

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

VOL. 9.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

NO. 22.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS

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ALLEN WEIR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

At the first meeting held in this city, for the purpose of organizing a society under the above caption, a committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization. On Thursday last they presented a plan which was, after being slightly modified, unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—Your committee on organization have the honor to recommend that the Society be organized under a Constitution and code of By Laws, and submit the following for your approval:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.

This Society shall be called the IMMIGRANT'S AID SOCIETY OF NORTH-WESTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY, and its head office shall be in the city of Port Townsend, W. T.

ART. II. MEMBERSHIP.

The Society shall be composed of such persons—male or female—over the age of 16 years, as may be elected members according to its Constitution, By Laws and Regulations.

ART. III. EXISTENCE.

The Society shall exist as long as there is work for it, within the scope of the objects for which it was organized.

ART. IV. OBJECTS.

The objects of the society shall be to diffuse, by such means as the Society may deem best, among those seeking homes or a change of residence, or contemplating emigration to this Territory, reliable information concerning the natural resources, climate, industries, society, &c. &c., of the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, Island, San Juan and Whatcom, in Washington Territory.

SEC. 2. To aid, as far as may be in the power of the Society, those wishing to emigrate and settle in any of these counties, to procure cheap yet comfortable and safe transportation to their destination.

SEC. 3. To assist them, on arrival, in selecting desirable homes in any of these counties, and in such other ways as the Society may be able and deem proper.

SEC. 4. To take such other measures from time to time, for the advancement of the interests of the people of these counties, as the Society may deem expedient.

ART. V. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be chosen annually, from among its members, by ballot, at such time and place as the By Laws designate, and a majority of all votes cast shall elect. The officers shall be: a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such committees as the Society may create.

ART. VI. DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or President PRO TEM, shall preside at all meetings of the society, preserve order, execute its laws, and perform such other duties as may pertain to his office or the By Laws prescribe.

ART. VII. DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the Society—have charge of its correspondence—preserve all letters received, keep a copy of all letters sent, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or the By Laws or regulations of the Society prescribe.

ART. VIII. DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of, and be made responsible for, the funds of the Society—by giving good and sufficient bonds therefor. He shall collect all con-

tributions, and dues of members, keep correct accounts between each member and the Society, render annually and whenever required an account of the financial standing of the Society, showing receipts and expenditures, and pay out the money of the Society only on orders signed by the President and Secretary.

ART. IX. REMOVALS AND VACANCIES.

Any officer may be removed at any regular meeting of the Society, for cause shown, after due notice and opportunity to be heard. A vacancy in any office may be filled at any regular meeting, to fill an unexpired term.

ART. X. QUORUM.

5 members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. XI. AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting, by two-thirds of those present voting for it; but the proposed amendment shall be read at two regular meetings previous to the one where it is voted upon.

ART. XII.

No person shall be deemed a member of the Society until he or she shall accept and agree to support the Constitution, by signing the same.

BY LAWS.

ARTICLE I. MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of this Society shall be held on the evening of the first Tuesday of each Month.

SEC. 2. The annual meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday in July of each year, at which time the election of officers shall take place, and the business of the year be closed.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be held at any time upon the call of the President who shall cause a written notice of the same to be posted in a conspicuous place in the Post Office, at least 24 hours prior to such meeting; and provided, that no business shall be transacted at such meeting except that for which the call was made.

SEC. 4. The place and hour of meeting shall be at the old Court House, unless otherwise specified, by special notice, at 8 P. M., from April 1st to October 1st, and at 7 P. M., from October 1st to April 1st.

ART. II. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Application for membership must be made in writing which, after being read before the Society, shall be balloted upon, and the applicant declared elected, unless 5 or more dissenting votes appear, in which case the application shall be declared rejected.

SEC. 2. An applicant, duly elected, shall be admitted to full membership at the same meeting, without ceremony further than signing the Constitution and paying the membership fee.

ART. III. MEM. FEES AND DUES.

SECTION 1. The membership fee shall be \$1, payable on presentation of application.

SEC. 2. Each member shall pay dues, \$1 annually, on the first Tuesday in July, and, if in default, his name may be erased from the roll, or he may be suspended, as the Society may determine.

SEC. 3. No member in arrears for dues shall hold office or vote, or speak upon any pending measure.

ART. IV. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall receive such compensation for their services as the Society may deem reasonable.

ART. V. LIFE MEMBERS.

The payment of \$10 at one time by any person shall constitute such person a member for life, with an exemption from all dues or assessments.

ART. VI. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

All reports of committees shall be made in writing, signed by its members and filed with the Secretary.

ART. VII.

Any officer who shall absent himself from two consecutive regular meetings of the Society, without rendering a satisfactory excuse for the same, may be removed therefor; and the vacancy thus occasioned shall be forthwith filled by election.

ART. VIII. AMENDMENTS.

These By Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Society, by two-thirds of those present voting for it; but the proposed amendment shall be

read at two regular meetings previous to the one when it is voted upon.

Your committee further recommends as follows:

1. That after the adoption of the Constitution and By Laws, the Society at once proceed to elect officers for the ensuing year.

2. That the most feasible plan for disseminating information relative to the resources of these counties will be by the publication of a small pamphlet, containing a map, and properly descriptive of them, for free distribution.

3. That the following committees should be appointed:

A committee to superintend the collection of the necessary material for the proposed pamphlet, and cause it to be done at the earliest day possible, and to report progress at every meeting.

A committee to ascertain the probable cost of 1,000 copies of a thirty-two page pamphlet.

A committee to solicit pecuniary aid, by annual subscription or otherwise, as may be deemed best, and to secure the co-operation of the people of the counties of Island, Clallam, San Juan and Whatcom.

Very respectfully submitted.

D. W. SMITH,
THOS. PHILLIPS,
ALLEN WEIR.

'MORLEY'S' LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

From our regular correspondent

NEW YORK, June 27, 1879.

THAT ASHLEY BELT AGAIN.

We sent it away across the sea a few weeks ago, and here it comes back again. Sir John Ashley, I unanimously vote you a nuisance, reconsider the vote, and lay the motion to reconsider on the table—and by every parliamentary rule you ought to subside! We don't want your spangled goat skin. It has already done more to demoralize New York than any other yard and-a-quarter of leather that was ever tanned. It cost us over sixty thousand dollars hard earned money; it emptied great lakes of whiskey and whole gulfs of beer down our people's throats; it has already ruined splendidly made men, and cut off ten years from the life of nearly every contestant; it made night rowdies out of respectable husbands and fathers; it engendered extravagant hopes in the breast of our young men, and—well, what has America ever done to you, anyhow! You are a patriotic Englishman, I believe? You want that belt to stay in Britain? Allow me, from the recesses of my magnanimous heart, to suggest that Weston has

"Become so rich
That he might be sent
By a pocket-borough
Into Parliament."

Send him to Parliament by all means. Send him to the penitentiary if he won't go to Parliament; offer him a prize to discover the source of the Nile; send him anywhere, offer him anything, but don't let him bring that thing back here!

But if the worst must come, then I submit that New York has had its share. You take it, Chicago;—or say you want it and thus get St. Louis to grab it! We stood by you at the time of the great fire. You can balance the whole account now, and it needn't cost you a cent. Philadelphia, you take it, and display your enterprise and brotherly love at one swoop. Won't you have it, Sacramento, dear! You know how to manage Kearney, and besides you have a strong Constitution, just made to order, and you are able to stand more than the rest of us. Who of you will take the belt? Don't all speak at once!

A friend deprecates the foregoing and says he thought I was patriotic. I thought so too, but if patriotism consists in burrowing because that skin of a nanny-goat is coming back to America, then I want to be put down as the scaliest, most venomous old copperhead that ever hissed at our great national trade mark, copyright secured, ye!e!p "The American Eagle!"

WHAT I LEARNED AT DR. BRANDRETH'S

Almost every man whose own life is or has been a failure is quick to sneer at success in others as an accident or "fool's luck." Last week I saw a promising study for this class of sickly cynics. Probably no business is so generally believed to be founded on pure luck as the manufacture of pills and plasters; yet this was the subject of my study, and it taught me a lesson which it were well for many another man to learn.

Selecting Brandreth's Pills and Alcock's Plasters as my study, I went to Sing Sing to learn, if I could, the secret of their commercial success. A hundred men and women are engaged in their manufacture; 250 to 300 pounds of pills are made up daily; one piece of machinery alone rolls out

THREE MILES OF POROUS PASTER a yard wide, every week. Government has received over \$600,000 for revenue stamps upon these two products. The Brandreth Works are an undeniable success. Now why? Did Dr. Brandreth stumble over a lucky accident and pick up a fortune? Not at all.

Many years ago his medical experience satisfied him that the great secret of health is good blood—that "the blood is the life." After years of patient study and experiment, he made the compound bearing his name now so widely used over the world. It is purely vegetable, and its great office is to expel all impurities from the blood and thus render ordinary disease impossible. It proved last year, when taken in time, a certain preventive of that fearful scourge, yellow fever. Slowly but surely it won its way, as it did its work of healing, till the business grew to its present immense proportions. Yet, to-day, this wealthy doctor and his son personally mix every ounce of drugs used in the pills; they weigh out the ingredients upon a huge marble, and perform themselves the manual labor of mixing them thoroughly together before they pass into the factory to be rolled, dried, counted, and labelled. Likewise every strip of porous plaster is spread under the personal supervision of Col. Brandreth or the General Superintendent. Every part of the factory buildings is kept with a surprising and immaculate neatness. I have seen many workshops, but never saw such scrupulous purity of floor, shelf, table and counter. Every girl is required to be as neat and tidy as feminine ingenuity and taste can make her—and every hand, male and female, receives as high wages as during the "flush" times of ten years ago. Every implement of her work shines and glistens in its cleanliness and purity, and

NO HUMAN FINGER

touches a Brandreth Pill in the whole course of its manufacture. Even the counting and boxing are done by a shining little metal instrument. The rooms are light and pleasant, not a speck of dirt or refuse lies on the polished, slippery floors, and between the windows hang paintings, lithographs, engravings, chromos and mottoes by the score, giving a most attractive and cheerful aspect to the whole.

