

# PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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## PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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**ALLEN WEIR,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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All Accounts Settled Monthly.

### Jefferson County

This county occupies a long, narrow strip. It joins the southern and eastern boundaries of Clallam and extends from the Pacific ocean to Puget Sound. It measures about 84 miles east and west and about 20 miles north and south—equal to 1380 square miles—and has a population of about 2,500. About one-fourth of its surface is occupied by the Olympic Range of Mountains and their foot hills, which extend diagonally across it from SE. to NW., practically dividing the county, by reason of their great height and impassable nature, into two isolated parts. The main peaks of these mountains are from 4,000 to 6,000 feet high and never bare of snow. Upon their

#### EASTERN SLOPE,

near the borders of the Sound and upon the creek bottoms, all settlement in the county are at present confined. From the summit to the waters of the Sound the distance varies from about ten to forty miles, owing to the large bays that indent the shores. The eastern slope, consisting of foothills, up lands, creek bottoms and small valleys, is not an extensive agricultural country, although what agricultural land there is of the very best quality and very productive.

The creek bottoms, valleys and marsh lands are thought by settlers to be the best, because richer soil and more easily brought under cultivation, and are consequently the first sought after and first settled. These bottoms and valleys however, are all small, and marsh lands are found only in small bodies or patches here and there. Nearly every claim taken is composed partly of upland and partly of marsh or bottom, because of the scarcity of the latter. The general face of the country between the foothills and the Sound is a broken or rolling, heavily timbered upland—valleys, marshes, and creek bottoms being the exception.

#### SOIL.

The soil of the uplands varies from sand and gravel ridges, which are considered worthless, to clay loam benches which it is believed will prove to be good agricultural lands, especially for small grain, fruit and pasture. The uplands have not, however, been thoroughly tested yet, and probably will not be until all of the bottoms, valleys and marshes have been taken; but as far as tried the results have been favorable. Many are of the opinion that upland for general farming will be preferred to lowland, for the reason that crops in the latter are sometimes delayed in planting or drowned out by the late rains, while those on the former thrive luxuriantly and obtain such a rank growth that an unusually dry summer would not materially affect them and they mature earlier.

The principal streams in this county emptying into the Sound are: the Port Discovery creek, Chimaquam creek, Little Quilcine river, Big Quilcine river, Doce-wallops rivers, Dokaboos river and Hamahama creek.

#### PORT DISCOVERY CREEK

empties into Port Discovery Bay, about ten miles from the city of Port Townsend, and is about six miles long. Near its mouth are a few salt marsh claims which have all been taken. The creek has two main branches, one leading towards Quilcine Bay; through a valley of about a quarter of a mile wide, to lake Hooker; the other directly into the hills. There are now only four settlers above the mouth of the creek, all of whom are in the vicinity of the lake. They are natives of Maine and Illinois, and three have families. They settled here two years ago and as yet have no school or church privileges. A county road has been surveyed and partly opened, leading from Port Discovery

through this valley to Quilcine Bay. There are yet on this road and upon the branches of the creek about 15 good claims which are vacant, and not over six or seven miles from navigable water. Small grain or fruit has not been tried here yet—except berries, which yield abundantly; but there is no doubt that they will do well. The average yield of potatoes is 300 bushels per acre, while garden vegetables grow finely. The settlers say the land is neither easy nor difficult to clear. The creek and lake are full of trout, and salmon in their season are taken in great quantities. There are a number of good sawmill sites, but the erection of a grist or saw mill would not be justified at present. Near the mouth of the creek, at Port Discovery, is a large steam sawmill, where lumber, laths, etc., can be bought at the market rates in any quantity. This mill is also a great standby for that class of settlers who are not able to live on their claims and wait until they can make a support thereon—as they can get steady work at good wages at the mill or in the logging camps as long as they wish, thus enabling them to earn money to fit up their homes. Gold has been found on the creek and its branches in many places, but in no place as yet in paying quantities. The hills and mountains west of the creek have been but little explored although it is confidently believed by many that rich mines of coal, iron, the precious metals, or some other valuable substance will yet be discovered in them. At all events, the fine bodies of timber that fringe the hills away up to the snow line will for many years yet furnish employment for numerous logging camps and make markets for the farmers. The whole valley is well watered with clear running brooks fed by springs and by snow in the mountains, and will make the best kind of a dairy country.

#### CHIMAQUAM CREEK

empties into Port Townsend Bay, five miles southwest from the city of Port Townsend. Its length is about fifteen miles, and it courses through a rich and productive valley now quite thickly settled with thrifty farmers, nearly all of whom are English, Germans and Americans. There are yet a few desirable bottom claims vacant, but the best discovered have been taken. This valley has quite a local reputation for its productions of butter and cheese, although well adapted to the raising of all kinds of cereals, roots, fruits, vegetables, etc., etc. The first settlers here were very poor, but by their industry and perseverance are now, after twenty years of toil, owners of large, well-stocked farms, and are independent.

A cheese factory was started in 1878 which furnishes a market for all the milk in the neighborhood at about 55 cts per cwt. Very fair roads lead through the valley in different directions connecting with Ports Ludlow, Townsend and Discovery. The number of inhabitants of the valley is about 150. There is a good school house, and a good free school is kept on an average eight months a year. There is no regular divine service, but ministers of different denominations frequently go there and preach. A good many of the settlers are bachelors, and, as some of them have very fine farms and are desirous of selling, their places could be bought very reasonably. The local markets are: Ports Townsend, Discovery and Ludlow, and are very good. A telegraph line from Port Townsend, connecting with all parts of the world, extends through the settlement, and an office and operators are kept there. The people do their trading principally at Port Townsend—distant about twelve miles from the center of the settlement—which is also their post office. There is more or less demand for arm laborers whose wages are about \$30 per month. Bog iron ore has been found upon many of the farms in Chimaquam, and a company has been incorporated for the manufacture iron. The Creek and its tributaries are full of fine trout and are great resorts for fishing excursionists in fine weather.

THE LITTLE AND BIG QUILCINE RIVERS empty into Quilcine Bay about three-fourths of a mile apart. The former is believed to be from 15 to 20 miles long, and the latter about 10 miles; both being small clear, crooked, rapid streams, and having their source in the Olympic range. There are at present on the two rivers about 16 permanent settlers, 8 of whom have fam-

ilies, and all live along or near the borders of the bay. Within from two and one-half to five miles of the bay are enough good vacant claims (being part bottom and part upland) to accommodate 9 or 10 more families. The present settlers are mostly Americans, about one-half being from Maine, and all intelligent and industrious people. In 1879 they had a public school for 3 months, the average attendance being six. Next year they expect to have school 6 months. They have no church. Suitable roads and trails connect the settlers with each other; also, a main road leads to Port Discovery Bay. At present produce has to be hauled only from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a good shipping place. The wages of farm laborers is \$30 a month but the supply is greater than the demand. The local markets are: Seabeck and Port Gamble in Kitsap county, distant by water respectively 14 and 27 miles. These places being extensive lumbermill towns, the market is always good. The farmers can also always find employment here at good wages if they wish to work out; or, in some of the numerous logging camps, if preferred.

There is a ten-acre cranberry marsh on the Little Quilcine, which will doubtless prove a valuable property to the man with enough energy to utilize it. North of this river is a fine body of unoccupied land containing 800 or 1,000 acres known as the "Eik ground," which it is thought is admirably adapted for hay land, if not for general farming. The soil is a reddish clay, some parts being mixed with gravel. The country back of the settlement has not been thoroughly explored, on account of the difficulties to be overcome in penetrating such a vast wilderness; but those most familiar with it do not think there is much desirable vacant lands more than we have here mentioned, on or in the vicinity of these rivers. The foot hills of the range come very close to tide water all along Hood's Canal, and are generally too steep and close together to admit of agriculture; but wherever land can be found that is suitable for cultivation, with the exception of the hard work in clearing, it makes the most productive and profitable kind of a farm. Pure streams of water are found everywhere, and, if of any size, are filled with beautiful trout. The principal crops so far have been hay, potatoes, oats, wheat and all kinds of fruit. Thos. Pierce has two peach trees which bear well, but the fruit is not considered as fine as peaches grown in the Middle States. A. P. Howe has raised cabbages on the Little Quilcine which, without extra cultivation, weighed as high as 65 pounds each, just as taken from the ground but free of dirt. He says it is "no trick" to raise a field of cabbage that will average 20 pound dressed, and that cabbage grow no better proportionately than does any other crop. I visited this section in October, 1878, and was astonished at finding such lovely locations for farms, rich soil and luxuriant gardens. H. C. Cottle raised, in 1879, from not over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of niangel wurtzel. Squashes have been raised here that weighed from 60 to 100 lbs. Corn does not always ripen, and is planted only for eating while green. Tomatoes usually ripen without extra care or being favored by location. Melons do not do well. Improved farms here are held at from \$40 to \$75 per acre, but it is probably too high.

Going eight miles south from the Big Quilcine, we come to the DOCEWALLOPS; two miles further to the DUCABOOS, and, four or five miles still further, to HAMAHAMA CREEK—

all of which flow into Hood's Canal. The country along and between these streams is about all alike, being heavily timbered and rough quite down to the canal, so that there is but little available farming land. On the Docewallops are now three families—Americans; on the Ducaboos one, and, on the Hamahama, two. There are a few more good claims on these streams not taken. One or two logging camps, employing from five to twenty men are usually in operation here and the field for logging is so extensive and favorable that it will for years yet be the leading industry.

Along the borders of DAYHOP BAY which is near Quilcine Bay, and upon the long strip of land between Dayhop and

the canal extending around to Port Ludlow and through to Chimaquam it is thought a large number of good claims can yet be found. The distance from the head of Dayhop Bay around the beach to Port Ludlow is about 40 miles, and not more than half-a-dozen settlers are to be found upon the whole coast, although the formation of the land and character of the soil does not differ materially from that between Port Ludlow and Port Townsend, which is all taken and a great deal of it cultivated. The shore above the beach is much the same throughout the county, being upland, which generally fronts upon the water in a bold gravel and cement or clay bluff. There are, however, occasional depressions leading down upon large gravel spits, that usually surround a lagoon and marsh inside of the beach, affording good places to make roads to get up and down. These uplands, as above described are nearly covered with a dense growth of timber, the soil varying from worthless sand and gravel ridges to benches and rolling land with a good soil composed of vegetable mold with clay subsoil.

None of the land would be called stony, except the gravel ridges, but there are occasional large and small boulders which when once cleared off, leave the land forever free, as there is never enough frost to work those which may be below to the surface. There is some gravel in the best upland soil, but so small and scarce as to not interfere in the least with cultivation. It is an open question as to where these granite boulders came from, as there are none in the country except these scattering ones; but the prevailing opinion seems to be that they were deposited where we find them by icebergs that once floated over the country.

#### SCOW BAY AND OAK BAY.

between Ports Townsend and Ludlow, are two beautiful little harbors connected by a small slough. All the land around them has been taken up and several farms are cultivated. These places could be bought at a reasonable figure, and, in the hands of the right kind of men, could be made splendid homes and good paying farms. The locations are delightful with the exception that they are practically accessible only by water. Here at the water's edge is an immense bed of good building stone. This stone has been used a great deal in the construction of fine and valuable buildings, both in Port Townsend and in Seattle, and while it is the easiest kind of stone to dress, it is believed that it will prove to be durable.

#### QUIMPER PENINSULA.

lays between Port Townsend and Port Discovery Bays, and is about 8 miles long and from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 miles wide. It is nearly all upland, and but a small portion is regarded as suitable for agriculture; but we are satisfied that time and necessity will prove the falsity of this belief when, instead of a small portion, the greater part will be found under cultivation.

A man in this country is like the one who went to see the city but could not see it on account of the houses. It is almost impossible to see the country here on account of the trees. The trees and underbrush are so thick, and the fallen timber so plentiful and interwoven together that it is with the greatest difficulty that a person can penetrate it, consequently the first and succeeding settlers usually selected the first partially open bottom land they could find on the outskirts and branded the whole of the rest in the interior as worthless. It is strange indeed if land that produces such a dense growth of timber will not produce grain, vegetables and fruit. We regard such a belief as more of a tradition than a fact; and the few experiments which have been made sustain our opinion that nearly all of these so called worthless lands will yet be the most sought after. We clip the following from the "North Pacific Coast":

#### Gardening Experiments on Fir Land.

EDITOR NORTH PACIFIC COAST:—  
DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, I extract from my journal a few experiments in growing vegetables on my place, three and one half miles south of New Tacoma. You wish to know what our high clay-loam timber lands will produce, as it is thought by many that they are worthless to the farmer after the lum-

(Continued on eighth page.)

#### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.; I will send you a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed letter to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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# PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, : Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### EASTERN STATES.

#### Bank Losses.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—Late developments show the following banks to be interested in the failure of grain speculators yesterday: City National, \$60,000; Farmers' and Mechanics', \$45,000; First National, \$20,000. All of the Grand Rapids banks are secured except the last named. Detroit American National lost \$50,000; Coldwater National, \$35,000; Hastings National, \$20,000. Kalamazoo banks \$2,000, partly secured. Pontiac banks, \$15,000. Chicago banks \$20,000, not secured, and New York City banks secured. The clique still has open grain deals to the amount of 207,000 bushels, on which there is scarcely a probability of realizing.

#### A Big Pile of Bread Money.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Herald says: The receipts of yesterday's entertainment and the money for which will be at hand by the coming mails, are more than enough to raise the Irish relief fund to \$300,000.

#### A Claimant for the Stewart Estate.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., March 19.—Shortly after the death of A. T. Stewart, of New York, Alexander Stewart, of Cavendish Vt., went to New York to contest his will. He returned home, he averred, obtained a promise that he should have \$100,000 in money, a farm and other property. He now claims that the terms of the contract have not been complied with, and has attached all of A. T. Stewart's property in Woodstock, consisting of mills, boarding houses, tenements and residences.

