragua and demand satisfaction for outrages committed a year ago upon Eisenstuck, German Consul at Leon. Von Bergen, Minister from Germany to Central America, arrived here yesterday from Guatemala, it is supposed to confer with the fleet as to their future movements. Another vessel of war is daily expected, which will complete the squadron.

The political news from Central America is unfavorable. Costa Rica and Guatemala are both preparing for war. The President of Costa Rica had purchased a steamer in San Francisco, and had her fitted out as a man-of-war, and has sent to Europe for a large supply of arms. He is determined at any cost and by any means, to carry out his scheme of Central American Confederation, and the President of Guatemala is equally determined to oppose him.

QUEBEC, March 18.—The St. Patrick procession to-day was smaller than for many years past, several societies refusing to take part on account of the action of the processionists in failing to salute the Lieutenant Governor.

MONTREAL, March 18.—C. L. Baker of Lindsay, wholesale grocer, has failed. Liabilities, \$300,000; assets large.

The Beaver Stamping Co., has been attached. Liabilities, \$70,000; assets known \$50,000.

HAVANA, March 18.—A telegram from Jamaica says a revolution took place at Port au Prince during the absence of the President. Tanis, at the head of 1,000 followers, attacked the palace, arsenal and fort, and succeeded in capturing the fort. The navy remained faithful and is bombarding the positions of the revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the Irish societies to-day by a procession and literary exercises at Union Hall. The procession was less imposing in numbers and composition than on many previous occasions. The weather was pleasant and the celebration passed off without an incident worthy of note.

VICTORIA, March 19.—A large quantity of lumber, marked "G. B. S." (in a shield), has come ashore at the north end of this island.

None but good men can frame desirable laws.

Mr. A. N. Sayre and family recently of Lopez Island, have gone to Walla Walla.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 15.

Favorite, Clalam bay
Dispatch, Seattle
Mastick, Pt Discovery

DEPARTURES.
Dispatch, Semiahmoo
Mastick, Ludlow

ARRIVALS—MARCH 16.

Mastick, Ludlow.

DEPARTURES.

Favorite, straits

ARRIVALS—MARCH 17.

Goliath, Gamble
Bkt Jos Perkins, Gamble
Blakely, Pt Blakely
Bk Rival, Blakely
Top Gallant, Blakely

DEPARTURES.

Mastick, Ludlow
Goliath, straits.

Jos Perkins, Honolulu

ARRIVALS—MCH 17.

Dakota, Seattle
Mastick, Discovery
Dispatch, Seattle.

DEPARTURES.

Dakota, Victoria
Mastick, Gamble.
Dispatch, Semiahmoo,
Blakely, straits
Sp Top Gallant, S F
Bk Rival San Francisco

ARRIVALS—MCH. 19.

French bk Maputeo, S F
Favorite, Gamble
Mastick, Victoria

DEPARTURES.

Favorite, Ludlow
French bk Maputeo, Ludlow
Mastick, Ludlow

ARRIVALS—MCH. 20.

Goliath, straits
Bk Oregon, S F

DEPARTURES.

Goliath, Gamble.
Bk Oregon, Seabeck

A State Constitution should represent the wishes of the entire people, and not those of any political party merely.

THE P. M. S. S. Co. have decided to take some of the Tacoma coal on trial.

Blank subpoenas, marine protests and note of protests for sale at the ARGUS office; also blank deeds, mortgages, etc., at reasonable rates. We furnish blank receipts of all kinds at very low prices.

A NEW steamer route has been established between Port Gamble and Snohomish City. The Yakima, belonging to the Puget Mill Company, performs the service.

NOTICE.—We have just received per Str. Dakota, a large lot of dry goods, saddlery, etc. Also a lot of hardware, consisting of farming implements of all kinds, such as were never kept in Port Townsend before. WATERMAN & KATZ.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, Captain of the French barque Quillota, certify that Mr. R. W. DeLion has been my stevedore in taking on board a cargo of lumber, at Port Ludlow, on Puget Sound, and that he has acquitted himself to my great satisfaction.

I take pleasure in recommending him as capable, reliable and straightforward in all his relations; for which reason it is my pleasure to recommend his services to all my fellow shipmasters. L. THOREUX, Port Townsend, Feb. 24, 1878.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10. The ladies will meet as usual on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Rector.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday next, morning and evening, by Rev. John Parsons, the pastor. Sunday school at 10. The ladies will meet on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the Rector.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

PORT TOWNSEND, Lodge F. & A. M., meets Wednesday evening on or before full moon. STRICT OBSERVANCE Lodge F. & A. M., meets 2d Tuesday evening of each month. MR. BAKER Lodge I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. H. C. WILLISON, N. G.

JEFFERSON Lodge I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening. THOS. DRUMMOND, W. C. T. CHEMAMUK, Tribe of Red Men, meets every Wednesday evening. GEO. BARTHOLOP, Sachem.

CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS, meets every Monday evening. A. BRIGGS, Com.

Notice To The Public.

I wish to give NOTICE hereby that Mr. Chas. Eisenbeis holds a power of attorney to collect and receipt on notes, in my name. Those, therefore, wishing to make a settlement, or partial payments, will please call on him. THOS. JACKMAN, Port Townsend, Feb. 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

WE will sell for thirty days all Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced rates, to make room for a large Spring Stock, soon to arrive. All those desirous of purchasing bargains had better call early.

WATERMAN & KATZ, 4w
March 8, 1878.

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
Representative..... J. M. E. Atkinson.
Joint Representative..... Wm. Korter.
County Commissioner..... J. A. Kuhn.
County Commissioners..... Geo. W. Harris,
William Bishop,
J. A. Kuhn
Judge of Probate..... J. A. Kuhn
Sheriff..... B. S. Miller
Treasurer..... C. C. Bartlett
Auditor..... James Seavey
Coroner..... James Dalgardino
Justice of the Peace..... W. H. H. Learned.

ISLAND COUNTY.
NAMES. OFFICES. ADDRESS.
Eason B. Ebey, ..Representative ..Coupeville
J. A. Kuhn.....Pt. Councilman ..Townsend
R. C. Hill.....County Auditor ..Coupeville
R. C. Hill.....Probate Judge.....
Chas. C. Terry.....Treasurer.....
Jas. Watson.....Sheriff.....
John Gillespie.....County Com..... Oak harbor
Thos. Craney.....Utsa lady
E. E. Hickman.....Constable.....
R. S. Hathaway.....Justice..... Cove land
Jerome Eley.....Co. Supt. Schools..... Oak harbor

CLALLAM COUNTY.
NAMES. OFFICE. ADDRESS
Wm. L. Rogers.....Probate Judge..... Dungeness
J. J. Rogers.....Justice.....
F. A. Bartlett.....County Auditor ..
C. W. Thompson.....Sheriff.....
Elliott Cline.....Treasurer.....
F. Crozier.....
Andrew Abernethy, Co Comm'ers ..
Chas. McGeese.....Pt Angeles
E. D. Warbuss, Joint Representative to Territorial Legislature, from Clallam and San Juan P. O. address—San Juan.

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