Now do you wonder success follows such management? Dare any grumbler at his own luckless fate call the success which follows such conditions an accident? The lesson is a valuable one to men impatient of the tardiness of life's success. Few men ever struck the royal road to fortune; but almost any man can win an honorable competency by doing or discovering something of real value to his fellow men, and then carrying a cool but busy head, an honest heart, and a considerate energy into his chosen work.

MORLEY.

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Nothing will be left undone to make this
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or any of the inland waters of the Coast,
can be accommodated by applying to the
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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 Territory. [233a

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.



ALLEN WEIR, : : Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Tobacco Mailable.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The postoffice department decides a package of tobacco bearing an internal revenue stamp can go through the mails as fourth-class matter.

Duty on Quinine.

The secretary of the treasury has decided that the act exempting quinine from duty, which took effect July 1st, did not affect importations made before that date.

Land Culture.

NEW YORK, July 9.—In the Hebrew convention the chairman of the committee on the Sabbath question to-day presented a report pertaining to the preservation of the Sabbath institutions, which was adopted. A letter was received from ex-Gov. Seymour giving his views on the subject of land culture. He said: He had watched with interest the plans of the Catholic Church to get its people into the country and to make their homes on farms. He deemed it a wise policy, and wise to have those of different faith so placed at the outset that they can keep up their respective places of worship. He had no idea but what the Hebrews would become good farmers.

Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The reception of proposals for performing mail service on some 1300 routes throughout all the States and Territories under what is known as "miscellaneous lettings," was closed at the post office department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The routes are nearly all newly established and include a number of large importance to frontier States and most of the mining Territories. Awards will be made by the second assistant postmaster general on or before the 31st, and the new service will go into operation by the 1st of October. Over 20,000 bids have been received and the letting will be the largest of the miscellaneous class that has ever been known in the contract office.

Yellow Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—The board of health this morning issued the following order: To the people of the City of Memphis: We would say, quietly remove your families to a place of safety until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. To the people along the lines of the different routes of travel, we say there can be no possible danger of infection for many days to come. Five new cases are reported this morning and one death, the infant of Judge E. R. Ray, of the criminal court, who, together with another son, is prostrated with the disease. A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress, the trains being unable to carry away the hundreds who are ready to leave.

3 P. M.—There has been a change in the situation. The great desire of every one is to leave before the fever spreads. Physicians are hopeful as to the future, but the stampede of citizens has almost assumed a panic form. There will not be cars enough to-night to carry people away. Business is progressing as usual but in a limited manner.

Later Report.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—To-night more hopeful feeling exists. The panic of to-day has gradually subsided, and a thorough investigation shows the condition of affairs to be that there are only two persons in the city prostrated with the fever—Judge Ray and his son. Of the five new cases reported to the board of health, upon examination by the president, three were declared sick with other diseases than yellow fever. Two deaths have occurred, Frank Mulbrandon and a son of Judge Ray.

Chances of Spreading.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Dr. Hamilton, supervising surgeon general of the marine service, does not apprehend a repetition of the yellow fever epidemic of last year in the South. He thinks that there may be sporadic cases, but considers that precautions taken will prevent any spread of the disease. The negro exodus may carry considerable infected baggage into Missouri and Kansas and thus cause some cases of yellow fever in those States.

New Orleans All Right.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—At a meeting of the State Board of Health to-night a resolution was adopted setting forth that New Orleans was never healthier, being entirely free from yellow fever.

Saratoga Regatta.

SARATOGA, July 10.—The double scull race was won by Athletics of New York in 9:18; Wahwahsums second; 9:24; Minnesota third, 9:25. The first trial heat of the junior sculls was won by Burt Brown, of Union Springs, time 1:06. The first trial heat of four oars was won by Wahwahsums, time 8:43; Mutual second, 8:47; Saugerties, third, 8:50. The second trial heat for four oars was won by the Showacometts in 8:35; Elizabeth second, 8:37; Olympics third, 8:54.

Third trial for four oars resulted in a victory for Hilldale of this State; time, 8:41.

Busted.

TRON, N. Y., July 10.—D. T. Vallie, ex-president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, and president of the Troy & Boston road, last evening made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Foreign Demand for our Crops.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Tribune reviewing European crops says that even if the accounts are approximately correct, the demand upon this country will be far greater than ever before.

Grant's Return Delayed.

A private letter received at Washington from Grant says that he will defer his return to this country till after the Republican nomination is made.

This change of movement has been brought about by the accounts received of the officious intentions of some individuals who fastened themselves upon his administration, and whom he found difficult to shake off. The same parties, he has been informed, intend to obtrude themselves upon the public by tendering him a reception against which he expressed the greatest aversion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

English Crops and Markets.

LONDON, July 8.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The agricultural prospects cause very grave apprehensions. Should the rain continue the hay crop will be useless except as manure. The condition of wheat is unimproved. Barley in heavy land is nearly ruined. Nothing but the speedy advent of sunshine can prevent an almost general failure of the principal crops. In consequence of the weather and light supplies in England wheat has improved a shilling per quarter in a majority of the country markets, but despite the firmness of holders it has been difficult to establish any advance of home-grown in London in the face of liberal arrivals and low prices of foreign varieties. Previous rates, however, have been well supported, especially for choice parcels, and the tendency is rather toward an advance than a decline. Large foreign arrivals have not caused a scarcity of granary room, as a large portion has gone direct to millers who bought freely to arrive, transactions on spot having lately been confined to the retail wants of small millers.

Maize has varied little, but is rather against sellers. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Of coast wheat was firm, at slightly improving prices, particularly towards the close. Maize was steady and unchanged. A good business was done in the forward wheat, particularly for Red Winter July, August and September shipments, and prices improved 6d per quarter. Maize was not freely offered, though late cheap purchases could not be repeated. The demand is still slack. Last week's sales of English wheat amounted to 33,904 quarters at 42s 4d per quarter, against 18,202 quarters at 46s per quarter for the same period last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 28th amounted to 1,415,942 cwt of wheat, and 214,288 cwt of flour. At Mark Lane to-day (Monday) the supply of English wheat was again small, and prices advanced 1s to 3s per quarter. The supply of foreign wheat was fair, and it advanced a shilling. Flour advanced 6d per quarter. Maize and barley were steady.

French Freedom.

PARIS, July 10.—Permission has been refused Marshals Certain, Canrobert and Leboeuf, and Admiral LaGraviere to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

Leadership of Imperialists.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has already virtually assumed the attitude as chief of the Imperialists.

Gigantic Enterprise.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Thousands of workmen have been engaged several weeks on works designed to cause the Oxus river to return to its ancient bed, so as to establish easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan.

On the Border.

The Russians have sent a force of 200 Cossacks against the Chinese raiders at Kuldja. The Cossacks, however, hearing of the assemblage of a vastly superior force of Chinese, retreated. It is not doubted that the Chinese are about to develop a military demonstration toward the Kuldja frontier on a very large scale.

English Crops Ruined.

LONDON, July 10.—John Joseph Mechi, a noted scientific agriculturist, writes to the Times as follows: Another week of flooding storms and low temperature has put the finishing stroke to the agricultural disaster. It is now too late for crops to recover. They are considerably impaired even on well farmed and drained lands, while on ill farmed and undrained lands the storms have been simply ruinous. Wheat will suffer less than Spring crops. Weeding is hopeless, and unless we get the promised hot, dry weather many grass and clover crops and peas will rot ungathered.

African War News.

A dispatch from Cape Town, June 22d, says that General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived to-day and immediately started for Natal.

Telegrams received at Cape Town state that the British forces are within 25 miles of Cetewayo's kraal. In consequence of the defective state of transportation, General Wolseley has summoned a meeting of native chiefs at Maritzbaugh on the 30th of June to devise means for transportation by native carriers.

Zulu prisoners state that Cetewayo will allow our troops to advance near Ulundi and then attack them.

A dispatch from Rork's Drift, June 24th, says that the decision of the court martial in the case of Lieut. Carey has been sent to England for confirmation prior to publication.

PACIFIC COAST.

Powder Magazine Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A Bodie dispatch says: A terrible explosion of a powder magazine, near the old Standard machine works, has blown to atoms everything in that vicinity. The Summit Works, a short distance off, were shattered to pieces. Many men were killed, the number not being known at this writing. About 20 wounded men have been found thus far. It is not known how many, if any, have been injured in the shaft and underground works. The top of the shaft in the old incline is now on fire but can surely be put out. The hills are black with people. The fire department is doing good work. James Hickey, foreman of the mine, is slightly hurt. At this time no estimate can be made of the number killed or wounded.

As far as can be learned at present, the following are killed: Frank Fyle, Thomas Flaherty, William O'Brien and several others whose names have not yet been obtained. Probably many were blown into the air and their remains scattered broadcast. Everything is being done that kind hearts and willing hands can do. The Miners' Union building has been turned into a hospital, and the Masons and Odd Fellows are

active in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all. The shock was felt on the surface a distance of 20 miles.

Serious Mistake.

SHASTA, July 10.—Yesterday afternoon the son of P. McDonald, named Stephen McDonald, aged about 14 years, accidentally shot a boy named Gordon in the leg, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Stephen, thinking he had killed the other boy, went off into the woods and shot himself. His body was found by his family to-day with a bullet hole in his head.

The Walking Match.