#### Flood in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 20.—The Tennessee river is rising rapidly, and is higher than at any time since 1875. Great damage threatened if the rain continues.

#### St. Anthony Falls Water Power.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—Manager Hill, of the Manitoba road, has bought of Butterford, of New York, the entire water power from St. Anthony's falls for \$415,000. These cover 7,000 feet of shore front and 40 acres of land, and a water power of 70 feet head. There is a stipulation that other roads may come in on equal terms.

#### Terrific Storm on the Gulf.

GALVESTON, March 21.—A strong gale accompanied by rain has prevailed on the coast here for the past eighteen hours. Shipping in the outer roads of the harbor has in some instances met serious disaster. The Norwegian ship Reform, with 3,680 bales of cotton for Havre, parted her cables and went to pieces. The crew, together with 15 stowaways and two pilots, were lost. The revenue cutter McLean went to the rescue, but was compelled to return. A yawl boat from the ship came ashore on the gulf side of the city to-night, but no tidings of the missing men have been received. The cargo was valued at \$75,000. The night is dark, wind high and sea rough, with no probability of abatement of the storm at present.

#### A Genuine "Fifteen" Craze.

ELIZ, Pa., March 22.—A stone cutter of this city, named Daniel Couray, has become insane from attempting to solve the 15 puzzle. After working at it for several successive days and nights, he this morning developed unmistakable evidence of mental derangement. It required four policemen to take him to jail, where he is now confined. He is so violent that he has to be manacled, but notwithstanding he has torn off all his clothing, and refuses food. On the wall of his cell he has scratched a diagram of the puzzle, to which he devotes attention in his calmer moments.

#### Arrival of European Emigrants.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Nearly 3,000 emigrants landed here yesterday and the day before from European steamers. The total arrivals for this month is thus far 12,720, against 6,651 for the entire month last year.

#### Dog Eat Dog.

DENVER, Texas, March 23.—Two parties of Indians had a battle near Atoka, Blue River country. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

#### Carrier Killed and Mail Robbed.

A dispatch from La Sierrita, New Mexico, reports the killing of Fred Nichols, a mail driver near Aleman, mail station, by Indians, who robbed the mail sacks, scattering their contents along the road.

#### Death of a Journalist.

DENVER, March 23.—W. B. Vickers, late managing editor of the Tribune, and a well known western journalist, died here to-day. He had recently undergone the amputation of a leg.

#### Revising the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House committee has decided to reduce the duty on bichromate potash from four to two cents per pound, and place chrome iron ore on the free list. The paper materials bill will be acted on later this week; also quina, steel falls, hoop iron, etc.

#### The Hill-Raymond Embroglio.

Senator Hill and a friend filed affidavits that Jessie Raymond was totally unknown to him; had no claim on him; was attempting to extort money by annoyance and threats to kill; that he believes the latter may be dangerous; asserting that she is an abandoned character, and requests the police to take action in the matter. His friend testified that Jessie had said she would have \$500 or Hill's life if she hung for it. There is getting to be a good deal of public feeling about Jessie Raymond, and the feeling is that Hill should either provide for her or have her arrested and prove an impostor.

#### Conditions of the Ute Treaty Amended.

The Senate Indian affairs committee today completed their consideration of the draft of a bill submitted by Secretary Schurz to carry into effect the agreement with the Ute Indians, and reported it to the Senate with recommendation of passage with sev-

eral amendments, all immaterial, except one amending the agreement so that no portions of the money coming to the White River Utes under the agreement shall be paid to them until they have surrendered all members of their tribe who were implicated in the murder of Agent Meeker and employes at White river, or until the secretary of the interior shall be convinced that every possible effort to effect such surrender has been made. The committee also strike out all that portion which provides for committing Indians to citizenship after their settlement upon lands in severalty, it being considered inadvisable to delay the passage of the bill by entering upon any discussion of the question of Indian citizenship in advance of the presentation of a general measure on that subject.

#### Piano Lockout Ended.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Seven piano factories re-opened to-day.

#### Arrival of the City of Mexico.

GALVESTON, March 23, 1 P. M.—The City of Mexico has arrived here with Gen. Grant on board. There was much rejoicing and considerable excitement at the wharf when the steamer entered the harbor and the Grant party disembarked. Deafening cheers rose from the shore and shipping, and a military salute from a battery added to the welcome. The mayor and city officials, and Gen. Ord's force, formed a procession of considerable length, in which nearly all the societies of the city joined. There was a reception in the hotel parlors.

#### Another Gould Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Jay Gould has ordered a railroad 150 miles long, extending into the Western Missouri coal fields to be built. Work will begin at once.

#### Telegraph War.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Judge Force has granted the restrictive order asked for by the Baltimore and Ohio and the American Union against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and refused to grant the latter's motion for a mandatory and restorative injunction for the restoration of their right of way along the Baltimore & Ohio road.

#### Increase of Business.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Public's table, to be published to-morrow, will show that clearing houses exchanges, except San Francisco, indicate an increase of business transactions for the week over the corresponding week of last year. San Francisco shows a decrease of 13 per cent. Only a small part of New York's increase is attributable to stock speculations. There is a large speculative movement in products, which has affected banking operations at some other cities as well as here, and the gain in exchanges elsewhere is not very much greater than the average advance in prices. Banks are carrying very heavy loads on account of speculation, and the sharp demand for money here is due in part at least to the requirements with which the condition of legitimate business has so little to do. Still there is evidence of a very general and wholesome activity in every branch of business, and a further moderate reaction in prices if it should occur about this time, would probably prepare the way for much more solid prosperity in the near future. As matters stand, there is a prevalent feeling that the monetary situation is not entirely safe, and prices of some important products are so high as to check transactions.

#### En Route for San Francisco.

OMAHA, March 24.—Col. A. C. Tichenor, inventor of the electric process of reducing gold and silver ores, which he claims will revolutionize the old methods, passed through to-day for San Francisco.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### A Postal Convention.

PARIS, March 17.—The Senate has passed a bill embodying a postal money order convention with the United States.

#### The Mark Lane Report.

The weather has been fine and Spring-like. Even the heaviest soils are rapidly becoming workable. Scotch advices are equally favorable. Recent surmises as to the probable frosting of the Autumn sown wheat have in most cases proved unfounded. Farmers have been busy with field work. The Spring trade has consequently been neglected, and offerings of home grown wheat were very small. Inferior wheat met with little attention, but fine parcels maintained last week's prices, both in London and at the country markets.

Imports of foreign wheat have again been quite moderate, principally American. At the beginning of the week lower prices cabled from America unsettled trade and checked the buoyant feeling which was beginning to prevail. The tone during the last few days has been undecided. Millers in the face of light imports and depletion of stocks adhered to the plan of only buying from hand to mouth. The position of trade is difficult to gauge, as although the enormous requirements of this country between now and harvest are universally admitted, the demand has shown few signs of improvement, and the question is whether England can stand longer the gradual consumption of stocks or America the enormous expense of storage. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat tended downward early in the week, but the demand subsequently improved and prices advanced 1/2 6d per quarter. American offers of wheat for shipment have been more restricted. Holders ask higher prices and buyers here show more disposition for business. Prices close fully one shilling per quarter dearer for red America; for prompt shipment, Australian and California remain steady. Sales of English wheat last week were 24,521 qrs at 4s 8d, against 51,831 qrs at 8s 7d per qr for the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending the 6th were 450,116 cwt wheat and 159,836 cwt flour.

#### German Emigration Statistics.

BERLIN, March 19.—Bismarck has presented in the reichstag a paper on emigration from Germany during 1879, showing that 33,327 persons, two-thirds of whom were males emigrated, by far the greater number to the United States and British North America.

#### Home Again.

COKE, March 21.—Parcell arrived at Queenstown to-day and was enthusiastically received on landing. To night he was entertained at a dinner given in his honor by the Farmers' Club. Among those present at the banquet were Biggar and Finnigan,

members of Parliament, and Davitt and Daly, indicted agitators. A large crowd with bands of music, torches, etc., accompanied Parcell to the station on his departure for Dublin.

#### English Depression of Trade.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Rutland, conservative, called attention to the depression of trade and agriculture. Beaconsfield contended that revival of trade was general, and he believed that it would last. To insist on reciprocity by other countries, he said, would be impossible, now we had parted with our import duties. The present state of things, Lord Beaconsfield said, was brought about by a succession of bad harvests.

#### A Memorial Cross.

LONDON, March 22.—By command of the Queen, a stone cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial lost his life in Zululand.

#### Russian Transgressors.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—Death sentences of two political prisoners have been commuted to hard labor. Others will be executed.

#### A Fanatic's Wors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—A man, said to be a Persian fanatic, stabbed the grand sheriff of Mecca fatally on the 14th. Muslims are intensely excited.

#### Effects of the Cold Winter.

PARIS, March 23.—The extraordinary cold weather has severely injured the grape vines and also much soil. It is feared that the year's crop will be very poor. Vines in Burgundy, more especially in Champagne, suffer unusually.

#### Russia Needs New Prisons.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The president of the administrative council of Eastern Siberia having reported pressing necessity for new prisons owing to the great influx of political prisoners during the past year, additional prisons will be constructed immediately on the river Iravofka.

### PACIFIC COAST.

#### The "Oldest Pueblo" Rejoices.

TUCSON, Arizona, March 18.—The first rail of the S. P. R. R. was laid this morning and the track layers pushed right through this city. On the arrival of the construction train this city was in a perfect whirlwind of enthusiasm. The city was decorated with bunting, and to night bonfires illuminate the sky.

Major Leatherwood sent telegrams, announcing the event to the Mayor of San Francisco, the President of the United States and the Pope of Rome. The following is a copy of the last:

To His Holiness, the Pope of Rome, Italy: The Mayor of the pueblo of Tucson begs the honor of recalling to the memory of your holiness that the Spaniards under the sanction of the church penetrated this wilderness A. D. 1542, and to inform you that a railroad from San Francisco, Cal., has reached here this day.

#### The O. & C. R. Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The bill introduced by Senator Slater to provide for the completion of the Oregon and California railroad is a copy of the bill recently introduced by Representative Whiteaker authorizing the Oregon legislature to designate the corporation to complete the road in case of failure by the present company within the specified time.

#### Fighting Material.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—An imperial decree has been published, placing a separate corps of gen d'armes temporarily under the immediate control of General Melnikoff.

#### New Chinese Law Unconstitutional.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—A decision in the habeas corpus case of Parrott was rendered by Judge Hoffman this morning, and in effect declares the anti-Chinese law enacted by the present Legislature in Sacramento to be in conflict with the United States treaty with China and the constitution of the United States. The decision was prepared by Judge Hoffman and rendered by him, owing to Judge Sawyer's recent absence from the city. The latter was on the bench with Judge Hoffman this morning, and concurred in the decision, as his order of discharge shows. The case will probably be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, Ben Butler having announced a willingness to manage it there for the people.

#### Will Not Call an Extra Session.

SACRAMENTO, March 22.—There have been several reports at the capital on the probabilities of an extra session; but inquiry at the governor's office this noon elicited a reply that under no circumstances will Gov. Perkins convene the legislature in extraordinary session.

#### Grand Clean-up in Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The month allowed by the board of health to abate nuisances in Chinatown expires to-day. It was reported that Chinatown was never so clean as at the present time, all rubbish having been removed from the houses, walls whitened, streets and alleys cleaned, cellars purified and the regulations against overcrowding enforced. The Chinese consul with Vice Consul Bee last night made an inspection of the Chinese quarter.

#### The Kearney-Gannon Appeal Cases.

At noon to-day statement on appeal in the case of Dennis Kearney was taken before Police Judge Rix, in order that the papers in the case might be got ready for transfer to the Supreme Court. It was found, however, that counsel could not agree upon a statement. Judge Rix therefore took the papers into his possession and will prepare them himself for transfer to the superior court.

The statement on appeal in the case of L. J. Gannon has been argued upon by counsel and was filed in the police court this afternoon. The grounds of appeal are that the evidence was insufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty, and that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence.

#### Appointed Superintendent.

The Post says that C. C. Thomas has been appointed superintendent of the Siro tanzel.

A young lady expressed to a printer her idea of the distinction between drinking and publishing, thus: "You may print a kiss upon my cheek, but you mustn't publish it."

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Illinois Democratic Convention will be held in Springfield, June 10th.—The New Hampshire Democrats propose to send their delegates unpledged to Cincinnati.—Rhode Island delegates to Chicago are for Blaine.

A St. Louis drunkard, in a fit of delirium tremens, stabbed mortally his wife and their infant, which she held in her arms.—One man was killed and four badly injured by an express train near Harrisburg.—Minister and Mrs. Christianity will next parade their domestic troubles before the public.—General Grant left Vera Cruz on the 18th and will reach Galveston by the 22d.—A. C. Wells has been rejected by the Senate as supervisor of customs for New Orleans because his father's name is J. Madison Wells.—J. G. Thompson thinks Thurman the coming man at the Cincinnati convention.—The Greenback convention of Connecticut will send delegates to Chicago.—The first passenger train will arrive at Tucson, Arizona, on Saturday evening.—Orray thinks his people will be reluctant to move, but that they will accede to the settlement.

A fire in San Francisco on East, near Oregon street, destroyed six small wooden buildings; loss, \$5,000.—Mrs. Belloc, wife of Hyppolite Belloc, of the firm of Belloc Freres, bankers, committed suicide by poison; domestic trouble.—The ex-president of Peru is in London; he expects shortly to return to Peru and remove his family to Europe.—French Jesuits are preparing to emigrate to Spain and Belgium.—A Russian government is foreshadowed.—Prince Leopold will visit America, spending about a year in Canada and the Western States, and taking in a buffalo hunt.—The devaluation of money value of crops in Ireland in 1879 as compared with 1878 is £10,000,000.—P. D. Armour & Co., provision merchants, Chicago, purchased in a single day 150,000,000 pounds of pork, paying in aggregate \$975,000.

