

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS
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 A. L. E. N. A. V. E. R.,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CORRESPONDENCE FROM TENNESSEE.

By the kindness of Judge Swan we have been furnished with the following interesting letter from Travers Daniel, Esq., of Clarksville, Tennessee, which will be found of much interest to our readers—particularly those residing on Puget Sound. The views of Mr. Daniel on the Chinese question, though differing from those of a majority of persons on the Pacific slope, are nevertheless the expression of views held generally by the people of the Eastern States, both North and South, on the status of our relations with China, and are deserving of the thoughtful consideration of all candid men:

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23, 1880.
 JAMES G. SWAN, Esq., Neah Bay, Washington Territory.

MY DEAR SIR:—In the ARGUS of the 3d I notice my letter to you on the subject of the Columbia River and its formidable bar, and my suggestion relative to a system of jetties for deepening the north channel. I should have added that there is a chance, with such jetties, during high water in the river, and a persistent south west gale outside, of turning the river into Shoatwater Bay, or through the sands of the weather beach, leaving the Cape an island. The mouth of the Columbia is a dangerous problem to the Engineer, as it is to the ship captain. You are a persistent advocate for Port Townsend, which accords with my sentiments. It is the "Gate City," literally. I will show the ARGUS letter to Col. House, M. C., and Senator Bailey, both of whom live here and are my friends, and ask their assistance in the next Congress to do something for the Sound. I will take some trouble to explain to them the geography of the country.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

I send you the Louisville "Courier Journal" of Sept. 20th, with Talmage's great sermon delivered by him in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19th, and telegraphed special to the "Courier." You will see that my views on that question are not solitary, in believing that the Chinese should be encouraged under proper social and sanitary laws and not repelled. It is a fact not only on the Pacific slope but on this side, that the youth and a great majority of the white laboring classes are a dissolute, uncontrollable, shiftless set. There is neither restraint on their morals, or any discipline on their actions, until they get within reach of the arm of the law. I do not think there are any employers of labor who would not rather have more docile employees. The negroes are scarcely any better than their white brethren, while slightly more docile being by nature a dependent class; they are largely more criminal, and the penitentiaries both north and

south are filled with them. There are remarkably few paupers among the Chinese who are undeniably thrifty and frugal.

This outcry and persecution of the Chinese is no new thing in our history; forty years ago the same outcry was raised against the Irish, and fearful riots in Boston and New York were the consequence. Those hordes of wild bog trotters were imported to work on our canals and railroads, and the same senseless outrages were raised against them as are now used against the Chinese: "They would ruin the poor white American laborer; they would breed pestilence by their filthy habits, and breed a famine in the land by their utter shiftlessness and prodigality." But the Irish came, and the country still lives; and now these very Irish, which caused the formation of the know nothing and native American parties, are themselves the most bitter in their denunciations of the Chinese. Foreigners themselves, as soon as they acquired a right of citizenship, and thousands of them even before they had legally done so, they sought to be our law-makers and rulers; a people who never could govern themselves at home, came to America and sought to govern us, and now are the noisiest in dictating what foreigners shall or shall not be permitted the same privileges which they enjoy. Our naturalization laws, see Sec. 2169 Revised Statutes U. S., make special mention of negroes in these words: "The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." By this provision, the wild negroes from the coast of Guinea, or the still wilder hordes of the interior, can become citizens and voters. The party of intelligent natives who followed Stanley through his journeyings, or the king of Dahomey with his hundred wives, can become American citizens if they wish, which the educated, intelligent, and order abiding Chinaman must forsooth be kept out.

Who are these Chinese, and what is the nation we are so ruthlessly setting at defiance, and what do they amount to? are questions which the senseless mob, whose only knowledge of a Chinaman is as a cook, or a clothes-washer, have never asked.

In a most valuable work just published by A. Williams & Co., of Boston, entitled "The war ships and navies of the world, by J. W. King, chief engineer U. S. Navy," is a full description of the Chinese navy. Mr. King says: "It is a mistake to regard the Chinese as an effete nation, not to be reckoned as a factor in international problems. The old military instincts of the mingled Mongol, Tartar and Chinese races, the same races which under Genghis Khan and his successors held sway over the whole of Asia from the Yellow sea to the Mediterranean, and founded the great Mogul empire in India, are not lost, and the marvellous resuscitation of China during the last eighteen years, which has been the theme of all observers, is nowhere more apparent than in the development of her military and naval strength." Mr. King gives an account of the extensive dockyards and naval workshops at Shanghai and Foochow, and of great and extensive arsenals, which shows how wonderfully and extensively the Chinese have increased the efficiency

of their army and navy. Quietly have they watched the progress of other nations and have appropriated all the most modern improvements in arms both naval and military.

THE NEW CHINESE GUN BOATS.

The Chinese do not rely entirely upon their own dockyards and constructors. In addition to the fleet of native production they have recently had constructed in England a series of gunboats of the latest types, armed with the most improved and heaviest guns. They have four built by Sir William Armstrong, of only 400 tons displacement each, but each carrying 38 ton guns of the British service pattern. The mounting of these guns, says Chief Engineer King, on vessels of only 400 tons displacement, was a most daring innovation, and its boldness becomes more apparent when we remember that the only guns of the same weight and calibre then afloat, were those in the fore turret of the great British ship Thunderer, a vessel of over nine thousand tons displacement. These vessels are of iron and they all made successful passages to China, two being delivered at Foochow in 1876 and two at Tientsin in 1878. But the Chinese did not stop with the construction of these four boats. Four more, built on the Tyne by the same firm, each armed with a 35 ton gun of the Armstrong new type, sailed from England in July 1879. This new type of gun while it greatly reduces the weight of metal has a superiority over all other guns which is obtained by the marvellous charges of powder they burn, these being 235 pounds, or 35 pounds more than the heaviest experimental charges which have yet been fired from the British service 12 1/2 inch 38 ton gun mounted on board the Dreadnaught. This new gun has superior velocity and energy, also a greater range at given elevations, which is of great moment in a naval gun where a man-of-war is required to bombard a town of high elevation, or reach an enemy escaping into shallow waters.

It will thus be seen that China, the "effete" nation of the East, but just entered into the race between the modern naval powers, has already put to sea more powerful guns than has any other nation on the globe, for the English Inflexible and the Italian Duillo carrying 80 and 100 ton guns respectively, are not yet ready for service, while the heaviest guns now mounted afloat by the French, Germans and Russians, burn smaller charges and have less power than the guns on board these gunboats. In addition to these "armed wasps," as Engineer King terms them, the Chinese have a navy of gunboats, frigates and torpedo boats now ready and in active service, with which our miserable and inefficient navy could not cope successfully for a single day.

THE RESULT OF A CONFLICT WITH CHINA.

Let us suppose for an instant that the great Chinese nation, a nation of three hundred millions of people, should resent the indignities put upon her people by the hoodlums of the Pacific Coast, and demand that every provision of the Burlingame treaty should be fulfilled to the letter, and that her subjects should be admitted on American soil on terms of the same equality given to all other aliens. How could we resist

such a demand. We do not realize a power which we are trying to thrust from us, but who wishes to be friendly with us.

WHAT CHINA COULD DO FOR PUGET SOUND.

Now that the elections are over and the Chinese question is no longer a factor in our choice of President, we can look upon this matter calmly and dispassionately, and review the situation. All facts, all information, and all statistical accounts prove that China, which for centuries has been a giant sleeping, has at last waked up, and is stretching his limbs and arousing from his lengthened torpor. Is it wise for us to close our eyes and attempt to fight the inevitable? If it had not been for the senseless clamor which would repel these Asiatics, China would have sent to Puget Sound for her merchant marine, and all her wooden war vessels. She would have become the great consumer and made a market for your lumber, your flour, and all the products of the Western slope. Is this not worth thinking about?

A NAVY YARD ON PUGET SOUND.

Our country is in no danger of a land attack; if we have any trouble with foreign nations the battle must be upon the water. There is no place on the Pacific coast in all the American possessions that is to be named with Puget Sound; it is superior in every detail to every other place for a grand naval station. The United States will be forced, for their own protection, to have a navy yard and a great naval depot somewhere on your waters. Your people should bestir themselves and have an intelligent and detailed description of your incomparable advantages laid before the next Congress, to the end that a commission may be sent out to secure a suitable site for a navy yard on Puget Sound which will meet the requirements of the present age and be a credit to the nation.

This Chinese question is no chimera or myth; it is a stern grim visaged fact, which our statesmen will have to meet; our government has suffered our citizens, unbuked, to heap indignities upon the Chinese, which if offered to the subjects of any other nation would have caused a declaration of war long before this. It is not too late to retrieve a grave error, and the statesman in the next Congress, who will have foresight to propose a solution of the problem, will deserve the thanks of the whole country.

FIRE BRICKS.

In a former letter I mentioned the manufacture of fire brick as an industry that can be developed on Puget Sound in connection with the iron business. In commencing a fire brick factory, the first brick made are for stock to grind up and make "cement" of; many factories burn the crude clay for cement when they get short of imperfect bricks, which are ground up to about the size of wheat grains to make what is called cement, whose office is to arrest the continuity of cracks in the bricks, and also to prevent an excess of shrinkage in the high heats to which they are exposed. It takes many experiments to get the exact proportion for the paste of which to make fire bricks. There are no two clay beds which are alike in composition,

so when proportions of material are once determined which will make a good fire brick they must be adhered to; this constitutes the value of the different brands of brick. This sort of manufacture requires some experience, or a good deal of patient investigation which is somewhat expensive, which the man of experience can in a measure avoid. The clay used generally, is not at all a clay, but a clay rock which has to be ground into powder by powerful iron rollers of great weight. I have used pure Kaolin, from near Macon, Georgia, but it did not answer well until burned in a kiln. There are plenty of places on the Sound where clay rock can be had in abundance. When I spoke of "alumina," I did not mean clay containing sufficient alum or any alum, but as the technical name for pure clay. I remember a deposit of clay rock at Lip Lip point on Marrowstone Island, and other places in the vicinity of Port Townsend.

IRON SMELTING.

I do not class the ore that I referred to at Chimacum, as bog ore, but as brown hematite. I am satisfied that it will work by itself, from experiments I made with Dr. McCurdy and others over twenty years ago. I think that furnace ought to pay. It is about the best location in America for charcoal iron, but it requires skill to manage a blast furnace, that can only be acquired by practical experience. Such skill all over the iron districts is well paid in salaries ranging from three to seven or eight thousand dollars per year.

MACHINE SHOPS AND SHIP BUILDING.

I do not think that a blast furnace will necessarily develop machine shops or ship-building, for between the blast furnace and such developments must come extensive rolling mills and foundries, and before even these, very cheap iron of various

(Continued on eighth page.)

MALARIAL BLOOD POISONING,

Causing Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Typhoid Fevers, Biliousness, Liver, Stomach, and Kidney disorders, and many other ailments, destroying the health and lives of millions, is driven out of the system, and radically cured by the use of the LION MALARIAL AND LIVER PAD and GANGLIONIC BODY AND FOOT PLASTERS, the cheapest and only perfect treatment by the Absorption principle. The Plasters acting in conjunction with the Pad upon the nerve centers and remote parts of the body, in absorbing and thoroughly ridding the system from MALARIAL POISON.