At the six day walking match at Mechanics' Hall at 10:45 this morning the score stood: McIntyre, 47 miles; Scott, 44 miles, 3 laps; Chenoweth, 42 miles; Callaghan, 42 miles; Armstrong, 40 miles; McFarlane, 39 miles, 4 laps; Thompson, 34 miles, 3 laps; Newhoff, 36 miles; Bowman, 42 miles, 1 lap; Santos, 37 miles; Kenouvan, 25 miles.

The Laborers' Strike.

The difficulties arising from the strike on the long wharf at Oakland are assuming a serious aspect. This morning the foreman of under contractor Strowbridge carried over fifteen Italians to take the place of fifteen of the strikers who were unloading a dirt train and who refused to work for less than \$2 a day. When the gang reached the end of the long wharf five refused to go any further as trouble was anticipated. The remaining ten proceeded to the train and began shoveling dirt into the filling under the supervision of Strowbridge's foreman. They had been at work only a few minutes when a force of men numbering about 200 proceeded to the further end of the train where the Italians were at work and ordered them to leave, presuming that they were working for the amount offered by Strowbridge—\$1 50 per day. A quarrel ensued between the strikers and the foreman, the latter arming himself with stones, and the strikers throwing him into a trestle. Policeman Wallace drew his revolver and ordered the crowd to disperse. This had the desired effect. A few random stones were thrown at the Italians, who beat a retreat alongside the track to Long Wharf, thence to the end of the wharf. After remaining there a short time they took a boat for San Francisco. The denouement is anxiously watched, as Mr. Strowbridge, who has a contract for the work, has expressed no intentions and the train is standing loaded on the track.

On the Comstock.

VIRGINIA, July 10.—Water from the north end mines will be turned into the Sutor tunnel to-morrow. Sierra Nevada will soon follow. Water is fast decreasing, and the yarn about not being able to clear the crosscut in six months is pronounced as an absurdity at headquarters.

The extraction of ore will be resumed next week; \$16,730 will be shipped from there to-morrow. Crosscutting will soon begin at the 2,300 foot level, as the station is nearly completed. The shipment of ore from Alta and Benton to Briggs will begin on Monday. There is enough ore in sight to keep the mill running a year.

Well Done!

Compliments, or expressions of civility, respect, or regard, are made manifest in various forms of words, but the following compliment paid by a sailor to a handsome lady, is as pretty a thing of the kind as we ever read:—

A compliment, true and genuine, was paid by a sailor who was sent by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor, having delivered his message, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the lady, for she was very beautiful.

"Well, my good man," she said, "for what do you wait? There is no answer to be returned."

"Lady," replied the sailor, with humble deference, "if you please I would like to know your name."

"Did you not see it on the letter?"

"Pardon, lady—I never learned to read. Mine has been a hard, rough life."

"And for what reason, my good man, could you know my name?"

"Because," answered the old tar, looking honestly up, "in a storm at sea, with danger afore me, I would like to call the name of the brightest thing I'd ever seen in my life. There'd be sunshine in it, even in the darkness!"

Rag Carpets.

In nine cases out of ten, one who lacks energy to make a rag carpet will not have the means to buy a store carpet even at 50 cents per yard, when it must be cash in hand; and then, if purchased, it is a poor thing, and will not, with the best of care, endure the wear of every day use for one season. But even that would pay by giving the house a more habitable appearance, for a house with bare floors, though it be ever so well furnished otherwise, looks naked and barn-like. But a rag carpet pays better in an ordinary farm house, because it wears better and is better adapted to the circumstances of the family, and corresponds with the usually plain furniture.

It pays by subduing the noise caused by the tramp of boots, the moving of chairs, the rattling of dishes, and in softening the tones of voices. Indeed a rag carpet has a softening and refining influence upon every member of the family. Even those rough boys forbear to scuffle in the house, because it will injure the carpet that mother worked so hard to make, and they hate to see the pleasant room grow shabby. Boys, as well as girls, like to have their horse look cheery and "stylish," and thus the rag carpet wears much longer than the matron imagined it would.

News By Mail.

Liberals lost 33 seats in the Austrian Reichsrath in the late election.

Americans celebrated the Fourth in Liverpool by a grand banquet.

The California State prison at San Quentin on the first of July contained 1,564 convicts.

Five hundred French Canadians are making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec.

The corner stone of the German Masonic Temple, New York, was laid on the 2nd. The parade was imposing.

The departments at Washington were closed on the Fourth, and only necessary business was transacted on the 5th.

Chinese are committing fearful outrages in Central Asia, and thousands of fugitives are seeking refuge in Russian forts.

The World's Washington special says: It is being whispered about that the President will call an extra session in October.

Notice has been given by the New York police that whisky selling on Sunday will henceforth be stopped at all hazards.

Seventeen persons were poisoned at Lanesboro, Minn., on the 5th, by some substance supposed to be tartar emetic in lemonade at a picnic.

The French Minister of the Interior announces that on account of the bad crop purchases of foreign grain will amount to £20,000,000.

The outgoing trains from Washington on the 1st inst were crowded with Congressmen anxious to get home to their families and constituents.

It is reported that Prince Jerome Napoleon will not attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial. His wife, the Princess Clotilde, will represent him.

American competition was agreed upon in a recent debate in the House of Commons as the one great cause of agricultural depression in England.

Severe thunder storms prevailed in New York State during the last days of June. There was great damage to property by lightning and hail stones.

The June clean-up of the Excelsior Water and Gravel Mining Co. was exhibited at the Bank of California in the shape of four gold bricks, valued at over \$96,000.

The People's Bank of Sacramento (successor of the Odd Fellow's Savings Bank) commenced business on the 28th of June. The capital stock is \$500,000, in 500,000 shares.

Over 100,000 people were at Coney Island on the Fourth. The accident list was unusually large and the crime record appalling. Four murders were committed within a radius of 100 miles.

John Kemmler, a German, residing at South Holyoke, Mass., recently shot dead his three children, all girls, aged six, four and one year, being unable to support them. He has been out of work since February.

Ultra silver men are maneuvering for the increase of the Finance Committee, next Winter, by addition of two Senators of their own views, so that Bayard, Chairman of the Committee, being in the minority will resign.

June 24th was celebrated as "class day" at Yale College. Louis S. Lyle, of Baltimore, was poet, and George W. Kitchey, of Albany, orator. The "Ivy Ode" was read by William Hawkes. Ivy was planted, the various buildings visited, and farewells bidden.

A special from Austin says that news was received of a fight between the State troops and a party of Indians at the head of Concho river. One Indian was killed and several wounded. The rest escaped. The State troops lost several horses and pack mules. They were still pursuing the Indians.

Congress having adjourned without action on the bill authorizing an allowance for leakage on export packages of alcohol between the distilleries and the port of export, immediate collection of all drawback assessments for this cause is ordered, and delayed pending the action of Congress. The assessments amount to \$50,000 or \$60,000.

President Gavett, of the Erie road, states that the earnings of the road up January 1st had fallen off, the loss in December being \$260,000. In February there was an increase of \$86,000, in March \$210,000, in April \$255,000 and in May \$185,000. He had not yet received the reports for June. The rise in Erie securities is attributed to this statement.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Thompson, Secretary McCrary and others left Washington on the 3rd for Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. Upon returning, the President will go to the Soldier's Home. He will only be absent from the city a few days at a time. Secretary Thompson will leave shortly for Indiana. Secretary Sherman goes to Maine and Ohio, making one or two speeches in each State.

Oregon Items.

Considerable real estate is changing hands at Astoria.

Weston shows rapid growth and improvement this season.

Lame, Koontz & Co. are building a substantial warehouse at Halsey.

Haying is finished and harvesting will soon commence in Jackson county.

Chinamen pay \$3,000 for 400 square feet of mining ground near Canyon City.

Drunken Indians fight with each other and attack white men, near Pendleton.

The Indians had a big time and a war-dance over the departure of the Umatilla scouts.

Jesse D. Carr has been buying beef cattle in Lake county for the San Francisco market.

Mrs. Duniway is spending a month in Rogue River Valley, and lecturing acceptably.

From all parts of Eastern Oregon comes the report that the grass was never better or stock fatter.

The old wire bridge across Salmon river, built 11 years ago, has been carried off by high water.

The Jacksonville Times says John Weiss, of that county, shows samples of rye eight feet high.

The Salmon river bridge has been carried away and is a great loss to the people of Warrens.

The State Board have appointed G. W. Bailey, of Pendleton, agent of the Board for Umatilla county.

Mrs. Parsons, a widow, aged 60, formerly of Oregon City, late of Coos county, was found insane and sent to the asylum.

We reproduce a column and a half editorial from the Lewiston Teller by saying that Lewiston is going to be a big city.

Geo. Thompson and Geo. Newell escaped from the Umatilla jail, but Sheriff Sperry ran them down and recaptured them.

Some boys brought into Jacksonville the other day a petrified human foot and stocking which was found somewhere on Rogue river.

The Ashland Tidings tells how John Walker was bending an ox bow, when it struck him in the eye and that eye doesn't see well.

A man named Roberts keeps a ferry on the Klamath, and a man who went there to give him a thrashing came away with a bullet in each leg.

The Pendleton Independent tells of a snake about two feet long with two heads, one head being at each end. The snake could travel either way.

One hundred thousand feet of logs, cut on government land and destined for the new town of Ainsworth, were seized at Lewiston last week.

Some audacious scamp has been palming off some counterfeit coin upon Weston merchants. In appearance they are good imitations of a fifty-cent piece.

The scouts and soldiers who are hunting Indians in the Salmon River Mountains had to shovel out a mile of snow to get their animals through.

The Albany Register says: Buyers have been paying 22 cents for wool during the week. Geo. Simpson sent down quite a large amount during the week.

D. S. K. Buick has had a force of men at work upon the road on Robert's Hill, this side of Roseburg, and is making substantial improvements on the road.

Trains run daily from Walla Walla to Wallula, but carry no daily mail, and the people interested are now moving to have daily mail service on that route.