General Grant departed from the City of Mexico, escorted by a regiment of the Rural Guard, commanded by the Misses Frisbie, daughters of General Frisbie.—Judge Hunt's probable retirement and the appointment of Senator Edmunds to the supreme bench is being discussed.—The first republican county convention in Illinois elect 8 Blaine and 5 Grant delegates to the State convention.—Pittsburg Democrats are strong for Tilden.—A Portuguese thief while attempting to escape with some booty was drowned in the Sacramento.—An intoxicated San Francisco driver fell from his truck and was crushed by the wheels.—Further discovery of Masonic emblems under the Egyptian obelisk is exciting the enthusiasm of the craft.—A Kansas colony of negroes numbering 150 from Liberia passed Memphis on Saturday.—Louise M. James, of San Jose, aged 17, committed suicide on account of trouble with her fiancée.—Mrs. Cavenaugh was thrown over the grade on the West Union road near Redwood City, and instantly killed, her horses backing off the grade.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued warrants for the execution of three men, murderers of Raber, at Harrisburg, on the 13th of May.—A Hendricks boom has been started in official circles at Washington.

An assay office in New York contains \$45,000,000 worth of gold bullion.—One per cent. of the school teachers of Chicago marry every year.—Laura Bridgman, the wonderfully educated deaf mute, is now 51 years old.—The number of Catholics in Scotland is about 308,430, of whom 199,738 are in the diocese of Glasgow.—Anybody entering the room of the Czar while he slept would have to pass 200 Cossacks; his body guard is on duty night and day, and two soldiers stand at the foot of his bed while he sleeps.—Governor Perkins has signed the revenue bill.—North Bonanza levies an assessment of 25 cents.—A bill is pending authorizing a recoinage of all subsidiary silver half dollars into standard half dollars, 206 2/3 9-10 fine.—Two brutal murders, the result of drunkenness, recorded in New York on Monday.—Rhode Island Democrats have nominated Horace M. Kimball for governor.—A billiard tournament in aid of the Irish famine is in progress in New York.—A new Greek ministry has been formed.

The City of Mexico arrived at Galveston but a few hours behind her usual time.—The overland Switzerland, has arrived at Philadelphia in safety.—A mass meeting of anti third term Republicans will be held in St. Louis in May.—Patrick Hayes, of Philadelphia, killed himself and wife.—The Senate again rejected three census supervisors of Ohio.—A collision on the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad resulted in the death of a man in the street below by a falling piece of iron coupling; none of the cars left the track.—Rhode Island delegates to the Cincinnati convention for Tilden.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed in Berlin at the non-extradition of Hartman.—England has no understanding with Russia or Persia concerning Herat.—Sir Stafford Northcote severely censured Gladstone for using offensive language toward Austria.—Peace has been restored and business is brisk in San Domingo.—A bill has been passed in Hayti imposing a duty of ten per cent. on Mexican silver.—Virginia is solid against Tilden.

The New York theatre is to seat 2,000 persons.—There is about 10 1/2 pounds of opium sold daily in Denver daily, in ten opium dens.—The suffrage on license matters passed by the present Legislature 100 to 28.—Samuel G. Taylor, tax collector of Atlanta, Ga., was disappeared with \$30,000 from the city treasury.—The British Parliament, at the time of its dissolution had been in session six years, the longest session since the time of Palmerston.—The City of Tokio, sailing from San Francisco on the 20th, took 1,557 fasks of quicksilver to China.—There were 82 deaths in San Francisco last week, against 59 for the corresponding week last year.—Bishop Simpson is a native of Cadiz, Ohio.—The town of Newmarket, N. H., has a library bequest of \$10,000 on condition that it returns to its original name of Newfield.—President Chapin of Beloit College, Wisconsin, has been in active service in his present work since 1851.—Yokutsk, in Eastern Siberia, is the coldest town in the world, the ground being frozen to a depth of hundreds of feet.—The New York City Mission and Tract Society has been in active operation 53 years.—Herald railroad fund, \$300,312.—Montana has 30 quartz mills.—The aggregate tax list of Deadwood amounts to \$792 67.

### State and Territorial.

#### Willamette Valley.

During the recent fire in Salem, ten packages of rice, valued at \$100 were stolen from a Chinese store.

The bridge across the Santiam at Blair's is now complete. It is a substantial structure, 682 feet long, including aprons.

The following named persons are delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Polk county: H. Ellis, John Parker, B. F. Burch, T. G. Richmond, T. B. Williams, R. Doty, J. J. Williams, T. J. Lee.

Uncle Dan Waldo, who lives in the Marion county hills that bear his name, celebrated his 80th birthday on the 22d inst. Both he and his wife, though in feeble health, jog cheerily along toward the close of their journey.

#### East of the Mountains.

Railroad prospects for Dayton are brightening.

The public school at Canyon City has an attendance of 63.

The contributions to the Irish famine fund at Walla Walla amount to over \$1,000.

The public school apportionment of Walla Walla county amounts to \$11,817.

The Grant county News has had a prosperous year and is going to build a new office.

The snow has been piled up on some of the streets of Silver City to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet.

D. W. Drumheller, of Crab creek, sold cattle in that region recently to Virgil Brooks, to the amount of \$30,000.

There are now over 20 inmates in St. Mary's Hospital, Walla Walla, kindly cared for by the excellent Sisters who preside over the quiet and well arranged institution.

The crystal wedding of Major and Mrs. Rees, of Walla Walla, was celebrated by their friends in that city by an avalanche of good wishes, choice edibles and glassware.

There are 21 school districts in Grant county, all of which reported. Number of children of school age, 1,030; apportionment of school fund, \$2,078 94, or a small fraction over \$2 00 per scholar.

There are over 200 Chinamen employed on the rock work below Wallula. These Chinamen have been engaged for some time on similar work in California. They take the place of a gang of white men, which has been moved further down the river and given an easier job.

The Eugene Journal says: There is no doubt but what more grain was sown last week than has been for many years in the same length of time in Lane county. The farmers pressed every available team into service, and Sunday was disregarded by a great many. It is the prevailing opinion that grain sown before the middle of March is apt to escape the rust; hence the great rush.

#### Astoria.

Work of making cans was begun at most of the canneries on Monday.

The ground upon which the Astoria cemetery is located is so full of water as to be totally unfit for burial purposes. A committee have in charge the matter of securing a new location.

#### Southern Oregon.

The coal miners of Eastport and Newport had a slight riot on the matter of wages.

George Thornton, aged 21, died at Phoenix last week from a relapse of measles.

The Emma Utter has been fully repaired and launched and is now taking cargo at the North Bend wharf.

The cold weather has proved a serious drawback to mining interests, yet a prosperous season will be recorded.

A partial clean up was made by the Star Gulch Company last week. A sixty-six ounces, or \$1,112, was the result.

Wild parsnip is becoming abundant in many localities in Jackson county, and is a menace to the cattle that are hungry for everything green.

The dead maples on the school ground in Jacksonville have been replaced by locusts, these latter being harder and better able to stand the dry Summers of that region.

Two young men who have been indulging in the sport of shooting neighbor's dogs at Phoenix have been bound over in the sum of \$100 each to await action of the grand jury.

Many persons in Jackson county are "land poor." The remedy is to sell off one-third of their broad acres to improve the other two-thirds and have something to pay taxes with.

The New York Graphic, always full of humane suggestions, proposes to abolish the barbarous method of hanging criminals by the neck. It wants to lead them on dynamite for a few days, and then make them chew caps.

**Women as Travelers.**

"Women are peculiar!" said the Traveling Bag, "there is no use in denying it. She has opened her twelve times in half an hour; what for, I can't see. She doesn't always take things out. I believe she likes to hear my catch snap."

"Perhaps," said the Lunch Basket; "but watch her with me—two sandwiches, two apples, four cakes, one orange and one banana since we started, beside any quantity of chocolate creams. I am rather new, you see; this is my first journey with a lady. Do they always eat like this?"

"She does it to occupy her mind, I suppose," said the Bag. "I have often noticed that people eat when there is nothing else to do. I saw it on the steamer when we went abroad."

"Well, I hate it," said the Basket. "It looks so greedy, eating all the time. I don't think I like traveling with ladies, anyway."

"Like it!" said the Bag. "I should think not, indeed! They are never quiet a moment. A man, now, just bumps us down, and that's the end of us until the train stops, when he snatches us up again and rushes off. But a woman! First she gets into the Pullman car, and wonders where her seat is; can't find the number, and won't believe the porter; so looks over everybody's head or under everybody's feet until she sees it herself."

"Well, really," laughed the Basket, "I don't much blame her for not finding the number. Of course, I have traveled very little yet, but it seems to me they try to put it just where people can't possibly see it."

"Perhaps," said the Bag, "but a woman always has to tussle just so much; the cause doesn't make any great difference."

"I hope she settles down now," said the Basket.

"Mercy!" said the Bag, "how much you have to learn, poor thing; this is only the beginning. She takes her seat, but finds it sunny, and wants all the blinds pulled down; then she tries to wedge her bag between two chairs, and when the old gentleman in front of her wants to wheel his seat round, he can't, because the bag is in the way. He looks to find what is the matter, but the lady takes no notice of him, and he makes some exclamation to himself which we don't wish to repeat. Then my lady wants a footstool, and the porter cannot find one for a moment; so, of course, she must have it directly, and cannot travel another moment without it. At last, after making the porter poke under everybody's chair, she gets up and discovers it under her own, where it has been all the time."

"What women want footstools for, I can't see," interrupted the Basket; "one is always stumbling over them in dark drawing rooms, I am told."

"Oh! it is a notion," said the Bag, "and ladies' notions are very obstinate things. That is the reason they get their own way so often. Men have not time to bother about a whim, and so they give up to it. It saves temper."

"So it does," says the Basket. "Well, go on. After the footstool?"

"Then," answered the Bag, "she takes out her novel and scent-bottle, and is quiet for a while; but pretty soon she feels the dust coming in from the open ventilator, and although the thermometer was ninety in the car, it has to be closed—the poor old gentleman in front of her as red as a boiled lobster. Then she eats her lunch and wants the window opened to throw away her apple parings. By this time the poor porter has wisely disappeared, so she tugs and tugs in vain. At last she looks around in an injured way, and says: 'Will no gentleman assist me?'"

"Women never do understand catches," said the Basket. "So men say; explain a lock to them dozens of times, and they will always pull the wrong way."

"Quite true," said the Bag; "well, one of the gentlemen in the car gets the window open for her and shuts it afterward. Then she is thirsty and wants a drink of water, so she goes to the ice cooler, swaying into everybody by the way and comes back with her cup full of water, spilling plenty of it and waking the old gentleman out of a sound sleep by a small deluge on his bald head. Presently the conductor comes for the tickets and her's can't be found, although she has shown it before. She looks for it in her purse, in her bag, in her lunch-basket, in her pocket, and at last, when the conductor loses all patience, finds it inside her glove very much smashed, where she had put it for safe keeping."

"Good gracious!" said the Basket, "don't say any more. You make me feel faint. We have a journey of ten hours before us. Why don't women stay at home?"

"Dear me!" said the Bag, "you talk like proverbs—women don't stay at home any more; that's exploded long ago—haven't you read the papers? They

are trying to be like men, and so, of course, they travel to see the world, you know."

"How can one see the world by opening windows, eating bananas and bothering conductors?" asked the Basket. "Now, if they looked at the scenery I could understand."

"Scenery," laughed the Bag, "precious few people care for scenery in this age; they want to get over as much ground as possible, that's all. If they can only say they have been to a place it seems enough. Why, our lady slept all the way over the Simplon when we were in Switzerland, and knew no more about it than the things in her trunk did. But never mind, she had been there, so she was satisfied."

"But," said the Bag, "does traveling pay? I would rather eat and sleep at home comfortably."

"People think it pays, I suppose," said the Bag. They do it at any rate. You know one need only go through the motions of things now. They are quite dumb in reality; but if they make the signs people are content. What they see in travel doesn't matter; they may go to sleep or eat oranges; they have made the signs, that's enough."

"Signs seem to give a great deal of trouble," said the Basket, "but I suppose I shall get used to it. Dear me! she is going to eat another apple."—Philadelphia Press.

**Dissipation, Literature and Journalism.**

The Chicago Times prints a letter from a correspondent in New York, who writes of dissipation, and cites some of its many victims in the metropolis, in the sphere of literature, art and journalism. He concludes with a reference to journalism and journalists as follows:

"Horace Greeley, the founder of the Tribune, was always an avoicer of all excesses, save those of work. He never could have accomplished half that he did had he not eschewed tobacco, liquor and the common vices. For many years he used his brain from ten to twelve hours a day, and never needed any other stimulant than a hearty appetite for labor, which, to his dying hour, was never appeased."

"James Gordon Bennett, who, alone and unaided, created the Herald (making it the best newspaper property in the western world, out of nothing but brains, energy and pluck), was, in his private life, without stain. Constantly as he was abused and portrayed as a moral monster, he never owed anybody a dollar; never gambled; never drank; never was guilty of an intrigue. All faults were professional, and these consisted chiefly in editing his newspaper in the manner that seemed to him most effective. He might at times have been intoxicated with the success of the Herald, but that was the only intoxication he ever knew."

"Henry J. Raymond, the only strong man the Times has had, was temperate in habit, not less than in disposition. Few journalists here have done so much work on a paper, day after day, week after week, month after month, as Raymond did on his. Unless he had been attuned to moderation, and subject to hygienic laws, he could not have performed the wonderful task of writing out, as he once did, nine columns and a half of one of Daniel Webster's speeches at a single sitting."

"It is the same in journalism as in literature, art, business, everything. The men who make their mark, who refuse to be borne down, and who if borne down, come up again, and stay up, are the men who do not dissipate. There are brilliant fellows with many vices, who flash like a rocket, but like it, they go out in darkness, and are silent forever. Good sense and perseverance outrank brilliancy, and these, when sustained, demand freedom from dissipation. Ethics have a value above ethics; they are the base and build of right being. All experience worth having proves that no sort of permanent success can be achieved without rigid adherence to moral law."

