

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS
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ALLEN WEIR,
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ALASKA.

HER RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS.

The isolated position of this far off territory forces her into a seclusion from the world, almost unbroken save by the zealous efforts of a few who take an interest in her welfare. Nature seems to have intended that Alaska's treasures in minerals, furs, fish, oils, &c., should be hoarded up to be reluctantly brought forth through the tardy progress of civilization in that direction. The natural disadvantages in the way have been aided in obstructing the development of the country by the efforts of those falsifiers, whose interests are best served by belittling Alaska and diverting the attention of a progressive public from it. This being the case, there need be no wonder expressed over the fact that those who have become sufficiently acquainted with the country itself and its immense natural wealth to impress them with its importance, should manifest a desire to tear aside the veil and reveal the country in its true light.

Major Morris, of this place, special agent of the treasury department and Commander Beardslee, recently stationed on the sloop of war Jamestown, and virtually in command of government affairs in Alaska, carried out a military expedition a short time ago, through the various portions of the territory up there. They were absent from Sitka about fifteen days, during which time they went as far north as 59° north lat., and visited all the principal Indian villages and held audiences with the leading chiefs. During this visit they obtained a large amount of valuable information, and succeeded in quelling local disturbances of a serious nature among the Indians. The party consisted of Maj. Morris, Com. Beardslee and Master G. C. Hanus, of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. Ferabee of the Jamestown. Finding an open war between the Chilicat and Chilcoot Indians, they called a council of chiefs, at which all differences were amicably arranged; peace was declared and two bands of chiefs who came to the council as enemies left as friends. A large bay, hitherto uncharted, was discovered north of Ioy straits, sunken rocks were located, islands were discovered, reefs surveyed and much other useful work was done. A few British canoes from Fort Simpson, fitted out by the Hudson Bay Co., that had been engaged in taking sea otter in Alaskan waters, barely escaped being captured by Maj. Morris, by taking an inside channel. It was ascertained that other raids of a similar character were in contemplation and would, if persisted in, lead to bloodshed and serious trouble. The Alaska Indians are jealous of their rights, and ought to be protected, although there is not and has not been a gov-

ernment vessel stationed in Alaska equal to the task. The expedition referred to was made in the steamer Favorite, and was highly successful. Commander Beardslee made the Indians understand what they must expect if they make war upon the whites, and Major Morris instructed them in laws.

Commander Beardslee came down to this place with Major Morris, and left a few days thereafter for Washington City, where he will be examined for promotion. While here, he submitted to one of those painful operations known in science as a newspaper interview. From him we learn in substance as follows. He said: "I have no doubt that

ALASKAN MINES
 will attract notice by their importance and value when her numerous mineral belts and ledges of free gold and silver quartz are developed. I have visited a dozen or more of these ledges, and I am satisfied that the day is not far distant when the world will recognize the value of these mineral resources. Besides gold and silver, we have reason to believe that copper, galena, plumbago and iron exist in paying quantities. Only two Alaska mines are accessible at present, the "Witch" and "Stewart's Tunnel." The former is being worked by one man and his family, by a hand mortar, and is yielding \$20 per day. These mines require much capital to properly develop them. Rich silver mines, the location of which is not generally known, were recently discovered in Alaska.

ALASKAN FISHERIES.
 There was an attempt this year for the first time to develop the immense and inexhaustible halibut fisheries of Alaska. In June last the schooner Gen. Miller left San Francisco, bound for Alaskan waters. She went out within ten miles of Sitka, remained on the banks about a month, and was very successful, taking about eighty tons of fine halibut, some of them weighing from 125 to 150 lbs. I, with two companions, within 1,000 yards of shore, in one hour caught over forty halibut weighing all told nearly a ton. For a hook costing a cent I got bait enough to catch 2,000 pounds of halibut. Indeed the fisheries up there are capable of almost indefinite development. Salmon are literally inexhaustible. In the vicinity of the halibut banks are cod banks, with fish equally plentiful. The drawbacks at present to the salmon canning business in Alaska, as compared with that of the Columbia are: 1st. That the high price of tin and of freights interfere. 2d. That the salmon in Alaska do not run until about six weeks later in the season than the run occurs in the Columbia. 3d. It is hard to introduce new fish successfully in the markets. Dogfish in Alaska are very plentiful. Among the other kinds of fishes there may be noted: herring, smelt, eulachon, &c. &c., all of which are plentiful at different seasons. As a

FUR BEARING COUNTRY.
 Alaska has infinite resources. The amount of land animals to be obtained in the vast interior of the territory depends simply on the inducements offered to natives to get them. Among them may be found: Beaver, otter, mink, martin, lynx, bear, ermine, wolverines, deer, mountain sheep, &c. Among the fur bearing animals in the seas of Alaska are:

the sea otter and fur and hair seals. The

MANUFACTURE OF OIL
 Is carried on in a limited way among the Indians, and needs but the impetus of capital and enterprise to develop it into an important industry. The animals used are walrus, &c.

CLIMATE
 of Alaska, as shown by actual diary record from June 1879, to June 1880, proves fifty per cent. of the weather to have been clear and bright. During the months of March, April and May of this year, the number of hours of clear weather in Alaska was nearly sixty per cent., and, during nineteen per cent. of the time, out of the remaining forty per cent., there was less fog than I have seen on the Atlantic coast in half a day. The

ALASKAN INDIANS,
 as a body, are the most harmless people in the world. They are tractable, fairly honest, and easily governed. During my expedition with Major Morris I found white men living singly or in small parties, among the Hoochenoos, Hoochenas, Hoonahs, and other tribes. They all reported being treated in a friendly manner by the Indians. At all of these places leading Indians repeatedly asked us to send white men to their country as teachers and missionaries, to educate their children. They all realize the value of the white man's friendship and are anxious to secure it. The agricultural

PRODUCTIONS
 of Alaska are limited, although, in spite of the assertions of Elliot, Blaine and others, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, &c., do ripen there. I took from one average hill of early rose potatoes from 1/2 to 3/4 of a bucket of potatoes, of which there were 12 to 15 large enough to be easily marketable. At many places the Indians raise sufficient potatoes for their own use, but their mode of agriculture is so rude and primitive that the product is not large. Cereals do not thrive well, although hay can be raised in fair quantities."

Mrs. Packard, the indefatigable lobbyist, is button holing the Oregon Legislature. Her object is to secure postal privileges for the inmates of the Insane Asylum.

COMMUNICATED.

Port Townsend, W. T. Sept. 18, 1880.
EDITOR ARGUS:—For the information of the people of Jefferson county, and more especially those who intend exhibiting either stock, produce or articles of home manufacture, in the Washington Industrial Association, which will open in Olympia Oct. 11th and close on the 16th, I would briefly state that premiums will be paid and diplomas issued this year without fail, and exhibits must reach Olympia previous to Wednesday, 13th. Any further information can be obtained by addressing W. H. ROBERTS, Superintendent for Jefferson County.

The High Water of 1880

Did not reach a point equal to that of 1876, but it was high enough to do a deal of damage. Time, however, will repair this, but time only makes worse every case of disease of the kidneys and urinary organs which a box of Oregon Kidney Tea would cure. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons are forbidden to furnish GOODS, Etc., to the Puget Sound Iron Co., except upon an order from the Superintendent.
 D. W. MOOR,
 Superintendent.
 Port Townsend, Sept. 6, 1880. n:30

Platform of Resolutions.

The following resolutions were presented to the Territorial Republican Convention by the Committee on Resolutions, and were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we unanimously adopt Republican party.

RESOLVED, That we heartily indorse the present administration of the general government, and that we believe that posterity will award to it the honor of being one of the purest in the history of our country.

RESOLVED, That we favor the early admission of our territory into the sisterhood of states, and our delegate is hereby instructed to use all proper means to secure the same.

RESOLVED, That we regard the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese into the United States as a very grave evil, which should receive the prompt attention of congress and the treaty making powers of the United States, and we favor the speedy modification of our present treaty with China in order that the said immigration, which works so peculiar a hardship to the people of this coast, may be restrained and limited.

RESOLVED, That the opening of our rivers and the removal of obstructions to navigation is not only of local but national importance, and our delegate should endeavor to secure liberal congressional appropriations to aid and encourage the same.

RESOLVED, That we favor the abandonment of our present Indian policy, believing that, while some good results therefrom, yet "evils do much more abound," and we ask such legislation as will place them on the same footing as other citizens; secure them in the enjoyment of the same rights and privileges only, and make them amenable to the same laws. That we deprecate the colonization of Indians from abroad within the limits of the territory, and heartily approve the efforts of our delegate in endeavoring to prevent the same.

RESOLVED, That we hereby enjoin the administration of E. P. Ferry, as governor of this territory, during the past eight years for its wisdom and economy in the management of public affairs.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.—We have a stocked farm for sale, not far from a good local market, in Jefferson county. To those who may be seeking investments of this kind, we deem the opportunity a rare one. The farm is situated on the salt water front, in a safe and commodious bay; it comprises 133 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is fine bottom and marsh. About 33 acres are clear and under fence. Good house, barn, outbuildings, fences, &c., &c., that cost upwards of a thousand dollars. There are about 175 fruit trees of various kinds, carefully and well selected, and including apple, plum, pear, cherry, prune and other trees—some 7 years old and all in excellent condition. A fine lot of stock and tools are also for sale with the land and improvement, including 10 cows, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 horse, 8 head of young stock (half Jersey) also bees, fowls, boat, etc. The place has a cash income of \$50 per year from a logging camp, besides being near a good market for butter, eggs, beef, vegetables, hay or other produce. The whole property is offered very cheap—could be bought for less than \$2,000—and possession will be given immediately if desired. The owner, on account of failing health, desires to engage in some lighter occupation. For particulars, enquire at the Argus office.

\$66
 a week in your own town, \$5 out of it free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

Medical Lake
 Much is being said in the papers just now about Medical Lake in Washington Territory, which seems to be a sort of modern Bethesda, to which the lame, the halt, and the blind move, hoping to get relief. The... as does the Oregon Kidney Tea. Sold everywhere.

Real Estate at Private Sale!

THE undersigned offers for sale three dwelling houses and a number of town lots in Port Townsend; also improved farming, timber and unimproved lands, in Jefferson county. Persons wishing to invest can secure bargains on easy terms by applying to
 J. A. KUHN.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

Seattle, W. T.
 FOUR COURSES OF STUDY:
Classical, Scientific, Normal & Commercial.
 Eleven Professors and Special Teachers. Boarding House in charge of D. B. Ward. Terms begin on the first Wednesdays of September, December and March. For catalogue or further particulars address
 A. J. ANDERSON, A. M., President,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

Alden Academy

Anacortes W. T.
 Prof. A. T. Burnell, A. M., Principal.
 Rev. E. O. Tule, A. M., Supt.
 This institute, on Fidalgo Island, is prepared to furnish thorough and economical education to students of both sexes. The location is favorable to health and light expense, and also because of the quiet and removal from city allurements. Advancement rapid, by individual attention by competent teachers. Consideration paid to manners and morals. Parents notified of work done, and correspondence invited.
 To the corps of teachers has been added an experienced phonographer and instructor in modern languages and art. Special attention to music, there being ten pupils upon the organ last year. Book-keeping, surveying, &c., &c.
 Terms—\$7 and \$8 Tuition per Quarter.
 Opens Sept. 1880. Board \$3 50 per week.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR SALE.
Rare chance, Farmers!