Hunting and fishing parties have gone to Bear and Sylvia valleys from Canyon City. The trout in Sylvia river are as big as a telegraph pole, that we know of.

A. H. Moore, sheriff of Coos Bay county, has invented a valuable labor saving machine for stuffing salmon in cans. Mr. Hume has bought the patent, paying \$5,000.

Dr. Jackson, of Jacksonville, has added to his interesting collection of natural curiosities and rarities a large aerolite which was found upon the banks of Rogue river.

A correspondent of the Tidings says: The hay crop in this neighborhood this harvest will be abundant, the wheat a little less than last year and the oat crop a little heavier.

The Ashland Woolen Mill are still running to their full capacity. The company have now on hand between twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars worth of manufactured goods.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: There are large quantities of railroad iron being shipped from below to Wallula for the Weston branch of the Walla Walla and Columbia River railroad.

A farmer, living about one mile and a half back from Cellilo, while digging a well, not long since, up on top of the mountain, found some human bones, partially petrified, which were thirty-seven feet under the ground.

Mr. Jonathan H. Parker, of Baker county, challenges wool growers to produce a buck that will compare with his, the Bed Rock Democrat says; he is a Spanish Merino, and produced a fleece of wool this Spring that weighed thirty-two pounds.

The Cornelius Courant says: During the raising of the tower frame of the church Tuesday last, Mr. Lew Sloper came near losing his life. He was upon a ladder when the entire structure commenced falling and in its descent took the ladder with it. Mr. Sloper fell heavily upon the sills beneath though fortunately broke no bones.

The Eugene Journal says: Williams & Black are working on the second million of feet of saw logs on the Middle Fork, and expect to start to run them to Springfield ere long. Some of the hands have had narrow escapes from getting badly hurt, the last one reported is D. Rigdon, who was hurt yesterday, but it is to be hoped not seriously.

Some time last week an old man by the name of Gillan, met with an accident in the Lake Creek country, that came near proving fatal. He was riding on horseback, and in crossing a miry stream, his horse fell over on him and crushed him terribly, breaking several of his ribs and entirely paralyzing the lower part of his body.

The Watchman says: The western extension of our local railroad is progressing finely. July 1st they drove the first spike. Two hundred and fifty men are now at work on it, and rails and ties are moving rapidly to the front. On the old road, the cut through the summit is finished. Twelve miles of steel rails are already down between Wallula and the summit and by the time the grain comes in the cars will be ready to take it out.

Legislation Against Tramps

The State of New Hampshire a year ago passed a tramp law, which was found to be very effective. It was severely criticised at the time, on account of what were deemed very harsh provisions. Not long afterward Illinois adopted a tramp law somewhat similar to the one in New Hampshire. Ohio followed suit with a law which takes effect on the 1st of July. The following are the provisions:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person not being in the county in which he usually lives or has his home, who is found going about begging and asking subsistence by charity, shall be taken and deemed as a tramp.

Sec. 2. That any tramp who shall enter any dwelling-house, or shall enter the yard or enclosure about any dwelling-house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and shall not, when requested, immediately leave such place, or shall be found carrying fire-arms or other dangerous weapons, or shall do or threaten to do any injury to real or personal estate or property of another, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year or more than three years.

Sec. 3. That any person, upon view of the offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace for examination.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to any female or blind person.

The Cleveland Leader declares that there is work enough for every man in Ohio who wants honestly to earn his bread. And yet there are 20,000 tramps in that State. There must be some fascination about the life of a tramp or so many would not fall into that way of living. A real tramp is an impostor, and when he takes to the road without a necessity for it, he generally becomes a criminal. He has determined to live without work—to forage on the community, to beat his way along by false pretenses. This class of men has rapidly increased in California. The number is not much diminished even where work is plenty. A great many of the outrages committed in the farming districts are by tramps. In some places they are so bold that they intimidate farmers and others. They are insolent in their demands, and mutter threats if they are denied anything. The time is coming here when some legislation will be necessary to protect communities against the tramps which infest the country. An honest man seeking work and willing to pay for what he receives by his labor, is not a tramp. But the vagabond who takes to the road and beats his way, threatening unprotected people, has already begun a criminal life. The legislation which Ohio and other States have adopted may yet become necessary in California.—S. F. Bulletin.

How She Described It.

He was a bald-headed bachelor, whose heart for the first time had been moved by the tender passion.

"Then you confess," he said, in a trembling voice, to the object of his regards, "that you like me a little—that you admire certain qualities of my head?"

"Yes," shyly responded, the young lady.

"And may I ask," he continued, in a voice of emotion, "what those qualities are?"

"I can hardly explain," said the young lady bashfully; "but I think it is because your head is so mellifluous—I can't express it more clearly."

"And you can never know how I appreciate your high opinion," exclaimed the happy bachelor, as he pressed her hand.

He didn't know just what "mellifluous" meant, but he was sure it was the synonym for something grand and ennobling, and when he bade her good night he rushed eagerly home, excitedly took down the dictionary, and feverishly turned to the endeared word. His blood changed to ice as he read: "Smooth, soft, mellow."

A Funeral Breakfast.

A crotchety old Yorkshireman about a century ago left directions that the day of his funeral should be ushered in with a great public breakfast in the town where he might die; that the coffin, slung upon towels knotted together, should be borne along by relays of men and bumped three times upon a particular heap of stones; that the "Lamentation of a Sinner" should then be sung, and that every man, woman and child who entered the churchyard with or after the procession should receive a dole of sixpence. Never, we may fairly believe, was that particular churchyard before or since so plentifully filled with living beings; mourners only in this sense, that they longed for a succession of men who would order their funerals in similar fashion.—Chambers' Journal.

"Down Fine."

"Get your through tickets at the wagon," screamed the doorkeeper of the circus to a young man with a girl on his arm who had a handful of small change. "This is the third time you have come here without tickets, when you know I can't take the money."

The young man and his girl fell back, and as they did not go near the ticket-wagon, and yet seemed very anxious to see the circus, a curious minded citizen edged around and inquired of the young man:

"Why don't you buy tickets if you want to go in?"

"'Cause I'm short!" was the whimpered reply. "I didn't 'low enough for incidentals when I was figgering on the cost of this thing, but I don't want the gal to know it."

"How much are you short?"

"Only five cents. I figgered that ten shillings would pay all expenses, but I got left. We spent ten cents for peanuts, ten cents on the street cars, and five in candy. I had just a dollar left to pay our way in, when the gal got a peanut stuck in her throat and I had to buy a glass of lemonade to wash it down. Didn't do it, though, till I had pounded her on the back more'n fifty times and tried to pull one o' them fire hydrants up by the roots."

"I'll lend you five cents to make up your dollar," said the citizen.

"You will?" By gosh! but that lets me out! I'd made up my mind to tell the gal that the tigers had got loose and the hyenas had run mad, but she's long-headed and might not have believed it. Thankee, sir; and the fust time I'm in town I'll pay it back. Hang it! I orter figgered on 'leven shillings 'stead of ten, but you've made me happy for life. Come, Bets!"—Detroit Free Press.

Bookless Homes.

A dreary place is a bookless house. See that, in founding a home for yourselves, you do not neglect the household library. We rejoice in pretty furniture and artistic pictures, but we want to see a new book sandwiched in between every two purchases, and newspapers and magazines drifting around so thickly that the very order of the sitting-room is imperilled. We never knew anything worse than intelligent sons and daughters to grow out of such untidiness. To go to housekeeping without a family bible and an unabridged dictionary ought to be elected a criminal offense. Here lies the beginning of wisdom. Then we should add modern history to ancient, poetry to science, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne and Holmes to theology. We should know the opinions of the best minds of to-day, upon all questions of social life, philosophy, of agriculture. We have known famous business men, keen financiers, to grow out of the bookless homes, but never the great-hearted and tender-souled. So, parents, remembering this, glance over your libraries to see if there be not some vacancy to fill up with a volume which will add to the cheer of the windy winter nights. Get for the boy a book of history or travels; for the girl a copy of Tennyson, or Longfellow, or Browning—some sweet poet, who sings along the quiet vales of life in language we all can understand. Win them to read aloud around the evening lamp, and most unconsciously their young souls will be drawn out to follow after those who call—to follow and sing and be glad—for great is the power of influence.

Stage Life.

How many of you straight-faced ladies, who so savagely condemn the actress without recommendation to mercy, would pass scatheless through the ordeal to which she is subjected, the temptations by which she is surrounded? To be nomely in mind and face, without beauty or wit, to be born and reared and coddled in all the respectabilities and conventionalities; to be watched so carefully that you could never find an opportunity of going astray, even if you desired it; in short, to develop into an immaculate matron, is not such a marvellous matter to congratulate yourself upon.

But to be born altogether out of the orthodoxes, left to your own wild will to be poor, beautiful and brilliant, to see the handsomest men sighing at your feet, doing homage to your talents as well as to your face, and then to come out of the fire unscathed, as many an actress has done and will do—then, lady, you have the right to look down upon one who has not been blessed with your power of resistance.

Bigoted asceticism revels in those gloomy pictures in which the shadows are unnaturally deepened and the lights are omitted; but gentler morals might draw from that same source the brightest examples of noble self-devotion, undaunted perseverance and divine charity.

Dancing masters seldom have any money, but they're always taking steps to raise some.

Boston and Chicago Hospitality.

Boston's merchants are entertaining their brethren from Chicago right royally this week, says the Boston Transcript, and the guests will return home convinced that hospitality is not a lost art on the seaboard. So it will do no harm to tell this story, which Causser heard recently, but not in the West—a story which Boston may well ponder over, for though she has a warm heart and opens it wide on occasions, she does not keep it open always. A many years ago two young men, John and James, Boston boys both, were fellow-clerks on Kilby street. John went to Chicago in its muddy days, prospered, married, raised a family, and ere this his hair was gray, became a well-to-do, substantial citizen, open-handed and open-hearted. James remained at home. He, too, prospered, married, raised a family, and became one of the solid men of Boston.