The sensible people of London complain that there is a terrible lot of snobs in the suburbs. Recently an Englishman of high literary fame moved out of town, but the people of the suburban neighborhood ignored him for months. Then the Queen, in driving by one day, called on him. The news spread like wildfire, and the first families of the vicinity all called and left their cards at the house of the author. He waited till he thought everybody was come that had heard of it and was coming at all, and then he drove out one day and left each card at the house of its owner.

We suspect that the joys of heaven will be often embittered by the thought of how much more pleasure could be got out of the world if proper attention had been paid to life while it lasted, and less time wasted in anticipation of the after world.

**Mutilation of Coin.**

The most careless of persons can scarcely perceive the great increase in the number of defaced and mutilated silver coins in circulation during the past few months. So rapidly has the evil grown that at the present time, in the opinion of a financial expert, quite one-third of the silver coin that has been in circulation for any considerable period of time bears some evidence of mutilation. It is believed by the government officers, to whose attention the subject has been called, that a class of unprincipled persons—small tradesmen and others—are systematically in the habit of cutting small pieces out of the coins of larger denomination, and selling the fragments thus obtained by weight to manufacturing jewelers. Before the practice had grown to its present proportions it was noticed that those engaged in it seemed to confine their operations to boring small holes in the quarters and fifty cent pieces, but of late they have grown more bold, and now an immense number of coins of those denominations are in circulation from which silver has been removed in the form of a "V" or triangle, the cutting having evidently been performed by a punch or machine. The government officers have had great difficulty in trying to find out the depredators, and thus far have been unsuccessful. Meanwhile the despoiling of the currency shows no signs of decrease. The law on the subject is to be found in section 5,459 of the revised statutes of the United States, which reads as follows:

Every person who fraudulently, by any art, way or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold and silver which are by law made current or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than \$2,000.

"This law," said Assistant United States District Attorney William P. Fiero to a Herald reporter yesterday "should be changed. The word 'fraudulent' in the statute has been the means of defeating the punishment of the malefactors. The law should be so changed as to make the offense a finable one. Then detection would be easy and the infliction of the penalty swift and certain. This would speedily put an end to the business. It has been a common practice for many well meaning persons to punch a hole in a gold or silver coin and then wear the latter as a watch charm, necklace, armband, or even as an ornament on a dog collar. In course of time these coins are detached and pass into circulation. Were the offense one punishable by fine the practice would cease. I have been anxious to get a case where a tradesman or other person has been in the habit of defacing coin. If the fact could be established, I have no doubt conviction would follow. With the law as it stands there seems very little prospect of putting a complete stop to the evil complained of."—New York Herald

**Driven Away by Moonshiners.**

A special to the Commercial from Atlanta, Ga., says: "It was thought that the recent extensive raids against the Georgia moonshiners had had the effect of rendering them submissive, but Thursday night such belief was put to flight. Deputy Marshal Bolton made a trip into Milton County for the purpose of arresting distillers. About 4 o'clock the party was encountered by a dozen moonshiners. One of them, rushing upon the deputy's assistant, fired in his face. The ball grazed his scalp, and the powder singed his hair and whiskers. Bolton now seized the man he had a warrant for, and a violent scuffle ensued, the moonshiner finally succumbing to a blow from the butt end of a pistol. The other moonshiners opened fire, and the revenue officers returned it. One moonshiner fell at the first fire and the remainder retreated, carrying the wounded man with them. As soon as it was safe the officers left the county, carrying one prisoner."

In Harrison county Deputy Collector Post attempted, Thursday night, to seize a distillery. When within a few hundred feet of the distillery he heard men running to the still, and with much cursing, calling to those within to get up and get their guns. Post had only one assistant, and the firing of guns and the yelling of the moonshiners forced him to leave the county. He telegraphs the collector to-day stating that there are 10 stills in the vicinity of last night's affair and asks for a dozen well armed men to assist him in taking them. In another county Deputy Collector C. M. Brown seized two stills after encountering armed resistance.

Jones says that it isn't the color of her hair that troubles him in choosing a helpmate. The color of her money is what interests him vastly.

**OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**M. S. PORTER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Olympia, W. T.

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

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

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

**SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,**  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.  
Free Coach (Grand) from the House.

JAS. McNAUGHT. JON. F. McNAUGHT.  
**McNaught Brothers,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Seattle, W. T.

**Geo. W. Harris,**  
(Successor to J. F. Morrill.)  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
—DEALERS IN—

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES!**

—DEALERS IN—

**THE MOST**

**Complete Stock**

North of San Francisco

—DEALERS IN—

**ORDERS**

BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,

Promptly attended to.

**SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,**

Seattle, W. T.

**Schwabacher**  
**Bros. & Co.,**  
Seattle, : : : W. T.

IMMENSE  
**Spring Stock!**  
FROM THE EAST.

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING,  
CARPETS,  
BOOTS  
—AND—  
SHOES!

Will make allowance on all cash sales in the above line of goods.

**Come Early and Often!**

—AND—  
SECURE BARGAINS.

**O. F. GERRISH & CO.,**

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

**General Merchandise**

Of extra Quality.

**HARDWARE!**

**AGENTS**

House and Ship Carpenters' Tools,  
Ship Chandlery,  
Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Wines,  
Liquors,  
Cigars,  
Etc.

—FOR THE—  
BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,  
Taylor's Sulky Rake,  
Mitchell's Farm Wagon,  
Sweepstake Plows,  
Haines' Header,  
McLine Plow,  
Etc., Etc.,  
Etc.

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

**DRUGS**  
PAINTS, OILS, SPANISH, ETC.

**By N. D. HILL & SON, Port Townsend, W. T.**

Medicines, Chemicals, and Trusses,  
Patent Medicines of all kinds,  
Glass, Paints, Oils and Brushes,  
Perfumery, Pomades,  
Hair Oils,  
And all Articles used for the Toilet  
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.  
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

# PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Rounding Lummi Head, and making our way through the passage between it and the islands, we enter the

### GULF OF GEORGIA,

through whose "broad expanse of waters blue," we skim lightly until the mouth of Drayton Harbor (or Semiahmoo Bay) is reached. Here we abandon steam travel for the more tedious and less pleasant mode offered by such indifferent roads as a new country usually affords. We find the settlers congregated in considerable numbers at the store and post office, on a sand spit projecting from the south side of the bay at its entrance. They are waiting to receive their weekly mail, passing the time by chatting pleasantly over events of current interest. The bay is about 3 miles across in either direction, and is surrounded by low land. Its waters are rendered quite shoal by flats all around its edges, from which the tide recedes to a distance, in some places, of several hundred yards. Dakota and California creeks empty into the bay on its east or inland side, flowing through a large amount of fertile land. About 30 families and some bachelors reside on and near the bay, although the good land in its vicinity is occupied around the edges only. From Saturday afternoon to Sunday evening our attention was largely occupied by two temperance lectures and two sermons, as also a kind of "family talk" with the lodge of Good Templars that we found to be in a flourishing condition. Two church organizations are maintained here—the Congregational and Methodist—each owning a church building and each supplied with regular preaching. Judging by the liberal manner in which the people "turn out" to public speaking, we would say that their mental culture had been by no means neglected. Comment in regard to their necessities, resources and inducements will be reserved for an article to appear in the immigration pamphlet soon to appear. This morning (Monday) we are preparing to start overland to Ferndale on the Nooksack river and from thence to Whatcom.

### LA CONNER, W. T., March 19th.

Our foot passage across the country from Semiahmoo to Whatcom, a distance of about 22 miles was fraught with much experience. Particularly did we realize that spring traveling over muddy roads was always accomplished in "times that tried men's soles." Trudging along with a heavy valise, we had ample opportunity to notice the fertile nature of the country traversed. From Semiahmoo to Ferndale, a post office store and ferry on the Nooksack River, the distance is about 11 or 12 miles. A few settlers are scattered along the road, and there is room for many more. The land is principally a clay soil, interspersed with alder bottoms, patches of fern prairie and beaver dam. As a general thing it is not very heavily timbered, yet those who attempt to make farms out of it must expect to find plenty of hard work before their object is accomplished. From Ferndale the same characteristics apply to a general description of the country. Approaching Whatcom, we availed ourselves of an opportunity of visiting the splendid upland nursery conducted by Mr. John Bennet. Here are kept all kinds of fruit trees, large and small shrubbery and many wild varieties. At Whatcom we attended the preliminary examination in the

### WHATCOM SHOOTING AFFRAY,

before the J. P. of the precinct. Hon. O. Jacobs, of Seattle, appeared for the defendants, and Hon. W. H.

White, of the same place, conducted the case on the part of the territory. The complaint charges Mrs. Clark and her son Thos., the latter nearly 12 years of age, with murder in the first degree. The examination occupied nearly all of one afternoon and evening. If the prosecution do not make out a clearer case before the district court than that constituted by the evidence in the preliminary examination, we opine that it will be difficult to get a conviction.

Leaving Whatcom, we boarded the old steamer Libby, bound for La Conner. Our journey was uninterrupted until, about two o'clock in morning on Wednesday, when the staunch vessel attempted to prove herself amphibious by

### RUNNING OVER AN ISLAND.

The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, as an ugly pile of rocks interfered and stopped the vessel before she had progressed more than ten feet on her land journey. A dense fog had settled down suddenly, and, while the mate was in the cabin getting a match with which to light the binnacle lamp, a deck hand who had the wheel was in charge. Before the mate returned to the pilot house the collision occurred. It was within about half-a-mile of Ship Harbor. The crew and passengers, after tumbling out in their night clothes, and recovering from their fright, had ample time for calm reflection upon the situation. One passenger, a veritable lost judge, came near doing violence to the cabin posts when he rushed frantically out of a stateroom to reconnoitre. We remained nearly two days before Mr. Munks came and rigged a purchase that forced the steamer off. Before leaving, we visited Mr. Bowman's store at Anaortes, where we found a remarkably pleasant location and a thrifty town started.

We arrived at LaConner last evening, and have since been "doing" the place in genuine book-agent style—Hon. Jno. McGlenn's hotel delicacies suffering, however, from our visit more than any other institution in town. We find the place larger and more substantial looking than during our last visit. But this correspondence is lengthening, so we will cut it short after mentioning our expectation to start to-morrow morning for Coupeville and to go from there home.

### THAT PAMPHLET PRINTING.

In order that our readers may not be deceived by the assertions and insinuations of the "Democratic Press" editor, in reference to the cost of publishing the immigration pamphlet we will ventilate the matter. As soon as we had gone, Myers tried to make the people believe through his paper that the whole immigration pamphlet scheme was gotten up solely "as a swindle to make money on." He alleged that we were charging \$100 for a job that any ordinary printer could safely undertake for about \$70, whereupon Messrs. D. W. Smith and W. H. Roberts called upon him and substantially offered him the job at his own figures. When forced to admit that he had not facilities in his picayune office for turning out such a job, he said he meant that he could get the work done in Portland for about the price mentioned and make a commission on it besides. They then informed him that they would hold a meeting on the Saturday evening following, and that he would have a chance to bid for the work. He promised to attend and bid, but, like the sneak that he is, failed to put in an appearance when the meeting time came, after putting them to all the trouble possible. In the meantime, however, Prof. Roberts, in order to make sure, wrote to Walling (the book and job printer of Portland doing cheapest work) describing the pamphlet and asking for a bid for 1,000. The answer came in due season, offering to print 1,000 for \$100—just our figures for 2,000 copies. That, of course, settled the matter, and fixed a still deeper contempt for the idiot who thought to make such a stir. He finally said that he would rather see us have the job at \$100 than to have it himself, even at that price—much less the \$70 he first wanted for it. The pamphlets

are being issued at largely private expense—the work of writing it up, much of which has fallen to our share having been performed gratuitously. Our canvassing through San Juan, Whatcom, and Island counties in its behalf was done ENTIRELY FREE OF COST to the society, the public or ANYONE save ourselves; we offered to do the work of printing the pamphlet free of cost for type setting, except for the covers, headings, and such as we could not use in the columns of the ARGUS; yet the enterprising (?) genius of the "Press" would willingly injure this public-spirited work if he could—simply because the printing is being done at the ARGUS office. He has done nothing but falsify about it from the first. His course, however, in this matter, is about in keeping with his plans in regard to general job work. Long ago, when the "Press" commenced advertising to "do ALL kinds of job work," we called attention to the fact that nothing more difficult than the plainest kind of a small poster or "dodger" could be printed at that office—for the simple reason that they did not have MATERIAL, type, rule, border, etc., to do it with. Myers has finally let out the fact that he sends what few orders he takes to Portland and gets the work done there. Thus, in his anxiety to get work away from the ARGUS office, he advertises to do "all kinds of job work" at his office, and tries to get orders that he may send the money for them out of the territory into a neighboring state. Aware that if he were to tell the truth about this matter in the start, and let the people fairly understand his position they would never give him an order, he has willingly and knowingly LIED about it for months for purposes of deception.

QUANTITIES of uncongealed and fluorescent protoxides of hydrogen were precipitated upon the earth in this vicinity during the past week, by process of combination and elimination in the atmosphere. The quasi chemical processes were sequences of light southerly winds driving nimbus formations in the atmosphere, charged with moisture, the same coming in contact with rarer and more frigorific aerial currents of the Borealis and impinging to such an extent as to produce the result aforesaid. [For the information of our verdant readers we will say that it rained very hard last week.]

THERE will be a Sunday School concert at the M. E. church next Sunday afternoon at seven o'clock. All are invited.

THE schooner Carrie Hayden arrived yesterday from the islands, with 400 sacks of grain for Messrs. Waterman & Katz, of this place.

SOCIAL DANCE.—Prof. Roberts will give a social dance this (Thursday) evening, in Fowler's Hall. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

PROF. Roberts, president of the debating society, informs us that the usual weekly meeting of the society has been postponed to Thursday evening, April 8th.