The whole treatment, PAD, BODY PLASTER and FOOT PLASTERS, all combined, sold for \$1.00 the cheapest and best remedy ever discovered, and a positive cure guaranteed if worn according to directions. Remember, Pad, Body Plaster and Foot Plasters, the whole, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by THE LION MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ALLEN WEIR, Editor and Proprietor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

The Dead and Missing.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 19.—The list of the dead and missing is as follows: S. S. Pruden, probably burned; J. C. Brennan, missing, believed safe; Columbus McMillan, probably burned; Wm. Collipie, probably burned; Jas. E. Chinch, probably burned; Chas. R. Barber, missing; Amos C. Alley, missing; Carl Ravshamer, sick, probably burned; Jacob E. Egler, missing; Wm. Intz, missing, thought to have escaped and eloped; T. L. Ross, missing; Patrick E. Fahey, missing; J. M. Sloppis, missing; Marcelle Gogyn, demented, probably burned, Johnathan Abraham was rescued from the building, but died soon after; John R. Thoroldson was rescued from the building and died to-day; Henry Dickmore, probably burned, has resided in the hospital fourteen years; John Gill was rescued and died soon after from exhaustion; Jas. McKay is missing; E. D. Gordon is missing; Lenore Dubeman, epileptic, probably burned; Edward Mahoney, probably burned; Peter Peterson, epileptic, missing; Daniel O'Brien, missing; Patrick Clancey, admitted last week, probably burned; Catharine Hohlman is missing, but probably safe. Those burned were demented and sick patients, incapable of making an effort to save themselves.

Railroad Accident.

CORSICANA, Tex., Nov. 19.—A train filled with U. S. troops was derailed about four miles north of this place. A number of the men were injured. A number of the most serious cases were brought here for treatment.

Grant as Senator.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Rumor says that General Grant has taken up his residence here in order to become a candidate for Kernan's seat in the U. S. Senate.

Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—The gun works of Brown & Son, were burned yesterday. The constant explosion of cartridges prevented the firemen from approaching the building. The adjoining buildings were saved but badly damaged.

Robbed and Murdered.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—An old and inoffensive man named Matticks was murdered by two ruffians and robbed of \$700.

Arrested for Forgery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A commercial traveler named Stephen Bradwell was brought before the toombs and court, charged with having forged and circulated notes on the Spanish bank of Havana, to the amount of \$250,000. Detective Pinkerton, who was employed by the Spanish consul to work up the job, has been on Bradwell's track for some time. The accused was formerly a respectable merchant in Maiden Lane. It is reported by detectives that he was at one time arrested in Philadelphia for complicity in an affair of stolen bonds.

In Behalf of Whittaker.

The following communication has been forwarded to President Hayes:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 17.
To His Excellency, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States: Sir—Cadet J. C. Whittaker is on leave of absence. Some of his friends propose a court martial; others, among whom we have the honor to stand, think that as the case was not proven against the boy, the President, by restoring him to his place and position, would do only an act of justice to a friendless youth, subserve the interest of humanity and give additional evidence of his purpose to recognize no color line in our dealing with American citizens. We have the honor to remain respectfully yours,
J. Hyatt Smith, member elect third congressional district, Justin D. Fulton, T. J. Coyle and others.

Embezzlement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 16.—P. E. Burgis, principal business manager for the great coal operator, John Ferner, was found guilty of embezzling \$50,000 of his employer's money, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years and four months.

Sheppard Hanged.

MONTGOMERY, Tex., Nov. 15.—Sheppard, the colored murderer, was hanged on the 13th. He took an affectionate farewell of his colored friends who were permitted to see him. On the gallows he exhorted them to take warning by his fate. He shook hands with those around him and bade all good bye and launched into eternity at 2:30.

Served Him Right.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Schurz has requested Agent Meacham, of the Ute Commission, to return to Colorado. Meacham would have returned before, but was afraid of being lynched on account of his complicity in the Jackson affair.

Navigation Improvements.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The projected ship canal from Chicago to Mississippi will not be allowed to slumber much longer. Congressmen Farwell will urge the widening of the Illinois river. A new cut from La Salle to the most direct point on the Mississippi is favored by the secretary of the board of trade.

Insane Asylum Burned.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—The State Insane Asylum at St. Peter has been completely destroyed by fire.

The Russian Envoy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President gave an official reception to Marshal de Barthelemy and other diplomatic dignitaries. Ceremonial addresses of a cordial character were delivered, to which the President responded in a fitting manner.

Report Made by Rev. Dr. Beecher.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—It has been decided by the Congregational Convention, now in

session, to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of creeds. A report was read by Dr. Edward Beecher, in which Congress is refused a seat to the Utah representative in that body. Also advocating the non-admission of Utah into the Union of States until polygamy is abolished. The convention was favorably impressed with the reverend doctor's report, but for the reason that it was not clear that Congress had the right to exclude the delegate from Utah, the report was not adopted.

Now in a Saloon.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—A bloody row occurred here last night in Flannegan's saloon. A party of railroad men went into the saloon and called for drinks and several rounds were had when the railroaders started to leave without paying for them. Flannegan asked for pay and was pushed one side by one of the railroad men. Flannegan drew a revolver and shot his assailant, a man named Tobias Laughlin, dead. He shot at another of the party, but the bullet missed its mark, and entered the lungs of Daniel Laughlin, brother of Tobias. Tobias Laughlin was an engineer on the Watash road. His wife and two children are living in Canada. Daniel is badly wounded, but he will probably recover.

The Passion Play at Booth's.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Tribune's reporters have been interviewing several prominent clergymen in regard to the Passion Play, which will be produced at Booth's Theatre. The Rev. Drs. Hall, Armitage, Potter, Collyer and others are all strongly opposed to it. These Reverend gentlemen give their reasons for opposing the play in a temperate and forcible manner. The Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic Methodist and Unitarian Churches are represented in their views, and if the Passion Play is produced, it will be in the face of strong and determined opposition.

New York Exports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A statement of exports from New York to foreign ports, for the ten months ending January 1st, shows an increase, exclusive of specie, of \$53,770,814 over that of 1878.

Found Murdered.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Davidson, wife of Samuel Davidson, lawyer, was found dead on the porch of her own house, where she had been murdered by some one as yet unknown.

Jessie Pomeroy Tries to Escape.

CONCORD, Nov. 16.—The boy murderer, Jessie Pomeroy, has made another attempt to escape. He sawed through the thick iron casing of his cell with an old table knife which he managed to convert into a saw. The aperture cut by him is eighteen inches long and nine wide.

Cashier Woodward.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The report of the investigation committee which was appointed for the purpose of examining the accounts of the defaulting city cashier, Woodward, places the total defalcation at \$89,334.

Wreck and Fire.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—A train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was wrecked and a fireman killed and the engineer badly burned. Two of the passenger cars caught fire and were consumed.

Burning of an Insane Asylum.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 17.—The origin of the fire which partially destroyed an insane asylum at St. Peter is unknown. Reports of loss of life are indefinite and conflicting. No bodies have been found as yet, although there are many of the patients missing. As soon as the fire began to spread, the superintendent ordered the release of all the patients, and it is probable that in the confusion that some were overlooked and so destroyed. The scenes at the burning of the south wing were heartrending in the extreme. Such an appalling sight is rarely witnessed. Many of the poor unfortunates refused to leave the building at all, but ran up and down the halls crying and screaming in a fearful manner. There were many who could not be forced or coaxed out of the building, and who perished in the flames in consequence. The whole scene is fearful to contemplate and impossible to describe. The air was very cold, and the poor wretches with half-naked bodies and bleeding feet were flying about, hiding in alleys and dark corners. There were about 600 patients in all. What will be done with these poor creatures for the present is a serious question. Governor Pillsbury heads a band of noble workers who are doing everything possible for the comfort of the distressed. Mr. Carson, of Minneapolis, has found the dead body of his father-in-law, Mr. Abrams, and will have it removed to Minnesota. The real damage to the hospital building will amount to \$20,000. The central building and south wing have been preserved.

Destructive Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17.—A fire broke out in the northern part of Newport, in the buildings belonging to the Iron Mountain railroad. A high wind springing up at the time the flames spread rapidly. Building after building caught fire until two-thirds of the town was in flames. An immense loss has been sustained and hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

Winter in Colorado.

DEADWOOD, Nov. 17.—For the past twelve days the weather has been intensely cold, and at present the thermometer indicates four degrees below zero. The hills are white with snow, in consequence of a terrific snow storm which has been sweeping through them for a week or more.

A Fearful Disaster.

LEWISTON, Texas, Nov. 17.—While the construction train on the Dallas and Wichita railroad was passing over the temporary bridge of Hickory Creek, the bridge gave way and the entire train was precipitated to the bed of the stream. Thirty laborers who were on the platform cars were wounded, three of whom died yesterday, and ten more are expected to die within the next twenty-four hours.

Capized.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—The schooner E. M. Carrington is reported capized about 25 miles off this point.

Bold Robbery and Bloody Fight.

DALLAS, Nov. 17.—About twelve miles from this place was the scene of the boldest robbery ever enacted in the country. A plater named Marion Johnson was met by two masked men, knocked down and robbed. The robbers had previously perpetrated a theft on some farmers, who were at

the time in pursuit. On coming up with Johnson, who was badly beaten, the farmers, five in number, assisted him, and together they gave chase to the robbers whom they overtook about three miles from this city, and a general fight ensued. One of the robbers was killed outright and the other, though badly wounded, escaped. The farmers brought the body of the dead man to this city where it was recognized as Odion Curloy, a desperado from Nashville, Tenn. A number of robberies have been perpetrated in this vicinity, and it is believed by these men. A party went in pursuit of the wounded robber, and he will probably be captured before long.

The Morey Letter Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The grand jury is at present considering the Morey letter case, Philip's bondsman were justified.

New York Returns.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Official returns from all the counties but New York give Garfield electors 62,218 majority. Hancock's majority in the city is 11,376, which gives Garfield 20,842 majority in the State.

Twenty-Three Patients Burned.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—Six bodies have been recovered from the charred ruins of the St. Peter insane hospital. It is believed that 23 of the unfortunate patients were burned alive. There are 30 missing, but some of them are wandering about the country or have taken refuge with their friends. Bedding and temporary shelter has been given to poor creatures by Gov. Pillsbury, who will also rebuild the burned portion of the hospital at his own expense.

Session of the National Grange.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held their annual session yesterday; every State in the Union was represented.

Killed by his Mistress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A woman named Mary Burns killed with a knife a colored man named George Bates, who attempted to force her to live with him. At one time Mary was the mistress of Bates, but she recently married, and determined to be true to her new alliance.

Body Cast Ashore from the Lake.

HAMILTON, C. W., Nov. 18.—The body of a man was washed ashore in Burlington Bay with a life preserver attached to it marked Zealand. The dead man has the appearance of a deck hand.

Sensible Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture has entered into negotiations with the steamship agents with a view of obtaining cheaper fares for immigrants.

Ho, for Texas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The movement from the agricultural districts of Austria and Germany towards Texas is steadily increasing in volume. One thousand arrived at New Orleans in the steamer Nuremberg on the 12th inst.