Now it fell out that when John's oldest son—they called him Jack—was 21, he visited Boston bearing a letter to his father's old friend, whom he found in a dingy Pearl-street counting-room, deep in the Advertiser. Jack presented the letter, and stood, hat in hand, while the old gentleman read it twice. "So you're John's son?" he said. "You don't look a bit like your father." Then there was a pause, Jack still standing. "What brought you to Boston?" he was asked. "Well, sir," said Jack, "father thought I'd better see his old home and get a taste of salt air." "Going to be here over Sunday?" "Yes, sir." "My pew is No. — at Trinity. Hope to see you there. Glad to have met you." And there the interview ended.

It chanced that, not long after, James' son, roving through the West, reached Chicago. He remembered his father's friend by name, and hunted him up in his office. "Well, my son," said a pleasant voice before he had closed the door. "My names is James —, sir, and I thought—" "What? you don't mean to say that— Of course you are; I might have known it. Where's your baggage?" "At the hotel, sir." "At the hotel? We'll go and get it and take it up to the house," answered the general old gentleman, closing his desk with a vigorous slam. "We'll go right up now. There's plenty of time for a drive this afternoon. This evening you can go to the theatre with my girls, and to-morrow you and I will take a run out on the C., B. and Q., and have a look at the country. Then I want to take you out to the stock yards, and have a trip on the lake, and—" "But, sir," broke in the overwhelmed young man, "I must go home to-morrow." "Tut, tut, my boy, don't talk that way. You can't begin to see this city under a week, and you're going to stay that long, anyhow." And he did. In fact, he's there now.

Effects of Opium and Nicotine.

The report that Senator Carpenter is killing himself with nicotine by smoking twenty cigars a day is a reminder that others are suffering from the same sort of excess. Most of the smokers in Congress smoke too much. Some of them carry cigars in their mouths all the time. There are Senators and representatives who never walk down the avenue without the stump of a cigar between their fingers. One prominent man in Congress is rapidly killing himself with opium, and one of the Doorkeepers of the House is at the point of death from the same cause. The public man I refer to is a popular and respected man, whose strange ways have long been a wonder to those who do not know of his secret habit. He is a kind and genial gentleman, but he is liable to pass his best friend with a blank stare half an hour after he has met him pleasantly in conversation. His fits of abstraction and depression amount almost to craziness. At times he is so odd and queer that his associates are puzzled by his conduct. Opium is eating up his life, and he will not last long. It is a pity, for his is one of the best intellects in Congress, and he might render much useful public service if he would.—Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

Friends.

People who have warm friends are healthier and happier than those who have none. A single real friend is a treasure worth more than gold or precious stones. Money can buy many things good and evil. All the wealth of the world could not buy a friend or pay you for the loss of one. "I have wanted only one thing to make me happy," Haslitt writes, "but wanting that, have wanted everything, and again, my heart, shut up in a prison of this rude clay, has never found, nor will it find, a heart to speak to." We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another; or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy or heedless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of earth.

Nothing is more vulgar than finery and jewelry out of place.

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,

Plows,

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

The Lowest Prices.

BARTLETT'S Jewelry Store

Central Hotel building,
Head of Union Wharf,

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, Solid and Plated
Spectacles, Silver Ware,
Spectacles, 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,
Rigging and Harness Leathers,
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—

Steinlacon 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 all your goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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

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, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients.

This is the largest General Hospital north of San Francisco, and by far the most complete in equipment. It has been thoroughly re-furnished, and is now ready to receive and accommodate about one hundred patients, and are peculiarly adapted for cases requiring the most careful treatment and constant supervision at limited expense. Those who desire them will be furnished with private rooms, entirely separate and distinct, at a slight additional cost.

The attention of Mill owners, and those interested in shipping, is called to the fact that seamen suffering from contagious diseases will be treated outside the Hospital without expense to the vessel.

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

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879

THE IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

As will be seen by the constitution and by-laws, published on our first page, the above named organization is now in good working order. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held, at which the following permanent officers were elected: President, Dr. Thos. T. Minor; Vice-President, Gen. D. W. Smith; Secretary, Prof. W. H. Roberts; Treasurer, Dr. N. D. Hill. Committees were also appointed as follows: Com. to collect material for pamphlet, Messrs. Allen Weir, J. A. Kuhn and Thos. Phillips—the executive officers also being added, on motion, as ex-officio members; Committee on printing, Messrs. D. C. H. Rothschild, G. M. Halier, and N. D. Hill; Com. to solicit aid, Messrs. T. Phillips, F. A. Bartlett and Allen Weir. Several communications were read, among which was one from Surveyor General McMicken, in answer to a petition from the society in reference to the survey of a portion of the Quillyhute valley, and stating that Mr. Shoecraft had already been instructed to survey a line by off-sets, from the Sound to said valley, and that a portion of the valley would be surveyed during the present summer. Mr. Kuhn was appointed a committee of one to ascertain if reduced rates could be obtained for emigrants coming from France to this place. An invitation was extended to Judge Swan, of Neah Bay, to be present at the August meeting and read a paper giving statistics relative to Port Townsend's prominence as a probable railroad terminus. An invitation was also extended to Capt. Stratton, of Port Angeles, to be present at the same meeting, and give his experience relative to Puget Sound fisheries. We cannot detail all that was done, but may say that the society is in a flourishing condition.

SEATTLE has done the handsome thing by following Port Townsend's example—deciding upon her candidate for Mayor and then giving him a unanimous vote. Hon. O. Jacobs was elected up there this week.

We were compelled to leave out a long editorial correspondence this week. It will appear in our next issue.

DR. Hill and Mayor Eisenbeis have each done the handsome thing by presenting the Fire Co. with \$20.

CONGRESS has adjourned, and the President has gone out of the veto business until better times.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 27, 1879. The democratic tumble down is fearful to contemplate, and with wry faces they are proceeding to make the best of a very bad situation. The fourth veto message was a crusher. It was an able document in itself; and, taken in connection with the untenableness and dishonesty of the democratic position, its force was invincible. The President was obliged to veto the bill or abdicate legitimate authority and allow the U. S. courts to be virtually closed. Nevertheless the democrats are very mad because he exercised his legitimate authority, and showed that he is the Executive of the nation as well as a steadfast republican. Their first impulse was to renew the starving out policy. But upon second thought the leaders concluded that discretion was the better part, therefore they as usual resorted to the caucus for comfort. In that body the implacable bourbons showed that they had a majority of House members but a minority of senators sufficient to turn the scale. A plan was then adopted by the caucus, which proposed first, the passage of

a bill identical with the vetoed bill, less its item of \$600,000 for fees of U. S. marshals and their deputies, its second section, and the last sentence of its first section declaring that "no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes." The second section of the vetoed bill provided that no Department or officer of the Government should, during the next fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of title 26, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days in advance of an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability. Second, it proposes a supplemental bill consisting simply of the \$600,000 item and the second section above summarized, together with a clause prescribing a penalty of not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 5 years. The first bill repeals the jurors' test oath law only of the first disputed legislation. Neither the first nor second contains anything relative to supervisors, and therefore that subject is dropped. The bills were introduced in the House yesterday, and the first one was passed the republicans opposing it, after having attempted to amend it so as to include the marshal clause. The second one will pass today probably. But more time will be demanded for discussion in the Senate, and although the bills may pass, the second one, being identical with the objectionable part of the vetoed bill, can hardly fail of the President's disapproval. Then the question returns, what will the majority do, and when will they adjourn? I learn that absent members of Congress on both sides are being summoned to return apparently in anticipation of a protracted controversy. One thing seems to be settled by the last veto; the democrats are not ready to adjourn without completing the appropriations. They have heard from the country at large, and it is opposed to revolution.

The news from Maine is as cheering as it is from Ohio. The republicans are united and harmonious, and many seceders of last year are coming back while the quarrels of the democrats and greenbackers are equally apparent and favorable. The extra session has had a wonderfully good effect as an awful warning against democratic domination.

Capt. Jas. B. Eads was tendered by the President a place on the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, but declined because he thinks the bill subordinates the civil to the military engineers on the Commission. Capt. Eads rightly judges that private enterprise is better than official red tape, and there is no reason why such a great civil work should be given to army officers. Ex-Sac'y Borie has just returned from his trip to Asia, with Gen. Grant, and announces that the General is opposed to a third term for himself and will not take it.

Mr. Jos. Kuhn, our worthy Judge of Probate, has just returned from an extended visit through eastern Washington. He seems much pleased with his trip; says he "saw the finest country he ever set eyes on," and he has been in every Territory in the Union except Alaska. He says there are ten thousand farms, of 160 acres each, in Whitman county alone—and that outside of any fence, and the title to which is still in the government. He thinks the country over there is capable of producing more biscuit is proportion to its size than is any other portion of the Pacific coast; says it is well watered, &c.

Dr. Lindsley, of Portland, will be back in Port Townsend again in about five weeks—at which time he will probably remain over Sabbath and preach for our people. All the printers (even the Imp-) entertain a warm fraternal feeling for the Doctor, as he is "one of the craft."

Mr. and Mrs. Gaffield, of Dungeness, are in town; also Mr. Colby, of Hoko.

THE PICTURE.

Enthroned in a circle of gold, reposing
 Wrapped with a zone of the azure skies
 From the velvet sheen of her couch dis-
 closing
 Dimpled hands and bewitching eyes.
 Over the bright, clear brow caressing
 Low sweep the masses of dark brown
 hair.
 Under the bosom white seems pressing
 A sigh dissolved in a tiny prayer.
 From parted lips from where cupid's bow
 is
 The pearly white that would mock the
 snow
 Set with a garland of buds of roses
 Like ivory glistens in even vow.
 Beside the couch in a censer swinging,
 Odors sweet as a summer's morn,
 Incense ever to heaven springing
 In crystal chalice from Africa's born.
 Balmy sleep o'er the Hall is brooding
 Even the bird with the golden wings.
 Midst the golden leaves where the sun-
 shine's flooding.
 Pauses in silence before he sings.