THE steamer California arrived at this place yesterday morning from Alaska. She brings no news from that part of the country, except that it is all frozen up yet.

DIED.—We learn that Prof. R. S. White, of Olympia, died on Tuesday at that place, of brain fever. The Professor has been long and favorably known on the Sound.

TO-DAY, if ye will hear his (the sheriff's) voice, harden not your hearts as in the provocation, but walk right up to Miller's office, in Bartlett's store and deposit your detail lists of real and personal property. The ten day's grace commenced this morning.

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.—Mrs. Louie M. Lowe, a celebrated Spiritual Test Medium, will hold a public seance on next Monday evening, in Good Templars' Hall in this city, commencing at 8 o'clock. As there will probably be not more than one public seance, it is hoped that all who can attend will do so. Mrs. Lowe comes highly recommended by her friends in Olympia, where she has been holding seances. The celebrated "ballot test" is spoken of as being especially satisfactory.

ONE of the surest, if not one of the most encouraging signs of the growth of Port Townsend is in the fact that the medical fraternity in this city and vicinity have been compelled to adopt measures to "shut down" on that class of patients who, while able to pay for medical attendance, yet ignore all requests from their physician to "settle." We learn that the doctors in this vicinity, and elsewhere in the territory, have adopted the system of their eastern confreres, and will decline further aid and assistance to all such "good schemes."

## COMMUNICATED.

THE IRON ORE BEDS OF CHIMACUM VALLEY AND A FEW REMARKS IN REFERENCE THERETO.

The public are informed by a statement in the "Democratic Press" that the deposit of iron ore is about to be worked by a company of capitalists, all of whom—with one exception—reside at San Francisco.

The writer, in common with many of his fellow citizens and residents of this locality, would have been better pleased to have learned that this valuable deposit was about to be worked by an association of men of moderate means residing, and having interests, on Puget Sound.

While it may be conceded that it is better that this ore should be worked by parties having little interest in the territory (except for what they can get out of, and carry away from, it, leaving nothing here except the money they are forced to disburse for the necessary work shops and laborers' pay) than this treasure of earth should remain longer dormant; it is a question (without disparagement to the parties having it in charge, be it understood) that a short time will solve, whether it would not have been better policy on the part of the original projectors to have made an honest effort to have a company formed at home, before seeking to secure the necessary capital at San Francisco. The writer is of the opinion that it would have proved safer for them, and infinitely more advantageous to this community. Something of the kind was, it seems, attempted; but under such circumstances as debarred any sane man of means here or elsewhere from taking hold of it.

Referring to the statement in the "Press," it is said that liberal offers of land at Port Discovery, Oak Bay, Port Townsend and Chimacum have been made on which to erect the furnace. It is to be hoped that those members of the company who are supposed to have an independent interest here, and also the owners of the ore beds at Chimacum, will see their true interest and the interest of the company clearly, and, using their utmost influence—putting Port Discovery, Oak Bay, and all other places aside—endeavor to have all the works of the company located and carried on at the head of Port Townsend Bay as was originally intended, and which beyond a doubt is the very best place for their location, no other point possessing a title of its advantages. Chimacum coming next—the only other place fit to be taken into consideration. In a word, this company have it in their power to work this iron ore—a natural belonging of this place—much to the advantage of Port Townsend or otherwise. And let us hope that the projectors of this scheme who get their living here and make this place their home, will, setting their face against monopoly, act generously in reference to this locality which has built them up, and oppose any and all efforts to remove the iron ore to be smelted elsewhere. By so doing they will merit the thanks and assistance of their fellow citizens, serving also their own best interest; whereas, a different course stubbornly persisted in, might eventually aid them in being "hoisted with their own petard."

VERITAS.

Port Townsend W. T., March 29, 1880.

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. A. Plummer, Jr. is my duly authorized agent, and is empowered to collect any accounts due me, and receipt for the same. And he is the only person authorized to contract any bills on my account during my absence.

J. A. KUHN.

Port Townsend W. T., March 29, 1880.

## NEW CIGAR STORE.

Water Street.

Port Townsend ... W. T.  
(Next door to Cosmopolitan Hotel.)

The undersigned will keep constantly on hand, the

Choicest brands of domestic and imported

### CIGARS,

Including the  
"STALLION,"  
"BOUQUET,"  
"COMMERCIALS,"  
"PURITY,"  
"CAROLINA,"  
"DULZURA,"  
"OUR CHOICE," &c.

### TOBACCOS,

As follows:  
"VENABLE'S RED TAG,"  
"LORILLARD'S,"  
"GOLDEN RULE,"  
"CABLE COIL,"  
"PACE'S DWARF TWIST,"  
"OLD JUDGE," &c., and a

Superior assortment of  
CIGARETTES, CIGAR HOLDERS, PIPES,  
MATCHES, PLAYING CARDS, Etc,  
Which we will sell at the

### Lowest prices

7ft. W. C. HALLECK.



The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating, tonic influence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## HENRY LANDES,

General Commission Merchant,

And Dealer in RAW MATERIALS,

WILL PURCHASE

HIDES, FURS and SKINS.

If you have any, send or take them to Henry Landes. His business connections are such that he can pay you the Highest Price in GOLD COIN.

He never asks or bothers you to take anything out in trade. He has nothing to SELL you; whatever he purchases from you he will pay for in GOLD COIN, and then you can go and purchase your Store Goods wherever you can buy the most for the money.

## WOOL, WOOL, WOOL!

Will make the purchasing of Wool a specialty this season, and begs to announce to Wool raisers and dealers, that he is now perfecting arrangements with large, Eastern manufacturers, whereby he will be enabled to pay SAN FRANCISCO market rates, thereby saving the seller, Freight, Insurance, Storage, Wharfage, Drayage, Commission, Loss on weights, &c., &c.

STILL CONTINUES TO

CASH MILL AND OTHER DRAFTS

AT LOW RATES.

Will sell Sight Exchange on San Francisco, Portland and all parts of the United States and England, in sums to suit

As in the past, so in the future, satisfaction guaranteed.

## HENRY LANDES,

Office under new Custom House Building, Port Townsend, W. T.  
San Francisco Office, 213, Battery St.

**PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

**BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.**

ALL Fools' day.

"THIRTEEN, fifteen fourteen."

POTATOES are a drug in the market.

THE rush to get cheap goods at Levy's is very great.

THE M. E. Social, at Mrs. Dodd's last week, was a very pleasant affair.

MR. Wm. S. Seavey, of this place, is about to open a saloon at Chinacum.

THE ARGUS job office is crowded with work, and will be for some time to come.

MR. W. W. Newlin has been confirmed as Register of the Land Office at Vancouver.

A company has been incorporated to build a narrow-gauge railroad between Portland and Vancouver.

ONE of Messrs. Waterman & Katz' houses, near the public school building, has been enclosed by a neat picket fence.

MR. S. W. Levy, as announced by posters, is selling out his stock of goods at a sacrifice. Now is the time for ladies to secure good bargains.

REV. E. Davis conducted Easter service in the usual style at the Episcopal church last Sunday. In the evening the attendance was very large.

WE learn that the iron mine company have about thirty men at work already, and that their force will be rapidly increased. So opens the spring prospect.

MR. Halleck's advertisement appears in to-day's ARGUS. Since our last item he has fitted up the rooms he is to occupy in neat and elegant style. His establishment opens to-day. Give him a call.

OUR local correspondent this week discusses the iron mine question in a way that certainly anticipates the sentiments of all who are really interested in the growth and welfare of Port Townsend.

JUDGE Kuhn started East on Monday, on his deferred tour. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that he has appointed A. A. Plummer, Jr., as his agent at this place during his absence.

MUCH of our space this week is devoted to the subject matter of the immigration pamphlet now in course of preparation. As it is trash and interesting, having been carefully written, our readers will doubtless appreciate it.

DO not fail to read Mr. Landes' new advertisement to day. Mr. L. is building up a handsome business, one that is of great importance, to the people of this vicinity, and one that is being appreciated and patronized accordingly.

MR. Robert Firth, of San Juan, came near losing his dwelling house by fire last week. The flames were discovered by some young men who happened along, but the fire was not arrested until several holes were burned in the roof.

QUITE a "SHOTE."—During our recent visit to San Juan Island we noticed a dressed hog at the packing establishment of Mr. Katz, that weighed nearly 700 pounds. It was from the farm of Judge Sandwith who evidently understands pork culture.

MR. Wm. Grose, the popular barber of this place, proposes to start a bath room where the public can obtain salt, fresh, warm, tepid or cold baths. Mr. G., by taking this step, will add another to the important conveniences of the town. We wish him success.

WE regret an inadvertent omission last week of the announcement that Rev. T. J. Weekes was to preach in the Presbyterian church. The services were carried on, morning and evening, and a large audience attended. Mr. W. is now attending the annual session of the Presbytery which convened on Tuesday in the Puyallup valley.

THE brig Deacon arrived on Tuesday from San Francisco. The Mastick towed her up to Tacoma, for which place she has a load of freight. After discharging she will be towed by the Mastick back to Port Discovery, where she will load with lumber. The Deacon is now commanded by Capt. Harwick, Capt. Conner having taken command of the bark Mary Glover.

**OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 12 1880.

General Logan fairly frightened the Democrats out of their wits on the Fitz John Porter case by his admirable speech, and when at its close the Republican caucus decided that it was best to keep up the discussion as long as the Democrats desired, the zealous confederates began to look about for some means of retreat. Finally they have found temporary comfort in postponing the bill for a time.

The Democrats of the House are no more fortunate. Some inconsiderate member called up the bill to prohibit political assessments, and assailed the Republican party. The retort has been seriously damaging to Democratic character. The hasty Democrats wish they hadn't. The object of this bill is to disfranchise a large number of soldiers who draw pensions, and in other ways to reduce the Republican vote. It has no honest purpose, and it is believed that on the final vote several Democrats will vote against it.

And still the Democratic majority do not go on with the business of the session. It would seem to reasonable men that after their repeated failures to make political capital by their course, they would learn something, and get through with the session as soon as possible. Waiting for Republican blunders, they experience only disappointment, and have too much time to commit blunders themselves. It is now said that some of the leaders, notwithstanding the late decision of the Supreme Court confirming the constitutionality of the election laws, and the duty of Congress to control Federal elections, threaten to withhold appropriations, for the enforcement of these laws. This will be the biggest blunder yet, and will commit the Democratic party to disloyalty and lawlessness beyond dispute.

The report coming from General Grant that he will be in New Orleans about the 15th gives rise to the supposition that he is coming into the political field to take observations, and if the prospect is not then sufficiently encouraging he will withdraw.

In despair of the way in which Tilden is carrying on his canvass for the Presidency, several other Democratic candidates are using all sorts of means to head him off. Among other expedients they are trotting out a large number of dark horses. This will not scare Mr. Tilden, who is an old campaigner and knows how to go for anything he wants.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN ENTERPRISE. The Count DeLesseps came here as the representative of foreign capitalists, with a great flourish of trumpets and impressed simple people with the plan that he was going to carry out his idea of a Panama Canal with out delay. But the President first checked his ardor by re-affirming the Monroe doctrine of American control over works of that nature, and Capt. James B. Eads followed this, showing the Congressional committee that DeLesseps' scheme was impractical from engineering difficulties, and the enormous expense it would involve. He then read to the committee a paper in advocacy of his plan of a ship railway. He demonstrated that a substantial and durable ship railway can be built for half the cost of a canal with locks, and for one-fourth that of a canal at tide level; that such a ship railway can be built in one-third or one-fourth of the time needed for the construction of a canal; that, when built, ships of the maximum tonnage can be moved in safety at four or five times greater speed than in a canal. That a greater number of vessels per day can be transported by the railway than can possibly be transported by the canal; that the capacity of a ship railroad can be easily increased to meet the demands of commerce; that the cost of maintenance of the roadway and rolling stock would be much less than that of the canal, and that a railway can be constructed and operated in localities where it is not practicable to construct a canal. He explained his plan by means of drawings which showed a pit of 3,000 feet long, in which the railway should be made into the harbor to the depth of thirty feet; then showing the cradle into which the ship is to be fitted, and explained how the ship is to be kept in place in the cradle by means of blocks six or ten feet apart; then showing the railway, consisting of twelve rails of the ordinary width. He claimed that derailment was impossible on account of the number of rails and the weight of the ships; that there would be no oscillation or strain upon the ships, even in heavy gales. His plan has received the sanction of E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the British Navy; John

Roach, Henry Steers and other eminent American engineers. M. de Lesseps said he did not like the railway plan because it had not been tried; it was not his plan. But Capt. Eads seems to have the confidence of the business men everywhere, and it is probable that our government will patronize American enterprise in this instance.

LEO.

**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 10 P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10.

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

**Lumber, Lumber!**

In future will deliver Lumber on dock, of all kinds, cheaper than ever sold in this place—from 500 feet to 200,000.

5:13m. JAS. JONES. Office with H. L. Blanchard.

**NOTICE.**

Having disposed of my entire business in Port Townsend to S. W. Levy. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle at once, with Henry Landes, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same, and who will continue the business at the old stand.

D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD. Port Townsend, Jan. 14, 1880. 48:

**To The Public!**

S. W. Levy, having purchased the entire business of the late firm of Rothschild & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, Kentucky Store, Port Townsend, W. T. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Rothschild & Co. are notified to settle the same with the undersigned who is the only person authorized to collect the same.

HENRY LANDES, Agent for S. W. LEVY. Port Townsend, Jan. 14, 1880. 48:4t.

**FOR SALE.**

Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 85, Port Townsend.

For particulars inquire of 3ft A. H. TUCKER.

**Oxen For Sale.**

5 yoke of large logging camp cattle, from 7 to 7½ feet high. Also a logging camp outfit. For particulars, apply to WATERMAN & KATZ.

**WHIBBY ISLAND FERRY.**

Sloop Frances, Capt. E. Hickman. Will connect with the "Star" line of steamers, DAILY, at Port Townsend.