Railroad Enterprise.

PARSONS, Kansas, Nov. 17.—An increase of stock has been voted by the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for the purpose of extending the road from Whittier to Camargo, on the Rio Grande, a distance of 500 miles; also a sufficient amount to build a line from Muscogee in the Indian territory, to Fort Smith, Ark., as well as lines to have close connection with New Orleans. The amount of money deemed necessary for these extensions and additions is estimated at \$25,000,000. The money has been subscribed. The movement is under the direction of Jay Gould, to whom the money has been turned over.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Trouble in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Rumors are afloat that some of the most radical members will secede from Gladstone's cabinet.

Arms For Ireland.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—A correspondent of a London paper states that there is every reason to place implicit faith in the reports that reach here in regard to the purchase of arms for Ireland. Two or three thousand magazine rifles have been bought up, and it is said they have been shipped to Grace, but in reality they were sent to Ireland. They were purchased in Switzerland by Irish Americans.

Free Traders for Parliament.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 19.—All the members returned to parliament from East Sydney are positive free traders.

The Principles of the League.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—Parnell reduces his tenants' rents to the valuation set by Sir Richard Griffith. If all landlords would do the same the land question would be settled according to the principles of the land league.

Tarred and Feathered.

GALWAY, Nov. 19.—A landlord named Gardiner was tarred and feathered at this place by armed men.

No Mistake at all.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there must be some mistake in the Washington dispatch saying that the United States Government has issued a circular declaring it will protect German-American citizens who, while traveling in Europe are arrested by German authorities. There is a thorough and cordial understanding between Germany and the United States on this point, and the benefit of every doubt is given to the German-American in such cases. There is no cause for such a circular note. The State department at Washington prepared the circular in order to define the status of German citizens in this country who write to Washington asking for information previous to re-visiting Germany.

The Fisherman Rejoice.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Baroness Burdett Coult has come to the relief of the Cape Clear fishermen and enabled them to start operations the coming season, by forwarding to them \$2,850.

Snow in Scotland.

A heavy snow storm is prevailing in Scotland to-day.

Fends in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The anti-Jesuit agitation is exciting considerable public attention here. Quarrels and duels are becoming quite common between Jews and Germans.

The Peasantry Arming.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The condition of Ire-

land, instead of improving, continues to grow worse. There is longer a doubt but that the peasantry throughout the country are arming and preparing for a favorable opportunity to defy the authority of the Government.

The Bill of Indictment.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—A bill of particulars has been furnished the indicted agitators by the prosecution. It states that the traversers have tried to testify landlords and prevent them from legally enforcing the payment of rent.

Will Tender Fall Rents.

BULLANROBE, Nov. 16.—About 40 of the Laugh Mask tenantry will leave this place in a body on Thursday, to wait on Lord Erne and tender him full rents and ask him to dismiss his agent, Bycott.

More About the Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Cabinet imbroglio continues. Ferry and Buffet had quite an exciting debate. Buffet expressed a belief that the application of the religious decrees was a mere pretext for the De Freycinet's overthrow, the real reason being his disapproval of the speech delivered by Gambetta at Cherbourg. Ferry denied Buffet's insinuations. He declared that the monarchical coalitions were in league with the religious establishments, and that their resistance to the laws amounted to a veritable rebellion to which it was necessary to put an end. After many sharp thrusts in favor of and against the decrees, the debate was adjourned.

Marching Orders.

BALLINROBE, Nov. 17.—The troops encamped here are under orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning to proceed to Galway. The order was instigated by the alleged importation of arms into the disturbed districts from America.

Sending Arms to Ireland.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—Detectives employed for the purpose, report that 8,000 rifles were shipped at several ports in Italy for Ireland. The rifles were purchased in Switzerland, by men who had come from the United States.

No Fixed Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Standard says that the Cabinet council will take an important decision in regard to Ireland. The Times is of the opinion that the Cabinet council will be divided by serious differences of opinion in regard to affairs in Ireland.

John Bright's Views.

John Bright, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, strongly condemned the land laws of Ireland, which virtually gave the proprietors a monopoly of the land. Bright attributed the state of affairs in Ireland to the rejection by the house of lords of the compensation for the disturbance bill. With regard to failure he said force would effect nothing. The government would not approve the chimerical projects for the transfer of land to tenants. Bright believed the remedy would be a well considered plan giving tenants security in the possession of farms and protection against constant increase of rent. This plan would include a provision by which the landlords willing to sell would be able to deal with tenants willing to buy.

The Cabinet Not Decided.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Reports of diverse opinions in the cabinet are well founded. Two of the leading members, Bright and Chamberlain, have pronounced against certain measures in Ireland. Several members are in favor of the suspension of habeas corpus acts. There is no plan as yet decided on.

Egan and the Newspapers.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—At a meeting of the land league, Egan stated that proceedings would be instituted against the express and mail newspapers, for their attempts to prejudice the jury in the case of the traversers and hoping thereby to prevent their receiving a new trial.

A Rumor.

It is rumored here that a landlord, name unknown, has been shot in the county Cork. It is thought, however, to be without foundation.

Gold for New York.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—On Saturday last £60,000 in eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York.

The Capital of De Lesseps' Canal.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The capital of the Panama Canal Company will be 300,000,000 francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 500 francs each; 10,000 shares being reserved by statutes for the civil company of original concessionaires for the concession contributed by that company. Five hundred and ninety thousand shares remain for public subscription. The issue will be made at par, 25 francs being paid at subscription, 100 on allotment, and the rest as required. The total cost is estimated at 600,000,000 francs. The sum necessary for completing the canal over and above capital will be raised by the issue of obligations. Five per cent. interest is to be paid on shares during the execution of the work, as net profit. Eighty per cent. is allotted to share holders by terms of the concession. De Lesseps states that the contractors have sent in their estimate, according to which the construction of the canal will not cost 500,000 francs, and that he has provided by the memoranda, signed July 7, that the special American committee sitting in New York shall represent the interests of the company in the United States, as to all that relates to the observance of neutrality of the canal and settled by the law of concession of the Republic of Colombia.

Tenders His Resignation.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Garibaldi has renewed his request to be permitted to resign from the chamber of deputies.

Turkish Affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The Turks are energetically engaged fortifying their frontier borders of Thessaly.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—At Belfast, a monster meeting of Catholics was held and resolutions of sympathy for the land league were adopted.

Boycott Will Leave.

BALLINROBE, Nov. 18.—Boycott will leave with the troops. He states that he will return shortly, but it is generally believed that he will remain away as he has not a single friend among the tenantry.

An exchange remarks that girls who bang their hair seem to be trying to wear chin whiskers on their foreheads.

MARKET REPORT.

PORTLAND, November 19, 1880
SAN FRANCISCO—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 49 1/2-15
Sterling exchange on London bankers, documentary 50 1/2
Transfers, 35
New York—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long \$4 1/2; short, \$4 3/4. Good commercial from 1 to 3/4 lower; documentary, 2 to 1 1/2 lower.
Silver Bullion, 1,000 fine, per fine ounce \$1 1 1/4
U. S. Bonds—3% of '81, 101 1/4; 3 1/2% of '81, 111.
LONDON—Sterling exchange, 29 1/2-15
Silver, English standard, per fine ounce, 62 1/2-52 3/4
U. S. Bonds—4 1/2% of '81, 114 1/4; 5% of '81, 104 1/4.

The British bark Scottish Hero, iron, has arrived from Brisbane. She is probably taken. The Chandos is reported as having a wheat charter.

The wheat market is stagnant here with little doing and no prospect of improvement for two or three months. Advices are still of a healthy tone. More disposition shown to take up wools owing to better advices but operations are very limited. Dried fruits generally in good demand but receipts are larger. Apples taken very quickly but plums are accumulating.

Importations of meats have considerably lessened as the Oregon is soon expected in. Lard is in fair stock with importations hardly so large.

Oats are in light business with prices fairly steady. Syrup has been advanced 10cts. per gallon. Chickens are in good supply with a free demand. Geese plentiful at \$7@ per doz. Turkeys, although in light supply are plentiful as the demand is not so large as usual. Selling 15, 18@20 cts., as to size.

Eggs steady with no change looked for for a week. Hogs coming in more freely and the pack will probably be full.

The Chicago wheat market is firm at \$1 07 1/2 @ bu. Pork \$12 40@12 45. Lard \$3 17 1/2.

New York Wheat market advanced to \$1 18@ 1 23 under a better demand. Flour also shows better tone.

San Francisco market for Wheat is firmer and holders are more confident. Buyers are more disposed to pay up and \$1 47 1/2@1 55 is paid for shipping. Oats firm at \$1 35@1 40. Barley weaker. Apples steady at 75c to \$1 for best. Wool in good demand and choice Eastern Oregon is quoted at 27@30 cts.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 19, 2:30 P. M.

Arrived-Spot.

Wheat sells moderately at an advance of one penny per cental on all except inferior qualities. Country markets of England and on the Continent are generally dearer and fairly active.

Cargoes.

Off coast held higher but buyers do not advance bids. For California No 2 3/4s is asked with 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 bid. For November or prompt shipment market is firmer and rather dearer but buyers are few and slow at following any advance \$5a8 3/4 can be obtained for California No 2 and 4 1/2 bid for No 1 if in small desirable iron vessels for U. K. Seller's generally hold firmly at about 6d above these figures.

Portland Produce Market.

The following quotations represent the wholesale rates from producers on first hands:
FLOUR—Quotable in jobbing lots at: Standard brands \$4 75; best country brands, 4 25, superfine, \$3, 75@8 25.
WHEAT—Good to choice \$1 45a 1 47 1/2. Walls Walls from 1 25@1 27 lower.
POTATOES—Quotable at 60@75c.
ONIONS—Oregon 1/2 no Oregon, in. 11.
MIDDLES—Jobbing at feed, \$2@2 1/2; fine, \$2 1/2@3 per ton.
BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$12 1/4.
OATS—Feed per cental, \$1 10a 12 1/2.
WOOL—Valley, 20a22 cts.; Eastern Oregon, 15a23c.
HAMS—Oregon Sugar Cured 14a16c; Eastern, 10a15c.
BACON—13 1/2@14 1/2c.
SHOULDERS—10a11c.
HAY—Timothy baled, buying at \$17 1/2 per ton.
LAMB—In kegs 11a12 1/2; in tins 12a13c.
BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 35c; ordinary, 15a20c; brine or salt 18a22c.
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, 40a75; Limes, \$2 50a3 00 per 100; Oranges, \$6 00.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 10c; machine dried, 11a12c. Peas, machine dried 11c.
EGGS—40 cts per dozen.
POULTRY—Hens and roosters, \$3 50@4 00.
YOUNG CHICKENS—\$2 50@3 00.
CHEESE—Oregon 12a14c; California, 12 1/2c.
HOGS—Tender, 6a7c.
SHEEP—Live weight 1 1/2a2 cts, odd to choice.
SHEEP—Live weight 1 1/2a2 cts.
HIDES—Quotable at 10a17 for all over 16 lb, third cut for market that, good 7a7 1/2c.
TALLOW—5c.
FEATHERS—50a81 00.

Russian Duke.