CRESCENT,
 Three-quarters JERSEY, one-quarter DEVON. Shows all Jersey points, except in color, which is a shade lighter than Devon. Age, nine months.

ALAMEDA, 2D,
 FULL JERSEY. Age, seven months. Color, fawn. (Full brother to Alameda 1st, sold to J. W. Ackerson, Esq., Tacoma.)

MARMADUKE,
 FULL JERSEY. Color, orange and white. Age, seven months.

To be seen at Port Discovery, W. T., and warranted as represented above.
 Apply to E. B. MASTICK, JR.,
 Port Discovery.

BEST
 business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you, \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments, as other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Can be worked at home. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Eight Bodies Taken Out.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 27.—Eight bodies were taken out of the tunnel and four of them identified. It is impossible to identify the other four.

The Gulsare to Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Captain Howgate has ordered the return of the Gulsare to this city, and the expedition has been abandoned for the season.

The Ben Hill Case Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The case of Jessie Raymond against Ben Hill has been dismissed.

Railroad War Ended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Tribune says that the war between the Central and Erie railroads, on the emigrant traffic, ended by an agreement that three roads, together with the Pennsylvania, each receive a proportion of the business.

Financially Embarrassed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Chicago Jockey Club is financially embarrassed.

German Capital.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Frankfort bankers, it would appear, are included in the Canadian Pacific Railroad Syndicate. Sir John A. McDonald has just returned from Germany and will furnish no particulars.

An Elephant Attacks His Keeper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A special from Richmond to the New York Herald says that information from Charlotte, North Carolina, notes the arrival of Robinson's circus at that place. When the celebrated elephant Chief was being taken off the car he became enraged and attacked his keeper, John King, who he succeeded in crushing against the side of the car. King sank to the ground without a groan. The other attendants fled in terror, leaving King to the mercies of the beast. The injured man was allowed to remain there several minutes, the elephant in the meantime keeping guard over his victim and walking back and forth at a brisk pace on the railroad track. King was picked up apparently lifeless and carried to a barber's shop across the street, where physicians were summoned to attend him. They found, on examination, his skull broken. He died at 11 o'clock last night. The circus men secured the elephant at last, with great difficulty chaining him to two other elephants, who seemed to be aware of their responsibility and the nature of the trust.

Interred in the Catholic Cemetery.

The bodies of Sheridan, Broderick, Creary and Burns, some of the victims found in the tunnel, were interred in the Catholic cemetery. Three more bodies that have not been identified were buried in the Weehawken cemetery.

The Ute Commission—Hitch in the Details.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Inter-Ocean says that Congress delayed the Ute bill so long that it was midsummer before the Commission started for the Indian country, and now one of them has returned to Washington because of a hitch in some of the details. He will lay all the questions at issue before Secretary Sargent, and when a decision has been reached he will telegraph the Commission on the ground, so as, if possible, to secure a final settlement and get the Utes to their new homes before the snow falls.

Funeral of Gen. Torbet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The body of the late T. A. Torbet arrived by steamer this morning and was buried with befitting ceremony. Gen. Hancock, ex-Gov. Jewell and other distinguished men attended.

The Oregon Pacific.

The Times gives the history of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company and the plans of Eastern capitalists to push it forward. It is proposed to go to work at once and finish the line from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay and to construct 70 miles eastward from Corvallis, the entire 130 miles to be in running order by Sept. 1st, 1881. A line of steamers will then be placed to run from San Francisco to Yaquina Bay.

Pan Presbyterian.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The committee on credentials reported against the admission to the alliance of the Cumberland Presbyterians and United Presbyteries of Philadelphia, as there was no evidence of their adopting the alliance constitution. Report adopted.

Census Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Gen. Walker today dispatched a special agent to Mississippi to inquire into alleged census frauds in that State. Great secrecy is maintained in the matter. Nothing has yet been made public as to the report of the expert from South Carolina.

Democratic Meeting.

FORT WAINE, Sept. 30.—At the Democratic convention held last night Gen. Sigel spoke, making a very strong argumentative speech. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Surviving Prisoners of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—A reunion of the surviving prisoners of war was held at the Wigwam last evening.

A Myrmecophile's Obit.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The finding of the body of Horace P. Wilbur, well known lawyer, floating in the Delaware river, uncovers a scandal which the family have been endeavoring to hide. When he was last seen alive he was in company with a woman named Tyndale and known as Mrs. Jackson. He left her apartments in her company on Sunday evening, Monday Mrs. Tyndale's body was found near the spot where Wilbur's was found on the 29th inst. The watchman of the wharf close by said he saw a man and a woman go into the wharf, but

the light was so bad he could not distinguish their features. They disappeared in the darkness, and sometime after he heard a cry of murder; he hastened to the spot but could see no one. There is a mystery surrounding the affair. It has since been ascertained, however, that improper relations existed between Wilbur and Mrs. Tyndale.

Greenbackers in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 29.—The Greenback State Convention met at Chester yesterday and nominated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Attorney General, Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector General and Congressmen from the sixth district.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA, Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. John Kelly was received with applause. The electoral vote of New York was pledged to Hancock and English and a long series of resolutions adopted.

Statue of Farragut Placed.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Vinnie Ream's statue of Farragut has been placed in Farragut Square to await unveiling ceremonies.

Requisition Made.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 30.—Gov. St. John today issued a requisition for the arrest of the Benders, but it is not known on what State the requisition is made.

The Northern Pacific.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Northern Pacific was held to-day. After choosing a board of directors, Frederick Billings was elected president, Samuel Wilkeson, secretary, and Robt. Belknap, treasurer. The exhibit shows a healthy state of affairs and there is good prospect of the road being completed.

The Emma Mine.

SALL LAKE, Oct. 1.—Judge Choate's decision in regard to the Emma mine reopens the whole matter for a fresh trial.

Land Commissioner Williams' Report.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Commissioner Williams made a report to the Interior Department in regard to the Chauvin land claim of 1,400 acres of the St. Louis suburbs. The report favors the Salomon survey made in 1879, but does not approve of it because adverse to the opinion of the former Secretary of the Interior.

Mexican Railroad Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Tribune says that concessions and subsidies have been secured to Mexican railroads. The Mexican Central has been organized under the railroad laws of Massachusetts. It will extend from the City of Mexico to Leon, a distance of 262 miles, thence northward to El Paso, with various branch lines. The entire length of the road will be 1,400 miles. A subsidy of \$15,200 per mile has been granted. Five thousand men are now at work. The company are expending \$200,000 monthly. The enterprise has among its friends a number of American and foreign bankers. Rudolph Fink is manager. The second concession made by the Mexican Government is to the construction company, represented by Wm. J. Palmer, president of the Denver and Rio Grande. The route of this proposed line is from the City of Mexico to Manzanilla, on the Pacific; also the concession gives them the right of way from about 60 miles north of the city via Potose and Monterey to any point between Eagle Pass and Laredo and there connect with the International line from San Antonio and the Pacific route. A subsidy of \$7,000 per kilometer was granted the Texas route for 6,005 kilometers. The total length will be 800 miles.

Another Defaulter.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—It is asserted that Sheriff Gonthreaux is defaulter of State and city tax collections to the amount of \$250,000.

Mecklenburg Sheep Fair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Commissioner Le Duc has written a letter to the German minister here, announcing the International sheep fair to take place at New Brandenburg May the 24th and 25th, 1881.

The Burial of Gen. Torbet.

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1.—All the stores are closed to-day in respect to Gen. Torbet's memory. He was buried to-day. The burial service was read in the graveyard when internment took place. The memorial service took place later in church.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Native War.

LONDON, September 27.—The obduracy of the Cape Government, backed by Sir Bartle Frere, has brought on another war.

Forcible Expulsion.

Lord Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, declares that not an imperial soldier should ever be employed in so unjustifiable a proceeding as disarming the Basutos.

A General War Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Prince of Montenegro expresses the opinion that his troops can take Dulcigno unaided. A British dispatch boat has gone to make reconnaissance in Albanian waters. The Albanians are flocking to Dulcigno, and the Montenegrins are anxious to fight them, but do not like to encounter the Turkish regulars. Riza Pasha states he has no order to surrender Dulcigno, and an act of war against Albanians will be regarded as against Turkey.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.—

The spirit of reckless defiance is more intense at the palace. The Sultan refuses to listen to objections from his ministers, and any official who shall be heard expressing contrary opinions will be exiled. Not since the time of Mahomed the Terrible has such an order been given.

Paris Races.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Herald's cablegram says: The race at Long Champs course was very exciting. The course was crowded with fashionable.

Suffocated to Death.

Five scavengers were suffocated to death in the Paris sewers.

Sue for Damages.

Les Lanterne offers funds to its friend to sue the administration for damages. Henri Rochefort rarely misses a meeting of the Legislature.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 28.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows concluded all business by the installation of all newly elected officers.

Starvation imminent.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 28.—The inhabit-

ants of the coast of Graspé are like to be reduced to the verge of starvation by the failure of the fisheries.

Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—The murder of Lord Montmorris has excited a general feeling of alarm among respectable families. Party differences are discarded in the presence of common danger. The country is drifting to anarchy and the arm of authority is helpless. It is idle to maintain that the murder was not agrarian. The country now will hold the agitators accountable for the atrocities committed.

A tenant farmer named Sweeney has been arrested in connection with the murder. The meeting of magistrates calls on the government to adopt coercive measures in Ireland.

Garibaldi Resigns.

GENOA, Sept. 29.—A special says Garibaldi and his son has resigned from the chamber of deputies.

Foreign Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—California wheat, average; selling at 9s 4d @ 9s 8d. Cargoes off coast, 44s; nearly due, 44s; just shipped, 43s 6d. Floating cargoes are improving.

Liverpool spot wheat is firm, cargoes on passage for shipment a turn dearer. In Mark Lane wheat is firm. The weather in England is fine.

Demands.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The powers peremptorily demand of the Sultan immediate recall of Riza Pasha and the surrender of Dulcigno. England and Russia are urging the assembling of the international fleet before Stamboul.

In Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Parnell addressed the Land League, commenting favorably on a proposal to give tenant farmers a perpetual lease at a fair fixed rent, in the hope that landlords will be frequently induced to sell an interest to tenants.

Franklin's Arctic Expedition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The London special to the Herald says the commander of the Cheyenne comes to support of the statement that Sir John Franklin's men were murdered by contractors, and quotes Simmons' Franklin and Arctic region passage on depot ship Plover, Capt. Morris, in search of the expedition in 1848, to the effect that over 10,000 pounds of putrid meat were thrown overboard. The same contractor who supplied the Plover also supplied Franklin's expedition, and subsequently the Mediterranean fleet, whose supplies were condemned at Malta.

