

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.

'MORLEY'S' LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

From our regular correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1879.

SUMMER AT LAST.

I would like to quote the "oldest inhabitant," but it would be useless; nobody would believe him, and I venture to say, on my personal responsibility, that I do not remember so remarkable a season. We have worn overcoats during the past week, and three days before had perspired under Panamas at ninety-seven in the shade. People get ready for the seashore one day, and the next put on their winter flannels. But now summer has apparently come to stay until after Fourth of July, and Ice Company stock is buoyant again.

"WATER FARMING."

If the title sounds funny the subject is so interesting that I profoundly regret my inability to do it justice. It is a "coming issue," this matter of "Water Farming," and your farmer readers and city subscribers are alike interested in it. A person not acquainted with this subject would laugh in your face if you should tell him that a three acre frog pond could be made to yield more profit to a farmer than a three acre potato patch; and that a stream of water could be "cultivated" to his great pecuniary advantage. Yet this is all as true as any fact in life. Fish are the most prolific of any living creature. A single sturgeon contains nearly ten million eggs, cod and herring millions, shad hundreds of thousands, and even trout and bass several thousands. A pond or stream can be stocked with trout, bass, salmon and other fresh water fish, or eggs of the same at practically no cost to the owner. With good management these can be hatched, and in some cases in a very few days. Once hatched the fish provide for themselves; they need neither food nor care, and they convert worthless insects and waste grasses into the healthiest of human food. The trout or bass in a farmer's pond cost him nothing but the trouble of catching, and compare favorably on his table with his choicest poultry or pork that has cost him constant care and expense. Trout sell at their season here at 75 cents a pound, and often higher, and all fresh water fish finds a good market at fair prices. The only loss of time or labor is in the catching, and to reduce this it is only necessary to make the fish abundant.

For the encouragement of fish culture the Government and many of the States have provided hatching houses from which young trout, bass and other fish are furnished in any desired quantity at only the cost of packing and freight. A dozen farmers or gentlemen owning country seats might, by the most trifling expense, combine and fill their ponds and streams with young fish that would multiply faster than they could catch them, and thus furnish luscious food for their own tables while affording profitable occupation for the "small boys" of the house, who could often earn as much with their hook and line as a full grown man would in the cornfield.

We have a fine hatching establishment and a Board of State Fish Commissioners, who are only too anxious that people should avail themselves of this important addition to the already long list of profitable farm products.

ROBBERY AS A FINE ART.

New York does nothing by halves—except mind her own business. She sits on two of the most magnificent water fronts in the world and sings "Pinafore," while ten miles of wretched, rotten, rat-eaten wharves drive away her commerce. That's HER business! Thousands of her little children are murdered by overcrowded and ill ventilated school rooms, and she seems satisfied. That is "her business," too! She—well, both sides of your paper would not begin to tell how gloriously she leaves undone whatever in her corporate capacity she ought to do; and if I must draw the line somewhere, it might as well be over her poor children's graves as anywhere. But when you come to private enterprise the scene changes. Fabulous sums and boundless energies are poured like water upon the thundering, dripping wheel that drives the furious, over stimulated civilization of the hour. It matters little whether the enterprise be good or evil, it is elevated by sharp competition and the attrition of acute minds to a fine art or science. Robbery is one of those fine arts now being rescued from low mediocrity. It is indeed entitled to be classed among the exact sciences. Our thieves are skillful, trained, ambitious; and are the one body of men not to be disparaged. They know when every banker puts up his exchanges; when every merchant sends his cash to bank; when every manufacturer draws out his wage-money, and the habits of nearly every man worth robbing. They are content to wait weeks or months for the safest and fattest time for plundering their victims. Court records have proved all these a thousand times. In sober earnest I aver that whosoever they deem it profitable and safe to rob WILL be robbed; and he who boasts he cannot be robbed simply shows how little he knows of life in great cities. An acquaintance of mine who had frequently made that boast was robbed twice in one day last month. Men who are "awfully smart" may baffle the thieves, provided they wear valuables only in waist coat, button up tight, resolutely refuse to think of anything else, and are incapable of being thrown off their guard. But a man cannot go through life with no thought but of "pickpockets" in his mind. If these gentry think it worth while to have your watch or pocket book, they are going to have it—that's all.

All these thieves are well known to the police, but the blue coats are believed to be of in alliance with them, and several recent investigations develop the fact that there are professional burglars on the police force, known to have plied their nefarious arts on their own beats, and yet neither imprisoned nor even removed from the force! There are many excellent and noble men on the force, but as a body they have sadly degenerated in the past few years; and when Gotham, sometime in the dim future, makes up its mind to attend to its own business, it will have a lively time looking after accomplished criminals who have graduated during the present reign of police inefficiency. MORLEY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1879.

The evident purpose of the Democrats to apply their indecent methods so effectual in the House to the Senate, will fail of effect. Plantation manners on the part of the rebel Brigadiers in that body received a severe check yesterday and last night, the occasion being the effort to crowd through the vicious Army bill without debate. The Senate never has been ruled by the cramping process and pure partisanship until now, but the Confederates are aware that their assaults on the army and the Federal power will not bear the light of intelligent discussion, and so they crack the whip of the caucus,

and unite in choking off debate. The result was an all night session, the republicans resisting the passage of the bill in such a blind way, and the democrats unitedly forcing it. The running fire was as good perhaps as a fuller debate, and Senators Conkling, Blaine, Windom and others able to expose the evil purposes of the bill with terrible effect. Lamar, Eaton and Beck on the Confederate side got very angry and nervous under the castigation; and Lamar went so far as to charge falsehood upon Mr. Conkling. The New York Senator, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches, advanced to his seat, and said: "Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks the culmination of which I heard from the member from Mississippi. If I caught his words aright I have only to say, this not being the place to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life, I have only to say that if the Senator—the member—from Mississippi, did impute or intend to impute to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward." This created great excitement, but it is noticeable that the Confederates had all they wanted of plantation manners, and will be apt to halt in their career. It is well to apply a severe lesson of this sort to them occasionally. The loyal people of this country should understand that it is only by such unusual methods as that adopted by Senator Conkling on this occasion that the encroachments of the bulldozing majority can be successfully resisted. Senators Blaine and Windom were also severe in their denunciation of the democratic senators for the methods they adopted to force abnoxious measures upon the minority, and to reverse the legislation made necessary by the war of the rebellion.

The general appropriation bill will probably go to the President today, and it is thought he will sign it, although it is so full of stupid blunders that it can hardly be interpreted. The army bill will eventually pass, as the democratic caucus ordered it, and reach the President perhaps by Saturday. Republicans are divided on the probability of his signing this. The judicial expenses bill he will probably veto, indeed, it is semi-officially announced that he will. This will force the democrats to the last ditch again. Will they back down and make appropriations without limiting the executive power relative to enforcing the election laws, or will they adjourn and leave the bill with the President, and probably to be called in another extra session? Already badly demoralized, they will be dreadfully cut up by another veto.

There are signs of discontent among the greenbackers at the treatment they have received at the hands of the democrats in Congress and in the State campaigns. Bayard's finance committee of the Senate has set down on the silver bill hard, and it will not be reported. In Maine the Democrats invaded the greenback convention and robbed their platform of several of its darling planks. In Ohio Democrats are "gobbling up" the greenback party. Loud complaints are made in consequence and the indications bode no good to the democrats. LEO.

OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY LAWS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 21, '79.
To Collectors of Customs and
Whom it may concern:—

This Department has received information that the government of Bolivia has decreed the issue of Letters of Marque, with authority to privateers to seize Chilian property in neutral vessels, and that agents of Bolivia have departed for the United States.

Collectors of Customs, in whose ports attempts may be made to fit out warlike expeditions in aid of either of the belligerent powers, will take care to see that Section 5290 of the Revised Statutes be vigilantly enforced against all vessels that appear to be destined to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. The Section is here reproduced:

"Sec. 5290. The several Collectors of the Customs shall detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President is had thereon, or until the owner gives such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed vessels by the preceding section."

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice for Settlement of Final Account.

In the matter of the estate of
MARY F. HUNT, deceased,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Henry E. Morgan, administrator of the estate of Mary F. Hunt, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in said court his annual and final account of his administration of said estate; and praying that an order of distribution be made of the estate remaining in his hands; and that

SATURDAY, the 12th Day of JULY, 1879
(being a day of a term of said court, to wit May term, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court room of said court, in Port Townsend, Jefferson county, W. T., has been duly appointed by the said court for the settlement of said account, and the distribution of estate remaining, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the said account, or to the distribution aforesaid, and contest the same.

J. A. KUHN, Judge and
ex officio clerk of said court.
May 29th, 1879. 154w

To Pleasure Seekers.

CAPTAIN WM. BLACK, Master of the
Yacht FRANCES

Wishes to announce that he has thoroughly repaired and repainted his yacht, and is now ready for charter by those wishing a fast sailing and commodious boat. She is well adapted for those who wish to have picnic excursions and evening rides.

Charges Quite Moderate.
Positively no cook carried.
Apply to the Captain on board or to
Chas. M. Gerrish, Agent,
Port Townsend, June 5, 1879. [1m:16

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

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Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

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Seattle, Wash. Terr'y

James M. Gassaway, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office—Water St., Opposite Postoffice,
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us, as we intend to use all men alike.
Pleasure Parties driven out any time.
Hay and feed on hand and cord wood for
sale in any quantity, by
N. B. — Rhododendron plants shipped
any place, carefully to order.
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Good Board and Lodgings can
be obtained at

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

WM. DODD. J. E. PUGH
CENTRAL HOTEL,

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

Cosmopolitan Hotel.

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

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NOTICE to Steamboat men or Com-
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MASTERS OF VESSELS, REQUIR-
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or any of the inland waters of the Coast,
can be accommodated by applying to the
undersigned, whose experience as pilot on
U. S. Government and other vessels, ex-
tends over a period of twelve years. Apply
by telegraph or mail. J. W. KEEN.
Skagit City, Washington Terr'y. [23m

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Fatal Fall.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., June 28.—The engine and three cars of the mail train this morning broke through a bridge near this place and fell a distance of 80 feet. The express messenger, Langhorn, was killed; Conductor Fairfax and two mail agents were injured. Several passengers were hurt.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The president nominated Col. Horatio G. Wright chief of engineers, with rank of brigadier-general, vice Gen. Humphries, retired.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robin is detached from special duty at the West Point foundry and ordered to Pensacola as fleet engineer of the Pacific station.

No Extra Session.

The president has abandoned the idea of calling another session of Congress by reason of three considerations. First—Because he became convinced that there was no longer any hope of a break in the Democratic ranks, which alone could render possible the passage of the marshals' appropriation bill without riders. Second—Because it was perceived that the object of emphasizing the positions taken by the president and the Democratic Congress respectively, on issues on the present controversy could just as effectively be attained by sending in to-day's special message immediately after the action of the House on the vetoed bill; and, third—Because by withholding any call for another extra session, the possibility would be averted of Congress entering upon further agitation of financial questions and other general legislation. An intimate adviser of the president informs your correspondent that this third consideration was the one which turned the scale and produced entire unanimity in the final decision that was reached in the cabinet council at the Capitol only this afternoon.

Adjournment.

The House adjournment resolution will be called up in the Senate during the morning hour to-morrow, amended so as to provide for the final adjournment of both Houses at the same hour in the afternoon. The amendment will doubtless be promptly concurred in by the House of Representatives, and the session will terminate accordingly.

Latest Veto Message.

The president has vetoed "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies." He recites the different acts prescribing the duties of marshals, showing that "they are, in effect, the only police of the U. S. government" and adds:

To deprive the national government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish sheriffs, constables and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws and a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force.

The law entitles these officers to be paid, and the funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people and are now in the treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second sections of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which on the 23d of the present month was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval.

Having vetoed the former bill because it contained these provisions, the President vetoes this for the same cause, and refers to his conclusions then stated without repeating them.