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar of Russia, is described by a foreign writer as a maritime Chesterfield. He has a ready compliment for everyone who approaches him in society, and has a good deal of light chit-chat for all sorts of persons. But in private his speech is curt, and he deals in those explictives without which the sailor's vocabulary would be incomplete. The Grand Duke was married young to the handsomest princess in Germany—a blessing he never much valued. He travels abroad by himself, and the Grand Duchess Constantine by herself. Constantine has navigated and circumnavigated a good deal as an officer of the Russian navy, of which he is now the Lord High Admiral. As he grows elderly he stiffens and shows hereditary pipe-clay. His carriage has the bolt upright stiffness of the Prussian officer, and his trousers fit as if held down with straps. His trunk is clothed in a kind of naval pea-jacket. His step is, for so tall a man, curiously mincing. It is a dancing master's step and enables him rapidly and without fatigue to cover a deal of ground. The Czar has an enuylu look and gives the impression of a man who never had a friend that was not a valet. Constantine looks as though he felt himself watched by spies, and glances about without turning his head. He is very fond of animals and has in his park in Russia a "Zoo" of his own, in which there are remarkable specimens of Asiatic goats, buffaloes and yaks.

"Swans sing before they die." They have to if they sing at all.

Some Old-Fashioned Punishments.

From the many references to the ducking stool in the ancient records of many boroughs, we have ample proof that at an earlier period this curious mode of punishment was the common instrument of justice for scolds and incorrigible women—a practice, indeed, which continued till within the last century. One of the last cases on record in which it was resorted to is recorded in the London Evening Post of April 27, 1745, where we read: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head Ale-house at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding, and was accordingly placed in the chair, and ducked in the river Thames, under Kingston bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." That this cold-water cure had a wholesome effect upon unruly women is agreed by most of the old writers who mention it. Dr. Johnson, in a conversation with Mrs. Knowles, said: "Madam, we have different modes of restraining evil—stocks for the men, a ducking-stool for women, and a pound for beasts." And Gay, in his "Pastorals," is very decisive on this point:

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool;
That stool, the dread of every scolding quon.

The popularity, too, of the punishment is further shown by the fact that corporate bodies were required to furnish themselves with a ducking-stool, just as they are now forced to provide and maintain fire engines. Thus, in the parish accounts of Mortlake, £3 7 shillings appears to have been paid in 1662 "for erecting and painting a ducking-stool for scolds." and among the Corporation Records of Shrewsbury, 1669, we read of "a ducking-stool to be erected for the punishment of all scolds." Various specimens of these instruments of correction are still in existence, preserved in local museums. One, which for many years was in the Custom House at Ipswich, is now in the museum of that town; and another, which was formerly used in Leicester, is still preserved in the town museum there. The term ducking stool is sometimes applied to the ducking-stool—the resemblance of the names having apparently led to an idea that they meant the same thing. A learned writer on the subject, however, has pointed out that the ducking-stool was specially used for the exposure of flagitious women "at their own doors or in some other public place, as a means of putting upon them the last degree of ignominy." In the year 1457, we are told of a scold who was put upon the "cuck-stool" at Leicester, before her own door, and then carried to the four gates of the town; and Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," tells us of one Margaret Grove, a common scold, who in the year 1597 was ordered to be carried, with a basin "rung before her, to the cuck-stool at Fye Bridge, and there to be three times ducked." Again, in days gone by, the "ducking-pond" was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar Square, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

Another mode of punishment, which was formerly carried to a cruel extent, was the whipping of vagrants and those guilty of slight offences. By an act passed in 22 Henry VIII., beggars found wandering about seeking their subsistence from the alms of the benevolent, were to be "carried to some market-town or other place, and there tied to the end of a cart naked, and beaten with whips throughout such market-town or other place till the body should be bloody by reason of such whipping." In the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth, however, this act was slightly mitigated, and "vagrants were only to be stripped naked from the middle upward and whipped till the body should be bloody." Entries in some of our old church registers remain as witnesses of the operation of this law. About the year 1596 whipping-posts came into use, and at the time the writings of John Taylor, "the water poet," were published, they appear to have been very plentiful, for he narrates how—

In London, and within a mile, I ween,
There are of jails or prisons full eighteen,
And sixty whipping-posts, and stocks and cages.

It is also on record that on May 5, 1713, the corporation of Dorchester gave orders for a whipping-post to be set up at the stocks at Butcher Cross for punishing vagrants and sturdy beggars. Then, too, there were the Parish stocks, which were either put close to the churchyard or in more solitary places. This was an arrangement for exposing a culprit on a bench, confined by having his ankles made fast in holes under a movable board. In many places these may still be seen, although frequently little more than a stump of them is left. Even women were punished in this way; and, as an illustration, we may quote the subjoined extract from the parish

register of Croft, Yorkshire: "Jane Buttrey, of Darlington, was set in the 'stoxe' at Crofte, and was whipte out of the towne the 3 day of Jan., 1672." The whipping of female vagrants, however, was abolished by statute so recently as the year 1791.

Among other modes of punishment formerly in use may be mentioned the brank, or scold's bridle, of which one of the earliest notices is that preserved in the church of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, dated 1633, to which is affixed the following rhyme:

Chester presents Walton with a bridle
To curb women's tongues that talk so idle.

According to tradition this instrument of chastisement was presented to the parish by a person named Chester, who, it appears, had lost an estate through the indiscreet language of a mischievous woman to an uncle from whom he had considerable expectations. The apparatus was made, says a correspondent of Chamber's "Book of Days," of thin iron, and so contrived as to pass over and round the head, where the whole clasped together and was fastened at the back of the neck by a small padlock. The bridle bit, as it was called, was a small piece of iron, about two inches long and one inch broad, which went into the mouth and kept down the tongue by its pressure; while an aperture in front admitted the nose. Various specimens are still to be seen here and there in local museums. It was much in request in Scotland, and is mentioned by Pennant in his "Tour in Scotland" in 1772. In St. Mary's Church, St. Andrews, a famous specimen still exists, known as the "Bishop's Brank," of which a representation is given in the Abbotsford edition of the "Mnastery." In the time of the commonwealth the magistrates of Newcastle-upon-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub, with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, along the streets of that town—a punishment popularly called the "drunkard's cloak." I must not omit to mention the "pillory," that ignominious and barbarous means of punishment, which was finally done away with only in 1837. In early times in England it was the punishment most generally inflicted upon cheats, thieves, scandal-mongers and such-like culprits; but later on it figured conspicuously in political disputes. A pillory is said still to be standing at the back of the market place of Coleshill, in Warwickshire; and another is reported to lie with the town engine in an unused channel of Rye Church, in Sussex. The "pilliwinkles" was a mode of torture formerly used in Scotland for suspected witches; and that horrible practice of "pressing to death" was in force within the last two centuries. According to the Norwich Spectator this cruel sentence was passed on a man accused of highway robbery at the Old Bailey in the year 1720, and there may have been still later examples.—[St. James' Gazette.

About an Audiphone.

Mrs. Fitzallister was a widow, and owned \$30,000 worth of real estate and a marriageable daughter. Juliet Fitzallister was as handsome as an English professional beauty, and possessed a much larger stock of modesty.

When young Romeo Myrtleton asked the widow for the hand of her daughter, she turned a deaf ear to his petition. She couldn't do otherwise, for she was as deaf as the proverbial post. She was so "hard o' hearing," that one day, when a powder-mill a few miles distant blew up, shaking all the houses in town, and shattering nearly every pane of glass in the widow's dwelling, she looked up from her knitting and remarked to her daughter that she thought she heard the milkman's knock at the kitchen door.

Romeo Myrtleton was Juliet's accepted lover, and called to see her seven nights a week. He regretted that the weeks were not nine days long, so that he might call oftener. Each evening he assured the fair Juliet that the days seemed a year and a half long without her, and either Hancock or Garfield would be our next President, and her sweet image haunted him day and night, and he never saw such remarkable weather for this time of year, and she was looking more lovely than ever this evening, and he wished her mother would go to bed earlier, and—so forth. Especially the latter.

Juliet's other world sit up with the lovers until after ten o'clock during these interesting conversations, but not hearing a word that was said, she derived no benefit whatever therefrom. It was rather rough on the old lady, and the lovers didn't seem to care a particle—albeit Romeo, who never rolled in any more affluence than \$7 50 at one time, frequently assured her that he would willingly give \$5,000 out of his own pocket if he could restore her hearing.

And thus Romeo and Juliet revelled in Love's Young Dream with all the revellness of their impulsive natures, without being impelled to insinuate that it was frightfully injurious to the health

of a woman of forty-five to remain out of bed after nine o'clock P. M.

The presence of the mother was not so obnoxious, save when she would suddenly turn around just as Romeo would thoughtfully place his arm around Juliet's waist to prevent her from falling off the chair and fracturing her collar-bone, or something, while he tasted whether she had a new kind of rouge on her damask cheeks. Then it was annoying; and Romeo would impatiently and audibly mutter: "Why the dickens don't the old thing go to bed? Thank heaven, she can't hear, anyhow!" And Mrs. Fitzallister would innocently turn to her sewing with a look that said as plain as large print: "Ah, well, I was young, too, once, and know how it is myself."

One night there came what the Democratic party wants—a change. It came with an overwhelming majority, as it were, and the young people had no desire to go behind the returns.

Romeo called as usual, and found Juliet and her mother in the parlor. The lovers occupied the sofa, and the widow drew a chair up to a table, with her back to the young folks, and soon became deeply absorbed in the mysteries of some needlework. Romeo and Juliet talked, and talked, and talked. Then they talked some more, totally ignoring the presence of the mother, who had apparently commenced to doze, but whose face, whenever there was a sound like a game of Copenhagen in full blast, would assume an expression of intense interest. The conversation, which had been quite free, and partaking of the quality of half-cooked taffy, gradually drifted into this channel:

"And, dear Romeo," murmured Juliet, with a voice full of tenderness, "now that ma has consented to our union at an early day, you will promise to love me always, and never, never go out at night after we are married—won't you?"

"I—I promise," hesitatingly replied Romeo—the perjurer—and sealed the lie with a kiss.

"And when we go to housekeeping, dear ma will come and live with us, and we will be, oh, ever so happy—won't we, darling?"

Mrs. Fitzallister's sewing fell into her lap, and her teeth appeared to close more firmly on something she held in her mouth; but a well-simulated snore betokened calm weather rather than an impending catastrophe.

"Ah—er—ye—no," responded Romeo. "That is, don't you think, dear Juliet, that we could be much happier without your mother living with us?"

Mrs. Fitzallister moved uneasily in her chair, as if she had bad dreams, and her fingers worked nervously, as if they were hungry for a handful of human hair.

"Why, dear Romeo," whimpered Juliet, nestling her head in the young man's shirt-bosom, "you don't dislike dear ma, do you?"

"Well—yes, I do," bluntly replied Mr. Myrtleton. "Every night the old cat sits here as if she had taken root, when she knows blame well that her room is better than her company. I would not have tolerated the old nuisance this long if she had not been as deaf as a—"

At this point there was a cyclone of astonishment—a besom of infuriated female—so to speak.