The Jeanette.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette refers to former experience of recent expeditions that the Jeanette has probably been so far successful as to have got beyond the reach of relief ships.

The Talk of War.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At four o'clock this afternoon news was received that Dulcigno had been burned. France has evidently drawn back from giving reality to the demonstration by the nations of Europe and is greatly censured. Germany adheres to the protest against Riza Pasha.

Sale of American Wheat.

A profound sensation has been created in Russia by the second announcement in Odessa that a firm of importers had made the further purchase of 100,000 bushels of American wheat. The rate paid was equal to 78 cents for 36 pounds and the wheat to be delivered in October at Odessa.

Special Session of the English Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A special session of the cabinet was held to-day to consider the grave situation in the East. All the ministers were present. The session lasted four hours.

FACIN COAST.

Small-Pox in Stockton.

STOCKTON, Sept. 27.—Kosa Hamu, 20 years of age, is sick with the small-pox. This is the sixteenth case reported.

Chinese Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—It is understood here that a company of Chinese has been organized for the purpose of cultivating rice on the tule lands, which have been leased to them for the purpose. Several Chinese have also combined for the purpose of starting a soap factory, and they will also manufacture an article used in China for cleaning purposes, which is composed of sand, potash and coconut oil. A strong alkali obtained from an oil produced in Tahiti and other South Sea islands where the Chinese are already located is also used in the compound.

Evidently Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—An autopsy on the body of Wm. Gay, found on the railroad track near the Industrial School, on Sunday morning last, in a dying condition, indicates that he was murdered by some person or persons.

For Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—General Rosecrans has been nominated for Congress from his district by the Democrats.

Gray Committed.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 28.—Clarence Gray, murderer of Theodore Glancy, has been committed without bail.

Man Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Passengers writing last night at the Oakland depot to cross to this side were startled by the report of a pistol. On examination, it was discovered that one of them, a young man, was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. The wound is painful but not dangerous. Who did the shooting and for what cause is not known.

Horse Thief Shot.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—At half-past 3 yesterday morning three policemen discovered Jesus Moreno, a horse thief, whom they demanded to surrender, but in reply Moreno emptied two revolvers at the force, who in return shot him with buckshot. Owing to darkness Moreno escaped. He was traced by blood until he arrived at the river, where tracks were lost.

Sanctio.

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 30.—David Lunt an old and esteemed citizen of this place, formerly secretary of the directors of the San Francisco school, shot himself through the head last night. He died instantly. The cause of self destruction was evidently brought on by intense suffering produced by neuralgia.

The Origin of Shylock.

The August number of the Monatschrift fur Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums contains the first of a series of articles by Prof. H. Graetz on the origin of the Shylock legend. The first trace of it, says the author, is to be found in Herber's French versification of "Dolopathos; or, the Seven Wise Men of Rome," made for one of the kings of France. There we find that a rich vassal of a knight, one of whose legs had been cut off by the order of his feudal superior, offered the latter a loan of one hundred marks, on the condition that if this amount was not paid by a fixed time the vassal should have the right of cutting out a piece of the knight's flesh. The knight, having succeeded in his purpose with the money, forgot altogether to pay it. The vassal out of revenge insisted upon his right. The judge, who was none else than the knight's bride in disguise, pronounced that the flesh should be cut out, but no more and no less than stipulated, otherwise the creditor would forfeit his life. Herbers makes the remark that this is an old story, which the monk Jehans de Haute-Selve translated into Latin. But there is no question about a Jew having been the creditor.

The same story has passed into the "Gesta Romanorum" in another form. The first writer who introduced a Jew of Mestre as the creditor was Ser Giovanni Fiorentino, in his collection of tales entitled "Pecorone," composed in 1378. Shakespeare, says Prof. Graetz, has undoubtedly made use of "Pecorone," as is admitted by nearly all Shakespeare scholars. Prof. Delius, of Bonn, gives in his edition of the "Merchant of Venice" an English translation of "Pecorone," which Shakespeare might have known. The difference, however, that in "Pecorone" the Jew is of Mestre, near Venice, where very probably a rich community existed in the fourteenth century, whilst Shakespeare chose Venice as a famous town instead of the obscure Mestre. It is curious enough that the Shylock legend is also in Eastern literature, if Malone may be trusted. Whether the origin of the legend is Eastern or Western opinions vary. Anyhow, there is no question about a Jew in the earliest Occidental romances.

The First Ocean Steamer.

The South American correspondent of the London Times introduces a long letter on the circumnavigation of South America by the following: "The 23d of April, 1838, will be forever memorable in the annals of New York. On that day I had taken my passage on board the St. James, one of the last sailing vessels of the Transatlantic Royal Mail Line, which was to convey me to England, starting on May-day. On that same 23d of April, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, I became aware of a murmur usual stir and clamor under my hotel windows in Broadway. I went out and moved along with the crowd for some time before I could make out anything about the cause of the commotion. 'Here she is!' 'In the East river!' 'Just anchored!' were the cries, and the multitude set off like a great tide in the direction of the Battery. What was it? It was the Sirius—the first steamer that had accomplished the voyage across the Atlantic; and thus reduced the distance between the British and North American coasts by at least two-thirds. The rejoicing in the city was loud and hearty, as one may imagine. Still, the first tumult of exultation abated toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when for a considerable part of the population it was in those days dinner-time. But later in the day, towards 4 or 5, the uproar rose again louder than ever, and the rush to the landing places was even more tumultuous, while the cry, 'The steamer! the steamer!' was banded about at every street-crossing. It was again a steamer, from Europe—the Great Western—which, leaving Liverpool four days later than the date on which the Sirius had started from her Irish harbor, had also come to her anchorage off Staten Island within a few hours of her rival. A more momentous achievement, and one more auspicious for the intercourse between the Old and the New World had never before been recorded, nor has it since been equaled in importance even by the laying of the transatlantic telegraph cable, nor can it be surpassed in magnitude unless a suspension bridge be thrown athwart the ocean from shore to shore.

He came into our sanctum with a large roll of manuscript under his arm, and said very politely: 'I have a trifle here about the beautiful sunset yesterday, which was dashed off by a friend of mine, which I would like inserted if you have room.' 'Plenty of room. Just insert it yourself,' replied the editor, gently pushing the waste-basket toward him.

What an ice book "Tom Brown's Cool Days at Rugby" is. We never find a more interesting volume.

Hospitality Rewarded by Sneers.

"Some folks," says Fielding's Mrs. Slipslop, "rail against other folks because other folks have what some folks would be glad of." We do not know whether a feeling of this kind has set Mr. Day to write this volume ["Life and Society in America, by Samuel Phillips Day"], but we have rarely met with a book about the United States which contained so much that is unjust and one-sided. Mr. Day boasts of having obtained the acquaintance or friendship of some of the most distinguished men of letters in America. According to his own account, he was received with hospitality, and he returned the welcome with a sneer. "Social life, we are told, 'extremely chilling, if not absolutely repulsive,' in America. In New York the whole social atmosphere seems to be 'irredeemably polluted,' and the fraud and villany openly carried on would not be tolerated in any part of Great Britain." Life in New York is "civilization run mad," and one finds it difficult to say from Mr. Day's account whether the cold selfishness of the men or the vulgar forwardness of the women is more objectionable. In America, with ordinary people, the sole standard of excellence consists in the amount of money a person possesses, and in New York the happiness of domestic life, as the people in England understand it, is "almost unknown."

The license claimed by young ladies is excessive, but so also is their prudence. "American damsels will drink champagne with you, crack jokes with you, smoke cigarettes with you, nay, even flirt a bit with you; but they will not marry you, save upon the cold, careful consideration of how you stand with your banker." The American boast of chivalry to women is said to be little better than bounce and brag; and if the women of New York are, as Mr. Day asserts, thoroughly corrupted, it is not surprising that the men should be deficient in politeness. The hotels of New York, with few exceptions, are far more commodious than comfortable, and not one of them can boast the "architectural beauty of design" which distinguishes the Grand Hotel at Charing Cross. Manners in these hotels are by no means gentle; rude breaches of propriety pass unobserved; food is bad and difficult to obtain, or it is so served as to arouse feelings bordering on disgust and loathing.

When we add that in Mr. Day's judgment the Americans, as a rule, are deficient in humor, that they lack reverence, that New York possesses a pretentious aristocracy, while there is "an exclusive aristocratic dash" about the tone of society in Philadelphia "in harmony with the English idea of refinement," we have said enough of a book that is scarcely worth noticing at all. It would, indeed, be altogether undeserving of notice were it not that Mr. Day claims to have eminent friends in the States, and also to have traveled much and repeatedly in the country.

Protection From Lightning.

A knight of the olden time in full armor was probably as safe from the effects of a thunder storm as if he had a lightning rod continually beside him; and one of the Roman Emperors devised a perfectly secure retreat in a thunder storm in the form of a subterranean vault of iron. But those Emperors who, as Suetonius tells us, wore laurel crowns or seal-skin robes, or descended into underground caves or cellars on the appearance of a thunder storm, were not protected at all. Even in France, where special attention is paid to the protection of buildings from lightning, dangerous accidents have occurred where all proper precautions seemed to have been taken. But on more careful examination it was usually found that some essential element was wanting. The most common danger seems to lie in fancying that a lightning rod is necessarily properly connected with the earth if it digs into a mass of water. Far from it. A well constructed reservoir full of water is not a good "earth" for a lightning rod. The better the stone-work and cement the less are they fitted for this purpose, and great mischief has been done by forgetting this.—Nature.

The nurse in a female ward of the Boston city hospital the other night waked up a patient who was suffering from burns on the neck and arms, and put on a tremendous bread poultice from her waist to her feet. In vain she protested that there was nothing the matter with her lower limbs, but nurse said: "Orders are orders," and showed her written instructions, reading them aloud: "Poultice for No. 16 from feet to waist." The patient was helpless and had to submit to it in that fix all night. The next morning the nurse apologized, saying she had misread No. 16 for No. 26.

Air castles, we presume, are built of sun-beams and here-rafters.

The Intellectual Cow.

We believe that each cow has her own separate characteristics and peculiarities, just as surely as each human being has, and that the popular idea of her as being merely a food-machine is both mistaken and unfair. From what the present writer has noticed about the cow—very limited as that knowledge is—the conclusion is warranted that she has never yet had full justice done to her; that her mental and moral good qualities have not been developed, as they might have been, by cultivation; and that—though less highly gifted with brains than the dog—she yet possesses enough intelligence to entitle her to a more respectful consideration than she usually receives. That cows acknowledge individuality among themselves is evident, from the fact that in every herd there is sure to be found one master-cow, who dominates over all the rest. Is not this clear proof that that particular cow is endowed with an unusual amount of talent, strength of character, gifts of leadership, decision, or some such distinguishing quality which her companions are capable of recognizing?