Bad Harvests in England.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A Times' London special says: The weather continues seriously embarrassing to agricultural pursuits. Another bad harvest is expected, which means large imports of American wheat. The prices of all kinds of food products are increasing, which strengthens the cause of free trade, though there is no improvement in manufacturing. Foster, member of Parliament for Bradford, made a great anti-protection speech last night. He said that there could be but one meaning of protection or reciprocity, and that was a tax on food. The people of England would never stand such a tax.

Busi-up.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 30.—A giant powder magazine at Moby's nitro glycerine works exploded this afternoon. Jack Pierce and William Long, workmen, were blown to atoms. The adjoining building was shattered.

Debt Increase.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the increase of the debt for June to be \$24,788.

Nomination.

The President has nominated John A. Hunter, of Missouri, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Postal Changes.

Following is a list of recent postal changes in Oregon and Washington:

Office Established—Little Rock, Thurston county, W. T., Thomas E. Rutledge, postmaster.

Office Discontinued—Pedro, Baker county, Oregon.

Postmaster Appointed—Big Prairie, Lane county, Oregon, Thomas H. McLane; Isabel, Lane county, Columbus Cole; Mehama, Marion county, John W. Labare; Pine Creek, Whitman county, W. T., Frank Harrington; Pomeroy, Columbia county, Eugene S. Wilson.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Don't Want It.

LONDON, June 28.—Beaconsfield's private secretary writes Tracy Turnbull that Beaconsfield cannot accept the golden wreath purchased by the penny subscriptions of 52,800 people. The letter hints that Turnbull is a plain hunter and got up the affair from personal motives. The affair caused much ridicule in opposition papers.

Gagging the Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30.—Newspapers are forbidden to publish Egyptian news, and the authorities have stopped telegrams from Europe.

Italian Railways.

ROME, June 30.—After two months debate the Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the ministerial railway bill which provided for the construction of 6029 kilometres of railways within 21 years, at an annual expenditure of £2,400,000.

The Napoleonic Dynasty.

PARIS, June 30.—L'Ordre, organ of Roucher, makes the following declaration: Prince Jerome Napoleon is recognized as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty, and consequently chief of the Bonapartist party. He cannot fail to receive the resolute and devoted support of all faithful to the empire.

At a meeting of Bonapartists at the residence of M. Roucher to-day, the will of the late Prince Imperial was read but no decision was arrived at respecting the future course of the party. A denunciation of the meeting communicated the will to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, who simply acknowledged it. Roucher refused to participate with the denunciation, stating that henceforth he was determined to take no active part in politics.

The Darien Canal.

The Republique Francaise, considering Senator Burnside's resolution, combats the idea that the United States should view the construction of the Darien canal under European auspices with disquietude, and points out that the undertaking is independent of official support or control; that no European government will contribute a farthing or man to its construction, and that the company will merely ask all parties to consider the canal absolutely neutral territory.

Coal Miners' Wages.

LONDON, July 1.—The steam coal colliers of Merthyr Tydfil, in Wales, numbering 32,000 persons, have resolved to accept the masters' demand of 10 per cent. reduction of their wages.

American Horses Withdrawn.

LORILLARD'S Papoose, Neriad and Geraldine, which were entered to run for the July stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies, at Newmarket July meeting to-day, have been scratched.

The Prince's Shoes.

A Times correspondent at Paris says that the majority of the Bonapartists are understood to concur with Roucher in acknowledging Prince Jerome Bonaparte as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Honor to the Dead.

The Queen has commanded that the troop ship Orontes, bringing the remains of the Prince Imperial, shall be escorted part of her voyage by the channel fleet.

Races.

The July stakes at Newmarket were won by Mask; Ambassador, second; Evasion, third. Lorillard's Cherokee, against which betting was six to one, came in fifth.

Left.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The ex-Khedive, his sons Hassen and Hassen, and Pashas Talaat and Ragheb, started for Naples on board the Khedive's yacht. The English and French men-of-war saluted the Khedive's vessel.

PACIFIC COAST.

Wiped Out.

PHOENIX, June 28.—Lieutenant Von Schroeder, 12th infantry, while scouting in Tonto county on the 25th inst., struck a party of renegade Tontos five miles below Tonto creek, consisting of seven bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw captured. The fight lasted two hours. No casualties on Van Schroeder's side. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in Tonto basin and vicinity.

Pacific Mail Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A change has been made by the Pacific Mail authorities in the superintendency of wharves and docks in this city. Capt. Samuels, who went east a few days ago, has been retired and Capt. C. H. Salter, who arrived from east a few days ago, takes his place. Capt. Salter came to this coast in early days as commander of the ship Typhoon, and was superintendent of the Mail company's docks and yard at Benicia, and resigned and went east on account of ill health. It is reported that the retirement of Capt. Samuels was made by the agents of Williams, Blanchard & Co. on condition of their retaining the agency. There are many rumors floating about in connection with Pacific Mail affairs, among which one that the business is about to go into the hands of the railroad company, and also that the Panama Railroad Co. intend to send some steamers out here and start opposition; but at present no confirmation of these reports can be obtained.

A Girl Horribly Burned.

OROVILLE, June 30.—Agnes Schn, aged about 15 years, was horribly burned this morning by her clothes taking fire while preparing breakfast. She rushed screaming into the street, the flames rising above her head. The family had not risen, and Mrs. Keyes, a neighbor, seized a blanket, and after a hard struggle with the frantic girl and being herself badly burned, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. She is horribly burned, and although yet conscious, it is thought she cannot live.

Sutro Tunnel Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A Sutro dispatch says that a grand celebration is now going on. Bonfires on the surrounding hills, giant powder salutes and other demonstrations are being made in honor of the completion of the Sutro tunnel. The engines of the Savage, Hale and Norcross combination shaft started at six this morning and are discharging water from the flooded mines into the tunnel. In eight hours the water in the mines lowered 100 feet. Everything is working well. Water from the Sierra Nevada, Union, Ophir, Bonanza, Best & Belcher and Gould & Curry will not be turned in for about two weeks.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The report of the conference committee on the letter carriers deficiency bill was adopted. The principal modification is that the appropriation for balances due railroads on all routes is stricken out.

Beck, from the committee of finance, reported favorably a joint resolution providing for the committee to investigate the best means of guarding and collecting the public revenue, and as to whether any change is necessary in the method of making appropriations. The resolution was passed. It provides that the committee shall consist of three members from each House, instead of five Senators and seven Representatives.

The resolution providing additional pay for Congressional employees was again taken up. The amendments of Wallace and Ingalls forming the old judicial expenses bill, political assessments bill, etc., were withdrawn by unanimous consent, and the resolution passed as reported from the committee with slight amendments.

Eaton reported the judicial expenses appropriation bill passed yesterday by the House. He said there would be no attempt by the majority to shorten debate and a night session would not be forced. The bill was then considered.

Logan submitted a table of statistics prepared in the treasury department showing greater cost and loss of life in collecting revenues in certain Democratic than in Republican districts, which was partially read and allowed to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were opened, the presiding officer (Rollins) laid before the Senate the judicial expense appropriation bill, passed by the House to-day, and it was read the first time.

Windom objected to its second reading to-day.

Davis (W. Va.) appealed to Windom to withdraw his objection, so that the bill could be read a second time and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The regular order was resumed, being a joint resolution relating to extra pay for Congressional employees.

Windom withdrew his objections and the judicial expense bill was read a second time and referred to the committee of appropriations, and the Senate adjourned.

House.

The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill appropriating \$600,000 to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies. The general debate on the bill was limited to one hour.

The House went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, debate limited to one minute. There was, however, general debate and the bill was immediately read in sections for amendment.

Motions to increase the per diem of jurors were defeated.

Turner moved to strike out a proviso that no citizen shall be disqualified from jury service on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

A motion to strike out the proviso was defeated, the only vote in favor of it being cast by Turner himself.

Motions to strike out a clause in regard to the drawing of juries were defeated.

Weaver submitted an amendment providing that a commissioner shall be appointed from the principal political party in the district in which court is held, opposed to that to which the clerk of the court may belong; adopted.

Caswell moved to strike out the clause repealing the test oath. He did not know but that if the provision were presented in a separate bill he would vote for it. He was, however, opposed to the practice of placing general legislation on appropriation bills.

The amendment was then rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed—yeas 99, nays 67. All Greenbackers present, with the exception of Forsyth, voted in the affirmative.

Cobb moved that the House go into committee on the bill making an appropriation to pay the fees of the United States marshals and their general deputies, and moved that all general debate close in one minute.

Baker moved to increase the time for general debate to one hour; adopted—127 to 32.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Vest's resolution declaring in favor of free coinage was taken up, the question being on referring the substitute accepted by him to the committee on finance.

The Marshals' bill being under discussion, Windom said that this bill makes it a penal offense for Marshals to obey the law, and said that there was not a parallel in all our history for such a measure.

Allison moved to strike out the clause making it a penal offense to violate any of the provisions of the bill, or of various sections of the revised statistics. Rejected; yeas 14, nays 27.

McMillan moved to strike out all of the bill after the words "that the sum \$600,000 is hereby appropriated," etc., for payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of fees of U. S. Marshals and their general deputies; rejected—yeas 15, nays 27. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 15.

It was necessary for several Senators to break their pairs in order to make a quorum. Chandler moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the words "and for other purposes;" lost.

An executive session was then held, and when the doors opened the Senate adjourned.

House.

The Senate bill exempting from license and enrollment fees vessels not propelled by sail or by internal motive power of their own was amended and passed.

Atkins reported the bill amending the sundry civil act approved March 3d, so as to authorize the superintendent of the geological surveys to extend his examinations.

Wilson reported back a joint resolution providing for further treaty with Mexico; passed.

The resolution authorizes the president to appoint not exceeding three commissioners, at a salary of \$5,000, each to take steps with a view to entering into a further treaty with Mexico.

An effort to take up business on the speaker's desk was lost, no quorum voting.

Blackburn, from the appropriation committee, reported back the Senate resolution with reference to committee clerks, etc., amendments which he said were a substantial rejection of every feature of the joint resolution.

The report was agreed to, and a committee of conference ordered. Adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Consideration was resumed of Vest's re-nomination of silver bill, the pending question being on a motion of Allison to refer the resolution to the finance committee. The motion was agreed to, yeas 23; nays, 22.

The House joint resolution to adjourn sine die at 2 P. M. to-day came up for consideration.

Windom objected to its present consideration, and the resolution goes over until to-morrow.

Consideration was resumed of Senate bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own, exempting such craft from enrollment or license.

The question was on concurring in the following House amendment: "Nor shall this or any existing law be construed to require the enrolling, registering or licensing of any flat boat, barge or like craft for the carriage of freight not propelled by sail or by internal motive power of its own on the rivers of the United States."

Ferry moved to insert after the word "river" the words "or lakes;" adopted.

The bill was reported back to the Senate and an amendment to the House as amended in committee adopted.

Senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened the president's message calling attention to the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the necessities of the government was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Eaton again asked consent to consider the adjournment resolution and Windom objected.

Windom introduced a bill which is the marshal appropriation bill vetoed to-day minus political riders. The bill was read twice, and the question being on its third reading, Eaton moved to amend by adding the political causes of the vetoed marshals' appropriation bill, making the bill exactly the same as the one vetoed to-day; agreed to; yeas 27; nays 19.

The bill was indefinitely postponed; yeas, 24; nays, 17.

On motion of Cockrell the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

A message was received from the President announcing his approval of the judicial expense bill and also the veto message of the marshals bill.

Only a few bills of any general interest were introduced in a call of the States, and much of the morning hour was consumed in reading the bills introduced and taking yeas and nays upon motions of reference. The last vote showed 157 members present, 13 more than a quorum.

The House refused to pass the bill over the veto, the vote standing yeas 83, nays 63, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The speaker requested members not to leave the city to-day.

A message was read from the President calling attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due execution by marshals and deputy marshals of important duties entrusted to them. The message was referred to committee on appropriations.

Reagan moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution granting the committee on commerce leave to sit during recess for the purpose of inquiring into all matters affecting inter-State or foreign commerce; defeated.

Canon moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$600,000 to pay the fees of U. S. Marshals and their general deputies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880; rejected by a party vote, yeas 61, nays 83, the speaker voting in the negative in order to make a quorum. Adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Eaton called up the adjournment resolution and moved to amend by fixing 5 P. M. to-day as the time.