Persons desiring to go to Utsalady or Skagit can go through in one day. If

**TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.**

Seattle, W. T. FOUR COURSES OF STUDY: Classical, Scientific, Normal & Commercial.

Ten Instructors. Boarding House on grounds. SPRING TERM BEGINS

Monday, March 22, 1880. For admission, or Catalogue, apply to the President

A. J. ANDERSON, A. M. 4ft

**The First-class steamship**

**CALIFORNIA** CAPT. THORN, WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka, Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports, On or about the 13th of each Month.

WILL LEAVE Port Townsend & Portland, Ogn. On about the 15th of each Month.

For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, 20 Or to D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

**BARBED FENCE WIRE**

Cable Laid Double Wire. FOUR POINT STEEL BARBS

The best and cheapest Fence known. No other Fence equal to it. Manufactured under license from the holders of the original patents. Put up on 100 lbs. reels. Send for circulars.

All kinds of WIRE, Iron, Steel and Galvanized, for RAILING, FENCING, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, etc., etc. WIRE ROPE of all kinds in stock or manufactured to order.

A. S. HALLIDIE, WIRE MILLS & WIRE ROPE WORKS, 6, California St., San Francisco.

Chas. C. Bartlett, F. Albert Bartlett, Frank A. Bartlett.

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

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

- GROCERIES,
- DRY GOODS,
- CLOTHING,
- BOOTS AND SHOES,—
- HATS
- FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
- WALL PAPER,
- CIGARS, TOBACCO
- Also
- FANCY GOODS,
- HARDWARE,
- CROCKERY
- SHIP CHANDLERY,—
- CAPS
- DOORS AND WINDOWS,
- FURNITURE,
- PLOWS, &c., &c.
- Also

Large Assortment Of Goods Not enumerated, which we will sell at the **Lowest Market Prices.**

**Bartlett's Jewelry Store!**

The Finest Stock of—

Central Hotel Building, HEAD OF UNION WHARF, Port Townsend, Wash. Terr.



Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry

ON PUGET SOUND

Also a fine assortment of Clocks, Spectacles, Solid and Plated Silver Ware, Eye, Field and Marine Glasses. Musical Instruments, Etc.

Goods warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY cleaned and repaired and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

**New Goods RECEIVED!**

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

—AND— PROVISIONS

Which are on sale at The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBEIS, PROPRIETOR

Pioneer Bakery, PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit

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

O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.

We have also opened a First-class RESTAURANT,

And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours.

GIVE US A CALL. Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Br. ship Julia.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE US

designated Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

JOHN HENDERSON, Master. S. W. DELLOS, Agent. Port Townsend, Feb. 12 1880.

Br. ship Julia.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE US

designated Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

**PEOPLE'S MARKET,**

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the Choicest of Meats

AND Vegetables.

Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

Commission Agents

And Dealers in Farm Produce,

WHEAT, HAY, OATS, HAM, BACON, BUTTER, &c., &c.

Gordon's Wharf, Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON

LEAD PIPE, PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE, And House-Hold Furnishing Hardware.

WATER ST. PORT TOWNSEND

Br. Ship Rozelle.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE US

designated Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

W. HALLIE, Master. S. W. DELLOS, Agent. Port Townsend, March 1, 1880.

French Barque Napoles, Inc.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE US

designated Agent of the above named vessel will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

## Lost in the Forest of Western New York.

BY E. B. PROCTOR.

In the discharge of their judicial duties the early judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York were compelled to travel—often on horseback—to the most distant counties. Their route often lay through forests opened by the thoroughfare except what were known as "bridle paths."

Among these early judges was the illustrious James Kent, afterwards Chancellor of the State and author of those incomparable law lectures and commentaries, "distinguished alike for classic elegance and deep erudition," which unite his name with that of Montesquieu, Blackstone, Coke, and other great legal commentators. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in February, 1798, Chief Justice in 1804, and Chancellor in October, 1814.

Before his elevation to the bench he attained a peerless position at the bar, while he was equally distinguished in literature.

As was said of Bacon, he enlivened and enriched every subject on which he wrote. Even flowers sprang up in his journey through the "thorny paths" of legal investigation.

It was said by a discerning and liberal critic that no one could listen to the speaking of Macintosh or read a page of Fox's writing, without feeling that there was a constant tug up hill—that the former spoke essays and the latter read debates. Nothing of this kind marred the written or oral productions of Kent. Everything he wrote, whether in literature or law, was the ripe fruit of study and meditation. He was, it is true, often sharply criticized by that class of men who always find fault with any production beyond their own mental resources,—by that class who never cease hating a man who possesses mental attributes they do not.

Few, if any, of the early judges, made more frequent journeys in the discharge of his duties, to that far off region, as Western New York was regarded in those days, than Chancellor Kent. His lively, charming, and picturesque descriptions of this country found their way into the journals of the day, not only in this country, but in the newspapers of London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

Chancellor Kent decided to spend his first vacation, or part of it, with John C. Spencer, afterwards so illustrious in the history of the State.

Accordingly early in July, 1815, accompanied by his wife, he left his home in the city of New York in a private carriage on a tour to the country of the Genesee, as Western New York was then called. Though the distance which he was to travel was less than three hundred miles, yet the journey was regarded as far more dangerous and protracted than a journey now to the Rocky Mountains.

Canandaigua was considered a frontier town, quite on the verge of civilization.

On the fifth day of their journey the travelers arrived at the wonder of the age—Cayuga bridge—erected by the Manhattan Company in 1880. From this bridge the scenery was surpassingly beautiful, excelling, wild as it was, the landscape of soft Campanian realms. Surrounded by unbroken forests, green with the prodigal richness of June, the Cayuga—

"In all her length far winding lay,  
With promontory creek and bay;  
While mild and soft the Summer breeze,  
Just kissed the lake—just stirred the trees."

The profound lawyer, the learned, sagacious judge, and accomplished chancellor, could hardly imagine that within a period of fifty years the country around him would equal in civilization, wealth and refinement, realms long known in history.

Crossing the bridge, the travelers continued their journey, hoping to reach Canandaigua before night. But, unfortunately, the Chancellor mistook the road—lost his way, and night overtook them, while yet many miles from his place of destination. He was naturally adventurous, and the dark woodlands around gave him no fears.

Not so with Mrs. Kent,—her life had been spent in the city of New York and, until leaving home on her present journey, she had never beheld an extensive forest.

Thus far the woodlands through which she had passed had inspired her with admiration; but she had seen the grand old trees only, in the cheerful sunlight, with their branches "moving by the breeze of Summer and vocal with the song of birds." But now night was settling down in indelible gloom. Wild beasts were in motion; strange chattering and unearthly howls and screams made a hideous accompaniment to the howl of the wind. The Chancellor urged his weary horse onward with the hope of gaining some place of safety for the night, while his wife clung in terror to the tree.

But the darkness soon became so deep

that it was impossible to proceed, and the travelers believed themselves doomed to spend the night in the forest, exposed to all its horrors and dangers. But just as Kent brought his horse to a halt a light suddenly gleamed out of the interstices between the trees, apparently but a short distance beyond them. Pushing onward once more, they soon found themselves in front of a comfortable log house standing near the roadside.

A woman, apparently 30 years of age, attracted by the rattle of the carriage, came to the door with a lighted candle in her hand.

"My good woman, myself and my wife, the lady with me in the carriage, are on our way to Canandaigua, but we have lost our way; night is upon us; we can go no further. Can you give us shelter for the night, some supper, and something for our horse to eat?" said Kent.

"We are poor folks, and I'm alone. My man is chopping over in the Billings settlement, and you are strangers," said the woman, approaching close to the carriage and narrowly scanning its occupants. "But you look like respectable, good people," she continued, "and I guess you can stay here. I can give you something to eat, if it ain't quite so good, and I'll fodder your horse, too. You and your woman had better get out and go into the house while I lead the horse to the stable."

Mrs. Kent found a seat in the cottage and the Chancellor assisted the woman in unharnessing the horse, which she led to the stable and comfortably fed.

The hostess soon prepared a frugal but acceptable supper for her guests. When the meal was finished, she said:

"I s'pose you are tired and want to go right to bed, and you can. That's our bed in the corner there, but you can sleep in it to-night. I and my man can sleep up stairs. He may not come in for some time. I'll just set his supper on the table; when he comes in he'll eat it; but he won't disturb you one bit; and then he'll come right up to bed. So I'll bid you good-night. I'll try and keep watch when my man comes, so he'll understand things."

So saying, she placed her man's evening repast on the table, then ascended a ladder leading to a sort of scuttle hole, through which she crawled to the attic. The Chancellor and his wife retired to rest.

"Tired nature" was hurrying them on to the land of dreams when, of a sudden, Kent started up, saying:

"Bessie, that outside door is not fastened. Presently the man of the house will return, and, seeing me here in bed with you, he will of course think that you are his wife, and he may not fancy that I have any legal right to be here—that my business is not just the thing; and being a wood-chopper, he will have his ax with him, and his wife will be asleep, and before I can explain matters the Chancellor of this State will be pretty thoroughly chopped up. Not a pleasant thing to think of, is it, Bessie?"

"It is a bad matter. After he has finished chopping you, I fear he will turn his attention to me. What can be done? Perhaps his wife will watch for him. You know she said she would."

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Bessie: I'll push that heavy table against the door. When the man comes it will take him some time to remove it, and while he is doing so I can explain matters to him," said the Chancellor.

Accordingly, he got out of bed, took hold of the table, and had just pushed it against the door, when he heard heavy footsteps approaching. The next instant the door was pushed open, the table nearly overturned, and a man of gigantic size, in his shirt sleeves, wearing a broad brimmed straw hat, entered the room. The first object that met his sight was Kent, on a dishabille. Glancing at the bed he saw, as he supposed, his wife there, and the situation became painfully apparent to him.

"Who the devil are you? and what are you doing in my house this time of night in your shirt tail? Damn you, I've caught you, whoever you are! and! I'll—"

"It is all right, my good sir—all right. Let me ex—"

"All right, is it, hey? You be d—n. All right! Yes, I see—didn't expect me home. Thought you'd fasten me out so I couldn't get in when I did come!—was going to have things all your way, hey? but I happened around in the nick of time, and I'll let you know a thing or two, thundered the fellow, in a voice that resembled a fog horn.

"Pray be cool a moment. Let me explain. Myself and my wife there—"

"Your wife! Your wife! You— Good God! what a bold case you are; just ready to go to bed with my wife—but I know who you are, now," said the man, giving the Chancellor a sharp look. "You are Sam Flickner, that used to court my wife, and I've heard about your hanging around here since we got married. Now, Flickner, I'll send all that kind of business, you cuss,

you!" and he gave the ax in his hand an ominous shake.

"Hold on, Heaven's sake! and hear what I have got to say. My name is not Flickner. It is James Kent. I am the Chancellor of the State of New York. That is my wife in bed there. Your wife is up stairs in bed all right. There is your supper on the table, eat it for gracious sake!" said Kent, in a hurried, excited manner.

"Chancellor of the State of New York! hey! Sam Flickner, Chancellor of the State of New York! Well, there! Chancellor! You used to chance round my wife, when she was a girl, and you mean to keep it up, do you? Started in well, to-night; but by G—d, I'll end it; or else you will end me," said the man, dropping his ax and advancing towards Kent, with a fist that looked like a sledge hammer.

At this critical moment the man's wife put her head down the hatchway, exclaiming:

"Hold on, Jim! Don't make a fool of yourself! I'm up here all straight and right. What are you cackling about Sam Flickner for you dunce? The man is all right, and that's his wife in bed there—I guess. They have lost their way at any rate, and I've given 'em our bed. Eat your supper and come up to bed here, and let 'em go to sleep. If I hadn't been asleep myself all this fuss wouldn't happened."

This address brought the fellow to his senses. "Well, all right, sorry I've been so fast. Ought to know wife aint that kind of woman; but good gracious, heavens and earth! what could a fellow think to see a man in his house after ten o'clock at night, in his shirt, and nothing else, and his wife, as he thought, in bed, and knowing all that time that Sam Flickner was a cuss!" and there he burst into a hoarse-laugh that resembled the roar of a bison.

The Chancellor went to bed. The man ate his supper and retired quietly to his bed up stairs, and soon all the inmates of the house were wrapped in slumber. The next morning the hostess prepared a comfortable breakfast for her guests, which was eaten with a relish. The appearance of the Chancellor, though unassuming, was impressive under all circumstances. The man, in a deferential manner, apologized to him for his rudeness the night before. "Only think," he said, "I took you for Sam Flickner. Well, things did look a little rusty at first, but it's all right now." After receiving careful directions as to their route they took leave of their host and hostess. Not, however, before Mrs. Kent gave the latter substantial evidence of her gratitude for the kind treatment she had received at her hands.

### The First Watch.

The first watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as "a pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, with two plummetts of lead." The first watch may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement—the substitution of springs for weights—was in 1560. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep the time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass, the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost more than \$1,500, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

### Damages for Jettisoned Cattie.

A private cable dispatch from Europe says that in the case of George Wright, of Waterford, Ontario, and several other Canadian cattle shippers, against the Grinwood line of steamers, Lord Justice Field has just given judgment for \$15,000, being the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs, together with costs of suit, for cattle shipped by them in 1878 by the steamer *Glattus*, of the above named line, and jettisoned in mid-ocean. The men in charge of the cattle, instead of being landed at Southampton, as agreed upon, were carried to Antwerp. The case was first put in the Belgian Court, which awarded the shippers 100,000 francs. This decision was afterwards reversed by the higher Court at Brussels, whereupon suit was brought in England, with the above result.

Trouble can always be borrowed at low rates.

The experienced never speak of Chicago girls' feet by that name. They mention them respectfully as Chicago's great terminal facilities.

The Blind Fiddler—Jess: It's a wonder how he can see the do', and him stone blind. Jock: He disna need the see't lass! He hears it w' his fingers!