SCIO.

Mr. Herbert Burkett, of Olympia, has been in town a few days on a visit. He is one of the "Olympia nine" that beat the Seattle boys at base ball on the Fourth.

OUR trip up the Sound last week was rendered very pleasant by the renewal of many acquaintances scarce forgot.

THE salmon cannery at Hoko has commenced work again, and the clam cannery at Sequim will soon start up.

Geo. Barthrop, House, Sign Painter, &c., (21 years among you) asks from the unprejudiced a share of patronage; and thanks kind patrons for the past. *

\$100 REWARD.

We will pay **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** Reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who killed our cattle at Scow bay, in Jefferson Co., W. T. Of the said cattle a work ox was killed about two weeks ago, two steers and a cow were killed in December last, and the other—a fat cow—was killed on about July 4, 1878. **JAMES NICHOLLS, ANN NICHOLLS.** Port Townsend, July 17, 1879. 22

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.
 Port 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.**

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 all 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 Dalgarno, 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.
 Attest: **JAMES G. SWAN,**
 20:1m Secretary.

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
 ☞ The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Ruloison for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco

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.

J. H. Lambert, J. N. Laubach.
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. 195, Front and Taylor streets, 15:14 **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 those 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 'boats' 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 is 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.

FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit
CANDIES,
CONFECTIONERY
STATIONERY,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC.
O. H. HOLCOMB,
 Proprietor.

We have also opened a **First-class RESTAURANT,** and will serve the public with **Meals to order** at all hours,
GIVE US A CALL.
 ☞ Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [6

BATTISTE'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

M. Battiste Delaitang, Tonsorial artiste of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, begs to inform his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has prepared from the original receipt of Professor Montalembert, the celebrated chemist of Paris, and from chemical extracts of rare medicinal plants found only on the North-west coast of America, a most elegant addition to the usual toilette articles in the shape of an invigo'ator and rejuvenator of the hair. This delightful preparation cleanses the hair from all impurities; prevents dandruff, heals all skin disease of the head, imparts a gloss and softness and beautiful color to the hair; restores its growth by its healthy and tonic action, and prevents its falling off. In sh o
Battiste's Hair Invigorator
 is the "sine qua non" of all the inventions for the improvement, beautifying and growth of the hair. The material of which it is composed are harmless and can be used freely according to directions accompanying each bottle. Every lady desirous of having beautiful hair should consider her toilette table table incomplete without a bottle of this delicate and elegant cosmetic. Prepared and for sale by **BATISTE DELAITANG,** At his Tonsorial saloon, Water street, Port Townsend, W. T.

A. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

Commission Agents
 And Dealers in
Farm Produce,
WHEAT, HAY,
OATS, HAM,
BACON, BUTTER,
 &c., &c.
 Gord Wharf, N. W. corner, British Columbia.
 ☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

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. 1/2 of NE qr of Sec. 5 Tp 20 N R 1 W containing 73 acres.
 W 1/2 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 one hundred and eleven 65-100 (\$611.65) dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 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. 23

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

The wide Circulation of the ARGUS
And the Large amount of reading it contains of the latest dates
Make it Profitable for the Advertiser, and a Welcome Visitor to the general Reader.
N. D. TOBEY,
Ship Wright and Caulker
 WATER STREET,
 Port Townsend, W. T.
THOS. 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.
PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK
 Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

A Just View.

So numerous and shocking are the possible disabilities which a marriage would entail upon a sensitive and high spirited woman under the law of polygamy, that it is hard to believe any woman would marry under such circumstances, except when duped by a false sense of religious obligation. A practical evidence of the loss of wifely independence is shown in the fact that the right of dower has already been abolished in Utah, where a wife has no claim whatever on the property of her husband. Hence hundreds of "plural wives" of men in comfortable circumstances do in Utah live alone and support themselves by their own unassisted efforts. No wonder the priesthood have found it necessary to teach the women that earthly marriage is essential to eternal felicity!

In Utah, as a partial remedy for the social conflicts caused by this infernal institution, marriages can be dissolved by either party at a nominal cost. But free divorce is almost equally injurious to women. For if marriage is dissoluble at the will of the wife it must be equally so at the will of the husband. But to women marriage means maternity, and maternity means a life devoted to the nurture and care of children, which is a life incompatible with the success or prosecution of any other industrial pursuit. To ask a mother to earn the means of support for herself and her children is simply to ask her to do double duty, to be in two places at the same time. As a rule she cannot do both. The majority of men and women, having in their youth little or no accumulated property, a married woman in most cases must receive her support either from one man or from the public. If her husband is under a permanent and exclusive legal and moral obligation to provide that support, the wife still remains an independent person, because she is a partner in the matrimonial firm. His property is liable for her uses; his accumulations if she survive him, become in part her own, and the remainder goes to her children.

Home Kindness.

Home life is the sure test of character. Let a husband be cross and surly, and the wife grows cold and unamiable. The children grow up saucy and savage as young bears. The father becomes callous, peevish, hard, a kind of two-legged brute with clothes on. The wife bristles in self-defense. They develop an unnatural growth, and the house is haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. If one must be rude to any, let it be to some one he does not love—not to wife, sister, brother or parent. Let one of our loved ones be taken away, and memory recalls a thousand sayings to regret. Death quickens recollection painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep. The coffin and the green ground are cruel magnets. They draw us farther than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife or mother's grave. His eyes get wondrous clear then, and he sees as never before, what it is to love and be loved; what it is to injure the feelings of the loved. It is a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated worst.

Why He Was Insane.

Our local poet came into the sanctum yesterday with a wild look in his eye, and asked our opinion concerning the easiest method of committing suicide. We questioned him and he finally divulged the cause of his sorrow.

"I sent a poem to a literary paper," said he. "Here is one of the verses," and he handed us a slip of paper, which read.

"Twas all my life to sweetly gaze
Into those liquid eyes,
And oft I turned away my head
To heave internal sighs.

"Very pretty," said we, in a consoling manner, "There is nothing in that to cause one to feel bad."

"No-o-o," he blubbered, "but this is the way it was printed," and he passed over a printed slip from some newspaper, which ran as follows:

"Twas all my life to sweetly gaze
Into those liquid eyes,
And oft I turned away, and had
Heaves of infernal size.

"That's what's killing me," said he, in frenzy. "That's what's sucking my life away, like a child at an orange. 'Heaves of infernal size!' Oh! I'm going crazy!" and the poor fellow only stopped to ask for a cigar ere he bolted out the door. [Oil City Derrick]

To think kindly of each other is good to speak kindly of each other is better, but to act kindly one toward another is best of all.

The Industrial Exhibition contemplated at Moscow in 1880 has been postponed for one year. Business depression is the cause.

A Poet's Wife.

A writer in the London Athenaeum, referring to the recent death of the widow of Walter Savage Landor, says: "Landor could never really feel that he was old or getting old; this, very likely, is the peculiar privilege of genius."

The good are ever young, says Marie de Meranie to Philip Augustus, in Dr. Marston's fine play. But, unfortunately, pretty girls, as a rule, are precisely those who never can take that view of matters. Landor and his wife had the inevitable family quarrels and made them up. Indeed, seeing how little of true sympathy there was between them, they really seem to have been, for a long time, exceedingly forbearing with each other. Most people who knew Mrs. Landor as a young woman speak of her amiability and sweet charm of manner. "I must do this little wife the justice," said Robert Lander in one of his letters, to say that I saw much of her about three years after her marriage during a long journey through France and Italy, and that I left her with regret and pity. And even Armitage Brown, in the letter justifying Landor, written to Landor at Landor's request, and which is manifestly biased, speaks of her kindness and gracious hospitality to himself. But it is a pity that women cannot, for the comfort of men who never grow old, remain pretty girls during life. Still, the family jars seem never to have been serious till 1814, when Landor, considering it necessary to depart from England, and being met with objections to the step from his wife, a quarrel ensued, in which his wife, in the presence of her younger sister, struck home a kind of blow that was sure to rankle in his breast till the day of his death; she twitted Epicurus with the disparity between their ages! It was absolutely impossible that Landor, whose passion for youth was so strong and so deep, could ever forgive this; he never did. They afterward, to be sure, came together again, and children were born to them, but such a sore could never be healed, and, after quarrels innumerable, Landor left her, and not all the persuasions of such kind and considerate friends as he had could induce him to see her again. The issue of the marriage consisted of one daughter and three sons. The eldest of these, Arnold Savage Landor, is now of Ispley Court, Warwickshire.

Saw His Error.

The following incident is related of the late Judge Banard, who, though sometimes irritable on the bench, regretted more than any one else his hasty words and deeds at such times. A young lawyer, since then elected to Congress, when a young man just arrived in the city, once laid some papers before the Judge. He glanced at them and tossed them back to the young lawyer.

"Your Honor, what is the matter with these papers?" asked the lawyer.

"They're not properly drawn up," said the Judge.

"What is wrong about them?" the young lawyer inquired.

"If you don't know, I can't tell," the Judge responded. "If I had a tyro in my office who couldn't draw up better papers than those, I'd throw him out on the sidewalk."

The words were heard by a crowded court-room. Much mortified, the lawyer took his leave. A week afterward he was sitting in the same court-room, and the Judge said: "Mr. —, will you step to the bench for a moment, if you please?" The gentleman did so, and the spectators wondered what was coming. "Last Monday," the Judge began, "you laid some papers before me, which I erroneously pronounced incorrect, and I acted like a scoundrel. I am ashamed of it, and as I grossly insulted you in open court, I want to tender you an apology in open court. I beg your pardon."