The adjournment resolution as amended finally passed.

The vote by which the free quinine bill was referred to the committee on finance yesterday, was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Maxey moved to discharge the committee on foreign affairs from further consideration of House joint resolution looking to further treaty with Mexico, in order that it might be considered and passed in the Senate to-day.

Eaton opposed the motion. The matter was referred to the committee yesterday and was of such importance that it should be carefully examined.

House.

After the customary personal explanation, the bill prohibiting political assessments was taken up.

Dilatory motions used up the morning hour and the bill went over.

A message was received from the Senate stating it had agreed to House resolution for final adjournment with an amendment fixing the time at 5 o'clock to-day.

Morris moved to concur in the amendment and vote took place on the motion.

The resolution was concurred in—83 to 65.

Better be right than conquer in an argument. Better bear the assumptions of ignorant men than waste your dearly-bought experience on fools.

You cannot tell a man who is contented in the world merely by looking at him. The neatest fitting boot often covers a raging corn.

Oregon Items.

The McKenzie road is clear of snow. Haying has commenced through the valley.

The Willamette is below boating stage at Harrisburg.

Crops about Goshen look well, flax being in full bloom.

The Salem Town Talk deserves its name for it is full of items.

A new building is soon to be erected for McMinnville College.

By the 1st of August the Minto Pass mountain road will be opened to the foot of Mount Jefferson.

The Riverside says the grading on the West Side road is being pushed ahead rapidly toward the Luckiamute.

The Goshen and Pleasant Hill Warehouse Co. have elected W. P. Dillard, A. J. Keecey and C. D. Allen as trustees.

The Sheridan correspondent of the Reporter says that the plum crop of that vicinity is a comparative failure.

Prof. Gatch has been elected Professor of English Literature, and Prof. Collyer of Chemistry at the State University.

J. Claggett, of Independence, was knocked senseless by a piece of timber, while working on the railroad bridge at Independence.

A gold mine has been struck in the big canyon west of Dallas. Assays of surface rock have been made which shows about five dollars to the ton.

The frame work of the new pavilion at the Fair Ground, Salem, is up. Mr. Potter, the contractor, is pushing the work forward as rapidly as possible, and expects to have the building completed before the specified time.

The Harrisburg Nucleus says: As E. Hayes was going to the picnic at Robert's Bridge with his family in a wagon, two little twin boys were standing up and in some manner one of them was thrown out under the wagon and both wheels passed over its head, injuring it so that it died shortly after.

The Town Talk says: A friend has just returned from a little excursion to Howell Praries and Pudding river. He states that the entire crops in those districts promise well. In a great many fields the wheat stands six feet high, with large heads and but little of it lodged. The fruit crop is good. Hay fair. Never did the country appear more charming.

A gentleman who has been traveling through Marion county considerably of late, is very enthusiastic over the general business outlook. He reports improvements in contemplation on every hand, mill teams constantly employed in making and delivering lumber for fencing and building purposes. At Swartz' mill from ten to twenty teams load daily for Salem, Silverton and other settlements. The new saw and planer both work to a charm and the mill turns out 8,000 feet of splendid lumber daily.

The Blue Ribbon folks at Roseburg have shut down business until next fall.

An emigrant train of 22 wagons passed through Roseburg one day last week.

Sampson Sutherland is going to start a store at Fair Oaks, eight miles from Oakland.

Mr. Volland was severely injured at Oakland last week by his horse falling upon him.

Lucky Mr. Hodgkins, of Democrat Gulch, Josephine county, cleaned up \$500 in a week's run.

The Tidings tells a sad tale of an emigrant family in distress, the father dying of consumption.

Peaches around Ashland are spotted, but the fruit is not seriously damaged to all appearances.

A box containing a human skeleton was found among the hay in Sawyer's stable at Kerbyville, recently by a teamster.

The Ashland Tidings says the horse crop in Jackson county is good, as farmers are raising a large number of good colts.

R. L. Cavit and Lafe Engles left Roseburg last week for the purpose of completing a stock trail from this valley to the military road east of the mountains. This trail was completed last Summer to the East Umpqua, at which place these parties will commence work.

The Roseburg Independent says: A full force of workmen are engaged in work at the quicksilver mines, and the furnace and retort are being pushed toward completion as fast as possible. Soon the mining will commence in good earnest and we hope with excellent results. The mine is situated about nine miles east of Oakland.

Canyon City is to have a new post office built to order.

Baker county had 225,000 pounds of wool for sale this year.

The sheep men of Birch Creek and vicinity are driving their sheep to the mountains.

It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat remain in first hand at Walla Walla.

The Idaho Statesman is very anxious to have an agricultural fair held at Boise City, this fall.

A six-year-old son of H. A. Rice, who lives on the Walla Walla, fell from a tree and broke both bones of his right arm near the wrist.

A daily stage line has been established between Pendleton and Umatilla, which will be a great convenience to the traveling public.

G. W. France, convicted of killing Haven, in a dispute about land, was sentenced at Dayton, W. T., to hard labor in the penitentiary for ten years.

The steamer Annie Faxon came in collision with Moore's warehouse at Almoda and damaged that building, as well as stove up her starboard wheel-house.

Mrs. Charles Plucker, of Walla Walla, the Watchman says, had her leg broken by being frightened, and jumping from a buggy when the team got frightened.

A young man by the name of Geo. Thompson, was bound by the justice of Greasewood precinct, Umatilla county, to appear before the grand jury on a charge of housebreaking.

The Union says there is much wheat growing at the head of Deadman that is not fenced in and the use of a shot gun in keeping stock off these fields accounts for many missing horses.

The Watchman says: Last Monday night, between 9 and 10, Henry Stuehorst was knocked down on Birch street, near the M. E. church, by two ruffians, and while lying there bleeding and senseless, they robbed him of \$17, which was all the poor fellow had.

Irene's Auction.

"And must all go! Can nothing be saved?" querulously questioned Mrs. Arthur, her hands listlessly folded across her lap, her air betokening utter helplessness as she looked pitifully toward the beautiful girl whom she addressed.

"Nothing, mamma," answered the latter, drawing nearer as she spoke and kneeling at the other's side, while she laid her finger caressingly upon her mother's pale cheek—"only each other: but papa's death has taught us how much that is. Don't worry, dearest. I hope the sale will enable us to buy furniture more suitable to the few rooms which for a time must be our future home, until I can secure some pupils and get the little home in the country where you are to live, surrounded by birds and flowers, and forget that the red flag ever waved from your door."

They were brave words, bravely spoken—so bravely as not to betray the effort they cost the speaker.

Six months before, Irene Arthur had reigned a belle in her father's magnificent home, when like a thunderbolt from a clear Summer sky, came that father's failure and death in quick succession, with the lessons only experience teaches, of friends deserting in the hour of need—little by little learning the necessity of standing alone and seeing hope drifting further and further in the distance; until the present, with its absolute emergencies, roused her to action.

The small head, set so regally upon the slight, sloping shoulders, held itself more regally still; the red, full curved lips were pressed more proudly together, as Irene buckled on her armor for the fray.

The hardest part was over now. Her mother had been told the worst that could befall them. She must now take her from this spot, hallowed by memory, before the desecrating foot of strangers entered it.

A few days search, and she was rewarded by finding in a quiet house, a very comfortable suite of rooms which met at once her purse and her requirements, in sad contrast to the elegant luxuriance, with which she had been surrounded her life long, but where, at least, her mother was saved the sight of the red flag, which seemed to her to be dyed in her heart's blood.

"Is there nothing you would wish to save, Miss Arthur?" questioned a voice at her side, the morning of the sale.

She turned haughtily toward the stranger, but something in his clear blue eyes bent upon her witnessed the words held honest meaning.

"I beg your pardon sir," she answered, unable to disguise wholly the pride these latter days had developed so forcibly—"I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"It is for me to beg pardon. I forgot I might not be known to you personally, though I am the auctioneer appointed by the estate. Your father once did me a great kindness, and though I would not appear intrusive, I should very much like to preserve any article you may desire."

"With many thanks, sir, I desire to receive no favors," she replied coldly, and passed on, to take one fleeting look ere she fled to the place she must now learn to call her home, to be haunted all day by the sound of the auctioneer's hammer, and the voices of strangers, desecrating the halls.

But when, in the dusk of the evening, a cart stopped before the door, and one by one articles hallowed by association—her father's chair, her own desk, her mother's favorite pictures—were brought in, the feelings so long repressed gave way to a burst of tears.

Who had done this thing? For one moment the honest blue eyes which had met her own that day rose before her. But, no! such delicacy belonged not to their owner's rank in life. Nor was it a stranger's work. Some one must have known her well to have selected the few things it had been such bitter warfare to part with.

They were, indeed, like old friends sent to comfort her, as, in the weary days that followed, her eyes would rest upon them in her bitter struggle for the daily necessities of life for herself—the luxuries which to her mother had become necessities.

Business had thrown her more than once with Earl Kenneth, the owner of the blue eyes. There had been matters connected with the sale which had compelled her to meet him, until he grew to her almost as a friend, and at times she would forget the social gulf which separated them—she, the once wealthy banker's daughter, he, a man who had risen from the humblest ranks, but whose soul was that of a nobleman.

The friends she had once known, she no longer knew. They rode, she walked, and must stand on the curb to let their carriages drift by.

Earl's cheery voice and pleasant smile, her mother, too, grew to welcome, with the few choice flowers, or the early fruit, he ever laid so quickly in Mrs. Arthur's hand, growing daily paler and thinner.

But one evening, as he sat by Irene's

side alone, very calmly, very truly, yet with a certain humbleness, he told her that he loved her, and asked her to become her wife.

"I cannot bear to see you struggle," he said. "Once, as you well know, I could not have asked you to become my wife; and though I have not forgotten, dear, that I am a man who has only honor and ambition, I yet can take you from this life of toil, can shield you with my breast, can toil for you and yours, if you will give me the precious assurance I seek."

Was the man mad? The pride she had forgotten in these quiet months now surged upward, as she turned toward him with pale and sparkling eyes.

"Sir, you insult me!"

"No man insults a woman with his honest love, Miss Arthur," he answered, the pride in her bearing its reflex on his face. "I love you—nay, I love you! My love you spurn. I can never offer it again, Miss Irene; but remember—should you need it, it is always yours, ready to do for you, to suffer for you, to die for you?"

"Why does not Earl come?" questioned the invalid. "I want to see him—I miss him. Write, Irene, and tell him he must call this evening."

She wrote in obedience:

"Mamma asks for you. She knows nothing. If you will occasionally drop in to see her, I shall be glad."

It cost her pride a struggle to send even this; but was it possible it also brought a thrill of something like pleasure that she should meet him once more?

The weeks had seemed strangely long without him. Why had she thus answered him? Of course the thing he asked was impossible; but, ah, how cruelly she had spurned him!

Had he forgotten it? She had expected some trace of sorrow on the handsome brow; but when he entered, in obedience to her summons, the old, frank smile lit up his face, as devoting himself to the invalid, he spoke to her only when courtesy required.

Somehow, these weeks seemed to have improved him, too. He had acquired a polish; or was it only indifference, where love had reigned!

"Men easily forget," she thought, and with the thought she sighed.

The Winter wore to an end, and slowly the invalid grew weaker and more weak. The shock had been greater than her nervous system could bear, and she sank under it day by day, until the exertion of moving from her bed to her couch became too great, when, for the first time, the realization burst upon her daughter that she was soon to be left desolate indeed.

Earl, during these months, came and went as of old; but sometimes Irene asked herself if his words to her had not been a dream.

Not once did his eyes rest on her with the old look—not once did he hold for a single moment the little fingers within his own! and a sense of empty disappointment, none the less bitter because unacknowledged, brought to the proud young eyes many an unshed tear. But the bitter sorrow was in store, as the invalid's rest approached more and more near, until the Angel of Death stooped and gathered her to his breast. Earl was there at the last, and as she lay so quietly on her pillows—they thought her spirit had flown—she suddenly roused, and laid her daughter's hand in his.

"Take her," said she. "I give her to you."

Then the eyes closed forever.