The "top boss" in the present writer's herd is a cow named "Dulas." She is neither the biggest nor the strongest, nor the longest-horned of the party, and how she has acquired her supremacy we know not, but we imagine that it must be through sheer force of character and will. We once had an opportunity of watching her lead her companions to a piece of mischief which they all evidently knew to be against the laws of their human superiors, and therefore to be done on the sly, if possible. The cows were in a field joining a rick-yard, and in the rick-yard was an outhouse, wherein some mangels were stored. The field was separated from the rick-yard by a hedge, in which was a gap stopped by a hurdle; and twice in one day had the cows broken through the gap, got at their beloved mangels, and been driven out again ignominiously. Undaunted by this, they made a third attack, and we happened to arrive just in time to see it done. Whilst the men who had driven them back to the field were still near, the cows all pretended to be grazing as tranquilly as though no higher ambition than grass had ever entered their innocent minds. But no sooner did the coast appear to be clear than off set Dulas toward the hurdle, with a quick and resolute step, shaking her head with a most defiant and jaunty air as she walked. Instantly every other cow left off eating, and followed her, all evidently perfectly aware of what she meant to do. Striking her horns skillfully under a bar of the hurdle, and heaving up her head to extract the hurdle from the ground, she very soon managed to remove the obstacle, and then proceeded triumphantly to the mangels, with all her companions at her heels. Now, in this case, Dulas seems to have used some kind of reasoning power; for there was no attempt made to batter down the gate by brute force, and she had discovered the necessity of lifting it upward. She has a talent for opening gates with easy fastenings which is rather troublesome, putting her horns in and working her head about until she gets the fastening undone. And in this also she seems to show reason or observation, for else how would she know which part of the gate to attack?

We have another cow named Eithin, whose situation, when tied up in the cow-house, enabled her to eat out of the division of the manger appointed to her right-hand neighbor, though her own vision was out of the reach of any cow except herself. Again and again have we seen Eithin, when each cow received her allowance of delectated cotton-cake, turn at once to her neighbor's helping of the dainty (Eithin being the more masterful of the two animals), eat that up first, and then polish off her own share afterward, her understanding being quite capable of showing her that it must be "now or never" if she meant to get a double portion of the much-relished cake. We need scarcely observe that this piratical proceeding of Eithin's was easily overcome, by substituting a more masterly cow as her neighbor, who would allow no liberties to be taken. Another proof of the intelligence of cows, of which many people are not aware, that they soon learn to know their own names, and can be made to answer to them readily. This we have often seen exemplified when our animals are brought into their house for the night. Each cow knows well which stall belongs to her, and will generally go straight to it by herself; but sometimes it happens that one of them has a fancy to try a change, and will endeavor to take possession of some other stall—which attempt is sure to result in more or less scrambling, horning and commotion. On these occasions it is generally sufficient for the cowman, who is, perhaps, trying up another cow at the far end of the cow-house, to shout, authoritatively: "Ha, Coch!" (or whatever the name of

the offender may be) "what are you doing there?" and the offender is at once reduced to order and obediently seeks her proper place—proving that she knows well she is doing wrong, and that she understands that the reproach is addressed only to her.

That the cow is much influenced by affection for human beings is certain. Every one who has had much to do with her knows that she will give her milk most freely when milked by a person whom she likes, whereas she will not give it as well, or even withhold it altogether, if the milker is a stranger or any one for whom she has an aversion; consequently, it is most important that all her attendants should be invariably kind, gentle and patient with her. In our childhood there was in the herd a beautiful little Alderney, with whom we were on intimate and affectionate terms, and who, after calving, firmly declined to be milked. The dairymaid being in difficulties, the present writer went to her assistance, and found that the cow would remain as quiet as possible so long as we stood by her head and caressed her; and after we had thus assisted for the first once or twice when she was milked, she became quite reconciled to the operation, and never afterward gave any more trouble about it. At that time we were on an excellent footing with all the cows, through constantly taking them pieces of bread, apple parings and similar luxuries; and also through having discovered whereabouts they most enjoyed having their faces, necks, heads, etc., rubbed, patted or scratched; the consequence of this was that they used to greet the arrival of their friend amongst them cordially, and we well remember the horror and dismay which this once caused to a German governess. We were crossing a field on one side of a hill, when the herd caught sight of us, and came charging toward us, tossing their heads with joy and excitement, and slipping and sliding down the steep slope in their hurry. The poor governess imagined that she was surrounded by mad bulls, and gave herself up for lost, and never again could she be induced to trust herself in the same field with what she persisted in regarding as dangerous creatures, from whom she had had a most lucky escape. —London Spectator.

A Wealthy Michigan Family.

A party of Detroiters who were fishing for brook trout on the Boyne river, and camping on its banks, ran out of supplies, and an envoy was sent out to beg, buy or borrow something until an order sent to Traverse City could be filled. After a walk of two miles, he reached a log-house in the woods. A woman, five children, three dogs and a family of tame coons occupied the one single room in the house. The furniture was all home-made, the table-ware consisted entirely of tin dishes, and only one bed was visible. The envoy stated his errand, and the woman replied:

"Flour! I reckon we ran out of flour yesterday, and we won't have any more till next week."

"Can you spare any coffee?"

"I guess not. The last coffee we had run out six months ago. If we get any next week I'll spare some."

"How about tea?"

"Well, tea has been purty akceerte with us for the last two months, but Ben said he thought of gittin' some 'long this Fall. If you are around here when our tea comes, we'll divide with you."

"You haven't any potatoes to spare, have you?"

"Well, now, you ought to have been here last week for 'taters. I cooked the last Sunday. These 'ere dogs and children sot a heap by cold 'taters, and they go off like hot cakes. Ben is going to git some more 'long about Saturday."

"Haven't you any provisions at all which you can spare?" asked the discouraged envoy.

"Well, now, I don't believe we have, but we are goin' to stock up 'long in the Fall. I was tellin' Ben only last night that I'd got kinder tired of scroocain' along on Injun and 'lasses."

"I'll buy some of that if you can spare it, for we haven't a bit of anything in camp."

"No, I can't sell any. Fact is, we had the last for breakfast, and Ben won't get any more till Saturday night."

"I'm sorry," sighed the man as he turned away.

"Yes, so'm I," she sighed in return. "I seed your party down there in camp t'other day, and you look like honest folks. I'd be glad to spare you something, but I can't. If you men want to move your camp up here and enjoy our society, and use our smudge to drive away skeeters, we'll do our best to make it pleasant; but when you come down to fodder we ain't aowhar. I was telling Ben only last night that we'd be lucky if we got these dogs and coons through another Winter."

"Why is a small boy on a dry goods box like St. Julia? Because he beats time with his heels."

Romance Under an Umbrella.

One day, during the Summer of 1819, the Duc de Berri happened to be taking a walk in Paris with his wife; and they were returning toward the Elysee when a heavy rain shower came on. The two promenaders, being unprovided with umbrellas, took refuge under a porte cochere already tenanted by a young man with the appearance of a clerk who had an umbrella. When the storm had somewhat abated, the Duc de Berri stepped up to the young fellow and asked whether he would mind lending the umbrella to enable him to take his wife home. The other was suspicious and decidedly objected to parting with his property on any conditions. The Duc persisted, but finding that there was no hopes of obtaining a loan of the coveted object, he asked its owner whether, though not having sufficient confidence in him to lend it, he would mind lending the lady his arm as far as her residence. The gallant young clerk willingly agreed to do so, and off the Duchess and her escort accordingly started. The latter individual, very garrulous by nature, soon opened a conversation by the query as to whether his companion lived in the quarter they were then in. "Quite close to here," replied the Duchess. "It is a splendid quarter, Madame, plenty of luxury and very comme il faut. In fact it is the grandes dames' quarter, with nothing but Duchesses and Marquises in it with their dresses all worked in gold." "Quite so." "I don't know whether Madame has noticed the fact, but generally the less elevated a person's grade of nobility the higher the floor he or she occupies." "There is some truth in that," gravely responded the Duchess.

"For instance," pursued the theorizer, "you will usually find Viscountesses and Baronesses on the fourth floor, and if Madame happened to be a Viscountess I would wager that I know the floor on which she lives—the fourth that is." "Not low enough, sir!" said the lady. "Oh, well then, Madame is very likely a Comtesse!" "Lower still," observed his companion. "Indeed, Madame must be a Marquise, then!" queried the astounded clerk. "My floor is lower yet," replied the Duchess, who had found it very difficult to avoid laughing outright. Just at this moment they arrived at the Elysee, the guard, of course, presenting arms in due form. The proprietor of the umbrella felt inclined to shrink into himself, and was beginning to stammer out some excuse when the Duchess cut him short by thanking him very heartily for the service he had done her, stating that she would not forget it. The young fellow returned to his employer, a wealthy man of business, and recounted his adventure, not quite recovering from the, to him, unaccustomed effect of the society of a Duchess for the remainder of the day. Before the expiration of a week he received from his quondam acquaintance of the Elysee an umbrella richly adorned with silver.

Skylarks Disappearing.

An enormous decrease in the number of skylarks in Scotland and northern England has been complained of recently. Mr. Edwards, a Scotch naturalist, has published an essay in which he attempts to disprove the popular theory that starlings or meadow-larks cause the mischief by breaking the eggs in the nest and by killing the young. That the bill of the starling is capable of destroying the eggs he admits, but he ridicules the idea of its destroying the young, and he does not believe that the starlings are to blame. He attributes the evil chiefly to the increase in cattle and the taking in of waste ground for agricultural purposes. "As a rule," he says, "larks do not breed among hay, corn or barley. For one nest I have known in such places, I have, I may safely say, found a dozen in meadows, on pasture lands and on waste ground. Now, for one cow or ox that there were years ago, there are about a score at present. Is it not possible that the great increase of these animals may have something to do with the decrease of the lark by tramping on their nests or maltreating them? I have myself, while searching in clover fields for moths and in grazing grounds for beetles, come across numbers in recent years so destroyed. Pheasants, partridges and other ground breeding birds also suffer severely. Beside we have cattle and sheep now, but more particularly the latter, put into woods and plantations to eat down the herbage there." In conclusion, Mr. Edwards protests very earnestly against the destruction of birds' nests and the trapping of song birds by men and boys, by which thousands of birds are destroyed every year.

It is said that the scorpion, when surrounded by a circuit of fire, turns and stings itself to death. Probably it feels something like the young man after he is jilted, and whose only ambition is to get out under the silent stars and kick himself over a fence.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1880.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Of New York.

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Of Walla Walla.

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Prosecuting Attorney, Third Judicial District—**HON. IRVING BALLARD,** Of King Co.

Joint Councilman, for Jefferson, Island, Clallam, Kitsap and Mason Counties—S. W. Hovey, of Kitsap.

Joint Representative, for Jefferson, Mason and Clallam Counties—D. W. Moor, of Jefferson.