New Proverbial Philosophy.

What cannot be cured must be endured, but first try Dr. Bottlewasher's Magic Liniment.

The hindmost dog may catch the hare, but never bet on it.

A drowing man will catch a straw hat.

A close mouth catches no flies, but nobody but a dog wants to catch a fly in his mouth anyway.

Better half a loaf than a whole day spent in idleness.

Better an empty house than a bad tenant, unless you make him sign a tight lease.

To forget a wrong is the best revenge, particularly if the other fellow is bigger than you.

Look not a gift clothes-horse in the joints.

Have not the cloak to make when it begins to rain, unless you know where you can borrow an umbrella.

A King's cheese goes half away in parings, because it is out of the question for the Queen to be in the kitchen all the time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is the place of the one introduced to make the first remark.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Portland, July 11, 1875.
Legal tenders in Portland, buying, par. and selling at par.
Silver coin in Portland the banks quote at 100 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 70@5 00; best country brands, \$4 20@4 70; superfine, \$4 00@4 25.
WHEAT—\$1 50@1 62 1/2 for average; milling, \$1 00@1 15.
POTATIVES—Quotable at 80¢@81 00 per 100 lbs, as to description and quality.
MIDDINGS—Jobbing at feed, \$200@225; fine, \$250@275 per ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$14.
OATS—Feed, per cental, \$1 30@1 25; choice a shade higher.
HAY—Sides, 9@10; bams, 10@11; shoulder, 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¢; good fresh roll, 18¢@20¢; ordinary, 15¢@18c, whether brine or salt; common, 12¢@15c; market steady; California fresh roll, 20¢@22¢.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, 50¢@61 per box; Limes, \$1@1 50 per box; Oranges, \$2 50@4 per 100.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples; sun dried, 40¢; machine dried, 30¢@35c. Pears, machine dried, 7@8c. Plums, 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¢; California, 10¢@15c.
HOGS—Dressed, 5¢; on foot, 4c.
SHEEP—Live weight, 2¢@3¢; for good to choice.
HIDES—Quotable at 12¢@15c 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, 5¢@6; Japan, 6¢@7; Sandwich Island, 7¢@7 1/2.
COFFEE—Costa Rica, 16¢@17¢; Java, 25¢; Rio, none; Guatemala, 16¢@17c.
TEAS—We quote Japan in flowered boxes 30¢@35¢; Languered boxes, 45¢@50¢; paper, 30¢@37¢.
SYRUPS—Quotable at 47¢ in bbls, 50¢ in hfs, and 55¢ in kegs.
SARDINES—Qr boxes, \$1 90; hf boxes, \$2 25.
YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, 10¢@20¢ gross; Dooley, 20¢@22¢ gross; Preston & Merrill, 24¢ 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@6.
Port, foreign in blk, \$2 50@3; in cs, \$7@8. Port, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2; in cs, \$4 50@6. Angelica, domestic in blk, \$1 50@2 50; in cs, \$4 50@6.
Muscatel, domestic in blk, \$1 75@2 50. Rialling, 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 50@2 00; in cs, \$4 50@5. Claret, domestic in blk, 75¢; in cs, \$3 50@4.
CANDLES—Emery, 12¢; Pick & Shovel, 15¢; Harkness, 20¢; Grant, 15¢; wax, 21c.
SUGARS—Market fairly supplied.—We quote: Crushed A, 11¢; Fine crushed, 11¢; Cube, 11¢; Extra C, 9¢; Golden C, 9¢; Sandwich Island, 7¢@9c.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET.

FIRST DISPATCH.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.

WHEAT—Market strong for choice. Quotable at \$1 70@1 75.

BARLEY—Dull. Quotable at 60@70c for feed.

CORN—Large yellow and white sold at 70c.

FLOUR—Choice grades firm. Demand fair.

WOOL—No demand. Market dead and nominal.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WHEAT—Demand is very good, supplies of choice are very light and market strong. California choice to extra choice milling, \$1 72 1/2@1 75. Same quality shipping, \$1 65@1 70, latter an extreme.

FLOUR—Demand good for local consumption. Market is strong in sympathy with the wheat market. Local mills quote extras at 1 1/2¢ higher. Oregon and Walla Walla brands are firm and quotable at \$4 50 @5 00, latter for standard Oregon. Late receipts of good Walla Walla sold at \$4 50 on wharf.

OATS—No sales of feed reported. Market very dull.

CHICAGO MARKETS.
CHICAGO, July 9.

WHEAT—\$1 01 1/2 paid for August.

BACON—Short rib sides, \$4 95.

LARD—\$6 17 1/2 asked for August.

PORK—\$9 12 1/2 paid for August.

NEW YORK MARKET.
NEW YORK, July 9.

WHEAT—In good demand and prices advanced to \$1 10@1 20 per bu.

FLOUR—Strong.

WOOL—Is quiet. Prices firmly held.

HIDES—Quiet.

COTTON—Quiet.

Whale and sperm oil, quiet.

ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.
LIVERPOOL, July 9.

COTTON—In moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied. Uplands, 6 1/2d. Orleans, 7 15-16.

English Wheat Market.

LONDON, July 9 — Floating cargoes, turn dearer.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment, demand fair, prices shade higher.

Mark Lane, active and tending up.

Quotations of good cargoes off coast, 480 lbs sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2 1/2 per cent. commission: Med. Ch. or Mil., 43s; Red Winter, 45s; Cala., 500 lbs., 46s.

Good shipping Cala. wheat on passage, per 500 lbs Queenstown for orders, just shipped or to be promptly shipped, 46s; nearly due, 46s; Oregon for shipment, 47s.

Fair average Chicago or Milwaukee, for shipment during present month and following one, per 480 lbs. Am. terms, 41s.

Imports of wheat into U. K. during past week, 250,000@255,000 qrs.

Imports of flour into U. K. during past week, 80,000@85,000 bbls.

LIVERPOOL, July 9. — Wheat, on spot, rising.

Weather in England, heavy rain.

Red Winter, 9s 5d.

White Michigan, 9s 9d.

No. 1 standard, 9s 10d. No. 2 standard, 9s 5d.

Red Am. Spring, No. 3 to No. 2, shipping, per cental, 7s 11d@8s 9d.

Stocks of flour in London, 200,000@340,000.

Senator Sharon was not present during the special session of Congress, hence it is announced that if he applies for his salary it will be refused by Secretary Burch, unless the Comptroller of the Treasury orders it paid.

Austrian Liberals have suffered defeat in recent elections.

OLYMPIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

E. N. OUIMETTE,
Dealer in all kinds of
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Touching Funeral Oration.

Col. Robert Ingersoll delivered the following touching address at the funeral of his brother, Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, who died a few weeks since in Washington:

DEAR FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west.

He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point; but, being weary for a moment, he laid down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still.

While yet in love with life, and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic dust.

Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love, and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death. This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock; but in the sunshine he was vine and flower.

He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights, and left all superstition far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day.

He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms. With loyal heart and with the purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

He was a worshipper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "For justice all places a temple, and all seasons Summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest.

He added to the sum of human joy, and were every one to whom he did a loving service to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep to-night amid a wilderness of flowers.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word, but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his last breath: "I am better now."

Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dead words are true of all the countless dead.

And now, to you, who have been chosen from among the many men he loved to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust.

Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is no gentler, stronger, manlier man.

Dakota's Great Wheat Farm.

The largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to be the Grondin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both government and railway land, and lies close to the Red river. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time, seventy to eighty men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins about April 9th and continues through the month, and is done very systematically, the machines following one another around the field some four rods apart. Cutting begins about August 8th and ends the forepart of September, succeeded by the thrashing with eight steam thrashers. After thrashing, the stubble ground is plowed with great plows, drawn by three horses and cutting two furrows, and this goes on until about November 1st. There are many other large farms in the Territory. The average yield of the Dakota wheat farm is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.—Spirit of Kansas.

The Congress of San Domingo proposes to the United States a free exchange of sugar and tobacco against any two products of the latter country.

A Disgraced Police.

The police officers of New York are just now the subject of some criticism. They have been doing a great deal of severe clubbing lately, one of the victims being actually beaten to death. They have also fallen into disgrace because of their omission to discover any clue as to who murdered Mrs. Hull. The apartments of this lady had been robbed, and yet they neglected what would occur to the ordinary mind as being the first step in the discharge of their duty, viz, to search in the pawnbrokers' shops to ascertain if they had come into possession of the property and from whom they obtained it. A reporter of the Boston Herald, with more sagacity, having read a description of the articles stolen, instituted the kind of search which the New York police had omitted, found where several valuables belonging to Mrs. Hull at the time of the murder had been sold, and through the information thus obtained was enabled to track and cause the arrest of the murderer, who had sold or pledged some of the stolen jewelry to a New York pawnbroker, which fact the New York police only ascertained after the arrested murderer had made a confession.

A Royal Gift.

Queen Victoria's present to the Emperor and Empress of Germany on the occasion of their golden wedding was a beautiful majolica tray two feet in diameter, described as follows: The groundwork is composed of gold of such richness that the Cupids and floral emblems, which are painted on a background of beaten gold. The central part of the plateau is filled with the arms, on separate oval shields, of the Emperor and Empress, surrounded by the Imperial crown. The border is composed of a wreath of Cupids holding garlands of orange flowers and myrtle tied together with turquoise ribbons. These seem to spring from a seated Cupid below, holding in his arms a tablet, on which is inscribed the date, "JUNI 11, 1879," while in the centre of the wreath above are entwined the initials "W. A.," painted in forget-me-nots and roses.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Suffered Twenty Years.

"I have suffered for twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL

(An old miner) Tecoma, Nevada.

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 the Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the paint and you certainly would have no other.

The woman who is truly womanly is never happy with a snail, rough, wan, blotched, or otherwise blemished complexion. Give her the costliest garments—that is well; store her mind with all the graces 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. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier is a certain cure.