"Do not mind it; she meant only as a brother, Irene," he said, in comfort, days after, to the weeping girl, and Irene wondered why she could not as such accept it.

So the weary days merged into weeks, the weeks into months, and the proud young spirit learned its own bitterness. She saw Earl rarely now—there was no longer the invalid's impatient demands upon his time. Some of the old friends had come forward in this second hour of suffering; but through all she missed him, and the thought that he had learned forgetfulness brought her no comfort. She was thinking of him one evening, when he entered.

"I am going away, Miss Irene," he said. "Will you bid me God speed?"

The old pride struggled for mastery against the choking in the slender throat, but the words she strove to utter refused to come.

"I have been studying law during these years of hard work, and am now able to wait for the practice I hope will come. You will think of me sometimes, Irene, and if in trouble, remember the words I once said—that I stand always ready to act the part of a friend? Is even this asking too much?" he added, as her silence continued.

Had he, then, forgotten all his words—the love he had said was hers forever—or did its pale ghost lie buried, too? But she must speak—she must not let him know.

"Good-by!" she faltered; then, spite

of herself, the words she had thought locked in her heart burst from her: "Earl, do not go. I cannot bear it!"

"Irene!" where had his icy indifference fled now? His face was pale; his voice trembled in his struggle for calmness. "What matters it to you?"

"Everything!" she exclaimed, as her pride lay with folded wings at her feet. "Or, if you must go, take me with you!"

"Irene, do you know what your words mean—that I can take you only as my wife? My darling, is this true?"

But in answer she sprang into his open arms, dimly realizing that the color mantling her cheek was the abhorred red flag with which she had announced the auction of herself to the highest bidder, but Earl, holding her close to his heart, will yield his prize nevermore.

Societies in Great Britain.

On the 1st of January, 1876, there were in England 926 registered cooperative societies; 237 in Scotland, and five only in Ireland; the English societies numbering 420,000 members with a capital stock of funds amounting to \$26,100,000; the Scotch with 59,000 members and a capital of \$2,108,000. In the course of this same year the number of English societies was increased by 63 new ones, of which fourteen only were producing societies, the others being distributive. We see that the number of the latter is largely in preponderance, and it would be no exaggeration to claim four-fifths of the total of cooperative societies as distributive societies. They come into collision with far fewer difficulties than other societies, and when they avoid that rock on which so many have been wrecked—furnishing goods on credit—they are almost certain of success. The oldest and most famous of their is the Pioneers of Rochdale which, was established in 1843 by some flannel-weavers of this little town who furnished altogether only the very modest sum of \$140, owned twenty years later a capital of \$215,000, and did an annual business of \$750,000. The distributive society of Gloucester, established in 1864, did not set out in a fashion any more brilliant. At the beginning it had only 20 members, with a capital stock of about \$100; but in 1877 the number of its members had increased to 2,019, and its capital amounted to more than \$95,200, without including these three warehouses valued at \$55,400. Their semi-annual transactions require \$133,800, and in the space of sixteen years have amounted to \$2,208,000. We ought also to refer to the distributive society of the civil employes of London, the civil service supply association, which has 4,488 regular members, with 14,980 customers admitted through favor, whose annual purchase of merchandise calls for \$2,217,500, while their sales yield \$2,405,200.—Sunday Afternoon.

The Tyrannical Husband.

The most remarkable fact in connection with the tyrannical husband is that he is continually laying the flattering unction to his soul that he is the most unselfish and self-sacrificing of men. Notwithstanding that he has reduced his wife to the level of a nonentity and taken all the healthy purpose out of her life, and consequently done a great deal to make her miserable and to shorten her existence, he will appeal to you for sympathy and encomiums. He will, indeed, occasionally pose as a martyr. He will say: "Look at me, and see what I have to do. Where is the husband who does as much for his wife as I do for mine? She has not the least trouble about anything. I magnanimously relieve her of a load of responsibility and care. Then I am continually torturing my brain as to how I shall please her." When he argues to this effect one scarcely knows whether to regard him as a fool or a hypocrite. Probably he is a bit of both. At the same time there is reason to believe that, by pursuing some extraordinary process of reasoning, he really does persuade himself into the belief that he is a model husband. Starting from the assumption, as he does, that his wife is a toy, rather than his companion, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he becomes so complacent, and is able to carry out his utterly selfish policy with so much ease and composure. The misfortune is that his acquaintances tolerate him while he praises himself at the expense of the woman whom he has so irreparably injured, and while he "talks at" her because she is precisely what he has made her, and what any woman, easily to be moulded, would become if she were so unfortunate as to fall into his clutches. If he got the idea into his head that he were looking on as what he is—a mean-souled tyrant—the probability is that prudence, if no higher motive, would induce him to somewhat amend his conduct. But, under existing circumstances, how, in the name of goodness, is he to get such an idea into his head?

Education is a composite process, not confined to books and teachers, but made up of the varied influences of home, fortune and early association.

BARTLETT'S COLUMN.

CHAS. C. BARTLETT!

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Wholesale and Retail
—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,
BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS,
CAPS,

FANCY GOODS,

Hardware,
Hardware,
Hardware,

Ship Chandlery.

Crockery,
Crockery,
Crockery,

TOBACCO Cigars TOBACCO,

Doors and Windows,

Farming Implements,
Furniture,

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

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S Jewelry Store

Central Hotel building,
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Port Townsend, W.T.

The Finest Stock of

SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES
WATCHES

JEWELRY
JEWELRY

ON PUGET SOUND.

Also a fine assortment of

Clocks, Spectacles, Spectacles, Solid and Plated Silver Ware,
Eye, Field and Marine Glasses,
Musical Instruments,
Etc., Etc.

Goods Warranted as represented.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Cleaned and repaired by a first class workman and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r.

Port Townsend Boot and Shoe Store

Men's, Boys',
Ladies', Misses',
and Children's

Boots and Shoes

Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES'

Arctic Over-Shoes.

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Rubber Over-Shoes.

This is the Largest and Best selected stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, comprising

Bronze and Satin Dressing,
Mason's Challenge Blacking,
Frank Miller's
Water-Proof Blacking,
Machine Silk and Needles
Shoe Findings of every description,
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Etc., Etc., Etc.

A complete assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

CUSTOM WORK

And Repairing executed as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Fair Share of patronage of the Public is solicited.

I have a GREAT REVERENCE for Cash Customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

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

Wharfingers

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Vessels Discharged,
Freights Collected,
Teaming of all kinds done,
At reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed.
Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
Good Dry and Green Wood always on hand. Also, good Bark.
TIMOTHY HAY, ALWAYS ON HAND.
—AGENTS FOR—
Steellacomb Beer,
Seattle Beer, and Levy Bro.'s Soda Water and Root Beer.

All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

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

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

U. S. Marine Hospital!
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Any sick sailor who has paid Hospital dues for two months preceding his application for admission, is entitled to Hospital relief.

Port Townsend Hospital.

The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, at the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients.
This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Its general wards have accommodations for about one hundred patients and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.
The attention of all owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

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

JOHN T. NORRIS,

—IMPORTER OF—

Stoves, Tinware,

PUMPS, — (IRON PIPE,
PUMPS, — (IRON PIPE,
PUMPS, — (IRON PIPE,

—AND GENERAL—

House-Furnishing Hardware.

PRIME QUALITY,
AND A FAIR MARKET PRICE
For every article made or sold.

"LET US BE UP AND DOING."

It is very gratifying to notice the increasing interest being manifested by our citizens in the subject of Immigration, and it is to be regretted that the movement to organize a permanent immigration society, now so favorably received, was not done years ago.

Why is it that the counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and San Juan have so slightly increased their population within the past 15 years while other localities have doubled and trebled theirs?

Why is it that the thousands of people who have come to the western part of the Territory in search of homes, within the past four years, have passed right by our doors without stopping?

Why is it that Port Townsend, the most charmingly located city on the coast, and the healthiest on earth—with the most enchanting and grandest of scenery—situated as she is at the very gateway to the ocean—almost surrounded by two magnificent harbors and more centrally located to the agricultural sections of Western Washington than any other place on the principal route of travel on the Sound—why is it, we ask, that her manufacturing and industrial interests are so wholly neglected? That the natural advantages with which the creator has encircled her—combining the resources and facilities for a great commercial city—are left dormant and unused?

Why is it that the promising future she once had is now so dim and far from being realized? Why has the enormous trade she once controlled gradually fallen off until business depression is a subject of general alarm? Why—as a prominent citizen remarked the other day—is it, that dollars are scarcer now than twenty dollar pieces were fifteen years ago? Why must some of our best mechanics go from home to find work? Why is it that we import the most of what we eat and wear—our household furniture and farming implements. Is our soil unproductive of the material to make what we consume, or do we lack skilled labor to convert it?

Why do we ship wheat and oats—and import flour and oatmeal; lumber—and import furniture and farm machinery; hides—and import boots and shoes; wool—and import ready made clothing, etc., etc.?

Who ever knew an individual who pays out more than he collects in, to prosper; and is it not the same with communities?

Do not let us deceive ourselves with hope and inactivity any longer. Such a course has evidently been the main cause of present dull times.

The remedy for all our ills are within our reach. We have only to wake up from the lethargy of the past, draw our feet from the worn ruts of debasing custom and indifference and stand out on the higher and manlier ground of self reliance, determined that as a community we shall not go down, while our neighbors are rising in the scale of wealth and power; but that we will regain our lost commercial prestige and restore waning prosperity.

Then, in proportion to our zeal, shall a revolution in business begin and increase, keeping even pace with the enterprise of our citizens until, accelerated by its own momentum, its continuance will be assured forever.

Now is our time to lead off, and let none hang back, for in union is strength.

Let everyone join our immigration society, and cooperating ones be formed in other localities. Other measures besides aiding immigrants and equally important, will be set in motion.

The foolish twaddle about people coming here to starve, and about building roads first, and making

competition in business, must strike all liberal thinkers as ridiculous. We have need of muscle and money in these counties and let it come. The one will develop the material for the other to prepare for use and export. Many people make much business. If we keep them away we are blind to our own interest and to them by hiding the very country which thousands are now looking for. Neither roads, steamboats, or railroad go in advance of communities but always follow them, therefore we must have communities first. Let them come!

THE SPECIAL TAX.

It is to be hoped that those of our readers who are entitled to vote at the coming election, will not neglect to do their duty on Monday next and will deposit a ballot in favor of levying a special tax for the purpose of assisting Rescue fire engine company to purchase an apparatus.

It seems to us unnecessary to remind our citizens of what they certainly ought not to forget—that is, how essential to the preservation of our buildings from destruction by fire, is a fire engine. Situated as we are now, wood being employed exclusively as building material, many of the structures old, and in a dry and highly combustible state nothing in the world would prevent, what in the beginning might be but a small fire, and one that could be easily controlled, were the required appliances at hand, from turning into a disastrous conflagration, the end of which would only come from the lack of fuel for the flame.

Our young citizens have shown great energy in the organization of the fire company, and for keeping it together under such discouraging circumstances, deserve the highest credit.

Let the people, then, by their votes manifest their approbation of what has already been done, and signify their willingness to encourage further efforts for the protection of their property from fire.

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Now that the city election is on our hands, a few remarks on the subject will not be out of place. In our common affairs of life we have learned that when we secured a good assistant in any department that it is for our best interest to avoid change and keep those that we have tried, and found true in the places of responsibility and trust. Just so it is in public affairs; when we find diligent and faithful servants, we believe they should be kept in the places they have filled so well. We are called upon on Monday next, to vote for three Councilmen the Mayor and the Marshal. Of the Mayor we need only say, that the present one, Hon. Chas. Eisenbeis, meets the approval of the whole community, and if he will consent to accept a nomination, we predict his unanimous election. The three councilmen whose terms of office expire are Dr. N. D. Hill, Mr. D. C. H. Rothschild and Mr. Wm. Newton. Dr. Hill has served as City Treasurer during the past year, and has been indefatigable in his care of the financial interests of the city. Mr. Rothschild has been a prompt and efficient member of the board, always being on hand, and ever ready to assist in all things conducive of the city's weal, and we recommend that these two gentlemen be reelected to their present positions in the Council. Mr. Newton having left the city in the service of the U. S. Customs, it becomes necessary to look for a new man to fill his place, and we would be in favor of the election of some property holder who has the real interest of the city at heart, and who will take an interest in the beautification of our city, and help carry out the work so well begun.