JEFFERSON COUNTY TICKET:

Auditor, **Jas. Seavey.**
Treasurer, **C. C. Bartlett.**

Probate Judge, **D. W. Smith.**
Sheriff, **F. W. Hastings.**

Supt. of Com. Schools, **R. E. Ryan.**
Commissioners—**Wm. Bishop, E. B. Mastick, Jr., E. D. Attridge.**

Coroner, **Thos. Phillips.**
Surveyor, **N. J. H. Fortman.**

Wreckmaster, **Wm. Delanty.**

Justices of the Peace—Pt Townsend precinct, **W. H. Roberts;** Pt Discovery precinct, **Jas. A. Smith.**

Constables—Pt Townsend, **Chas. Finn;** Pt Discovery, **R. Greenlaw.**

Chimacum precinct—Justice of the Peace **John Van Troyen;** Constable, **C. D. Richardson.**

Just as we are going to press with the last form the "Press" makes its appearance. It has gone Republican by a large majority, on local issues. The unfortunate Democratic candidates didn't "pungle," and now the threatened "cinching" commences. By the startling change in that paper, it will be readily seen that the concern has passed over in the hands of the medical gentleman who thirsts for political honors to such an extent that he must run whether he gets a nomination or not. We learn that he has purchased the mortgage on the office material of the paper, and has undertaken the job of writing its editorials—at least till after election—not forgetting to try and lift himself by the surplus of his breeches into the next Legislature.

The attention of our readers is respectfully directed to our Alaska article, on our title page this week. Rev Dr. Lindsay, of Portland, writes to a friend in this place: "I have had a grand time with President Hayes, talking up Alaskan matters and urging the necessity of some form of civil government for that territory, as well as the need of missionaries and teachers for the savage tribes there who want to be taught. I am confident the President is favorable toward development in that direction."

Much of the effective work of the republican party of this territory in the present campaign seems to be due to the earnest and untiring efforts of Mr. S. Baxter, of Seattle, who is chairman of the central committee.

From all parts of the territory canvassed by Delegate Brents the most flattering reports come, of the solid work being done by him.

We learn that the brig Deacon is ashore on Protection Island.

The Democratic papers have discovered another alarming and scandalous fault in Mr. Brents. It is that he accidentally arrived a few hours too early, at Seattle, recently, and that the demonstration there was not choked off in consequence. It is indeed a terrible thing to stand before the people convicted of such a grave crime as this. Mr. Brents will doubtless clothe himself in sackcloth and ashes for a long time to come.

Judge Kuhn, of this place, has been nominated by his party for the office of Joint Representative from the counties of Jefferson, Clallam and Mason. Aside from the comment made by us in our review of candidates, it is but just to remark that Mr. Kuhn has served in the legislature before, as Representative and afterwards as Councilman. If elected again, his past experience would of course give him additional qualifications for the position.

The Democratic party in Jefferson county has had considerable experience in the past with attempted blackmail by their professed party newspapers. The present campaign bids fair to be as fruitful of such peculiar results as any former time has been. Some interesting developments have been brewing lately, and we propose when the thing is fully ripe to tear the veil aside and enlighten the public.

It is said that the "Inland Empire" office, of Eastern Oregon, was recently closed by its creditors. This is the paper published by that political nondescript, Tom. Merry, who made such a splutter on the Sound a few years ago, while connected with the Seattle "Dispatch." In his valdictory over here, Tom. went out of his way and took up a lying accusation in order to give the ARGUS a dig.

The Seattle "Dispatch" is "done gone busted." Mr. Brown is out in a long article bewailing his bad luck, and abusing W. H. White like a pickpocket, although the latter has been his favored pet for years. He says: "After knowing Mr. White for nearly ten years, it was an act of criminal folly to trust to his word in anything." This constitutes a laughable confession upon the part of Mr. Brown, as to the character of his chosen associate and favorite hero.

The Seattle "Post" now comes out as a morning paper, and, besides, it is receiving and publishing telegraphic dispatches direct from the associated press association—thus giving it precedence over any paper in Washington Territory as a disseminator of news. The proprietors certainly deserve credit for their enterprise.

The Democracy of Washington Territory is accumulating an extensive class of individuals who wanted to go to Congress and didn't. This fall it will have to lengthen out the shelf and make room for one more. What a picturesque row they will make, all sadly whispering, "It might have been."

The steamship Victoria will hereafter take the place of the City of Chester in the Pacific Coast S. S. Co's line. See change in advertisement, by order of Capt. Tibbals, agent.

Another shoe mending establishment has just been opened in town.

Mr. Schur's grocery store was auctioned off yesterday.

Among the strangers in town this week, we note Mr. Jas. McCurdy, of San Juan, and Capt. F. Tucker, of Dungeness.

Judge Kuhn, as chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee, will soon visit Eastern Washington.

President Hayes and party are expected to be in Port Townsend next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Four miles from the head of Port Washington Bay, says the Seattle "Post," was recently discovered a nickle mine, which assays from \$150 to \$200 per ton. The lands have been entered, rough assays have been made, and from eighteen pounds of rock were obtained eight ounces of pure nickle. A quantity of rock was sent to San Francisco for final test, and upon favorable report the mine will at once be opened. Nickle is worth \$2.50 per pound.

"THE CALIFORNIAN."—The October issue of that rising, popular monthly, "The Californian," is on our table, and is a very satisfactory and readable number. The magazine is now an established fact, and our readers should bear in mind that by sending their yearly subscriptions before the first of next month (October) to "The Californian," 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, they can get it for three dollars instead of four.

The Union Pacific railroad company proposes to erect a monument in memory of Oliver and Oakes Ames, on the summit of the Rocky mountains, near where the railroad crosses them, to cost \$60,000.

During the heavy southeast wind on Thursday morning, the schooner Alfred and one or two smaller craft dragged ashore in our harbor.

Mr. C. M. Bradshaw went up to Olympia last Monday, to attend to land office business.

Miss Lottie Harmon, of Seattle, is visiting with friends in this place.

The Oregon Kidney Tea!

Read the following testimonials, not from persons 3,000 miles away, whom no one knows, but from well-known and trustworthy citizens of Oregon, whose names, written in their own hands, can be seen at our office:

GOLDENDALE, W. T., March 31, 1880.
I have had the diabetes for thirty years. Have had many physicians prescribe for me, but failed to get relief. I tried the Oregon Kidney Tea, and the first dose gave me relief. I am now almost well, and would recommend it to anyone suffering from this disease.
MOSES PIKE.

Poll and property road taxes are now due, and will become delinquent on the 1st of November for the year 1880, payable at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Port Townsend. S. WATERMAN, City Treasurer.

Garfield and Hancock.
The fight between Garfield and Hancock will be a bitter and determined one, and how it will end no one can foretell, but any one can foretell the result of a fight between the worst case of backache or kidney complaint and the Oregon Kidney Tea. The latter never fails to conquer. Sold everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday next at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at P. M. Evening prayer on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock. Litany on Friday morning, at 10.

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

Mr. Korter has made a nice improvement in his barber-shop. We venture to say that he has a shop as neatly fitted up as any on the Sound. He has also fitted up a bathroom for salt and fresh water baths. He has done his best to have one of the finest shops, and is master of his profession.

FOR SALE!

A Farm near Tukey's Landing.

I wish to inform the public that I have a farm for sale, right along side of a good road from Port Townsend to Tukey's Landing on Port Discovery Bay—about 1 1/4 miles from the latter point. There are

120 ACRES OF LAND.

Of which about 14 acres are in cultivation; nearly as much more can be easily put in.

Among the improvements may be mentioned: a house, barn, cow shed, chicken house and other buildings.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

For particulars, apply to

W. H. PRICE, Port Discovery.

Refer Angus office. tr.

\$66 a week in your own town. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make good money all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. Thos. H. Brents, Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, accompanied by Hon. Orange Jacobs and other able speakers, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Fidalgo, Friday, Sept. 24 at 12 m.

Ferndale, Friday, Sept. 24 at 7 p. m.

Lopez, Saturday, Sept. 25 at 12 m.

Friday Harbor, Saturday, Sept. 25 at 7 p. m.

New Dungeness, Monday, Sept. 27 at 1 p. m.

Port Discovery, Monday, Sept. 27 at 7 p. m.

Chimacum, Tuesday, Sept. 28 at 1 p. m.

Port Ludlow, Tuesday, Sept. 28 at 7 p. m.

Coupeville, Wednesday, Sept. 29 at 1 p. m.

Utsalady, Wednesday, Sept. 29 at 7 p. m.

Port Townsend, Thursday, Sept. 30 at 7:30 p. m.

Port Gamble, Friday, Oct. 1 at 7 p. m.

Seabeck, Saturday, Oct. 2 at 7 p. m.

Port Madison, Monday, Oct. 4 at 7 p. m.

Port Blakely, Tuesday, Oct. 5 at 7 p. m.

Seattle, Wednesday, Oct. 6 at 7 p. m.

Puyallup, Thursday, Oct. 7 at 1 p. m.

New Tacoma, Thursday, Oct. 7 at 7:30 p. m.

Stellacoom, Friday, Oct. 8 at 7:30 p. m.

Olympia, Saturday, Oct. 9 at 7:30 p. m.

Chehalis, Monday, Oct. 11 at 7 p. m.

Cowlitz, Tuesday, Oct. 12 at 7 p. m.

Kalama, Wednesday, Oct. 13 at 7 p. m.

The respective county committees are hereby requested to furnish suitable halls for the occasion. By order of the Territorial Central Committee. S. BAXTER, Chairman. R. D. ATTRIDGE, Secretary.

P. P. CARROLL,

(Late of the New Orleans Bar)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Having had years of experience and practice in the United States Courts, I can reasonably and safely say, that all matters of litigation therein entrusted to me will meet with prompt and reliable action.

Address, OLYMPIA, W. T.

Farmers' Store

NEW DUNGENESS, W. T.

This Establishment has recently been enlarged, and now carries a full and

COMPLETE STOCK

OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Crockeryware, Patent Medicines, and, in fact, everything usually kept in FIRST-CLASS County Stores.

I am agent for all kinds of farming implements required by farmers in this section of the Sound.

Sewing Machines sold on the installment plan.

I am prepared to pay the highest market price for Wool, Hides, Furs, Oil and all MARKETABLE and SALEABLE farm products.

N. B. Parles in Port Townsend and adjoining towns, requiring A. 1. Milch Cows, Beef, Hay, Vegetables, and Poultry, will do well to send their orders to

C. F. CLAPP,

Dungeness, Clallam Co., W. T.

Notice to Creditors.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of

Alfred D. Fisher, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN By the undersigned executor of the last will of Alfred D. Fisher, deceased, to the creditors, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to said executor at his residence in Docawallups, Jefferson Co., W. T., or to his attorney, C. M. Bradshaw, at his office in Port Townsend, W. T.

EWELL P. BRENNON,

Executor of the last will of Alfred D. Fisher, deceased.

Dated September 24, 1880.



THIS GALVANIC MEDICAL BELT. A new and wonderful invention (the only genuine) will cure without medicine, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver, Spinal diseases, Impotency, Rupture, Ague, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, and other diseases of both sexes. We challenge a scientific investigation of its merits. Call on or address HORNE & WEST ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT CO., 702 Market St. San Francisco.