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

HAVE YOU THE PILES?

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams' (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, ointments and electrolysis do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues, and physicians allude to it as the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

John Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I had piles, knife, acid, medicine, medicine; knife again, and so on for a whole year; and yet the fungus growth which caused me so much pain, itching and misery increased until I despaired of life. For six months I lay in a Canadian hospital undergoing impossible agony, but found no hope. Last Fall I came to Cleveland and underwent a terrible operation by three doctors at the Cleveland City Hospital, from the effects of which I never expected to recover. After lying weeks on my back in bed, I was still in no better condition, for in less than two weeks after leaving the hospital the whole trouble grew as fast and as great as ever. But, thank God, some one recommended Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, which I tried, and to-day the growth has disappeared, the pain and itching is gone, I am happy and hopeful, and life has new charms for me. It is all due to this wonderful ointment, which I will never fail to recommend so long as I live. Nothing else, it seems to me, could have stayed the growth my terrible misery."

JOHN MORGAN, Cleveland, Ohio.

"John Morgan is my brother and I can fully bear out his recommendation of Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. My brother would no doubt have been in his grave long ago but for this Balm of Gilead." E. P. MORRIS, Teacher of Photography, Sphenorian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio.

"We could if necessary print pages of letters to druggists and persons cured, praising this wonderful healing ointment. It has a larger sale and takes the lead of any other Pile remedy in the world. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Write wholesale to Redington & Son, San Francisco.

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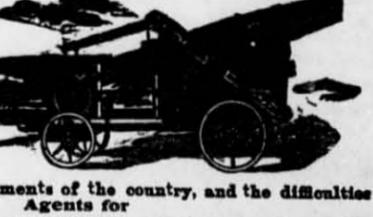
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TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.

"Wee unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

OUR MISSION.

The Mission of the Lodge of Good Templars.

By Dean F. Curry.

The mission of our glorious order is as wide as the world, and as far-reaching as the evil which it combats. Our principles tolerate contrariety of opinions, but demand united service. They are in the tenderest sympathy with the desolate hearts, bleeding because of strong drink; but wage an eternal war against every agency of the rum traffic. We do not contend with persons, but with a plague whose sores and ulcers so disfigure the body politic that, unless checked, all human government must some time be destroyed. To such a struggle let no one wait to be drafted, but, obeying the loud call of conscience, with a firm trust in the overruling power of God, gladly volunteer. Much misconception exists as to the nature, objects, and real influence of our organization. Some think it unnecessary; some declare its efforts perilous; others denounce or simply ignore it, because of supine indifference to the terrible truths of intemperance. We desire that all who read and think should know its true mission. We feel confident that if the grand work which Good Templars are now doing, and might do, with the help of others who profess temperance principles, was understood, a victory over intemperance in the United States could be easily won.

Our lodge has a double mission:

I. WITHIN ITSELF.

Here it has a social influence incalculable. Cities and large towns may not as greatly need such help to the social life. But every village which has a lodge, well sustained, is blessed beyond description. A complete social revolution has taken place. The sons and daughters of farmers, who before had indulged their own inclinations, and, therefore, had enjoyed few advantages of social intercourse, are often brought together in the work of the lodge. In this way is cultivated the true, the good, and the beautiful in their hearts. I have personal knowledge of the history of such a lodge. Before it was organized the boys who longed for society, were wont to lounge in the hotel during the long winter evenings. This habit was invariably followed by another ruinous habit, the use of liquors. A lodge was organized. They were induced to join. Its beautiful thoughts and principles, combined with their pleasant social relations, gradually rooted out of their minds all longings to return to the old life. Home should be above all a place where in the fullest measure dwells confidence, refinement, and love. How few truly reach this ideal. Suppose a home with even these advantages. Are they enough? No. The son and daughter should mingle in other society. Especially in villages our order has a grand social influence. It assimilates the people, improves good manners and affords a recreation imperatively demanded. When we unite in our inspiring temperance songs, not only so many hearts beat in unison, but a great sympathizing temperance sentiment silently leads with weak humanity to firmly renounce allegiance to the "god malign." In the second place, our lodge has a marked intellectual influence. Unlike many other organizations, it does not stop with sociality. Nor has it a mere negative intellectual power. It is a positive educator. While it bestows its rich and glowing ideas, it elicits the best thoughts of its members. The younger contribute declamations, recitations, dialogues, and singing. The older pre-

pare essays, orations, and debates. By these means a lively interest is created and sustained. No one returns from a session without feeling mentally benefitted. Each carries away some new thought or suggestion which comforts and stimulates his being. In every heart is born a new zeal to lend a helping hand in rescuing the fallen. In every soul planted a new temperance germ which will blossom forth and bear the precious fruit of sobriety, frugality, and happiness, and all are led to think, as Milton has well said: "Oh! madness to think use of strongest wines and strongest drinks our chief support of health, when God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear His mighty champion strong above compare, whose drink was only from the liquid brook." Again, many lodges prepare dramatic entertainments for the public. Supported by home talent, they are largely and liberally patronized. Temperance truths as presented with dramatic vividness. Representations of drunkenness and abstinence are so truthfully pictured that the minds of all are deeply impressed. What a temperance educator might be the actor and caricaturist if their abilities were exerted for this cause. One of the most impressive temperance lessons is given by the famous Frank Beard in his "chalk talk." He draws the outlines of a boy taking his first glass of liquor at the bar. Then, without changing the outlines already drawn, he quickly adds more lines which transform the boy, as if by magic, into an old sot. You can see the boy a man—but what a wreck.

Our order has achieved much for the good of humanity. But it should not be content with what has been done, or the standard that has been attained. "There are heights beyond the heights," there are possibilities before it as an instructor, which, if realized, will make it one of the mightiest agents in the progress of the State. In the third place, our lodge exerts a mighty moral influence. The life of a Good Templar begins with a complete renunciation of liquors as a beverage. He takes the solemn pledge of total abstinence from the manufacture, sale, and use of stimulants. Beginning with these stern, though kind, auspices, he finds his path strewn with blossoms of kindness of the rarest beauty and richest fragrance. Kind friends sustain him with smiles and encouragement. About him is thrown a great temperance shield, which, if consistently used, will protect him against all the adroitly thrown missiles of his enemy. The Murphy movement and the many other temperance reforms before his time, have accomplished untold good. They so presented the horrors of intemperance that many were persuaded to sign the pledge and to live a sober life. Thenceforth went the poor weak inebriate, burdened with a new resolution added to the many previously broken, into a heartless world of sin and temptation. About him were thrown no brotherly arms to watch and keep. Alas! too often his appetite mastered him, and he again fell, unpitied, perhaps, and never to be redeemed. How different is the work of the lodge of Good Templars. The pledge is not the end. It is only the step in a life of temperance. Afterwards the voice becomes familiar with immortal temperance teachings. Gradually are they incorporated into his very existence. Longing to return to his old sin at last dies out. In short, he is saved, plucked as a brand from a blazing fire. Our order is to temperance what the church is to religion. Men may be Christian and belong to no church. Likewise men may be total abstainers and be members of no temperance society. Such exceptions, however, do not militate against the necessity of the church or temperance organizations. How insignificant would be the work of our evangelists if the converts stood aloof from each other,

and there were no churches with which to connect themselves. How long before they would want to return to the "pleasures of sin for a season." Right here the church begins its work of training the soul "in the nature and admonition of the Lord." So when the Good Templar takes the pledge, he is but entering the primary department of a school in which he is first instructed in the rudiments, then in the most advanced principles of temperance.

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 3 Star of Hope Comox B. K. McKelvan
 4 Dominion New Westminster J. Lord
 11 Cedar Hill Victoria Wm. Irvine

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SUMMER 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		
July 10	July 18	July 21
July 31	Aug. 8	Aug. 11
Aug. 29	" 28	" 30
Sept. 10	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
" 30		

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER

1,400 tons. PETER MACKIE, COMMANDER

WILL LEAVE ON THE FOLLOWING dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.	PT. TOWNSEND.	VICTORIA.
1879		
July 19	On arrival	July 10
Aug. 30	"	" 20
Sept. 20	"	Aug. 20
	"	Sept. 10
	"	" 20

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

Fare from Port Townsend to San Francisco
First Cabin, \$20,
Steerage \$10

Reduction in Freight. — Hereafter the freights which, as per tariff, have been \$3 per ton will be charged at \$5 per ton.

From and after this date all BAGGAGE of Puget Sound passengers by P. M. S. 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.

NORTH PACIFIC CHEESE FACTORY

CHIMACUM, W. T., Wm. Bishop - Proprietor.

We guarantee our cheese to be First-Class; in fact it is of superior quality to any in the market.

Furnished in jobbing lots to suit.

Address all orders to Wm. BISHOP, either PORT LUDLOW or PORT TOWNSEND.

WATERMAN & KATZ, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Keep Constantly on Hand

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

Consisting in part of

Furniture, Lumber, Doors, and Windows, WAGONS, & All Kinds of Building Material 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 TERRITORY.
 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.

FRUIT & VARIETY STORE

Foreign & Domestic Fruit

CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC., ETC.
O. H. HOLCOMB, Proprietor.

We have also Opened a First-class

RESTAURANT,

And will serve the public with Meals to order at all hours, GIVE US A CALL. Opposite Central Hotel, head of Union wharf PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. [8

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the Choicest of Meats

AND Vegetables.

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

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

New Goods

RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS

Which are on sale at

The Lowest Rates for Cash.

CHARLES EISENBETS.

PROPRIETOR

Pioneer Bakery,

PORT TOWNSEND, T. W.

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, Semiahmoo and Saamish

Returning on Saturday evening. Will also leave

Port Townsend for Neesh Bay, and way ports On Sunday mornings, at nine, returning Tuesday. 1