Marshal Finn has performed well and faithfully the duties of his office, and there is no stronger guarantee for the future than the experiences of the past.

The renowned Hutchinson Family, who will perform here on Friday night, carry along with them their old reputation for generosity, and here as elsewhere, they will devote one-third of the proceeds of the entertainment to the Sunday schools, though they don't mention this to get patronage. Remember they are historical; to see and hear them is something to speak of in after time.

The Immigration society meets this evening at 8 p. m. in the old court house. Let everybody turn out.

SALUTATORY.

Now that our editor is out of town and will not return in time to stop our leaving the country, our long pent up feelings, the spirit of '75 and other spirits, prompt us to let our cooler and unbiased judgment have full sway, untrammelled by any financial considerations, and repudiating whatever, while we saw through a glass darkly, has been inconsistent with our present course. In the light of our clearer vision, and in the name of suffering humanity we want to know—

Why don't the uncertain occupants of the White House sign what bills our patriotic representatives present to him?

Why don't Congress reduce the army and thereby economize sufficiently to be able to abolish the tax on whisky?—and right here, we must say that our thanks are due to our friend, Geo. Sterning for the fine sample left at this office but which has all disappeared as has also our devil.

We wish to know why Congress don't issue more greenbacks? We hereby declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of more greenbacks, believing that they are the only things that can save the country, and we here charge the republican party with the entire responsibility of the low price of logs in this district.

We call upon our Territorial Executive to furnish an estimate, and submit it by special message, to the next legislature, of the cost of supplying Chief Moses and his band, each with a red pocket handkerchief and a fine tooth comb, and upon his failure so to do, we shall hold him responsible for all future Indian difficulties; we think there is a nigger in the fence somewhere, and we believe the Seateco prisoners should not be allowed to drink mixed liquors.

We wish to know, before we are called upon to vote for Mayor at the approaching city election, whether the present incumbent is in favor of taxing circuses, and whether he gets a share of the profits for the contract to drain the lagoon?—and, for political purposes, we charge him with these things, and offer him our columns to vindicate himself the next issue after the election.

In baughty defiance of the blighting machinations of designing rings and cabals we here impeach our Delegate in Congress upon the following grounds.

- 1st. He has failed to introduce a bill for the relief of Kanaka Jack.
2d. He has failed to introduce a bill making Port Townsend the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
3d. He has failed to have a post-office established at Duckaboosh.
4th. He has failed to abrogate the Burlingame treaty.
5th. He has procured us no office under government and he has left our friends, men who "traded" for him at election without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, who helped him all they were able by speaking against him and voting for him—men formed by nature and fitted by education to adorn the chair of Collector of Customs, or at least Indian Agent; he has left them—hear our voice!—to the distressing hazard of poker, and the precarious livelihood gained by 4th of July orations. "Ingratitude more strong than traitors' arms."

But wait until we get to Washington, (we start on the return of the editor,) there will be a shake up of dry bones there. We are in favor of making a clean sweep of the Custom house ring; we don't want the office but we will act as collector for a few years, just to regulate things. That Marine Hospital needs attention too, but we have a medical friend who will, as soon as the present incumbent is removed, take his place—then look out for good times, free trade and sailors rights. But if we can't make this haul (Hall) we will, at least, have a Holiday.

We listened to a very interesting lecture last evening, in Good Templar's Hall, delivered by Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D. We would like to give an extended notice of the lecture but cannot at this time.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Carleton, of Kellogg Pt. light house, was married on the 8th inst. The lady's name we did not learn.

MORE ABOUT ALASKA.—In addition to items elsewhere in these columns, we can now announce the arrival of Dr. Lindsley of Portland, on his way to Alaska. He has on the steamer materials for building a school-house and a church at Fort Wrangel, where he established the first school and mission ever begun by Americans in that neglected region of our republic. Dr. Lindsley is also commissioned to organize churches and schools in other parts of Alaska, the funds being contributed by philanthropic and Christian people, among whom are members of Dr. Lindsley's congregation. We expect a more rapid settlement and civilization of our sister Territory, when intelligent citizens take hold of it, and Christians prove their faith by their works.

We have from Mr. Ed. Carleton of Kellogg point lighthouse that the body of a female was found on the beach at Whidby Island. No identification could be made.

Ask Holcomb to show you some of those fine cigars, he had made especially for H trade.

COMMUNICATED.

ON OCEAN CURRENTS.

PORT ANGELES, W. T., June 16, '79. EDITOR ARGUS:—Noticing some comments in the paper about the picking up of a box of chairs from the ill-fated steamer, Republic, wrecked inside the Columbia river bar, I thought it would not be out of place to reproduce my experience of drift, showing the strong set of northerly current along the coast of Washington Territory and British Columbia. Some time in '60 the steamer Pacific lost part of her deck load on the Columbia river bar—consisting of apples, &c.—seven boxes of which were picked up, perfectly sound, on Queen Charlotte's Island. Part of the wreck of the old bark, Vernon, supposed to be lost on Vancouver's Island, was picked up in Kodiak, Alaska. The bark Maria I. Smith, abandoned off Barclay Sound, drifted intact until she grounded in Mill Bank Sound, B. C. Buoys from California and Columbia river have been picked up well in the straits of Fuca.

When the Pacific was run into and sunk, all the drift was north and the last survivor was picked up by the Oliver Wolcott, off Pillow Point. Allowing the steamer to have been sunk off Flattery rocks, it would make fifty miles drift in seventy hours. The L. H. S., Shubrick, threw overboard an old derrick, at Astoria, which never stopped until it landed on this (Angeles) spit, where it now lays. Often have I picked up walrus from the ocean, which tell of disaster to some gallant vessel further south. Since the wreck of the Great Republic I have picked up a few pieces of gingerbread work with gilt mouldings which could only belong to a steamer of her kind. One mile from this light house are two red-wood logs which tell their own tale of strong northerly currents which set all drifts this way.

One thing remarkable is the "inshore current" which brings things from the north. I have picked up snow shoes and parts of false bottoms from gold sluices, which could only be used on Frazer or Stickeen river, which proves that there is a southerly set in shore, out of the main northerly drift. By keeping close watch, I may find some interesting walrus from the "vast deep." RUSTLER.

One Concert Only

The Famous Old Time and Only Original Hutchinson Family!! Will appear AT PORT TOWNSEND, ON Friday evening, July 11, '79 In Good Templar's Hall. Doors open at 7.30. Singing to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Cards of admission \$1.00 No extra charge for reserved seats at Jewelry store. J. W. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

Notice.

I have, this day, taken my son, Daniel H. Hill, into partnership with me in the Drug, Paint, Oil, Glass and Book business in Port Townsend, W. T. Style of firm name—N. D. Hill & Son. NATH. D. HILL. Part Townsend, July 7th, 1879.

Calling attention to the above notice, we would ask for the new firm a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old house. It will be our constant endeavor to keep a full supply of all kinds of Drugs & Medicines needed, together with the Standard Patent Medicines and glassware, paints and oils, and stationery and fine cutlery, which we will sell at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. We are also agents for the new series of school books. Dealers can be supplied. 4w N. D. HILL & SON.

THE PHILLIPS, COLLECTOR, Insurance and Real Estate AGENT

Money loaned, and loans negotiated. Houses rented, and Rents collected. All business promptly attended to. OFFICE—In Stone building, Port Townsend.

NOTICE Of Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, in the suit of Marshall Blinn against B. F. Dennison, duly attested the 7th day of July, A. D. 1879, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate in Jefferson County, to wit:

The E hf of NE qr of Sec. 5 Tp 30 N R 1 W containing 73 acres. W hf of NW qr Sec 4 Tp 30 N R 1 W; SE qr of SE qr Sec 32 Tp 31 N R 1 W; and Lot 6 Sec 33 T 31 N R 1 W—containing 150 53-100 acres.

The property of B. F. Dennison. Notice is hereby given that on

Saturday, 9th day of August 1879, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. at the door of the court house in Port Townsend, Jefferson Co., W. T., I will sell at public auction the above described real estate to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said execution of the amount of six hundred and eleven 65-100 (\$611.65) dollars, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 11th day of June A. D. 1874, amounting to three hundred and sixty-six 99-100 (\$366.99) dollars and costs of suit amounting to ten (\$10) dollars and increased costs.

B. S. MILLER, Sheriff of Jefferson county, W. T. Port Townsend, July 7, 1879. 21

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on

Monday, the 14th day of July next, at the engine rooms of Rescue Engine Co. No. 1, on Adams street, in the city of Port Townsend, W. T., a general election will be held for all city officers required to be elected, to-wit:

Mayor of the city of Port Townsend, for a term one year. Marshal of the city of Port Townsend, for a term of one year.

Three Councilmen of the Common Council of the city of Port Townsend, for the term of two years, in the stead of Mr. D. C. H. Rothschild, Mr. N. D. Hill and Mr. Wm. Newton, whose terms of office expire.

There will also, at said election, be submitted to the vote of all resident property holders in the city a proposition to levy a special tax of two mills on the dollar, for the purpose of providing a fire engine for the city under Ordinance No. 33, and for that purpose there shall be open at the polls a special ballot box to receive the votes on this question, which ballots shall have the words, "For Special Tax," or "Against special tax" written or printed thereon. And of said election, J. G. Clinger is appointed Inspector; Geo. Barthrop, Horace Tucker, Judges; and A. A. Plummer, Jr., and E. H. Nicol, clerks, to conduct the same.

Which election will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and will continue until five o'clock of the same day without closing the polls.

This done and given under the direction and by order of the City Council this 26th day of June, A. D. 1879.

G. MORRIS HALLER, City Clerk.

Pilot Notice.

OFFICE OF PUGET SOUND PILOT COM'rs, Port Townsend, W. T., June 28, '79. NOTICE is hereby given to masters of sea going vessels requiring pilots, and others interested, that the license of E. H. McAlmond as one of the pilots of Puget Sound was revoked by order of the board of Pilot Commissioners on the 9th day of November, 1872, and has not since been renewed. The only pilots now holding unrevoked licenses are Peter Thompson, Nelson T. Oliver, and James Lalgala, and no other person or persons are legally qualified to pilot vessels to and from sea, on the waters on Puget Sound. By order H. E. MORGAN, Pres't B'd Puget Sound Pilot Com. JAMES G. SWAN, Secretary.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

Commission Agents And Dealers in Farm Produce, WHEAT, HAY, OATS, HAM, BACON, BUTTER, &c., &c. Gard Wharf, N. main st, Br'ly Columbia.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA CAPT. THORN, WILL LEAVE

Port Townsend for Sitka, Alaska Terr'y, and Way Ports, On or about the 1st of each Month.

WILL LEAVE Port Townsend for Portland, Ogn.

On about the 15th of each Month. For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board, 20 Or to ROTHSCHILD & CO, Agents.

Modesty of Women.

It is strange how different civilization looks upon the same matter. In Japan, for instance, men women and children bathe together without a vestige of clothing, and with no thought or suggestion of indecency. There is in the United States even, a wide difference in the views which different sections entertain in respect to what constitutes an insult from a man. It is undeniable that, at the North, a degree of contact and familiarity is tolerated without a thought of impropriety, which, in the South, is resented as an impertinence and insolence. The recent tragedy at Richmond, Va., in which Charles C. Curtis was shot dead by John Poindexter, is a case in point. The murdered man had complimented Miss Isabella Cottrell, Poindexter's sweetheart, on her pretty form, and had, as the young lady declared, squeezed her arm rather warmly in helping her into the carriage. With this as a provocation, Poindexter cowedid Curtis and then shot him dead, and the jury could not agree that Poindexter had committed a crime in taking Curtis' life.