"Deaf, am I?" shrieked the old lady, taking an audiphone between her teeth, and turning fiercely on the young man. "Deaf, am I? and I'm an old cat, am I?" she hissed, shaking her fist under Romeo's nose. "And I'm an old nuisance, too, am I?" and she made a frantic clutch at Romeo's hair.

Mr. Myrtleton looked indisposed. A vague, undefinable something told him that he would feel better if he was at home. It suddenly struck him that he had remained half an hour longer than was good for his health; and he grabbed his hat and was about leaving without bidding Juliet's mother good-by, when that enraged female caught him by the coat-tails and yelled:

"And my room is better than my company, is it? And you think you could be happier without me, do you?—you vile wretch and base deceiver!"—and electric sparks fairly shot from her eyes. "Mr. Myrtleton," she continued, faking him by the ear, "there's the door! My daughter and myself will try to be happy without you. Go!"

Romeo went. Juliet fainted. And Mrs. Fitzallister feelingly observed:

"May heaven bless the man who invented the audiphone, which has not only made me hear, but also opened my eyes."

General Walker is evidently in full possession of his senses.

A Tennessee paper recently published the Ten Commandments as an article of news.

A naughty Philadelphia newspaper says the late marriage of an Illinois girl to a negro was a case of color-blindness.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JEFFERSON CO

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Daniel, whose lengthy communication appears in today's ARGUS, is a man who travels with his eyes and ears open. There is solid sense and reason enough in his letter to furnish food for much serious reflection and numberless newspaper articles. His keen observations regarding Puget Sound, the Columbia river and railroad movements, prove him to be well informed and capable of forecasting the future with little uncertainty. Regarding the mention of our natural resources and probable developments in the future in utilizing certain substances hitherto considered worthless, there is enough perhaps, to start some inquiring genius to investigating in order to find out about the practical value of the suggestions. There is some information, too, about the Chinese nation that is not generally known. We think, however, that our friend entertains views of the Celestials rather too elevated to be practical. His ideas and those of the ordinary Pacific Coast man represent two extremes between which there is a happy medium founded in common sense, sound theory and practical knowledge. He is at fault, too, in supposing that he has a patent right to the idea that Puget Sound forests are being impoverished to enrich San Francisco. The very identical argument that he puts forth upon this point may be found in the first editorial correspondence to the ARGUS, written after we took charge of it nearly four years ago. If Mr. Daniel were to read Puget Sound papers regularly, he would find them generally alive to every vital interest of this section. Upon the whole, however, we find the letter in question a very interesting one, and our readers will doubtless render the same verdict. If the writer can assist in getting any Congressional aid for Puget Sound, as he seems to be willing to do, we will unanimously vote him a warm spot in the affections of all who are interested in the result.

An exchange remarks upon the "curious" fact that the men the republican party have sent to the White House have all been men of humble birth and have fought their way up by merit alone. The rail-splitter, the tailor, the tanner, the humble attorney and the tow-path boy. Well, there is nothing very curious about this matter when we consider that the republican party is eminently a party of the people. Its only requirements in the way of qualifications for high places are pure merit and availability.

It seems strange that when anything for the welfare of Port Townsend is publicly suggested, that so few of our up-Sound papers pay any attention to it. Whether it is from a feeling of jealousy or contempt we know not, nevertheless it is a fact. General Sherman, in his annual report, now recommends that Port Townsend be properly fortified and garrisoned, and as the coming Congress will be quite likely to act on it, we shall soon hear of something in that direction.

The Olympia "Standard" has completed twenty years of existence, under the continuous management of its founder and proprietor, Mr. J. M. Murphy. As a literary paper, the "Standard" has always shown a good average of ability, marked at times by evidences of a high order of genius in that direction. Its editor has certainly shown what are termed good staying qualities in his profession. We certainly wish him unqualified success in the future.

Miss Eva Bigelow went to Olympia this week.

The papers of Oregon are very justly castigating Gov. Thayer, of that State, for his miserable display of atheism in his recent thanksgiving proclamation. There is not a word in the document acknowledging either the existence of, or a dependence upon, a Supreme Being—all of which makes it the silliest farce possible. Gov. Thayer in this matter makes the identical and lamentable display of imbecility shown by Congressman Whittaker when the latter was chief executive of Oregon. It is an insult to Christian civilization.

An exchange suggests Gen. Grant for Secretary of War and Hon. J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon, for Attorney General, in President Garfield's cabinet.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are holding tremendous revival meetings in San Francisco.

The next thing in order will be the purchase of Christmas presents for the various members of the juvenile population.

The enterprising proprietors of the Central Hotel have procured a new billiard table of the latest pattern.

CALL on Mr. G. W. Blake for anything you may want in the line of saddles or harness.

THE Schooner Perkins is to go to Dungeon to take a load of produce to Victoria.

A NEWLY painted sign is again up in front of the store of Rothschild & Co.

Prof. Roberts' ball last night was liberally attended.

MR. A. Colby, of Hoko, was in town last week.

For Sale—3 Pheasants, best slate bed BILLIARD TABLES, cheap for cash. Apply to H. L. TIBBALS.

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 32 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.

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.

Eastern Tourists. Probably more Eastern tourists have visited this Northwest Coast during the present season than ever before, and they all bear testimony to our unsurpassed natural advantages and great resources and are enthusiastic in regard to our future when railroads shall have superseded the tedious ocean steamers and population comes pouring in. The proprietors of the Oregon Kidney Tea are equally sanguine of its future, for it has thus far cured every case of backache or disease of the kidneys and urinary organs that it has been tried on. Sold everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDT, 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 nearest."—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. Liberal terms. Send \$1.00 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 1 & 113 William St., New York.

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.

Reward of Merit.
The Oregon Kidney Tea has been awarded two medals by the Oregon State Agricultural society, the first of bronze and the second of gold, the difference in value of the two indicating the increase in the esteem of the community which a year's trial of the remedy has induced. For all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs it is unsurpassed. Don't fail to try it. Ask your Druggist for it.

Decay of the Teeth
Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders and pastes, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The timely use of that delicate aromatic tooth-wash, Fragrant SOZODONT, will speedily arrest the progress of decay, harden the gums, and impart a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes those ravages which people sustain in their teeth from the use of sweet and acid articles.

Notice to Tax-payers.

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.
The duplicate assessment roll of the county for the year 1880 is now in my possession for the collection of taxes levied therein; payable at the County Treasurer's office in Port Townsend W. T.
I wish to call the attention of taxpayers to following of the General Laws of Washington Territory enacted in 1879: Page 30, Section 2. That taxes will be delinquent on the 31st day of December, next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, ten per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, as penalty, and interest charged at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from date of delinquency, until paid.
Part of Section 114, page 31. Immediately after taxes have become delinquent in each year, and the footings are made as in the preceding section, the county sheriff must proceed to collect the same by distraint and sale of the personal property of the persons whose taxes are delinquent on his list, wherever the same may be found in the territory.
CHAS. C. BARTLETT,
Treasurer of Jefferson county, W. T.

Alden Academy

Anacortes W. T.
Prof. A. T. Burnell, A. M., Principal.
Rev. E. O. Tade, A. M., Sup.

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 \$9 Tuition per Quarter. Opens Sept. 1880. Board \$2 50 per week.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Jefferson county, W. T., made on the 22d day of November, 1880, in the matter of the estate of Reynold Mallinquist, deceased, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., in front of the stone Court House in Port Townsend, W. T., all of the right, title and interest of the said Reynold Mallinquist at the time of his death; and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of said Reynold Mallinquist at the time of his death, in and to the E 1/2 of the E 1/2 of the SE 1/4 Sec. 3, Tp. 29 N. R 1 W, containing 40 acres, situate lying and being in Jefferson county, W. T.
Terms of sale, 25 per cent. of purchase money in cash on day of sale, and the balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court. Deed at expense of purchaser. This is a very desirable and valuable piece of property, being situated on Chimacum Creek, only about one mile from the P. S. iron works, and from tide water. A few acres are in cultivation and a good road runs through the land connecting with roads leading to Irontdale and Port Townsend. If you want 40 acres of good land suitable for raising vegetables and fruit and convenient to market; land that also has a speculative value, do not fail to buy this. Title perfect.
CHAS. E. ANDERSON,
Executor of the last will and testament of Reynold Mallinquist, deceased.
D. W. SMITH,
Attorney for the Estate.
Dated Nov. 22d, 1880. 42:4t

PLAIN & FANCY JOB WORK
Executed at the ARGUS OFFICE.

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.

Notice!

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my wife, Francis C. Mills, on my account hereafter. The said Francis C. Mills having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.
WILLIAM MILLS.
Port Ludlow, October 11, 1880.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust my husband, William Mills, on my account hereafter. The said William Mills having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him from and after this date.
FRANCIS C. MILLS.
Port Townsend, October 16, 1880.

Just received by C. C. Bartlett & Co., Ex. steamer Idaho, a fine stock of Ladies' Dress goods, Wool suitings, Flannels, Waterproofs, Ladies' acquies, Circulars and Ulsters, Fancy goods, trimmings &c

BEST
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. No 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.

GOLD
Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over \$200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 257 & 259 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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

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.

REMOVAL.

MR. O. H. HOLCOMB desires to inform the public that he has removed his

Restaurant and Variety Store
From the old Custom House Building to the corner of Adams and Water Streets, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, where he will have constantly on hand

NUTS, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY STATIONERY, CAL. CRACKERS, TOILET SOAP, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c.

Choice varieties of TOBACCOS; Imported and Domestic CIGARS of the finest brands, and

All Kinds of Fruits:
Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Raisins, Apples, etc. Also

BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PICTURE FRAMES, INKS, STEREO SCOPIC VIEWS, CABINET PHOTOS, PENS, &c. &c. A

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, where meals will be served to order at all hours. Dinner parties served on short notice.

GIVE US A CALL.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 76

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 45 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

PACIFIC COAST

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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

The Company's Steamships
IDAHO,
CAPT. ALEXANDER,
AND
DAKOTA,
CAPT. H. G. MORSE,

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.
H. L. TIBBALS, Jr.,
Ticket Agent for Port Townsend.
For freight or passage apply to
H. L. TIBBALS,
Sept-10 General Agent for Puget Sound.

CITY ORDINANCE No. 47.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CITY FROM DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, without the permission in writing of the Mayor of said city first had and obtained, to bring within the limits of said city, or store therein or land at or upon, or store upon any of the wharves extending from said city, any giant powder, nitro glycerine, or other like explosive substance, in any quantities whatever, or to bring, store or land within the limits of said city any ordinary powder in greater quantities than 400 lbs. at any one time or place.
SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars with costs, and in default of payment of the same shall be committed to hard labor upon the streets of this city until the same is paid.
SEC. 3. That this ordinance be published in the Puget Sound Weekly ARGUS for two weeks, and be in force five days after the second publication thereof.
Passed the Council Nov. 1st., 1880.
G. MORRIS HALLER, City Clerk.
Approved by the Mayor Nov. 1st., 1880.
38:2t THOMAS T. MINOR, Mayor.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS



The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters are a certain remedy for malarial disease as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and stercoral disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HORNE & WEST'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT

THIS GALVANIC MEDICAL BELT, A new and wonderful invention (the only genuin), 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.

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

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF PORT TOWNSEND.

A fine pianoforte almost as good as new, can be had very cheap for cash. Apply to Prof. Roberts, Port Townsend.