A Chicago firm of clothiers offer a prize of \$1 for every male child born in that city during next November and December, and will increase the amount if allowed to name the baby. "If we were in the dry goods trade," they say in their advertisement, "we could afford to make this prize \$5 for girls. We take a right smart interest in the increase of the male sex, and this offer will cost us thousands of dollars, but we expect to get a recompense in future trade."

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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 patron 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 re-furnished. 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.

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PRIME QUALITY,  
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**Street Car Etiquette.**

The etiquette of the street car is worthy of a place in the list of fine arts. A morning down town car presents the appearance of a newspaper folding machine. The gentlemen passengers hold their journals at convenient angles of vision, showing a wide range of eyesight. As the car gradually fills the journals are raised and brought nearer to the faces of the readers, until, when the last vacant seat is occupied, they completely hide the passengers, like a succession of window shades drawn close. Then an extraordinary quality of human vision is developed. If the last corner, for whom there is no seat, is a cook, a washerwoman, or an ugly sewing girl, the shades remain close drawn, and the intense application of the journalistic readers is something wonderful to behold. Accidents, crimes, politics, religion, suicides, divorces, the markets, everything is devoured with the relish of an epicure. No man raises his eyes or lowers his paper. But at the next crossing a pretty woman, dressed to the top of the mode, trips lightly into the car, and displays a well rounded arm as she extends her hand to seize a trap. Instantly all the eyes are raised and all the papers lowered. The devoted fellow who appeared to be devoted to the markets is the first to totter to his feet. He stumbles over his neighbor in endeavoring to attract the attention of the coquettish looking beauty. His eye glass falls into the bay on the floor, and the old gentleman falls back into his seat, loses his hat, and displays a shining bald head, while the young merchant, the old doctor, and the middle aged lawyer struggle for the honor of surrendering a seat in exchange for a smile from the young lady. How did all these excellent fathers of a family happen to observe the entrance of the beautiful young woman? There are women who will dispute the fact just stated, and they will relate experiences in flat contradiction of it. But careful observation of them will disclose defects in their list of personal attractions, or faults of toilet. It would be rash to assert that no beautiful woman was ever forced to depend upon a strap in a street car between two rows of gentlemen devoted to newspapers. But the rule is nevertheless as stated.

There is a class of street car passengers of the male sex who refuse to give up their seats on the ground of high moral principle. They assert with much warmth that the company is bound to provide every passenger with a seat. To rise, with them, is to pander to the selfish interest of the company, and to prolong the continuance of a public abuse. By holding firmly to their seats while women stand, they present in a strong light the odious character of the outrage of which the company is guilty. If they sit in the presence of a venerable old lady, or a woman on the verge of fainting from exhaustion while forced to stand, the heinous nature of the company's grasping and niggardly conduct is made the more apparent. This class of passengers remain in their seats while the tired seamstress stands, in obedience to a strong sense of public duty, and suffer all the agony of suppressed sympathy while they sit. They look forward to the time when a seat will be provided for every passenger, and meantime are becoming gray or bald.—Western paper.

**Lab: War in Pennsylvania.**

Reports are constantly coming from the mining districts of Pennsylvania that the miners there are in conjunction with other classes of workmen in that State, Ohio and Illinois preparing for a grand general labor demonstration. It is known that they have been organizing for a long time, and the beginning of a general strike is daily apprehended. From present indications the initiatory step will not long be postponed. Indeed, many persons predict that it will take place before the end of the present month.

The coal and iron fields of Western Pennsylvania have been selected as the battlefield of the strikers, but they will not be confined to that territory or State. They hope to extend their operations to Ohio and Illinois, at least.

It is reported that more than 500,000 men are enrolled already in the various trades' unions, and the work of organization is rapidly going on.

The consequences of such a huge combination, whose members are constantly inflamed and excited by the violent harangues of labor agitators and political demagogues, cannot be overestimated. But it is reported that the coal and iron and railway companies are fully informed as to the intentions of the conspirators, and have taken ample precautions to suppress any acts of lawlessness that may occur and to protect their property.

Although female pedestrianism is declining there are still many men who take great interest in a woman's mile.

Governor Cumback, of Indiana, recently lectured at Vincennes. His subject was "Invisible," and his audience nearly so.

**Saved From the Poor House.**

For years David Allingsworth suffered with rheumatism, and notwithstanding the best medical treatment, could not find relief. He came to the Sciota county poorhouse, and had to be carried into and out of bed, on account of his helpless condition. After the failure of all the remedies which had been applied, the directors of the poorhouse resolved to use the celebrated German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and this was a fortunate resolution; for, with the trial of one bottle, the patient was already much better, and when four bottles had been used upon him, he could again walk about without the use of a cane. The facts, as above stated, will be verified by the editor of the Portsmouth, Ohio, Correspondent.

**Montreal Heard From**

MONTREAL, September 27, '79.  
MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & Co.—  
DEAR SIRS—I was afflicted for many years with terrible suffering which arises from dyspepsia. My physicians gave me no relief, and much against my will I was induced to give your Safe Bitters a trial. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that my health is completely restored, though I have but taken four bottles; my appetite is good and I now suffer no inconvenience after eating hearty meals, while before nearly everything I ate caused me great distress and uneasiness. I can cheerfully recommend your Bitters to all.  
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If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1878, and the gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the mix and you certainly would have no other.

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**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.**

CHICAGO TIMES.  
December 20, 1879.  
"Everybody living on the south side knows J. U. L. Harvey, Esq., who has been a resident of Chicago for over 20 years. His establishment, 'The Palace Market,' No. 104, 106 and 108 Twenty-second street, is probably the finest of its kind in the city, and numbers among its customers most of the aristocratic families of that section of Chicago. Mr. Harvey expressed himself upon the 'old subject' as follows: 'I have spent over \$2,000 to cure my wife of rheumatism. Two bottles of the St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treatment and other remedies failed to bring about. I regard it as a greater discovery than electricity. It is a boon to the human race, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not raise my voice in its praise.'

**CARD ABOUT**  
The Girl who almost went crazy!  
**CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
November 16, 1879.  
"At the residence of Mr. Otto Winter, No. 246 Wabash avenue, cashier for four years for Mr. Ira Brown, the well-known real estate man, the news gatherer found further evidences of the curative power of the wonderful remedy. Mr. Winter said that a fortnight ago he had a very sharp attack of rheumatism in the legs, which disabled him from attending to his duties. Medical attendance had failed to do him any good, and when a friend recommended St. Jacobs Oil to him he at once tried a bottle, and with absolute immediate benefit, which had been lasting, no symptoms of the trouble having recurred since. He thought, though, that the case of a girl living with a family in the same building was at least equally remarkable. She had for several days been suffering from neuralgia in its most terrible form. The agony which rendered her almost crazy, gave way to none of a number of remedies used, until, by Mr. Winter's advice, the wonderful oil was applied to the parts affected, when a perfect and lasting banishment of the pain was accomplished in less than five minutes. Mr. Winter is an educated and intelligent gentleman, who speaks five languages fluently, and whose endorsement of the remedy is that of a man who knows thoroughly where he is speaking about."

**The Man whose life was in danger!**  
**CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER.**  
December 24, 1879.  
"Captain BERRY M. ZYRTH, Chief of the Cleveland Detective Force, was approached by the reporter in his office at the City Hall, and when subjected to a request for his opinion of St. Jacobs Oil, readily answered: 'It has done me a world of good. I was afflicted with a sort of combination of pleurisy and rheumatism in the spine, which grew so bad that I became somewhat alarmed. I never had such a severe attack, and when I was finally laid up with it I hardly expected to leave my bed for months. Doctors failed to benefit me, an acting on the suggestion of a friend, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and received surprising relief on the first application. I could plainly feel the effects of the preparation from the start. It cooled the flesh and seemed to find its way to the seat of the disease at once. To be brief it completely conquered all pain, and in a day or two I was entirely free from the complaint, and have since remained so.'

All druggists sell St. Jacobs Oil. Price, 50 cents.

**The New Silent No. 8, Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE**  
Is the Cheapest to Buy  
...BECAUSE IT IS...  
The Easiest to Learn,  
The Easiest to Manage,  
The Most Durable,  
The Lightest Running,  
...AND DOES...  
The Most Perfect Work.  
**NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD**  
Uses a Straight Self Setting Needle and Does the Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Work.

Those who have tried it are delighted with it, as it is the ONLY SILENT SEWING MACHINE that makes the LOCK STITCH.  
It is the Best Machine for all Family Use, not liable to get out of Order.  
We place it on trial with all other Machines in the world.  
It was Winner over Eighty Competitors in Paris in 1878.  
Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it  
Agents Wanted.

**WHEELER & WILSON MANF'G CO.**  
131 Third St., Portland, Ogn.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE, LEWISTON, IDAHO.**  
Mme. M. LeFrancois, Proprietress.  
This well known establishment, entirely rebuilt, open for the reception of guests, with everything new and elegant. Expert new French Cooks in the culinary department. The House will be kept open all night, and a free coach to and from the steamboats.

**DuBOIS & KING, GENERAL AGENTS,**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
108 Front street, 411 Washington street, Portland, Ogn. San Francisco, Cal.  
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Flour, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco. 1619-12a

**The Oregon Kidney Tea!**

**The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery!**  
OF MODERN TIMES.

**Challenges the World as a Remedy for**

**Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Non-Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Brick Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhœa, Nervousness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation.**

And all the complaints arising from a diseased or debilitated state of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs of either sex. It is PURELY VEGETABLE and ENTIRELY HARMLESS, and especially adapted to the needs of Women and Children. It presents the

**Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State**

For those who wish to make their own Tea; and for those whose mode of life renders it difficult to do this, we have prepared a

**CONCENTRATED EXTRACT,**

Which contains the virtues of the Plant in a form convenient for travelers and others.

**Full Directions Accompany Each Package.**

**Read the Following Testimonials:**

My Kidneys were in a very bad condition. The Urine was like brick dust, and I suffered a great deal with my back. All remedies were unavailing until I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which gave me almost immediate relief.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29, 1879.  
H. HAMILTON.

Having a severe headache last Winter, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I found it very beneficial in its results. It was not more unpleasant to take than other tea. I would recommend it to those afflicted as I was.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, August 2, 1879.  
JOHN P. FARMER.

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has cured my back and Kidneys, and I am at a loss to express my gratitude. I shall always remember the OREGON KIDNEY TEA with pleasure and esteem, and highly recommend it to all my friends and acquaintances.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31, 1879.  
J. H. P. DOWNING (at P. Selling's).

While I was in Tillamook last Winter, I was affected in my back and Kidneys so that it was almost impossible for me to reach Portland. When I got here I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I drank, at my meals, the tea made from it, and it effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31, 1879.  
E. COHN.

Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it, two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will do all that is claimed for it.  
ASTORIA, Oregon, December 25, 1879.  
M. L. WHITE.

I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. For the past three years I have been suffering from Kidney troubles, and during the time have tried nearly every kind of Kidney medicine in the market, almost without any relief. Having heard that the OREGON KIDNEY TEA possessed wonderful properties, I purchased a package, and from the first dose obtained relief, and by the use of the one package feel completely cured.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, October 20, 1879.  
SAMUEL GRAY.

I hereby certify that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not straighten up. I used one package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and I am fully persuaded that I was restored by its help.  
HARRISBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879.  
JOHN W. LEXGER.

I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy.  
HARRISBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879.  
Z. T. SCOTT.

The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has done my wife as much if not more good than any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back, and I believe it to be a good remedy for the diseases which it is recommended for.  
HARRISBURG, Oregon, Dec. 31, 1879.  
A. M. COX.

Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe Pain in my Back. I bought a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and by the time I had used one half of it I was entirely relieved and have not been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, February 3, 1880.  
B. J. GRIGSBY.

Having suffered for years with pains in my back, I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and found immediate relief and a permanent cure. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner.  
UMATILLA, Oregon, January 20, 1880.  
MRS. L. COHN.

Having received great benefit by the use of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, I take great pleasure in recommending it to those suffering from kidney trouble or backache as a speedy and sure cure.  
PENDLETON, Oregon, January 15, 1880.  
J. A. PERKINS.

Having used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for one of my sons, whose urinary organs were injured by taking turpentine, I cheerfully certify to its beneficial effects, and recommend the same to the public.  
LOU LIVERMORE, Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.  
PORTLAND, Oregon, January 22, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and been greatly benefited by it. I heartily recommend it to the public.  
CRAIGIE SHARPE, J. E.,  
Traveling Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,  
29 Geary street, San Francisco.

Having a severe headache last Summer, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I used one can of the Tea, which has effected a radical cure. I would recommend it to all who are effected as an unflinching remedy.  
PENDLETON, Oregon, January 12, 1880.  
JULIUS ACH.

Having suffered with my kidneys, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which relieved me in a short time. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a safe remedy for kidney difficulties.  
SALEM, Oregon, January 20, 1880.  
G. W. BAILEY, County Judge of Umatilla county.

Some time ago I bought a package of OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and after using it, felt better than I had for years and bought two boxes more, being unwilling to be without so valuable a medicine. My wife pronounced it the best kidney preparation in use.  
SALEM, Oregon, January 18, 1880.  
ALFRED STANTON.

I bought a can of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and have used only a part of it, but my backache is entirely cured. It has a splendid effect upon the urinary organs.  
SALEM, Oregon, January 18, 1880.  
J. F. HODSON.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.**

**PRICE, - - - - - ONE DOLLAR.**

**Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors, Portland, Oregon.**

**The Pacific Monthly**  
AND  
**OFFICIAL GAZETTE!**

The edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE published by me two years ago has been entirely exhausted, and has added its proportion to the influences which are attracting the thousands of immigrants to our

**RICH AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS**

And accelerating the development of our natural resources. The demand for such a work is constantly increasing, and to meet that demand I shall widen the scope of the GAZETTE, change its form and issue it hereafter in regular monthly parts under the above title. It will be

**Devoted to Statistical Information**

Sold complete only by subscription, at \$3 00 per annum, Single parts 50 cents each.