A New York girl the other day invited her aunt from Savannah, who was visiting her, to enter a Broadway shoe store with her. Araminta, the niece, much to her aged relative's horror, projected her pretty foot across the clerk's knee, had her old boots removed and submitted interestedly, holding her dress conveniently out of the way, while the clerk began the process of encasing the fair one's nether extremities in a new and extra long pair of fifteen-dollar "high-bottomers." The Savannah aunt was shocked beyond expression at her niece's strange immodesty in exposing her stocking foot to male gaze, and when the shoe clerk, beginning at the lowest button, gradually progressed upward in his work, Georgia modesty and propriety could no longer endure the shocking spectacle, and down came the sun umbrella on the shoe clerk's head with a whack, and her fingers, tingling with shame, made busy with his hair. It was to no purpose that Araminta explained that such occurrences were the "regular thing" in New York. This is undoubtedly the truth, and the reporter who has been interviewing New York belles, apropos of the bloody tragedy at Richmond, doubtless correctly reports the views which prevail among women in Gotham. He says:

I asked one of the belles of the Fifth avenue if she allowed a shoe clerk to put on her shoes.

"Why, of course I do," she said, "and lace them up, too. That is what the shoe clerk is for. Only a silly woman with country ideas, or a common woman who looks upon the clerk as a probable sweetheart, would object to a shoe clerk putting on her shoes. Every well-bred lady in New York expects the clerk to lace a new pair of shoes."

"But suppose the clerk should remark, 'You have a pretty foot,' or 'Your foot is small,' would you be indignant?"

"Certainly not. I should consider the remark the same as if a servant had made it. If this Miss Cottrell of Richmond had been a true lady she would never had made such a silly fool of herself; and if Poindexter had not been a harum-scarum goose, without true gentlemanly instincts, he would not have killed Mr. Curtis, the simple and innocent shoe clerk."

"Do you allow a young gentleman clerk to put on a new kid glove?"

"Yes; in Paris the glove clerk always puts on a new glove for you. While I would not allow a young gentlemen friend to put on my glove, I consider it highly proper for a glove clerk to do it."

"Suppose a gentleman at a party in your own set should squeeze your hand in the lancers, what would you do?"

"Now, that is a different thing. If he were an intimate friend, I should take it as a joke; if he were my lover, I should return it; but if he were a casual acquaintance, and I thought he squeezed my hand impudently, I would cut him dead. I shouldn't tell anyone, but the man would suffer a silent punishment."

"Would you go back to the same clerk three times, as did Miss Cottrell, if he said your foot was pretty?"

"Yes, if I had business there. If his remarks offended me, I should tell him to please make no remarks. I shouldn't have gone to my lover with a silly story. The fact is, this whole Richmond foolishness occurred among common, ill-bred people, not used to the usages of refined society; and then the aristocratic young lady buttoned up her ten-button kids and prepared for a promenade.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There are serious fears entertained of a failure of the silk crop in Italy and France. In France more particularly the situation is very critical. If heat suddenly sets in after the wet and cold of the Spring, the leaves of the mulberry trees will be dried up quickly, and no maintenance will remain for the cocoons.

The Queen of the Antilles

The Spanish West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico together, have a population of a little over two millions. Cuba itself is seven hundred miles long, with an average breadth of eighty miles, and possesses resources which, if they were developed, would sustain a population of twelve millions. Its surface, though for the most part very slightly undulating and covered with dense forests, is finely diversified. A mountain range runs through its whole length near the center, the highest elevations, naked and rocky, being eight thousand feet above the sea. It has numerous rivers well stocked with fish, and many beautiful and fertile valleys. One of its cascades is remarkable for beauty. Its hill sides and defiles are clothed with a variety of hard-wood trees of the evergreen species, of which the more valuable are the mahogany, which grows there to a huge size, the lignum vitae, and the ebony. The palm, "queen of the Cuban forests," with its deep green plumage; the giant-leaved and prolific banana and plantain, resembling tall Indian corn; the cocoa, with its weeping foliage; and the "prim orange," are abundant. Two hundred sorts of birds are native to the island. Marble of fine quality is found in the mountains. Coffee has been cultivated on the lower hill slopes with success, and its production could be largely extended. The Cuban tobacco has peculiar value, and is sought for the world over, the Americans alone being purchasers of over two million dollars' worth of cigars from there every year. Cuba's principal crop, however, is sugar, which amounts in value to over one hundred million dollars a year. Her advantage in its production over Louisiana, for example, is that in Cuba there is a space of four or five months, when all the mechanical work must be done, between the time when enough cane is ripe to justify starting the mills and the time when the cane begins to spoil; whereas in Louisiana this period is only about two months. Though some of Cuba's coast lands are subject to overflow, she is uncommonly well supplied with fine harbors. Of her cities, Havana, the capital, has a population of two hundred and thirty-five thousand, Santiago de Cuba forty thousand and Matanzas thirty-seven thousand. The sumptuous marble mansions of its capital, with their lofty porticoes and long colonnades, indicate something of its tropical wealth and luxury. Its cafes and restaurants are said to be but little inferior to those of Paris.—July Atlantic.

A Crystallized Woman.

Another very remarkable instance, we are informed, says an English paper, has just come to light as to the preserving or petrifying effects of nitrate of soda. A well known and influential city firm, who have very extensive connections with South American planters, miners, etc., have recently received from Peru a curiosity in the shape of what may be termed a crystallized female body, which, as their correspondent advises them, was some short time discovered by a set of miners at Pisagua, in that country, completely embedded in one of the great nitrate of soda deposits peculiar to that district. The body is described as having the appearance of a petrified mummy and is stated to be in a singular state of preservation. This curiosity has already been seen by several of our best known naturalists and scientific analysts, and it is believed that the woman, who apparently was of middle age, must have perished either through accident or design at a remote period of the past, probably, as some even go so far as to say, two or three thousand years ago. That her death was violent there is little room to doubt, inasmuch as when discovered the body was in a recumbent position, partly on one side, with chest slightly crushed, as if through a severe fall, with legs drawn up, and the fingers and toes contracted. The hair is in a most perfect state and maintains its contact with the skull in a peculiarly astonishing manner, and the mouth is open displaying the teeth and tongue, which are plainly visible. The extremities are remarkably small and perfect, even the nails being in their respective place. The hair on the head, we should add, appears to be plaited in a very peculiar manner, and is of great length and thickness, though in some parts detached, owing to part of the skull having been destroyed. The curiosity at present is at the offices of the firm who have imported it from South America, but we understand that arrangements are made that it shall be public shown at the Westminster Aquarium at an early date.

A man must be sick to throw up a situation.

Bright little girl: "The robbers can't steal my mamma's diamond earrings, 'cause papa's hid them." Visitor: "Where has he hid them?" "Little girl: "Why, I heard him tell mamma he had put them up the spout, and he guessed they would stay there."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par, and selling at par.
Higher coin in Portland the banks quote at 10 1/2 per cent. discount.

Home Produce Market.
The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers or first hands:
FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands, \$4 75@5 00; best country brands, \$4 25@4 75; superfine, \$4 00@4 25.
WHEAT—\$1 55@1 62 1/2 for average; milling, \$1 60@1 65.
POTATOES—Quotable at \$0 60@1 00 per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.
MIDDINGS—Jobbing at feed, \$2 00@2 25; fine, \$2 50@2 75 per ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$14.
OATS—Feed, per cental, \$1 20@1 25; choice a shade higher.
BACON—Sides, 9@10; hams, 10@12; shoulders, 7@8c.
HAY—Timothy baled, buying at \$10@12 per ton; weak.
LARD—In kegs none; new in tins, 9@10c.
BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 22 1/2c; good fresh roll, 18@20c; ordinary, 15@18c, whether brine or solid; common, 12@15c; market steady; California fresh roll, 20@22 1/2.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, 50c@1 per box; Limes, \$1 @1 50 per box; Oranges, \$2 50@4 per 100.
DRY FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 4@5c; machine dried, 3@4c. Peas, machine dried, 7@8c. Prunes, machine dried, 15@18c; pitted, 10@12c; with pits, no sale.
EGGS—18c per dozen.
POULTRY—Hens and roosters, \$3 50@4 00.
CHEESE—Oregon, 10@12 1/2c; California, 10@15c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5c on foot, 4c.
BEEF—Live weight, 22@23c, for good to choice.
SHEEP—Live weight, 21@23c.
HIDES—Quotable at 12@13c for all over 16 lbs, one-third off for under that, also one-third off for culls.
TALLOW—Quotable at 5@5 1/2c.
WOOL—Valley, none; Eastern Oregon, 16@21c.

General Merchandise.
RICE—Market quoted at China mixed, 53@6; Japan, 63@7; Sandwich Island, 71@7 1/2.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 16@17 1/2c; Java, 25c; Rio, none; Guatemala, 15@17c.
TEAS—We quote Japan in flowered boxes 30@35c; Lacerated boxes, 45@50c; paper, 30@37c.
SUGARS—Market fairly supplied—We quote: Crushed A, 11c; Fine crushed, 11c; Cuba, 11c; Extra C, 9c; Golden C, 9c; Sandwich Island, 7 1/2@8c.
SYRUPS—Quotable at 47c in bbis, 59c in hfs, and 55c in kegs.
SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1 90; hf boxes, \$2 1/2@3.
YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, 19@20c gross; Doley, 20@22c gross; Preston & Merrill, 21c gross.
WINES—Sherry, foreign in blk, \$2 50@3; in cs, \$7@8. Sherry, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2 50; in cs, \$4 50@5. Port, foreign in blk, \$2 50@3; in cs, \$7@8. Port, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2; in cs, \$4 50@5. Angelica, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2 50; in cs, \$4 50@5.
Muscatel, domestic in blk, \$1 75@2 50.
Rebelling, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2 00.
Sonoma White, domestic in blk, \$1 00@1 25; in cs, \$4 00@5 00.
Claret, foreign in blk, \$1 70@2 00; in cs, \$4 50@5. Claret, domestic in blk, 75c; in cs, \$3 1/2@4 1/2.
CANDLES—Emery, 12c; Pick & Shovel, 15c; Harkness, 20c; Grant, 15c; wax, 21c.
SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS—The following are the prices current of certain brands of whiskeys and beer: J. H. Cutler, old Bourbon whiskey, manufactured by C. F. Moorman & Co., Kentucky, \$3 25@7; M. M. Marshall, Kentucky, \$3; other brands, \$1 50@2 75.
OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 25c; high grades, Dwyer & Co., 35@42c; boiled linseed, 90c; raw linseed, 85c; pure lard, \$1 10; castor, \$1 25@1 50; turpentine, \$0 90@95c.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.
FIRST DISPATCH.
WHEAT—Dull. Collection day.
BARLEY—Weaker under large receipts.
CORN—Dull and weak.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
WOOL—Unimproved.

SECOND DISPATCH.
WHEAT—Quiet.
FLOUR—Quiet.
POTATOES—Demoralized still.
OATS—Feed, supplies large and receipts from all quarters much larger to-day. The demand is small and buyers bid lower by 10@15c per 100. We quote common \$1 00@1 15. Fair, \$1 20@1 30. Good to choice, \$1 35@1 40. Milling, \$1 45@1 50. No sale.
GRAIN BAGS—Unchanged.
CHICAGO MARKETS.
CHICAGO, June 30.
WHEAT—97c paid for June.
BACON—Short rib sides, \$4 90.
LARD—\$6 10 paid for June.
PORK—\$9 67 1/2 paid for June.

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 30.
FLOUR—Quiet at \$1 08@1 16 per bu.
FLOUR—Steady.
COTTON—Dull.
WOOL—Fall, 13@20c. Barry, 11@14c, Spring, 20@30c. Barry, 14@18c. Pulled, 25@35c.
HIDES—Steady at 19 1/2@20c.
Whale oil, steady. Winter unbleached, 35@40c; Bleached, 42@49c. Sperm oil, quiet; Winter unbleached, 75@80c; bleached 90@98c.

ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, June 30.
COTTON—Hardening. Uplands, 6 15-16. Orleans, 7d.

English Wheat Market.
LONDON, June 30 — Floating cargoes, quiet but steady.
Cargoes on passage and for shipment, unaltered.
Mark Lane, quiet.