The bountiful harvest in both this country and Europe will no doubt cause wheat to rule very low this season, but this will not lessen the demand for the Oregon Kidney Tea, as every man or woman who has a backache or any trouble with the kidneys or urinary organs, will try this well known remedy even if wheat should be only 50c per bushel. Sold by all Druggists.

PACIFIC COAST

STEAMSHIP COMP'NY

CARRYING HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MAIL, AND THE U. S. MAIL; ALSO WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S EXPRESS.

The Company's Steamships

IDAHO,

CAPT. ALEXANDER,

AND

VICTORIA,

CAPT. HAYWARD,

WILL SAIL FOR

Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia

ON THE

10th, 20th & 30th

OF EVERY MONTH.

The Company's Steamships will sail from Seattle for

San Francisco

Via Victoria,

ON OR ABOUT THE

9th, 19th and 29th of each Month,

Leaving Victoria on the

10th, 20th and 30th of Every Month

When the advertised day of sailing falls on Sunday, the Company's ships will sail on the preceding day from Victoria.

W. H. PUMPHREY,

Ticket Agent for Seattle.

For freight or passage apply to

H. L. TIBBALS,

Sept 11 General Agent for Puget Sound.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Governor at least sixty days before any general election to issue his proclamation designating the offices to be filled at such election.

Now, therefore, I, Elisha P. Ferry, Governor of said Territory, do hereby declare that a general election will be held in said Territory on Tuesday, the second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at which the following named officers will be elected:

A Delegate to represent said Territory in the forty-seventh Congress of the United States.

A Brigadier General.

A Quarter Master General.

A Commissary General.

An Adjutant General.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the second judicial district.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the third judicial district.

A Member of the Board of Equalization for the first judicial district.

A Member of the Board of Equalization for the second judicial district.

A Member of the Board of Equalization for the third judicial district.

Members of both branches of the Legislative Assembly.

And all County and Precinct officers required by the laws of said Territory.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Olympia, this

13th day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

ELISHA P. FERRY,

Governor.

By order of the Governor.

N. H. OWINGS,

Secretary.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Though Shaking like an Aspen Leaf

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated

specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine,

not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

N. D. TOBEY,

Ship Wright and Caulker

WATER STREET,

Port Townsend, W. T.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

Dr. Spencer, of Fort Townsend, visited Oregon recently.

Mrs. Dr. Meade and Mrs. Lieut. Willey, of this place, went up the Sound a few days ago.

The steamship Victoria, Capt. Hayward, came into this port last Tuesday morning.

By direction of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, we insert the Democratic ticket in our columns to-day.

Judge Norris desires us to publicly note his withdrawal from the republican county ticket, for the office of Justice of the Peace.

The M. E. parsonage is receiving a new coat of paint, under the industrious attentions of Rev. W. I. Cosper.

A Mr. Blankholm has been selling pictures this week, in the rooms formerly occupied by Bartlett's jewelry store.

We have received a very pleasant call from Mr. B. Chapman, travelling agent for, and one of the proprietors of, the Seattle "Post."

Rev. E. Davis, of this place, requests us to state that he will hold divine services at Chinacum, in the school house, next Sunday, at 11, A. M.

Messrs. C. C. Bartlett & Co. have just received a stock of splendid fall goods, which they propose to sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. Wm. Katz, of the firm of Waterman & Katz, returned a few days ago from San Francisco, bringing piles of goods with him.

Mr. Torjusen's dwelling house has recently received a substantial new addition, as has also the house occupied by Messrs. Seavey and Frank Bartlett.

It is surprising what a lot of good Messrs. Waterman & Katz receive and dispose of. They have been receiving goods from San Francisco for the last month, on nearly every steamer that sailed for the Sound. This week the Dakota brought for this firm 20 tons, bark Whistler, 45 tons, and they have still more coming on the schr. Reporter.

DIED.—In this city, Monday, Oct. 4, 1880, Wilhelm Norman, infant son of Torkel and Anna Torjusen aged 13 months and 11 days. The funeral took place, from the residence of the parents, on Tuesday. The sympathies of the community are extended to the bereaved ones.

A FEMALE TANNER.—Last Saturday a lady residing in this city completed three months of subsisting upon cow's milk alone. Her extraordinary fast was undertaken voluntarily, three months ago, for the purpose of checking a tendency to obesity. Its successful consummation is a matter of local comment. The milk was taken, a pint at a time, every two hours.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The "Aiki Debating Society" held a regular meeting last Wednesday evening at which time the officers for the ensuing term were elected. They were as follows: President, E. H. Brown (re-elected); Vice President, D. C. Parrish; Secretary, H. Burkett; Treas., C. R. Phillips; Editor, R. Biles; Critic, R. C. Kerr; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Rothschild. The society is in thorough working order again, and will hold its next meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M., at which time the public will be invited to attend.

PROBATE PROCEEDINGS.—A regular term of the Probate court was held on the 27th of September, at which the following proceedings were had: In the estate of Wm. Ross, dec.—Petition for sale of real estate filed, and guardian AD LITEM for minors. Est. of R. Malinquest, dec.—Petition for sale of real estate filed, and account of executor filed. Est. of J. B. Murphy, dec.—Petition for sale of personal property filed, and petition for sale of real estate filed. Est. of E. S. Fowler, dec.—Petition for time for settlement of estate and discharge of executrix. Est. of Mrs. H. D. Dyer,—petition for guardian to account.

LOCAL NOMINEES.

A few words, touching upon the qualifications and fitness of some of our candidates for local and territorial offices will not be out of place at this time.

Hon. S. W. Hovey, of Port Gamble, the Republican nominee for Joint Councillman in this district, has been repeatedly elected to a seat in the Legislature of Washington Territory, and, in discharging his legislative duties, has acquired extensive and valuable knowledge of the necessities of the people in his district. That he has been repeatedly re-elected is the best proof of the acceptability of his service. His opponent, we believe, is Mr. J. McKeavey, of Union City, Mason county. The latter gentleman is known best in his own county, and there mainly as a good fellow among "the boys." Mr. Hovey will wait in with a thundering majority.

The nominee for Joint Representative in this district is D. W. Moor, Esq., Superintendent of the Iron mining operations in this county. Mr. Moor is an unassuming business man, and is not a politician by any means, which constitutes a strong recommendation for him as against Judge Kuhn, of this city, his opponent. Mr. Moor is a thorough-going, practical business man, a man of probity, sound views upon questions of public interest, and, if elected, he will doubtless serve the people faithfully and well. The district is republican by a fair majority, on a strict party vote, and we expect to see Mr. Moor elected. Mr. Kuhn is a scheming politician, whose chief aim in life is to keep a tight grip on some place at the public crib. The people can afford to select their own candidate this time.

For the positions of Auditor and Treasurer, the republicans have done well in re-nominating their two "stand-bys." Messrs. Seavey and Bartlett have served the people so faithfully and acceptably in the past that their election by overwhelming majorities is a foregone conclusion. In fact so thoroughly and generally is this understood that the democrats have left one of these nominations vacant on their ticket, and merely put up a man in the other place "to fill up with." Messrs. Seavey and Bartlett, as candidates, are the property of the people rather than of any party.

For Probate Judge, Gen. D. W. Smith, of this place, is the unanimous choice of the republican county convention, as against H. L. Blanchard, the briefless attorney whom the democrats are anxious to dispose of in some way. That Mr. Smith is thoroughly qualified to fill the position, is conceded by all, while the same cannot be said of Mr. Blanchard and maintained. For acts of stupidity in legal matters, the latter has lost whatever patronage he ever did have in his profession, and he will come no nearer success in this political campaign than he has ever done heretofore—which means that he will simply add one more to his many defeats against overwhelming republican majorities. The democrats can never find a place insignificant enough to elect him to, and they might as well give it up. Continued defeats would teach a man of ordinary common sense that he was not wanted by the people to serve them in any capacity. Mr. Smith will draw dozens of democratic votes, and will be elected by a handsome majority.

Our genial, whole-souled neighbor, Mr. Frank Hastings, will be the next sheriff of Jefferson county. We can "feel it in our bones." The signs of the times all point that way. Mr. Miller has held the office four years—long enough to demonstrate his capacity for "working in" with all classes, and being all things to all men for the sake of popularity. Mr. Hastings is a popular young man, will make a splendid officer, and Jefferson county will do herself honor in electing him.

For the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, we have Mr. R. E. Ryan, who has satisfactorily filled the position before, against Miss V. Hancock, a young lady teacher of some ability and a graduate of the University at Seattle. Miss Hancock is doubtless somewhat inexperienced in these matters, and whether or not it would be wise to select her for the position remains to be seen. Personally, we know her to be a very estimable young lady; we can also testify as to the personal and social worth of Mr. Ryan. With him as Superintendent, the county is sure of a good officer; with Miss Hancock in the position, it may be satisfactorily filled.

For County Commissioners, we have Messrs. B. D. Aldridge, of Port Ludlow; E. B. Mastick, of Port Discovery; and Wm. Bishop, of Chinacum. The general acceptability of these candidates is shown by the fact that two of them have been nominated by democrats as well as republicans, and that the third, Mr. Bishop, has been twice elected to the position and has served four years continuously up to the present time. Capt. Tibbals, of this place, is also on the democratic ticket for Commissioner. He is a business man and has plenty to do already, but would doubtless make an efficient County Commissioner. It is perhaps unnecessary to discuss the

relative merits and demerits of the various candidates for minor county and precinct offices. The nominees are well known and doubtless the voting public will choose from among them those best qualified to discharge the duties of positions to which they aspire.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Delegate to Congress
THOMAS BURKE.

Brigadier General
JAMES MCCAULEY.

Adjutant General
FRANK GUTTENBERG.

Quartermaster General
J. W. BOMER.

Commissary General
J. M. HUNT.

Member of the Board of Equalization
E. D. WARBASS.

Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District
WM. R. ANDREWS.

Joint Councillman
JOHN MCREAVY.

Joint Representative
J. A. KUNN.

Jefferson County.

Auditor
CHAS. H. JONES.

County Commissioners
H. L. TIBBALS, Sr.,
E. B. MASTICK, Jr.,
ROBT. D. ATTRIDGE.

Sheriff
B. S. MILLER.

Judge of Probate
H. L. BLANCHARD.

Superintendent of Common Schools
MISS VIRGINIA HANCOCK.

Coroner
J. G. CLINGER.

Wreckmaster
TORKEL TORJUSEN.

By order of the County Committee of Jefferson county, W. T.

F. W. PETTYGROVE, Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. ROBERTS,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Port Townsend, W. T.

Tuning done on reasonable terms
Agent for Decker Bros. and Emerson Pianos and Palace Organs, on cash or installment plan.
Telegraphic Correspondent of the California Associated Press.