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS.

HEAVY FROST.
Did you gnaw the adipose tissue of a turkey yesterday?

SHOOTING matches for turkeys are "all the go" now.

Mrs. Capt. Stratton, of Port Angeles, was in town last week.

A FEW turkeys have run the Thanksgiving gun, and come out alive.

Mr. B-hop, of Chinook, recently shipped a lot of his first-class cheese.

ONLY about a month more in which to pay your taxes, if they be due.

Mr. John Calhoun, of Port Ludlow, has gone with his father, Capt. Calhoun, for a trip to the Sandwich Islands.

WE have heard from the oldest inhabitant, and he says that as the fall rains are holding off, we can expect an open winter.

CAPT. W. A. IMBON, formerly of this place, was recently elected probate judge of Whitman Co., W. T. We are glad to hear of his success.

THE Dispatch arrived here from Neah this week, getting here yesterday forenoon. She brought a large load of freight and several passengers.

THOSE indebted to Mr. C. R. Bill, recently of this place, will do well to read the notice addressed to them through our advertising columns this week.

REV. L. A. BANKS, of Vancouver, has assumed the editorial charge of a column in the "Vancouver Independent," devoted to temperance and religion, and making it interesting.

CAPT. T. B. BALS, agent for the P. C. Coasters, has furnished a flag to be hoisted on the staff at the Central Hotel, whenever the steamers are due from San Francisco, also when they are to sail.

MR. O. H. HO COMB keeps constantly on hand choice cigars, candies, stationery, etc. He will soon have a stock of Christmas goods, when the public may expect ample information through our columns.

MR. CHAS. F. KING, Stevedore, recently returned from Port Discovery, where he loaded the bark Glimpse and did other work in his line. He informs us that the mill at that point will soon "shut-down" for a week or so.

A MISTAKE was made in the recent sale of the Mallinquet property in this county whereby a new sale will have to take place. The time set for the sale is Saturday, Dec. 18th, at 2 P. M., as shown by the corrected advertisement inserted elsewhere.

To the credit of Port Townsend be it said that yesterday was very generally observed by our citizens. The business houses were very generally closed, and services were held in the Episcopal church in the morning, also in the Methodist church in the evening.

EX-GOV. FERRY and N. S. PORTER, Esq., of Olympia, have formed a law partnership. The Governor's well known ability assures him success everywhere, and Mr. Porter's careful, honest, straight forward and industrious course hitherto give him qualities which are invaluable in any profession.

VERYLY we need to go away from home to get news. The "Astorian" has an item copied from the N. Y. "World," to the effect that sixty-two soldiers at Fort Townsend are legally married to squaws from the neighboring tribes of Indians. The "World" would do well to inform itself reliably before publishing such a libel as this upon the brave soldiers at our neighboring garrison.

THE public school of this place closed on Wednesday, to re-open after holidays. A partial reason for the early closing of the school is the sickness of some of the pupils. Some little dissatisfaction is expressed among a few of the parents who preferred to have the school continue; however, it seems that on the whole the directors did a wise thing in declaring for a few weeks' vacation.

A PRIVATE letter from Capt. M. B. Clark, formerly of this place, but now of Goldendale, W. T., informs us that the mortality in that section has recently been very great on account of diphtheria; also that about twenty new houses have been erected in that place during the past summer; that crops have been very short there that immigration has been constantly pouring into that section, &c. Capt. Clark is running a branch store there for a wealthy firm, and is doing well.

UNIVERSAL interest was created by the debate in the literary society public meeting on Wednesday night. The question "Resolved that the government of the U. S. is superior to that of England," was supported by the following speakers: Allen Weir, chief speaker and Dr. T. T. Minor, ass't., on affirmative; Prof. R. C. Kerr, chief speaker and C. R. Phillips, ass't., on negative. After a lively tilt, the question was decided in favor of the affirmative, although the contest was a close one. The committee of judges, consisting of Messrs. G. M. Haller, S. Hadlock and H. McCrae, allowed one point more for the negative than for the affirmative, but attached superior weight to some of those of the latter, and so, decided accordingly. The audience was not very large, but was quite attentive. The subject will be continued next Wednesday evening when the chief speakers will be allowed half an hour each, and the debate will commence at 7:30, sharp. Those conducting the discussion as leaders, on that occasion will be: Dr. T. T. Minor, affirmative, and C. R. Phillips, negative. The public will also be again invited to attend free. The officers of the society, elected for the ensuing quarter, are as follows: C. R. Phillips, President; D. C. Partridge, Vice-President; H. L. Burkett, Sec.; T. M. Hammond, Jr., Treas.; Allen Weir, Editor; W. H. Roberts, Critic; R. Byle, Sgt.-at-arms.

LAST Saturday evening a fire broke out among the dwelling houses at Port Discovery, and three houses were consumed, one being torn down to prevent the spread of the destructive element. The fire originated in the house of Mr. Wm. Brown, and most of his household effects were destroyed. The furniture and nearly everything in the other houses were saved. The fire occurred in the very heart of the village, just above the cook house, and it is a mercy that no wind was blowing at the time; otherwise the whole village might have been destroyed.

THE open temperance meeting at Good Templars' Hall last Friday evening deserves special mention on account of the splendid success attending the efforts of those who had it in charge. The singers distinguished themselves pre-eminently, and also those declaiming and taking part in dialogue, tableaux, &c. The refreshments, also, proved a pleasing feature of the entertainment. Altogether it was a grand success and Port Townsend people would certainly appreciate a repetition.

WE are much indebted to Hon. Thos. H. Brents, M. C., for bound volumes containing the proceedings of the second session of the 46th Congress, lasting from Dec. 1, 1879 to June 16, 1880. The volumes are six in number, one of them being an index to all the others, and each numbers about a thousand large pages. These books will be preserved for future reference, and will doubtless prove both useful and entertaining.

A LIVELY shooting match occurred on Point Hudson yesterday afternoon. Tukey assisted in a coop, head protruding, distance sixty yards; 25 cents bought permission for a shot with a rifle; and the bird became the property of the slayer. They brought on an average about \$2.50 each.

Notice.

All persons indebted to me will settle their accounts with Thos. Phillips, he being authorized to act as my agent.
413t. CALEB R. BILL.

A CARD.

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.

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.

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!
Saddle & Harness Shop.**

Call and see the Boss Improved Patent Colt breaking harness.
All kinds of repairs done to harness, at living rates. Harness made to order. Saddles will be sold at "way down" prices.
GEORGE W. BLAKE, Proprietor. Next door to Pioneer Bakery. Port Townsend, W. T.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
PUGET SOUND ARGUS.**

**HENRY LANDES,
Commission and
Shipping Merchant, &
Exchange Broker.**

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.

Ships Disbursed.

MILL and other DRAFTS cashed at LOW rates.

Will sell SIGHT EXCHANGE on SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, and on all parts of the UNITED STATES.

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

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

**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.

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.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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'Y.

NEW STORE

General Merchandise

C. W. MORSE,

FOAK HARBOR, W. T.

Produce bought, and supplies of all kinds unshipped at the lowest cash price.

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. Parties 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, Clalam Co., W. T.

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.

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,—
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

D. C. H. Rothschild,

Shipping and Commission Merchant.

AND CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

CONSUL OF COSTA RICA,

CONSULAR AGENT OF FRANCE,

" " PERU.

VICE-CONSUL OF NICARAGUA,

" " URAGUAY.

Office rooms in the Store formerly occupied by ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Port Townsend, May 26, 1880.

Wm. DODD. J. E. PUG

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Port Townsend, W. T.

This House is new and newly furnished, and possesses all the appointments of a

First-class Hotel.

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 1/2 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 ARGUS office.

P. P. CARROLL,

(Late of the New Orleans Bar)

Attorney & 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.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. SEISSON & Co., Portland, Me.

PEOPLE'S

MARKET,

Opposite Washington Hotel

Constantly on Hand the

Choicest of Meats

AND

Vegetables.

Also, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked

Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages,

Head Cheese, Tripe, &c., &c.

L. SMITH & F. TERRY

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 for 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

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Might Have Escaped.

It has been recently discovered, from the memoirs of Klindworth, well known in the political world from his long connection with Talleyrand, Metternich and Guizot, that Marie Antoinette might have escaped death and returned to Austria but for her own devotion and despair. Klindworth quotes the account given him by M. Grandidier, who was in 1793 entrusted by Robespierre with a mission to separate Austria from the anti-French coalition. An agreement was nearly concluded with the Austrian Government on condition that Queen and her daughter should be released; but Marie Antoinette would not consent. M. Grandidier said: "The next morning at the appointed hour I was at the Temple with the Canon of Cathedral of Walsen. He had put on a black coat and a white cravat, and was provided with two autograph letters to the Queen, sealed by the Emperor and Empress of Austria. Two of the municipal guard and a member of the commune accompanied us, and we soon found ourselves before the Queen. She was seated on a stool, occupied in mending a coarse black serge skirt. She turned slightly toward us, making no other acknowledgment of our presence. Her clothes were in tatters; around her neck she had a coarse cotton handkerchief, and her shoes were very much worn. She stooped like an old woman, her face was exceedingly pale, and her little head dress allowed us to see her hair; which was as white as snow. I made several steps toward her, bowed respectfully, and presented the Emperor's messenger. At this moment for the first time she raised her eyes; her look made an ineffaceable impression, which will remain with me through my life. In her countenance, which was formerly so gay and radiant, there was something almost dull and idiotic. The canon approached, making a humble obeisance, and presented his letters. After glancing quickly and indifferently through them, she immediately returned them, saying in a deep, sepulchral voice, in French: 'Please thank the Emperor and Empress for me, and say to them that I await with impatience the moment when I shall be united to him forever.'"

For Next Summer.

"Tastes good, doesn't it?" asked the drug clerk, as the customer drank the soda water flavored with pineapple syrup.
"Yes, very good."
The drug clerk laughed sardonically, and said:
"Of course. But then you don't know what it is made of."
"What do you mean?"
"The old man's out," he said, looking cautiously around the store, "and I'll let you into some of the secrets of the business, if you won't give me away. The old man made the pineapple syrup out of old cheese that you could smell through a fireproof safe, full of skip pers, too! I'll tell you a curious thing about that cheese. The old man cut off a slice and brought it up stairs with him one night. He laid it on the counter; next morning it was gone. Come to look, the little animals had shoved it on to the floor, wriggled it down the stairs and put it back exactly in its old place in the cheese. The old man said that was an extraordinary illustration of the strength of the home instinct in the brute animal."
"I think I'll be a skipper myself," said the customer, with a white face, and he skipped out of the store to the nearest bar-room.

Supplying Time as They do Gas.

Time is now supplied to street clocks, public offices, hotels and private dwellings in Paris, like gas or water, from a central station, by means of compressed air conveyed through underground pipes. At the central station there is a reservoir of compressed air, and for the first twenty seconds of every minute, as given by a standard timepiece, a current of the compressed air is allowed to flow through the pipes to the receiving clocks. By means of a small bellows, which is expanded by the transmitted air, the works of these clocks are kept going at a practical uniform rate. The street mains are of wrought iron, about one and one-sixteenth inches in diameter, and these are connected to service pipes of lead of an inch in diameter, while the different stories of a building are supplied by rubber tubes one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Any number of clocks can be actuated in this way within a radius of two miles of the central station.