Quotations of good cargoes off coast, 480 lbs sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 3 1/2 per cent. commission: Med. Ch. or Mil., 45s; Red Winter, 45s; Cala., 500 lbs., 44s 6d.
Good shipping Cala. wheat on passage, per 500 lbs Queenstown for orders, just shipped or to be promptly shipped, 45s; nearly due, 45s; Oregon for shipment, 46s.

Fair average Chicago or Milwaukee, for shipment during present month and following one, per 480 lbs, Am. terms, 40s.
English country markets, turn dearer.
French country markets, firm.
Farmers' past deliveries week, 35,000@40,000 qrs.
LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Wheat, on spot, firm.
Red Winter, 9s 1d.
White Michigan, 9s 4d.
No. 1 standard, 9s 7d. No. 2 standard, 9s 2d.
Red Am. Spring, No. 3 to No. 2, shipping, per cental, 7s 4d@8s 3d.

A Jersey City woman was recently arrested for smashing her husband across the nose with a red and worsted motto bearing the words, "God bless our home."

"My dear," said a gentleman to his wife, "our club is going to have all the home comforts." "Indeed," replied the wife; "and when, pray, is our home to have all the club comforts?"

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

OLYMPIA HOTEL,
J. G. SPARKS, Proprietor,
Olympia, W. T.

E. N. OUMETTE,
Dealer in all kinds of
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,
Corner Main and Fifth Streets, Olympia, W. T.

OLYMPIA Broom Factory!
ISAAC CHILBERG, Prop'r.
Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Brooms
At San Francisco prices. Brooms warranted to give satisfaction. Patronize Home Industry.

SEATTLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL,
SEATTLE, W. T.
L. C. HARMON, : : : PROPRIETOR.
Free Coach to and from the House.

Jas. McNaught. Jos. 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!
THE MOST
Complete Stock
North of San Francisco
ORDERS
BY EXPRESS OR MAIL,
Promptly attended to.
SIGN--CITY DRUG STORE,
Seattle, W. T.

Schwabacher Bros. & Co.,
eattle, : : : W. T.
IMMENSE
Spring Stock!
FROM THE EAST.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES!
Will make allowance on all cash sales in the above line of goods.
Come Early and Often
AND
SECURE BARGAINS.

C. F. GERRISH & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
Of extra Quality.

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

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

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

Drugs, DRUGS, Drugs,
PAINTS, OILS, STATIONERY, ETC.
—Wholesale and Retail—
By N. D. HILL, Port Townsend, W. T.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
and Trusses,
Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Glass,
Paints,
Oils and
Brushes.
A large assortment.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Soaps,
Perfumery,
Pomades,
Hair Oils,
And all Articles used for the Toilet
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

What Garden Have You?

The best paying plot on any farm, and the one yielding the most enjoyment, too, is the vegetable garden—or "kitchen garden," as it is frequently called, and quite appropriately, especially when the "kitchen folks" have the chief or sole care of it. A good supply of garden products for the table costs less than the standard bread, meat, and potatoes, is more healthful and nourishing than all corn beef, salt pork, and the small assortment usually found on the farmer's table. Need we add anything about palatableness, comfort, home enjoyment? Contrast a table set nearly the year around with bread, salt pork, corned beef, potatoes, boiled cabbage, varied with hash, mush, buckwheats, and occasionally a few items, with a table well supplied in succession and abundantly with asparagus, green peas, lima beans, string beans, sweet corn, radishes, carrots, beets, parsnips, celery, salsify, turnips, cauliflower, spinach, lettuce, egg plants, tomatoes (all the year), rhubarb, okra, squashes, onions, cabbage, cucumbers (1), and other things,—filled in with currants, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, not to mention grapes, pears, etc. We do not accept the standing excuse, "I am too poor, too hard driven, too much to do in my fields to bother with the garden." We repeat with emphasis, that every farmer can have most, if not all the above pleasant and healthful variety with less labor and less expense than the table can be supplied in any other way. Every day's work in the garden will produce several dollars' worth of good things. One-quarter of an acre, more or less, according to the size of the family, will suffice. Select the best soil available, as near the house as possible, but at a distance if absolutely necessary. —American Agriculturist.

Truth from goodness, is soft and gentle; falsehood from evil is hard and fierce; hence the origin of hard and bitter speeches. Goodness of disposition manifests itself by gentleness, in that it is afraid to do hurt, and by sweetness, in that it loves to do good.

A Valuable Medicine.
DR. FRAZIER:—"My constitution was very much broken down for years. My digestion, bowels and nervous system were in a very bad condition. My system was not properly nourished. After eating I was distressed, and my food would not assimilate properly, so that I received little benefit. I was weak and most miserable, but on trying your Root Bitters I seemed to be wonderfully acted upon, and they have given me great comfort while using them. Enclosed find \$5 for six bottles, which please send me soon."
J. J. SPINNING,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. FRAZIER:—"I have had a splendid trade on your Root Bitters. They entirely cured one of my customers, a woman, of Dyspepsia, who had used all kinds of medicines without any good results."
A. J. MILLER, Druggist,
284 Southwest street, Indianapolis, Ind.
See advertisement headed "Life in a Bottle" in another column.

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 paint and you certain will have no other.

The woman who is truly womanly is never happy with a sallow, rough, wan, blotched, or otherwise blemished complexion. Give her the best of all the grades of elegant culture—that is better; let her put on religion's sweet array, which is best of all. Still you cannot make a true woman truly happy without a "fair and clear complexion." The Oregon Blood Purifier, by its great blood-cleansing properties, removes all blotches, pimples, etc., from the skin, imparting to it that pure, marble-like tint and brilliancy so much admired by the fair sex.

In nine cases out of every ten, Coughs, Colds and Catarrh proceed from and originate in the Stomach or Bowels. Frazier's Oregon Blood Purifier is a certain cure.

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

DuBOIS & KING,
General Agents,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
125 Front Street, 411 Washington Street,
Portland, Oreg. San Francisco, Cal.
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Hides, Grain and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.
feb 19-1m

Painters' Stock.
White Leads,
White Zincs,
Linseed Oil,
Turpentine,
Brushes,
Colors,
Varnishes
FOR SALE BY
Hodge, Davis & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists.
Jan 29-1f

65 CENTS
Sent to our Office, we will send
The San Francisco
WEEKLY CHRONICLE
FOR
THREE MONTHS

To any part of the United States, postage paid.
THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE IS AN EIGHT PAGE PAPER, 64 COLUMNS,
Containing the entire news of the week.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE supplies the intellectual wants of all, the farmer, the laborer, the artisan, the merchant, the miner, the old and the young. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER of sixty-four (64) large columns of reading matter once a week for twelve months it to be henceforth furnished for \$2.50 in advance.
Send for Circular and Sample Copy. Sent Free on application.
TERMS—WEEKLY CHRONICLE, \$2.50 per year; DAILY CHRONICLE \$6.70 per year, postage paid. Address
Chas. De Young & Co., Publishers,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE!
The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use for Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength for the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.
Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease, and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, etc., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, Impudence, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, etc., etc. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicines far and wide, and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and I now devote all my time to this business.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using ROOT BITTERS. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians to die, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, constipation, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take the ROOT BITTERS. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such a health, strength and beauty as ROOT BITTERS.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.
Ask your druggist or merchant for FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS, the Great Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute he may recommend because he makes a larger profit.
G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer,
338 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
For sale wholesale by
Redington & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE The undersigned will make collections and attend to business of all kinds for parties in the country, charging only a small commission for the same. Prompt returns made from all collections, and all business matters will receive immediate attention. All kinds of information furnished. Parties having bills against persons in Portland can have the same attended to. Address: **W. L. EPPINGER,**
je 29-1f Box 727, Portland, Oregon.

L. K. C. Smith,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Cigars and Tobaccos
The largest and finest stock of Meerschaum and Amber Goods in the city. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.
Cor. Front and Stark Sts., Portland, Oreg.
ju 2

DILL DuBOIS, W. B. KING,
DuBOIS & KING,
Wool Commission Merchants,
Advances Made on Consignments.
411 WASHINGTON ST., 138 FRONT ST.,
San Francisco, Portland.

WE SHIP
To San Francisco and Boston Markets for Owners Ac't.
EVERDING & FARRELL,
WOOL DEALERS,
Corner Front and Alder Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Most liberal advancements made on consignments,
ju 3-1f

WEBER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNRIVALED
STANDARD AND ESTEY ORGANS,
D. W. PRENTICE & CO.,
Music Dealers, Portland Oregon



IMPORTERS!
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise!
Goods Sent by Mail or Wells Fargo.

Orders from the Country Solicited
All kinds of Produce Bought and Sold or Sold on Commission.
Letters promptly answered. Country people will save by corresponding with us.

Centennial Block, the Middle Store
No. 169 and 171 Second St.
an 31-1y **Comstock & Pfluger.**

Montgomery's TEMPERANCE HOTEL
221, 223, 227 and 229 Second St.,
SAN FRANCISCO: Chas. Montgomery, Prop.
This is the only strictly temperance hotel in San Francisco, and offers superior accommodations to the traveling public. Board and lodging per day, 75 cts. to \$2; per week, \$4 to \$5. Single meals, 10 cts. Six meal tickets, \$1 ap 19-3m

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!
Remington's Sharp's and Winchester Rifles.
And Cartridges of all kinds at reduced prices,
BY **W. M. BECK & SON,**
5-1v Portland, Oregon

J. SIMON & CO.,
Dealers in
Doors, Windows, Blinds and Glass
WEIGHTS, CORDS AND PULLEYS,
128 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder.
Jes 1m PORTLAND, OREGON.

Benson's Caprine POROUS PLASTER
A Wonderful Remedy!
There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electric appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber, possesses the most extraordinary pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stomach and Nerve Colic, Colds, and Coughs, diseased Kidneys, Whooping Cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt St., New York, N. Y. me 25-1m

A. A. STROWBRIDGE,
Direct Importer and Dealer in
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.
No. 111 Front St. Portland, Or

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA
YELLOW DOCK
AND
IODIDE OF POTASS

The Best Spring Medicine and Beautifier of the Complexion in use. Cures Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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HAWLEY, DODD & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.
OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES, A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Sole Agents for the



BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER,
The Leading Harvesting Machine of the World.
So large a portion of the Grass and Grain Crops of the Pacific Coast have been cut by the BUCKEYE, that no farmer here can be ignorant of its merits or require argument to convince him of its superiority; as it is too well and favorably known to need comment. It is the perfection of all Reaper and Mowing Machines.
We call especial attention to our New and Perfected
CANTON PITTS THRESHER,
New in detail and general feature. **DISTINCTIVE** and **PECU-LIAR**, and it now stands the **CHAMPION THRESHER OF THE WORLD.**
Threshermen who have used or employed this new style of Thresher, all unite in testifying that they are the **ONLY PERFECT THRESHER IN USE:** It is designed and built expressly for Oregon and Washington, by one who thoroughly understands the requirements of the country, and the difficulties to be overcome.

HAINES' (Genuine) SINGLE GEARED HEADER,
Specially Improved for this Season—Ten or Twelve feet cut.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE OLD RELIABLE
Schuttler Farm, Freight, and Spring Wagons.
Studebaker Wagons, Studebaker 4 Spring Hacks.
Regulator, Wind Mills, The most complete windmill in use.
Edward Harvesters, Vastly superior to any other hand binder Harvester in market. Will handle lodged or fallen grain, and elevate it better than any known machine of its class.
Taylor Sulky Rakes, Self Dumping and Plain.
Monitor and Straw Burning Engines.
Send for Special Catalogue, also for our New Price List.