G. MORRIS HALLER.
Proctor in Admiralty.
Money loaned. Real Estate bought and sold.
Farms to Lease.
Collection made. Conveyancing, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Dr. Thos. T Minor
Managing Surgeon
Port Townsend Hospital
Port Townsend, W. T.
Can be consulted, night or day, at Hospital

J. A. KUHN,
Attorney - at - Law.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH. TERR.
C. M. BRADSHAW. WM. A. INMAN
BRADSHAW & INMAN.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PROCTORS
in Admiralty. Port Townsend, W. T.

NEW STORE
General Merchandise
C. W. MORSE,
OAK HARBOR, W. T.
Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds
crushed at the lowest cash price.

TO THE PUBLIC
Good Board and Lodgings can
be obtained at
MRS. MYERS'
TRANSIENT BOARDERS WILL FIND AT
the above place a quiet resort where their
wants can be satisfactorily attended to.
Terms Very Reasonable.
At foot of hill, immediately back from
Union wharf.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Notice.
IMPORTANT TO AGENTS—THE LIFE OF
GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.
By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNNY,
Editor N. Y. "Mail," is the only edition
to which Gen. Garfield has given personal
attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated,
printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y.
"Commercial Advertiser." "The most
useful."—N. Y. Herald. "The most useful,
sensible and satisfactory."—N. Y.
"Tribune." Full length steel portrait by
Hall, from a picture taken expressly for
this work. Active Agents Wanted. Lib-
eral terms. Send \$1.00 at once for com-
plete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111
& 113 William St., New York.

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

C. C. BARTLETT & CO.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
—BOOTS AND SHOES,—
HATS
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
WALL PAPER,
CIGARS, TOBACCO

FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
—SHIP CHANDLERY,—
CAPS
DOORS AND WINDOWS,
FURNITURE,
PLOWS, &c., &c.

Large Assortment Of Goods

Not enumerated, which we will sell at the

Lowest Market Prices.

Bartlett's Jewelry Store!

—The Finest Stock of—

Old Custom House Building
HEAD OF
UNION WHARF
Port Townsend,
Wash. Terr.

Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry
—ON PUGET SOUND—

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

Goods warranted as represented.

Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired and warranted for one year.

C. C. BARTLETT, Prop'r

HENRY LANDES, PEOPLE'S

GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
RAW MATERIALS.

Will pay the highest price in COIN, for
WOOL HIDES, FURS and SKINS.

MILL and other DRAFTS cashed
at LOW rates.

Ships Disbursed.
Will sell SIGHT EXCHANGE on
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, and
on all parts of the UNITED STATES
and ENGLAND, in sums to suit.

Office under new Custom House Building,
Port Townsend, Wash. Terr.
San Francisco Office, 21 & 23 Battery
Street.

D. C. H. Rothschild,
Shipping and Commission Mer-
chant.

AND CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER
All business entrusted to him will re-
ceive prompt attention.

ONSUL OF COSTA RICA.
CONSULAR AGENT OF FRANCE,
" " " PERU.
VICE-CONSUL OF NICARAGUA,
" " " URUGUAY.

Office rooms in the Store formerly
occupied by ROTHSCHILD & CO.
Port Townsend, May 26, 1880.

WM. DODD. J. E. PUGH
CENTRAL HOTEL,
Port Townsend, W. T.

This House is new and newly furnished, and
possesses all the appointments of a
First-class Hotel.

Its Bar is supplied with the best of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars. There is a first-class Bill-
iard Table and Reading Room in the Hotel.
Nothing will be left undone to make this
Hotel second to none in the Territory.
DODD & PUGH
A week at home. Terms and 45 out of the
Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

For Sale — 3 Phelan's best
state billiard tables. Cheap for
cash. Apply to
H. L. TIBBALS.

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

The First-class steamship

CALIFORNIA

CAPT. CARROLL,
WILL LEAVE

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

WILL LEAVE
Port Townsend & Portland, Ogn.

On about the 15th of each Month.
For Freight or Passage, Apply on Board,
20 Or to D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD, Agent.

J. F. SHEEHAN

Importer and Dealer in
STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON

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

Hardware. 23
WATER ST. PORT TOWNSEND

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

J. CLEMENT SMITH, 711 G Street,
Washington, D. C., Attorney at Law and
collector of Patents. Survivor of Gilmore
Smith & Co., and Chipman, Hosmer &
Co. Send postage stamps for Circular
giving fees, &c.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

A Criticism on our Manners.

Mr. James Jackson Jarves, a well known critic of art, has been writing from Italy to the Times a series of letters which analyze our American manners and contrast them with the manners of the older society of Europe, and particularly of Southern Europe. Mr. Jarves has lived long in Italy, but he went there from Boston, and the American manners, to which he gives his chief attention, are those he has observed in the Puritan capital.

It is very plain that Mr. Jarves remembers unpleasantly the breeding of Boston, which seems to him all the more revolting in its coldness and stiffness when he sits in comparison with that of Florence, for instance. He objects to the Bostonians for their lack of spontaneity and for the frequent absence of grace and courtesy in their bearing, and says one very good and true thing when he observes that while our Puritan friends are making most patient and praiseworthy efforts to increase their acquaintance with art, of the simple and genuine love of beauty for the sake of beauty they have very little. They are not a spontaneous people.

Therefore, their courtesy betrays a lack of grace and of ease which never fails to show itself where the instinctive enjoyment of beauty and the inbred desire of pleasing are not present. You can polish a man, but no school of manners will make him a gracious and courteous gentleman, courteous from natural repugnance to rude and inharmonious conduct, and with a delicate perception of what is required of him, and with a careful regard for the minor rights and feelings of those with whom he associates. He must be born with the qualities which are the basis of all true manners, and they must be trained to their right development. For no manners can be called thoroughly polite and thoroughly well-bred which do not seem to be the natural expression of the individual. They must not be assumed with an effort and for the occasion, but must come spontaneously, or have been made by long habit a second nature. That is why an experienced man of the world finds so little difficulty in detecting what is called a snob or cad.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as some men do, that feminine beauty departed from Boston generations ago, never to return. In truth, no city of its size in the Union can present finer types of beautiful womanhood than Boston, and they are very frequent. The girls in the shops are much better looking than the average of young women in the same employment elsewhere; and the Rev. Phillip Brooks preaches in Trinity Church in the midst of a very garden of lovely girls, whose beauty is enhanced by the expression of admiration and devout faith in the preacher which animates their softly-outlined countenances. Some of them may put on eye-glasses to observe the stalwart bachelor rector more closely, but both eye glasses and angular figures are more uncommon in Trinity Church than some of the maligners of Boston would have us believe. It is true the stranger in Boston is surprised to meet so many young people of both sexes who carry the badge of near-sightedness, but there are hosts of pretty girls there who have no need to display their eyes.

And yet Mr. Jarves speaks truly when he talks of the frequent lack of ideal grace in the manners of Boston women. They seem, indeed, very often to despise sweetness and graciousness of bearing. They will dote on pictorial art, and in household art they are adepts, while classical music inspires their ambition; but in that most beautiful and lovely of all arts, the art of pleasing, they take little pains to be proficient.

This criticism does not apply to Boston women only. It has, indeed, a very general application in this country. What is called culture has been preached about and urged for many years, until the term has become almost odious, and there is now a very general and commendable desire on the part of the people who have any education to go on with the process. But how many girls are aware that above all beauty of person, with which our women are so lavishly endowed, and even above stores of knowledge in music and art, languages, mathematics, physics and metaphysics, are the sweet and gracious and charming manners which are the expression of an honest desire to please, and a loveliness of disposition that finds satisfaction only in contributing to the happiness of others? Those are the true feminine manners, and wherever they appear they conquer men's admiration and subdue their hearts.

Our fair correspondents often ask us how to win the affections of men. What we have now said may suggest the way.

A repeater tried to vote for a dead man in San Francisco, and a little Irishman objected. "On what ground?" said the judge. "Because, begorra," said Pat, "the man died in the Fourth ward, and ye are after voting him in the Third."

Queer Customs in Southern Europe.

Among the most interesting of the Abruzzi customs are those which relate to the dead. As a general rule, cottagers, before going to bed, rake together the embers on the hearth, and cover them up with cinners. But on the eve of the Day of the Dead not a spark is allowed to remain, fire being the symbol of life. In many places the remains of that night's supper are not cleared away, but are left to be distributed as alms next morning. But at Pacentro a meal is served at night for the special use of the dead. During the darkness the souls of the departed are supposed to flock on the table. In the morning the food is given to the poor. Similar banquets are still, it is said, offered to the dead in Russia. But they are there ultimately enjoyed by the living who have provided them. At Gioia dei Marsi the first person who enters the church at midnight, holding a taper in his hand, is believed to obtain the privilege of freeing a soul from purgatory. At Perano the dead are supposed to reveal themselves in a basin of water flanked by two candles. The seer is generally an old woman, who holds a taper in her left hand and a linen cloth in her right, and who places her neck in the curve of a wooden pitchfork, the handle of which rests on the ground.

At Inudacqua the women disfigure themselves when they marry by cutting off their hair, obeying a custom more barbarous than that which of old cropped a bride's locks in Sparta, or still hides away a married woman's tresses in Russia. At Roccapia, when the marriage service is drawing to its close, a man brings two lighted candles, and gives one to each of the wedded couple. Thenceforward he is their compare di matrimonio, or wedding gossip. There exist many kinds of gossipry beside the usual form connected with christenings. Most of them link girls together. Thus, at Ortuchio, on St. John's Day, two girls will go out to a spot where there is a small fountain. Each one bares her arm; her companion washes it and dries it. The two girls then become comari di scognamento. According to another form, the girls begin by turning three times round the altar of a church. Each of them plucks a hair from her head and places it on the head of her friend. On May 11th, the eve of the Feast of St. Gemma, a picturesque procession keeps alive the memory of an ancient friendship between two townships about ten miles apart. A damsel is escorted by the priest and some of her neighbors from Goriano Sicoli to San Sebastian de Marsi. On arriving there she is met by the clergy and the notables, hearing the "deputy of the feast," who solemnly takes her in his arms and kisses her. The whole party then enter the church, where prayers are said. A procession is afterward formed to the house in which St. Gemma is believed to have lived, and where a supper awaits the festive party. Not so pleasing is the custom of tearing the warm heart out of a wailow and administering it to a child as a means of rapidly acquiring knowledge. Strangers are apt to be scandalized when they hear the church service on Christmas Eve accompanied by a most continued whistling or hissing. But they are informed that these apparent interruptions are intended as a pious record of the pastoral words which attended the birth of the Lord.

A two-tailed lizard is a bringer of good fortune, provided its tails are placed under the slab of an altar, left there till mass has been said over them, and then taken away and worn by the finder as an amulet. In Pratola Peligna, when a thunderstorm begins, the women weep and pray. If it continues, they snatch from the hearth the chains which hang above it and fling them out of doors. In many places the peasants are grievously afflicted by witches, who go about by night sucking the blood of babies. Watch is sometimes kept in such cases by night for a whole week. A light is hidden in a pitcher, ready to be produced whenever a suspicious sound is heard, in order that the blood-suckers may be revealed. If this does not answer, a dog or a cat is killed and placed behind the door. The strega cannot enter until she has counted every hair on its hide. Before she can do so the sun will rise, the coming of which she dare not wait, for by its rays she would be seen, unclothed and manifestly guilty.