**D. H. STEARNS, Publisher**  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

(Continued from first page.)  
bermen have culled their choice of the timber.

The fact is, they are worth more than any other class of lands we have, and if every stump were taken out would be worth at least two hundred dollars per acre, within two or three miles of tide water.

The soil I have been experimenting with is high and clay-loom, which but a few months ago was covered with a dense mass of very heavy timber and sallow.

I have taken eight plats of land, each plat twenty-five feet square, thoroughly worked deep, cultivated often, keeping the surface soil well stirred and weeds not permitted to show themselves.

**PLAT 1.**—Snow Flake potatoes; drills three feet apart; fair size potatoes cut so as to have two eyes to a piece and pieces dropped nine inches apart in drill. Dug nine bushels and twelve pounds.

**PLAT 2.**—Same treatment as the above with the addition of six barrels of compost thoroughly incorporated in the soil. Dug seventeen bushels and forty pounds.

**PLAT 3.**—Large White Belgian Carrots; drill fifteen inches apart; no fertilizing material used. Harvested and weighed December 15th, fifteen bushels and eight-een pounds.

**PLAT 4.**—Student parsnip; drills fifteen inches apart; no manure. Harvested Feb. 1st, seven bushels and five pounds. This is a new variety of delicious flavor, ennobled from the wild parsnip by Prof. Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, England.

**PLAT 5.**—Same as above, with addition of one barrel decomposed hen manure. Dug twelve bushels and thirty-eight pounds.

**PLAT 6.**—Yellow Danvers onions; sowed March 1st, (Oregon seed) in drills fourteen inches apart; used one barrel hen manure and three one pound cans potash; harvested eleven bushels.

**PLAT 7.**—Lane's improved Imperial sugar beet; ground worked twenty inches deep; used three barrels of well decomposed compost. Harvested 915 pounds. This is a superb variety; seed from B. K. Biss & Sons, New York.

**PLAT 8.**—Premium Flat Dutch cabbage; used one barrel spilt salt salmon as a fertilizer, and during the time they were heading, sprinkled them a few times with strong salt water. Ground dug twenty inches deep; December 12th harvested seventy-four head averaging eighteen pounds per head. This variety, with thorough culture, on this soil, will head up and fine fifty-five out of a hundred. Seed from the Department of Agriculture.

This exhibit I do not consider very remarkable as to quantity, but as to quality superior to that produced on our low lands.

A-to-fruit culture, it has been fully demonstrated at different points on Puget Sound, that our high clay lands produce the finest quality of fruit, and are much better adapted to the healthy growth of orchard trees than our low, damp valleys, and are less liable to be injured by early and late frosts.

Our new comers, in selecting a site for a orchard, should choose our highlands in preference to a valley. Warm, low interland is in no way subject to untimely frosts than the neighboring elevations.

As the night air becomes chilled its density increases, and it rolls down the hillsides and settles on the flats where the prevailing stillness favors the process of freezing. During the mild, sunny days of winter, fruit trees are more liable to be swelled prematurely on low bottoms. One who is in the habit of riding over a broken piece of country in cold, still nights will not need to be told that the lowest temperature exists in the lowest locations.

Why is it the highland orchardist of California receives 25 per cent. more for his fruit in the San Francisco market than the Sacramento valley fruit grower? Simply because all highlands contain more of the silicious, alkaline and mineral deposits, giving the fruit a finer color and exquisite taste. A belt of over three thousand acres of this high land, clay-loom soil lies a short distance south of the Tacoma, ready for the homesteader or pre-emptor to locate upon, and in ten years this quality of land will command the highest price of any in the whole Puget Sound basin.

Respectfully, FRANK S. ALLING.  
New Tacoma, Dec. 16, 1879.

### FORT TOWNSEND

is an incorporated city, with a permanent population of about 800; the third in importance in Western Washington Territory, and the county seat of Jefferson County. The Custom House for the district of Puget Sound, and the United States Marine Hospital, are located here and it is the place of holding the District Court for the counties of Jefferson, Island and San Juan, which convenes twice a year.

The location of the city is unquestion-

ably upon the most healthy and slightly spot on Puget Sound. Being on the extreme end of Quimper Peninsula on the Bay of Port Townsend, and right in the cool draught of the main aerial currents sweeping to and from the sea, it is usually favored with a fresh and invigorating breeze that drives away all dangerous impurities. There has never been a case of diphtheria known to originate here, nor has any case brought here ever spread. The bay of Port Townsend which the city overlooks is about 2½ miles wide by about 7 miles long, every part of which affords good anchorage in from 5 to 20 fathoms of water, and secure shelter for vessels. Its location geographically makes it probably a more important body of water for the requirements of commerce than any other arm of the Sound, because it is right in the angle formed by the Straits of Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, and where vessels inward bound with a fair wind, must generally stop and wait for a tow, as the wind that brought them up the Straits usually dies out here, or they have head winds in the Inlet. And so with outward bound vessels. They may have a fair wind out, as far as the entrance to our harbor, where it often dies out, or they encounter head winds in the Straits, which obliges them to lay to or beat out at considerable peril. Consequently, vessels inward or outward bound, always calculate on making Port Townsend bay to wait for a tow or favorable winds to take them on. As high as 38 large vessels have come to anchor in front of our city on one wind, unable to proceed further from the causes just mentioned.

It is also important as being the last and most convenient harbor between the United States and British Columbia. Also as being the first really good harbor from the ocean. The Custom House, being here, makes it necessary for all vessels from, or bound to, a foreign port, to come here to enter or clear; hence it is the usual destination of all foreign ships bound to the territory, which lay here for weeks sometimes, waiting orders and the town gets the benefit of their patronage, which is no small matter as most of them outfit here for the return voyage thereby losing from one to five thousand dollars each.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. makes Port Townsend its head quarters for Puget Sound, and three large steamships arrive there from, and depart for, San Francisco every month. Port Townsend is also the starting point of the Alaska mails and a regular steamer runs from there to all of the principal places in Alaska, and back once a month. It is also the end of the daily mail route from the east and daily steamers from up the Sound connect there with semi-weekly steamers from Victoria, B. C. It also has a weekly connection by steamer with New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Elwah, Pisht, Hoko, Neah Bay and Quilnet in Clallam county, with San Juan, Friday Harbor, Lopez Island, East Sound and other points in San Juan county, and Sehome, Whatcom, Saamish, Semlahmoo and other points in Whatcom county, also a daily ferry connecting with Island county.

The Government keeps a revenue cutter stationed in the harbor, while on the west side of the bay, about three miles from the city, is Fort Townsend, a beautiful place, where one or more companies of U. S. troops are always garrisoned.

Port Townsend is the principal market and shipping point of the adjacent counties, and thousands of tons of grain, wool, potatoes, hides, cheese and other products are exported from its wharves every year.

The business portion of the city is built upon a low level, triangular gravel spit of about thirty acres in extent, known as Point Hudson. At the base of this spit rises an almost perpendicular bluff to the height of about seventy-five feet. The hill is a natural oval and fertile prairie and great enough in area for the building of a large city, where stand the principal residences with their suburban gardens, public school buildings and U. S. Marine hospital. The view from this evergreen grass-covered plateau and from nearly every door and window of the pleasant homes thereon is simply magnificent. Almost beneath your feet, nestled under the bluff, by the water's edge, are the business houses, while beyond is the broad beautiful harbor with its shipping. Turning to the right, the Military garrison with its neatly arranged grounds and white quarters set in a background of evergreen forest, just above the bay on the west side, attracts the attention for a few moments, until the eye wanders on, up, over the tree tops into the region of the clouds, and is fascinated by the mighty, reverence-inspiring hills and snow robed peaks of the Olympic range of mountains some forty miles distant. You are so charmed with this absorbing panorama of nature outlined against the western sky, and which has stood there since the beginning, or since the hand of the Maker shaped it, never having echoed the footfall or voice of man, that you are reluctant to leave it. But the range of observation which extends in other directions is equally interesting, and, as you slowly turn to

face the east, your eye sweeping the southern horizon, takes in the bay and the blue peaks of the Cascade range which here and there show themselves above the intervening forest, until arrested by the immense proportions of Mount Ranier, over a hundred miles away, rearing its white head two and a half miles high (14,440 feet) in stupendous grandeur, to the clouds. Facing now full to the east and northeast, the mouth of the bay, and commingling waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, from five to seven miles broad, breaking here and there by the action of tide-rips into foaming waves are brought full into view, with Admiralty Head light house and the west shore of Whidby Island.

But, by far the most gorgeous of this side of the picture still lies before you, namely: The continuous and now distinctly visible peaks, chains, and rocky sides of the Cascade range of mountains which separate Eastern from Western Washington, and extend from Mount Ranier northward one hundred and forty miles or more, in one unbroken chain, to that towering mass of rock, ice, and snow MOUNT BAKER

who, in his winter robes that have defied the summer suns of centuries, looms up 10,810 feet into the heavens—a fit specimen of the handiwork, immeasurableness and omnipotence of nature, that delights the eye but humbles the soul of man.

It is upon Port Townsend's pleasant bluffs that travellers love to linger on a clear day, absorbed for hours in admiration and study of the grand landscape spread out before them; and even old settlers, who have viewed it a thousand times before, still find infinite pleasure as they pass up and down in stopping a few moments to admire and extol its matchless grandeur.

Port Townsend, by reason of its enchanting scenery, clean surroundings, and eminently healthful location, presents one of the finest sites in the world upon which to establish some high institution of learning. Parents whose sons and daughters were sent here from abroad to complete their education, could rest assured that they were in one of the healthiest spots on earth, and especially exempt from all malarial and most contagious diseases, as fever and ague, diphtheria, &c.

It is a perfect paradise also for little children, because of its healthfulness; and while we are constantly reading of instances in other communities where all of the children in some families have been swept away within a few days of each other by that dreadful malady, diphtheria, a death from this cause here is absolutely unknown. For this reason, combined with the beauties and conveniences of the place, the bluffs of Port Townsend should be, and if people could be made to realize that what we say is true, soon WOULD be, the homes of hundreds of fond parents whose souls are wrapped up in tender devotion to the health of their little ones, and who have the means to live wherever they choose.

### DIRECTORY.

Port Townsend has one public school divided into three departments and taught by three able teachers. There are 237 children within school age in the district, and school is kept from seven to ten months a year. There are four churches and four church organizations, namely: Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic, and as many Sabbath Schools.

There is a lodge of Good Templars with an average membership of 60, that owns a hall, a large two story building, 30x80 feet and well finished and furnished.

There are four Masonic Bodies and they own two fine, large halls; one tribe J. O. R. M.; one lodge I. O. O. F.; Historical Society; B. B. Club; Cornet Band; Boating Club; Social and other kindred Societies.

There are four large wholesale and retail general merchandise and ship chandlery stores; one hardware store, one drug store; two stove stores and two tin shops; one large wholesale and retail bakery and provision store; one boot and shoe store; one jewelry store; three variety stores and news depots; one auction store; one Chinese store; one mercantile tailor store; one retail grocery store; four large hotels; one restaurant and several private boarding houses; two weekly newspapers, Post office, Telegraph office and Express office; three doctors and seven lawyers; one real estate and insurance agent; one teacher of instrumental music; one blacksmith; two barber shops; two house and sign painters; one boat builder with ways for taking out small vessels; eight carpenters; one stone mason and plasterer, two meat markets; two hucksters; one milk wagon; one henery; several hacks, express wagons and drays; one fire company with hand engine; one turner; a good wharf to deep water, besides several private half-tide wharves; one white and three Chinese laundries; a large brewery; four saloons besides the hotel bars; a court house and a good jail.

There is a bed of potter's clay within one mile of the city, that is about 20 feet

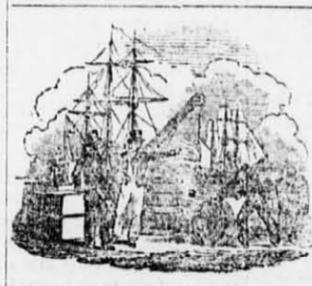
(Continued next week.)

# WATERMAN & KATZ,

## SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,  
OF ALL KINDS.

AGENCY for WELLS, FARGO & CO  
DRAFTS BUYED AND SOLD  
At Liberal Discount.



FURNITURE, LUMBER, DOORS,  
AND WINDOWS,  
ALL KINDS BUILDING MATERIAL  
AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS  
For Sale Cheap.

And dealers in

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buy and sell all kinds produce, furs, hides,  
Skins, Wool, Oil.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

## LIGHTNING SEWER



### THE NEW WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

Is wonderful in its conception, unprecedented for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the

well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed in proportions, elegance, design and appearance. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT, Agent, Port Townsend.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel  
Steamship DAKOTA,  
2100 TONS.  
D. E. GRIFFITHS, COMMANDER  
WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE  
after mentioned:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Jan 10	Jan 18	Jan 20
" 20	Feb 1	Feb 10
Feb 20	" 2	" "
Mar 10	Mar 18	Mar 20
" 30	" "	" "

## STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

E. POLEMAN, COMMANDER  
WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING  
dates:

SAN FRANCISCO	PT. TOWNSEND	VICTORIA
1880 Jan 20	On arrival	Jan 10
Feb 10	" "	" 20
" 28	" "	Feb 10
March 20	" "	Mar 10
" "	" "	Mar 20

These steamships leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased, and are not transferable.

Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco

First Cabin, \$20,  
Steerage \$10

Reduction in Freight. — Hereafter the freights which, as per tariff, have been \$6 per ton will be charged at \$5 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. Co's steamers via Victoria, will be under Custom House seal, and will NOT be subject to examination by Custom House authorities in San Francisco.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
H. L. TIBBALS,  
General Agent for Puget Sound,  
Port Townsend.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, rhubarb, mandrake, yellow dock, with the salts of potash and iron, all powerful blood-purifying, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alternative medicine known or available to the public. The virtues of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Furuncles, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Head-ache, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.  
\$66 a week at home. Terms and \$5 outfit free.  
Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.