A stranger passing a churchyard and seeing a hearse standing hard by, inquired who was dead. The sexton informed him. "What complaint?" asked the inquisitive one. "Said the old man, 'There's no complaint; everybody is satisfied.'"

Cured.

There lived in Paris a brave General who had never flinched before the enemy, but who also, alas, never flinched at an oath. And what terrible oaths they were when housed! They were worse and more frequent as he grew older. The General was advanced in years, he was losing his health, his strength and the activity of his youth, but he preserved the habit of swearing. And this began to trouble him; he saw how wrong it was, for he had still some Christian feelings left at the bottom of his heart, which age and suffering had revived.

At this time he was attacked by a violent fit of gout, which caused him cruel sufferings, and made it necessary for him to have continued attention for several days. He decided to send for one of those good women who in France devote themselves to the care of the sick, and that evening a Sister of Charity was installed near the old General's arm chair. It was not long before, according to habit, he began to utter dreadful oaths. The good Sister felt as if she would fall to the ground. She had never heard anything like it in all her life before.

Nevertheless, like a sensible woman, she quickly recovered herself, and gave him a regular scolding.
"What do you wish good Sister?" said the General, a little confused. "I can't help swearing. It is a habit of thirty years, and it is impossible to get rid of it."

"Come, come," said the Sister, smiling, "I think I have heard it said that the word impossible is not French. At all events it is not a Christian word when it concerns a duty that has to be done. Now, General, if you seriously wish to be cured of your wicked, ugly habit, I assure you that you may succeed. Well, will you?"

"Yes; certainly I will."
"Promise me that you will submit to the prescription which I shall impose in order to cure you?"

"I promise you."
"On the word of a General?"

"On the honor of a soldier."
"Well, this is what I order you as the one and only remedy! Every time that you happen to swear or blaspheme you will give me five francs (one dollar) for my poor."

"Five francs for every oath!" cried the General; "you wish to ruin me, Sister."

"You have given me your word, General," replied the Sister laughing, "and I shan't give it back to you. Moreover, it only depends upon yourself. So do not swear and you will have nothing to pay."

"Don't swear! Don't swear! That is all very easy for you to say. A pretty remedy, indeed, you have discovered! Thanks to your invention, you will see that I shall have to die in the poor-house!"

The General said a great deal more about it; but he had promised on the honor of a soldier, and he had nothing to do but keep his promise. At the first acute pain which the gout caused him, he launched forth a terrible oath, according to his custom.

"You owe me five francs, General," said the Sister quietly. Where do you keep your money?"

The General showed her the key of his desk, and while the good sister was taking the five franc piece for the poor, he scratched his head and murmured between his teeth:

"There, I have already forgotten the agreement! I must be more attentive another time." Half an hour later another twinge brought out the second oath; but this time he did not get to the end of it, but stopped short half way, thinking of the francs he would lose. Nevertheless he had to pay the five francs agreed on. At the third twinge he found that ten francs lost in one evening was enough, and he restrained himself so well that he scarcely began the first syllable of the fatal oath.

The next and the following days it still happened that he forgot himself from time to time; but as he had always to pay for his forgetfulness, the oaths were fewer and farther between; and the fourth day he did not swear at all. He lost forty or fifty francs which the Sister had gained for the poor, but he was cured of swearing.

Where the Profit Is.

A German gentleman who keeps a lager beer shop treated himself to a day's vacation, leaving his son in charge of "ter pizziness" and a keg of beer. On his return he found the keg empty, and addressed his son as follows: "How is dis, Yawcob, dat you make me only one dollar and dirty cents for dose keg of beer? Show me how you draws ter beer." Yawcob took the glass and drew it nearly full of beer, with but the least margin of froth, when the old gentleman, seizing his hand, said: "You make dose glasses stand higher down from the keg, Yawcob; der profit in the peer pizziness is in der pubbles."

What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?

This is certainly an important problem; but here are some suitable lessons which should be early impressed upon them:

Teach them self-reliance,
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them not to wear false hair.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Bring them up in the way they should go.

Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
Teach them how to make their dresses.

Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.

Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.

Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them every day dry, hard, practical common sense.

Teach them to say No, and mean it; or Yes, and stick to it.

Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like a queen.

Give them a good, substantial, common school education.

Teach them that a good, rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.

Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining room and the parlor.

Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.

Teach them that the farther one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor house.

Rely upon it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal and woe of their after life.

Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic, without a cent, is worth a dozen oil-patent loafers in broadcloth.

Teach them that God made them in his own image, and no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Cremation in Italy.

The Italians are resolved to make the system of cremation as perfect as possible. The headquarters of the institution at Milan have recently received a very singular addition. Its customers were confronted with a difficulty which at first had not been anticipated. The difficulty was to know what to do with the ashes of their deceased relatives. If seemed improper that ordinary sepulture should follow so unusual a process as cremation. The management at Milan has at last found its way out of the difficulty. Incineration is, after all, but a revival of an old fashion, and it was only necessary to follow out the usages of its originators in order to cause all difficulty to disappear. The Crematory Temple at Milan is to have an annex, which will, in fact, be a cemetery. The municipality has already selected its architect, and approved the plans which he has furnished. The cemetery, when completed, will differ as widely from an ordinary graveyard as cremation differs from ordinary sepulture. It will be an Etruscan building, 36 feet high, by about 20 feet long, and will be furnished with recesses, 120 in number, according to the present design, in each of which several cinery urns can be placed. The authorities are so confident of the success of the undertaking, that they have ordered vaults or catacombs to be constructed under the nave, and these will become the private property of families. The practice of cremation seems to have made more way in Italy than in Germany, to which two countries of Europe it has as yet been almost entirely confined.—London News.

Were Ananias about in these campaigning days, how he would marvel at the rapid strides that have been made in the profession in which he once stood supreme. How frightful the mortality, were the punishment of this typical liar reported wherever applicable.—Boston Transcript.

True art is that which is true in life. It all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table cloth, and he went to the barn and hanged himself.

Of late the electric light has been employed by naturalists to attract insects which they desire to collect for examination or to preserve as specimens.

The man who died game was never known to quail.

Avoid an angry man for a while—a malicious one for ever.

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It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail.

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It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures
Sprains, Swains, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.
It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has steadily used for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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Boots and Shoes
Of the very latest qualities and of the Latest Patterns.

GENTS AND LADIES' Arctic Over-Shoes.

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To the Merchants of Port Townsend we will say that we receive a 1/4 our goods and advance the coin for your freight bills, for which we certainly expect your patronage, as we have attended to receiving, shipping, and delivering your goods for many years past. We are still prepared to do all your work at fair and reasonable prices.

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The above institution having been placed on a permanent footing, as the United States Hospital for Marine Patients on Puget Sound, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no pains or expense will be spared in ministering to the comfort and convenience of private patients.

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

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

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PRIME QUALITY,
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For every article made or sold.

Indian Shrewdness.

It is well known that John Chinaman has but few equals at a trade. When he visits a store and sees an article he wants, no matter what price is asked for it, he will want it cheaper, and haggle in the attempt to get a reduction. This trait is eminently semi-barbarous, as it is chiefly practiced by those who have an obscure civilization. Miss Fitzgibbon, in her work on Manitoba, tells a story to illustrate the intelligence of the Indians of that region, as displayed in making their purchases. They will have nothing but the best, and cannot be imposed upon by an inferior article. She gives an instance as follows:

An Indian, who could not speak English nor French, and wanted five things, divided his money according to his idea of their relative cost in little piles on the counter, and, going through a pantomime descriptive of his wants, was handed first some silk handkerchiefs. Taking one up, he felt it, held it up to the light, and, throwing it aside, shook his head vigorously, uttering an "Ug!" of disgust. When shown a better one, he was doubtful, but upon a much superior article being produced, he took it, and willingly handed over one pile for it. This, however, was too much, and when given the change he put it on one of the other piles, and proceeded in the same way to make the rest of his purchases. "How easily they could be cheated," I said to the clerk, after the Indian had left. "No," he replied, "not so easily as would appear. They generally come in from their camps in great numbers once a year, to sell their furs and make their purchases. They go to different shops, and on their return compare notes as to the cost and quality of their goods. Then, if one has paid more than another, or has been cheated in quality, he will never enter the shop again; and the firm that gives the greatest bargains is most patronized on their return."

There is a moral here, easy of interpretation, to-wit: "Honesty is the best policy."

The Unicorn.

The unicorn is generally regarded as belonging more to the realm of fancy than of fact, yet, according to M. A. T. de Rochebrune, of the French Academy of Sciences, a race of animals exist in Africa which resemble the fabulous unicorn more than any other living beast does. It is true that this animal has two other horns like those of a cow, but since there are "mooley" cows having no side horns, there may be similarly unfinished animals among these beasts described by M. de Rochebrune, in which case they would present all the characteristics of the distinguished unicorn who is popularly supposed to be fighting the British lion for the possession of the crown. M. de Rochebrune says: Naturalists and travelers, for some unknown reason, have kept the most absolute silence as to a race of domestic cattle belonging to Senegambia. Belonging, like the greater part of African relations, to the group of great zebras (*Bos indicus*, Auct.) it appears to be indigenous to the high plateaus of the Fonta-Djallon, whence the Pous, a pastoral people, have scattered the animals for commercial purposes along the whole coast from Cape White to the Point de Galle. The Negroes and Moors use them for beasts of burden under the name of carrier cattle. An eminently exceptional characteristic distinguishes them from other races; this characteristic consists of a genuine horn in the nasal region, identical in its nature and even in its mode of development with the frontal horns. Belonging to the females as well as the males, this horn, sometimes conical (but more frequently developed in the form of a four-sided truncated pyramid, reaches a height of 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches, a width of 2 inches, and a thickness of 1 1/2 inches; its faces are furrowed with vertical furrows and crossed by stratified horizontal ridges from base to summit. Out of a herd of 100 of these animals about 60 will have this well-defined nasal horn, while the remaining 40 will not have it, but will have a nasal hollow in the roof of the mouth, covered with a horny plate, thin and rough. There are a great many other anatomical peculiarities of this animal, but the chief one is the nasal horn.

"Science enumerates 588 species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free tickets to the press.—New Haven Register.

"Can dogs find their way home from a long distance?" asks an exchange. It's according to the dog. If it's one you want to get rid of, he can find his way home from California. If it's a good one, he's apt to get lost if he goes around the corner.

Nature is the master of talent; genius is the master of nature.

Personal and Otherwise.

Inventing things seems to agree with Edison, for he has recently gained twenty pounds in weight.

The Ex-Khedive is visiting in Austria and Hungary. He is strong in stature and his corpulency increases.

General Garibaldi is so feeble that the utmost care and repose are required to restore him to his ordinary health.

The Queen of Italy has made a gift to the Italian Roman Catholic Church of Boston of a bronze statuette of Augustus Cæsar, of exquisite workmanship.

Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, entered Harvard College in 1813, when only thirteen years of age, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1817.

Miss Marie Paul Nininger, the new catatrice, who has recently been received with much favor in New York, is a niece of Secretary of War Ramsey.