The Galveston people are the most polite in the world. A few evenings ago at a little social gathering, a fashionable young Galvestonian could not find his hat. He had not had a drink for more than half an hour, so he had to retire for that purpose. Finally he discovered that a lady weighing two hundred pounds was sitting on his hat. He approached her very politely and said, "Madame, will you be kind enough to let me have my hat for a few minutes? As soon as I return I will put it right back where I got it from."

The Challenge of John Phoenix.

1. I will suspend two dollars by a ring from a second person's nose, so as to bring the coins within three-fourths of an inch from his face, and with a double-barrelled shotgun, at a distance of thirty feet, will blow dollars, nose and man at least thirty feet further, four times out of five. I will add, in explanation, that, San Diego containing a rather intelligent community, I can find, at present, no one here willing or ready to have his nose blown in this manner; but I have no manner of doubt I could obtain such a person from St. Louis, by Adams & Co.'s express, in due season.

2. I will hit a dollar, or anything else that has been tossed in the air (of the same size), on a wheel, on a pole or axletree or on the ground, every time out of five.

3. At the word, I will place five balls on the blade of a penknife and split them all.

4. I will hit three men out of five, sprung from obscure parentage, and stand within ten feet of a steel trap (properly set) while shooting.

5. I will break, at the word, a whole box of common clay pipes, with a single brick, at a distance of thirty feet.

6. I engage to prove by a fair trial that no pistol shot (or other person) can be produced who will throw more apples at a man's head than I can. Moreover, I can produce in this town more than sixty persons willing and ready to hold an apple on their heads for me, provided they are allowed to eat the apple subsequently.

7. I will wager, lastly, that no one in the United States can be produced who, with a double-barrelled shotgun, while throwing a back-hand somersault, can hit oftener a dollar and a half, on the perimeter of a revolving wheel in rapid motion, than I can.

Any one desiring to take up any of my propositions will address me through the columns of the Pioneer Magazine. Propositions will be received on the 1st of April next. JOHN PHOENIX, 1384 Seventeenth street, Vallecitos. See compra oro aqui, up stairs.

P. S.—Satisfactory references given and required. A bet from a steady, industrious person, who will be apt to pay if he loses, will meet with prompt attention. J. P.

Had Been in Mexico.

The morning sun was dancing over the floor in double-shuffles as His Honor fell into the station, his face flushed, his hair wet, and his general look one of goneness.

"Bijah, did you ever see such a scorcher?" he faintly inquired, as he fanned himself with his hat.

"This 'ere weather," replied the old janitor as he stood his broom in the corner, "is freezing compared to some that I experienced in Mexico. Why, Judge, I've seen it so hot in Santa Fe that ink boiled in the ink-stand while I was trying to write a letter to my mother. I was sun-struck seven times in one day while driving an ice wagon."

"Mr. Jay," said His Honor, as he rose up and moved to his desk, "I was in hopes your late illness would be taken by you as a solemn warning, and I am grieved to find you still treading the old path."

"Wasn't I ever in Mexico?" demanded the old man as his face grew red.

"We won't argue the case. I am sorry for you."

A bootblack behind the stove here began to grin. Bijah walked over and seized his hair and gave him a lift in the world and whispered in his ear:

"Boy, I want you to understand that I've been in more Mexicos than you've got hairs on the top of your scalp, and any more grins around here will lose you the top of your head."

Something to be Hoped For.

As years roll on and curiosity is more and more awakened, important literary discoveries must, of course, become rarer. The enterprise of individual scholars of antiquarian societies and of government commissions have left few corners unexplored. Still, it is by no means improbable that some precious documents are still lurking in places where their existence is least suspected. Malone used to say that he saw no reason why the original manuscripts of some of Shakespeare's dramas should not turn up. Scholars still cling to the hope that they may one day see a comedy of Menander or an ode of Alcaeus in their entirety. The chances are, it must be confessed, very much against such an occurrence, though perhaps it is neither chimerical nor over-sanguine to hope that some lucky accident may yet bring to light the famous copy of the "vellum, gilt" Junius which Woodfall sent in recordance with the request of his mysterious correspondent. We know from Junius himself that it was received by him. It is scarcely likely that he destroyed it.—Temple Bar.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD.

Seattle "Intelligencer."
Mr. Burke, we believe, bases his principal claim to the Delegateship upon the possible admission of our Territory to Statehood in the event of his election. Indeed, he appears to have discarded every plank in the Kalama platform but this one, and upon it he makes his stand. This is a bit of sophistry on his part which we hardly supposed he would be guilty of imposing upon an intelligent public. Personally his position in this matter is a false one, for as Democrats he and his party must be opposed to our admission as a State, their assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. This is evident to any reflecting mind. It is in the power of the Democratic party to lift us into Statehood at any time, their majority in Congress enabling them to do so. They know very well that in keeping Washington a Territory they prevent Mr. Garfield getting three electoral votes for President, and they know also that they thus keep out of Congress two Republican Senators and one Representative. When politics are evenly balanced as at present they know that these things, and others of almost equal importance, are of vital interest to them, and Mr. Burke knows it, too, and no pretty talk of his will lead to a contrary conviction in either Washington City or Washington Territory. Statehood is exceedingly desirable to our people, and Republicans are more eager for it, from personal motives, than others. To elect a Democrat to Congress on a pretext of this character will be criminally wrong for Republicans.

The sole reason for non-admission in the past was the lack of population. We could only hope for this boon from Republicans, and when they lost the majority in Congress our citizens numbered only about forty thousand, when a hundred and forty thousand were requisite. Under the new basis of representation at least a hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants will be necessary to entitle us to admission. How many have we got? Not the half of that number. The census of 1880, taken under the most favorable auspices, places the number at 74,763. Years ago, for political purposes, they made States of Territories having not so many people as Washington has now. The Democrats did this with Oregon in 1859, and the Republicans with Nevada in 1862, but neither party has done it since, and neither will do it again. As long as Dakota with 135,000 people, as long as Utah with 140,000, and as long as New Mexico with 150,000, are kept out of the sisterhood of States, Washington, with 74,000, need have little hope, and more especially at the hands of a Congress of opposite political complexion.

Mr. Burke, if he cannot find another plank in the Kalama platform to stand upon, had better cast this one aside, and go before the people on his own individual merits.

The Dayton "Chronicle" says: "The Democratic platform of this territory is silent on the two important subjects of internal improvements and Chinese immigration." Be patient, brother. The great and glorious Democratic party of Washington Territory is only a one-idea machine, and it is now wrestling with the "Rally for the State of Washington," and cannot be expected at present to do any more. Wait until it gets through with this, it will propose more internal improvements than Uncle Sam's treasury can pay for; and as for the Chinese, it will out off the pig-tail of every almond-eyed son of a Celestial that comes to the coast. Be patient, and give it a chance.—"Olympia Transcript."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

CAMPAIGN "BLACKGUARDISM."—The Olympia "Courier," in speaking of the contemptible and ungentlemanly personal assaults being made by W. H. White upon Mr. Brents in this campaign, gets off the following truthful words: "Mr. White is always ready to talk—on either side—for pay. He stumped the Sound for Sharpstein, under pay. The fact that he did not get all that was promised him makes no difference. His employers probably gave him all they thought he earned. He has been found on all sides—all things to all men. When it was popular he could give a rousing union speech; when the rebel element predominated he was prepared with sound Democratic logic; when any question of reform was under discussion he was to be found on the right side, always; that is, the one that paid the most. To him has been assigned the congenial task of doing the dirty work of the campaign. Mr. Burke plays the high, moral dodge, which is fitting to his character as a gentleman who is spoken of by his neighbors as pleasant, upright and manly in his public and private life. He seems to think that because he says nothing of a personal nature, that no blame can attach to him for anything his satellite may say. He will find his mistake before the campaign closes.

An exchange expresses surprise at an account of a rebel flag being placed recently upon a Hancock and English flagstaff within sight of the national capital. We do not see anything very remarkable about that. It was appropriate to the spirit of the party they represent and is in harmony with the past acts and present purpose and spirit of the brigadier Democracy, to be placed at the head of all their flagstaves. Let every craft sail under its proper colors and every party express its essential self by appropriate symbols.—"Courier."

SIXTY NINE Union soldiers have been discharged from positions at the Capitol by the rebel Democratic Congress and their places filled by soldiers who served in the Rebel army.

SECRETARY Schurz and Gen. Walker both say that if frauds are discovered to justify it the South Carolina census will be taken over again.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of the United States International Exhibition, to be held in the city of New York, A. D. 1880, have received from the Executive committee, circulars containing the following announcement: "The preparatory work of the Exhibition necessitates immediate information as to how much space is likely to be demanded by exhibitors in the buildings to be erected by the Commission for exhibition purposes."

In accordance with such announcement, therefore, all manufacturers, producers, and other persons desirous of forwarding their products, wares, or other articles from Washington Territory, to the above Exhibition, are respectfully requested to make known to me, immediately, the character of their intended exhibits, and the amount of space that will be required for the proper display of such articles.

W. O. BUSH,
Commissioner for Washington Territory,
Olympia, Sept. 15th, 1880.

A CARD.

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

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Notice to Creditors.

IN the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.
In the matter of the estate of
Alfred Waite, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Alfred Waite, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them with the necessary vouchers, within one year after the date of this notice, to said administrator, at the office of D. W. Smith, attorney for said estate, in Port Townsend, W. T.
Dated September 21st, 1880.
BENJAMIN S. HOXSE,
Administrator of the estate of Alfred Waite, deceased.

U. S. Mail Steamer DISPATCH,

CAPTAIN MONROE,
Will leave Port Townsend every Friday morning, at nine o'clock, for San Juan and Lopez Islands, Sehome, Semiahmo and Samish.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Victoria, B. C., commencing on the third Friday in June, 1881.

Subordinate Lodge Directory.

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No.	Name of Lodge	Postoffice	Lodge Dep'y
2	Pyramid	Seaham	Annie E. Craig
3	Mount Adams	Goldendale	W. A. McFarland
4	Tacoma	Olympia	Joseph Chilberg
5	Seattle	Seattle	John Webster
7	Patata	Patata	Joe McKenna
8	Enoka	Walla Walla	R. B. Cochran
9	San Juan	San Juan	Rev. T. J. Weeks
10	Hising Star	Seattle	Chas. Hines
11	Angels	Port Angeles	Philip Muehler
12	Jefferson	Port Townsend	
16	Pioneer	Waltham	J. F. Booth
19	Knights	Port Madison	Alex. Ross
20	Walden	Comptche	A. H. Kellogg
21	Excelsior	Dayton	Chas. Taylor
26	Beacon	New Brunnessa	H. Picher
27	Dry Creek	Walla Walla	E. Gallaher
30	Oleum	White River	Mrs. C. Willis
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