Burton HOUSE,
Cor. F and Third Streets,
Near the Steamship Landings and Railroad Depots,
Portland, Oregon.
LEWISTON & FRETLAND, Proprietors.
(Late of Minnesota House.)
Will spare no pains or expense to make this house the best hotel in Portland.
ju 3-1f

MT. HOOD
Agricultural Implements
HOUSE.
Newbury, Chapman & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in

Farm Implements and Machines,
261 and 263 Front Street, and 262 First Street Portland Oreg
Branch Houses at Walla Walla, W. T., and Albany, Oregon.
Agencies at all important points in Oregon, Washington Territory and Western Idaho. General Agents for D. M. Osborne & Co.'s Mowers, Reapers, and Self-Binding Harvesters, Improved Whitewater Wagons, Morrison Bro's. Plows, Lion Self Dump Sulky Rakes, Espy Hacks, Minnesota Threshers, Headers, Whipple Guides, Bolster Springs, Farmers Friend Drills, Esterly Broadcast Seeders, and a Full Line of Steel and Wood Goods.
ju 2-1f

THE WESTINGHOUSE THRESHING MACHINE,
THE GLUTE & CO., PORTABLE ENGINES.
By request of the manufacturers we have accepted the Agency for this State and the adjoining Territories of the above justly Celebrated Machines.
We have satisfied ourselves that the above are really SUPERIOR Machines, and are recommended by farmers who used them last season as THE BEST Machines they have ever seen.
Send for Catalogues and descriptive Circulars.

Agents wanted in every county in this State and the Territories.
E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.
ju 3-1f

Wholesale Pianos and Organs
SMITH'S
CELEBRATED
American
Pianos and Organs,
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
ARE THE BEST.
83,000 SMITH'S Organs
AND
38,000 Pianos now in use
EVERY INSTRUMENT
Warranted for Ten Years.
Sent upon 15 Days Test
Trial—Guarantee satisfaction or no sale.
SMITH
SELLS HIS OWN GOODS
Has no Drummers or Pedlars to extort high prices.
GERMAN UPRIGHTS!
Best on this Coast.
Sheet Music, Half Price.
Send for information to
J. C. Smith,
5 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
apr 14

PUGET SOUND ARGUS

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

GOOD TEMPLAR BREVITIES.

The next session of the R. W. Grand Lodge will be held in the city of New York, and the welcome which we extend must be well worthy of the first state in the Union and the banner grand lodge of the World.—"Good Templar Gem."

How many times should a lodge forgive a member who violates the obligation? That depends entirely upon the circumstances. We should say, as often as he manifests true repentance, and with sincerity of heart wants to try again. The lodge is to be the judge as to whether the repentance is sincere or not. If it is, if there is any good ground for hope that he may make an honest endeavor or so keep his obligation, forgive, and try again, even though it be seventy times the seventh time. If there is no such ground for hope, if past experience shows that he will not try to be faithful, then expel him. The lodge must be charitable to its frail ones, but it must be just to itself. The atmosphere of the lodge room must be kept pure, the honor of the institution must be kept above reproach. That cannot be done by harboring unrepentant sinners.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. was opened at Merrill Hall, city of Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday, May 27, by R. W. G. Templar Kanouse. All the officers were present excepting Dr. F. R. Lees, G. W. Counsellor (detained in England by sickness) G. W. Marshal, and Deputy Marshal. At the opening the Committee on Credentials reported present 102 representatives from thirty-three Grand Lodges. There were also present as visitors a large body of members of the Order from the several Grand Lodge jurisdictions. Nearly the entire first day (Tuesday) was devoted to listening to the officers' annual reports and the reference of the subjects contained therein to appropriate committees.

R. W. G. Templar, T. D. Kanouse, in his annual report, says that the debt of the R. W. Grand Lodge has been reduced by \$3,000 during the year; that there is a constant call from Grand Lodges for aid in their local work; that during the year "we have made good advancement in many jurisdictions;" a Grand Lodge has been instituted for Nevada and Utah; eight lodges in India under the fostering care of Sister Mary A Thomas, D. R. W. G. T.; three lodges in Bermuda, by Joseph L. Ward, D. R. W. G. T. Q. M. Sergeant John G. Hewitt, of the U. S. Army, located at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, had done active and effective work as D. R. W. G. T. for the past year. As a result of his labors, in connection with other good brothers and sisters, NINE lodges have been instituted, some composed entirely Indians and one exclusively of colored people. The ritual has been translated into the Cherokee language, and application made for printing the same in that language.

W. S. Williams, R. W. G. Secretary, in his report, shows that during the year ending January 31, 1879, the number of persons initiated into the Order was 123,265; whole number of members in good standing at that date, 268,684; total number of lodges in the Order, 6,183. The report also reviews the work that has been done the past year, and what is being done for the extension of the Order in the Indian Territory, Islands of Jamaica, Bermuda, Japan, China, India, Africa, Norway and Sweden, and other countries. The

Institution of worthy grand lodges for Great Britain and Ireland, and for Australia are noted in the report.

A. S. Draper, G. W. C. T. for New York, says:

The legislation of the session will tell for the good of the order. The body was made up of strong men and women, known throughout the world for their devotion to the order and its cause, who came together with a full appreciation of the difficulties under which the supreme body was laboring and with full determination to root out and remedy those difficulties. We think that they accomplished it. All expenses were cut down to the lowest possible basis, even to such and extent in some cases as to be unjust, we fear.

All purchases are to be made at the lowest price possible in the market. Grand Lodges were distinctly told that they must pay up all indebtedness, both for tax and supplies, if they would have their representatives admitted to the R. W. G. Lodge. It was ordered that the auditors should meet long enough before the next session to examine all books and transaction and have their reports in print by the time the body convened. All this means restored confidence in business, relief from financial embarrassments, and renewed vigor in the organization.

A most agreeable feature of the session was the entire absence of all sectional feeling and controversy, and a manifest determination to work together unceasingly for the advancement of the order and the overthrow of the drink traffic. By common consent the negro question has gone, and gone forever, into the history of the past; and the duty of the hour is: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," against a common enemy.

DIRECTORY.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Officers:

NAMES.	OFFICES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
N. D. Hill	G. W. C. T.	Port Townsend W. T.
Sist L C Calvert	G. W. V. T.	Seattle, "
W H Roberts	G. W. Treas.	Port Townsend "
Allen Weir	G. W. Sec'y.	Port Townsend "
N S Porter	G. A. Sec'y.	Olympia, "
F. Kennedy	G. S. Juv. Tem.	Kamlichie, "
Rev B J Sharp	G. Chap.	White River, "
W J Collett	G. W. Mar.	Coupeville, "
Sist L McAlmond	G. D. M.	Dungeness, "
Sist A M Hinds	G. Guard.	Port Townsend "
Jno H Carr	G. Messenger	Lopez, "
E Calvert	G. Sentinel	Seattle, "
W. Raybould	G. Coun.	Nanaimo, B. C.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

No.	Name of Lodge	Postoffice	Lodge Dep'y
2	Forward	Semishmoo	Annie E Crulz
3	Mount Adams	Goldendale	W. A. McFarland
4	Tacoma	Olympia	Jos. Chibberg
5	Pomeroy	Pomeroy	A. E. O'Dell
6	Seattle	Seattle	John Wainster
7	Pataha	Pataha	Jas McKanase
8	Eureka	Walla Walla	W. P. Harton
9	San Juan	San Juan	Rev. T. J. Weekes
10	Rising Star	Seattle Coal Mines	N. H. Martin
12	Jefferson	Port Townsend	N. D. Hill
13	Ladlow	Port Ladlow	Lewis Probie
15	Virtue	Pataha Prairie	Z. H. Chapman
16	Pioneer	Watsburg	J. F. Booth
17	Fountain	Tenino	S. N. Wilkes
18	La Conner	La Conner	F. W. Hanson
19	Shakespeare	Port Madison	C. McDermoth
20	Whitby	Coupeville	A. D. Bowers
21	Excelsior	Dayton	H. A. Binger
22	Cascade	Cascades	S. B. Jones
26	Beacon	New Dungeness	E. N. Pletcher
35	Orient	White River	Mrs. C. Willis
41	Wilderness	Arcada	Chas. T. Huntley
46	Cofax	Cofax	Adrian Wisner

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Perseverance	Victoria	D. S. McDonald
2	Onward	Nanaimo	Wm. Raybould
3	Star of Hope	Comox	B. K. McKinnan
4	Dominion	Ne. Westminster	J. Lord
11	Cedar Hill	Victoria	Wm. Irvine

Territorial University

The University of Washington Territory has a Faculty of nine instructors, and

Four Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific Normal, Commercial.

Pupils not fully prepared to enter any course, can receive a thorough drilling in the common branches, provided they are able to read in the Independent 6th Reader and take corresponding studies.

Vocal and instrumental music, painting drawing, military tactics and telegraphing taught in connection with the institution.

The University boarding house is under the efficient management of Mr. D. B. Ward.

Spring Term opens March 17, 1879,

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free, upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address GILMORE, SMITH, & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Box 44, Washington, D. C.

LAMBERT & LAUBACH

Sole agents for Lambert & Son's Celebrated

Green and Dried Fruits

Also dealers in all kinds of Oregon and California

Fruits and Produce.

Flour, Feed, Grain Etc., Etc.

No. 125, Front and Taylor streets, 15:47 PORTLAND, Oregon.

APPROVED SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS can be located upon any lands, either single or double minimum lands, subject to homestead whether timbered or not, and having the only first class paper in the country, have made arrangements with the following gentlemen in Western Washington:

- A. Mackintosh, Seattle,
- John R. Wheat, Olympia,
- G. Morris Haller, Port Townsend,
- Henry Jackson, Snohomish City.

Who will have on hand, at all times, my scrip for the accommodation of these desiring to purchase, at the rate of \$3.25 per acre for 80s and 120s, and \$3.75 per acre for 40s; fractions special. Another fraudulent class of scrip known as 'floats' can be gotten at much less rates; but no title can be given, and is, of course, not so valuable. A deed can be gotten from the original applicant of any land located by scrip purchased of me, as I in no case buy from other than the original homesteader, and know where to address him for a deed if one be required. Full investigation is asked that the worth of my paper may be known. Call upon or write any of the gentlemen named above, who will sell you the Talbot additional homestead scrip which will ensure you a patent to your land as well as a perfect title, and also as cheap as you can buy it of me.

D. H. TALBOT, Gen'l Land-scrip and Warrant Broker, Sioux City, Iowa.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid sidewheel Steamship DAKOTA

2100 Tons. H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER,

WILL LEAVE ON THE DATES HERE AFTER MENTIONED:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1879		
April 19	April 8	Apr 10
May 10	May 28	" 30
June 20	June 8	May 20
	" 28	June 10
		" 30

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

1,400 tons. PETER MACKLE, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1879		
April 10	On arrival	Apr 21
May 20	"	May 0
June 10	"	" 30
" 30	"	July 0

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.

U. S. Mail Steamer DISPATCH,

CAPTAIN MONROE,

Will leave Port Townsend every Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for

San Juan and Lopez Islands,

Sehome, Semishmoo and Saamish

Returning on Saturday evening. Will also leave

Port Townsend for Neeah Bay, and way ports

On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning Tuesday.

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Keep Constantly on Hand THE LARGEST STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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Farming Implements, Saddlery, &c. And will Sell CHEAPER FOR CASH,

Than any House on Puget Sound!

AGENTS FOR Wells, Fargo & Company's Express

Our Facilities for Purchasing in the Leading Markets are Superior to any.

We will give and take Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK At the most Liberal Discount.

WATERMAN & KATZ.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Land.

UNITED STATES, DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERR. Y.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the provision of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," William Payne, of Clallam county, Washington Territory, has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of section No. 28, in township No. 31 North, Range No. 8 west of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the said described land, or any portion thereof, are hereby required to file their claims in this office within sixty (60) days from date hereof.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Olympia, W. T., this 18th day of June A. D. 1879.

J. T. BROWN, Register of the Land Office.

C. D. GILMORE, A. A. THOMAS, Late Register at Kirwin, Kansas.

Gilmore & Co.,

629 F st, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL PRACTICE BEFORE THE General Land Office, office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, the Court of Claims, and United States Supreme Court. Claims of all kinds arising under laws governing the disposal of public land, or the adjustment of French, Spanish, and Mexican grants, or other private land claims. Special attention given to cases involving titles to grant lands and mining claims. Land warrants and land scrip bought. Cash paid for soldiers' addition homestead rights. Send stamp for circular of instructions. Three stamps to pay postage if you want full set of blanks and instructions.

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O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.

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And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours, GIVE US A CALL.

Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [9

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Constantly on Hand the Choicest of Meats

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

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N. D. TOBEY,

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