Marcus Richardson, of Bangor, Me., who was 100 years old the last of October, has been a Mason for 77 years, and is probably the oldest member of the order living.

The Rev. Dr. Garnet has advices from Liberia stating that the refugees from Arkansas, sent out last Spring, are settled upon farms, and are prosperous and happy.

Mr. Wendell Phillips will not this season be able to begin his lectures before January. Mrs. Phillips' health is so precarious that her husband is often forced to cancel his lecturing engagements.

The new incumbent of the chair of Latin at Yale College, Prof. Tracy Peck, wants the Roman system of pronouncing Latin adopted there, and it will probably be done, beginning with the next class.

The Czar, when at his palace in Livadia, is continually surrounded by policemen and soldiers. The park and castle are watched by night and day by imperial spies, to prevent the influx of Nihilistic assassins.

Many quaint old colonial documents are now lying in the archives of the county court of Virginia in a decayed condition, though the ravages of war left them untouched. Some of the lovers of antiquities should gather them together for the benefit of history.

The correspondence of Peter the Great will shortly be published by Imperial authority at St. Petersburg. The work of editing the materials has already been seven years in hand. The text is elucidated by commentaries from the pen of the Russian academician Bytchkoff.

French physicians have found brandy to be a perfect antidote to drunkenness from beer, and a French paper declares that cabbage is a sovereign remedy, or rather antidote against intoxication, and that by eating a certain amount people may drink ad libitum afterward without inconvenience.

"There is nothing sectarian about Minister James Russell Lowell," says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "nothing of the 'stump,' nothing 'shoddy'; he is simply a scholar, a man of letters, and a true patriot, and by virtue of his wide culture and generous sympathies, in the best sense, a citizen of the world."

When Charles Dickens visited St. Louis in April, 1842, he became interested in "a little woman with a baby," his fellow passengers on a Mississippi steamer, and, learning the little woman's romantic history, described it at some length in "American Notes." The baby is still living in the person of Mr. Charles R. Garrison, who was given a Dickens reception on his thirty-ninth birthday recently.

Mrs. Arnold, the sole surviving sister of Stonewall Jackson, now lives at Buckhannon, West Virginia. She was throughout the war a faithful Unionist, although every member of her family except one—a young nephew—was a secessionist. For her brother she entertains strong affection, and insists that it was with extreme reluctance and profound misgiving that he took up arms against his country.

Marie, daughter of the Czar of Russia and wife of the Duke of Edinburgh, is said to deeply desire to become known to and popular with the English people. She is described as genial, kindly, accomplished and highly educated, and her want of popularity is probably owing to her devoted attachment of her father and his ideas of politics and government—ideas which do not correspond with those of the English.

Many clergymen in this country have lately received a circular from a London dealer in second-hand sermons. He offers sermons "lithographed in a bold, round hand," so that those who happened to see them would suppose they were manuscript, for 25 cents each, or

\$20 a hundred. He has a line of cheaper sermons in print, at 10 cents apiece, warranted orthodox; and others—a little more expensive—which have a "pleasantness, yet an awful solemnity about them."

The story is told of Victor Hugo, who is a great talker, that one evening, about the time when he was on very familiar terms with Louis Phillippi, the sovereign, who himself liked to talk, the poet continued a confab at the royal chateau so late in the night that the domestics thinking that everybody had gone to bed, put out the lights and themselves retired to rest. When Louis Phillippi's visitor rose to take leave, the king found himself obliged to light his guest out.

There seems, says the Natal Mercury, to be no limit to the diamondiferous wealth of South Africa. New rushes are of weekly occurrence, and Jagersfontein is producing monster gems. Kimberley has now become little more than a capitalists' mine, so that the new diggings will prove a godsend to the poor man. A person qualified to judge stated lately that the out-turn of the diamonds last year was \$40,000,000, of which not more than one tenth remained in the country.

This tribute to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is doubly valuable because it comes from a Southern Democratic newspaper, the Richmond State: "Vermont has re-elected Edmunds to the Senate, and bitter as he has shown himself on many occasions in his speeches toward the South, we should have been disappointed and Vermont would have done herself a grievous wrong had she sent any other Republican and smaller statesman to represent her in that distinguished body."

The house of Peleg Barker in Pembroke, Mass., is supposed to be the oldest house in the United States. In the spring of 1629 Mr. Barker's great-great-grandfather and Frederick Davis built a fort of stone and mortar, with portholes from which to defend themselves against the Indians. The fort has been used as a dining room by the Barker family for years. The main house is a two-story building, and is only ten years younger than the part that formed the fort. The house is furnished throughout with old furniture.

A Plea for Grates.

Although this may not be a seasonable time to address any remarks to architects, there is a subject which naturally arises at this time of year which is intimately connected with their business. The matter alluded to is the desirability of supplying the houses of the future with open grates. We do not intend, and it would be useless for us to attempt to decry or belittle the utility of the self-feeder. As an ingenious mechanical contrivance for irradiating heat from the 20th of October to the 20th of May, it is an unqualified success. But although it warms the toes it does not warm the heart. There are no morals in a stove. It has no associations or memories, unless it be evil ones connected with the fearful profanity which accompanied the fitting in of the pipes. And that column of pipes when it is erected, seems to rise like some ebon specter to preside over the gloom which invariably prevails in a stove-heated apartment. Desperate attempts have been made to obviate the dispiriting influences which a stove sheds as surely as it dispenses heat, but the results have either been abortive or ill-advised. Two of the most prominent of these attempts may be mentioned. The first was the mica-kid. This may be well characterized as a most transparent one. It was a weak invention of the enemy, and produced the same effects on the beholders as the sickly expiring sputter of a penny dip. However, nothing better could be done, so that the encircling rows of mica are still a feature of the harrowing stove. One thing that can be said of this innocent though fatuitous stratagem is that it is not at all particularly offensive. But what shall be said of the wretch who turns out a stove positively smeared with "silvering," until what was before a comparatively diffident heat dispenser of somber color is now a bodized and blatant piece of furniture, surmounted probably by the editor's handsome mustached mouth bears a striking resemblance to the back door of Kentucky's mammoth cave with a primeval forest flourishing to the immediate north. Oh, why should the poetical murderer and the gentle horse-thief be scragged by Judge Lynch while the truculent silverizer is allowed to stalk unmolested through the land?

With what different feelings do we regard the open grate with its incomparable incidentals—its fender, on which are placed the poker, the shovel, and the tongs. And above all, the mantel-piece, where the household gods find a worthy resting place. And shall we forget the hearth whereon as a "little bairnie" we sat

The hearth, the synonym for hospitality and all the social virtues! Why a stove has neither hearth nor mantel-piece—neither a resting place for the "lares et penates" nor for the domestic virtues. And, then who could be affected by a ghost story told in the prosaic presence of a stove. Even when the incident of the headless spectre, which stands beside the bed of fearless John, in the white moonlight which streams through the ghostly windows of the dismal haunted tower, is told in the most sepulchral tone it fails to turn a hair on the most impressionable listener. The two won't assimilate. But apart from the weighty reasons given above, we can adduce the testimony of physicians to prove that an open grate is conducive to pure air and is thus prophylactic to a degree. The reason is—but what is the use of giving reasons; the doctors say so, and we take them at their word. By all means, architects, then let us have grates.

Lawrence Sterne.

All admirers of Lawrence Sterne, says the London World, will hear with pleasure of a step just taken by Sir George Wombwell to perpetuate the fact that the "witty person" was once resident in Yorkshire and wrote his renowned "Tristram Shandy" whilst there. Shandy Hall, where Sterne resided for seven years, is a picturesque old house on the estate of Sir George Wombwell at Coxwold, North Yorkshire; but hitherto there has been nothing about the outward appearance of the old house to identify it with the author of the immortal "Tristram." Sir George has now had a suitable inscription beautifully cut in stone, for insertion over the doorway. The record is:

"Shandy Hall: here dwelt Lawrence Sterne, many years incumbent of Coxwold. Here he wrote 'Tristram Shandy' and the 'Sentimental Journey.' Died in London 1768, aged 55 years."

Sterne, as shown by his letters, was delighted with his residence in North Yorkshire; so that Sir George is but paying a well-deserved tribute to his memory. In one of his letters, Sterne wrote:

"I am as happy as a prince at Coxwold, and I wish you could see in how princely a manner I live—'tis a land of plenty. I sit down alone to venison, fish and wild fowl, and a couple of fowls or ducks, with curds, strawberries and cream, and all the simple plenty which a rich valley (under Hambleton Hills) can produce, with a clean cloth on my table and a bottle of wine on my right hand to drink your health. I have 100 hens and chickens about my yard; and not a parsonage catches a hare or rabbit or a trout but he brings it as an offering to me."

Supposed New Island in the Azores

A report was current in the English and American newspapers some weeks ago that a new island had made its appearance among the Azores, similar in character to that which came up near the extreme western end of St. Michael's in the early part of the century. As I had determined to spend my long vacation among these islands, I was curious to witness a phenomenon so interesting and so rare as the birth of a new volcanic island. I learn that the report has its foundation in the occurrence of a landslip on the north-east end of St. George. A large portion (about 82 alqueiros in extent) of the land at Lapa, near the village marked Topo on Vidal's Chart, launched itself bodily into the sea—that is, in an almost unbroken mass, to a distance of about 300 metres from the mainland. There were a number of cattle grazing on the land at the time; these apparently were so little affected by the occurrence that when found they were feeding unconcernedly on "the new island," as if it had been associated with their whole existence. A little survey of the spot has been made, and the Director of the Public Works at Vellas, the chief town of St. George, was kind enough to give me a map of this, the most recent addition to—or, perhaps, one ought to say subtraction from—the Azores—T. E. Thorpe in Nature.

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PUGET SOUND ARGUS.

(Continued from first page.)

grades which will doubtless be imported, from the immense factories and plants of the East and Europe, cheaper than it can be made on the Sound for many years, or until several millions are invested, and a large artisan population settled among you. There is nothing now to intervene between ship building and machine shops on the Sound, but a lack of energy and capital. The commanding position of Puget Sound and her great resources for wooden vessels of all kinds should be the source of supply for the whole Pacific coast. If the profits on your lumber and coal which rightfully belong to the development of the Sound, could be used to foster and encourage other industries than saw mills, it would be but a short time before the factories and shipyards would induce a population which would insure your Territory becoming a State. If your great lumber merchants had been as careful to have expended their profits in your Territory as the lumber dealers of Maine were to build up those great Eastern cities and towns, instead of taking the wealth of your forests to build up San Francisco, as they have done, Washington Territory would long ago have been a State and not remain as she is, a feeble little Territory. Had the mill men of Maine spent their profits to have enriched New York and Boston the State of Maine might to this day have continued a province of Massachusetts, as she formerly was. You people on the Sound sit down quietly and see your lumber and coal shipped off to San Francisco, and never a town built up around a saw mill, and nothing done to induce any more settlers than just enough to manufacture your forests into lumber, and put it on board vessels to be taken away, while the profits on it go to build up palaces and make millionaires of San Francisco merchants, and yet your papers talk about the great lumbering interests of Puget Sound; rather should they be termed the lumbering interests of San Francisco, taken from a feeble tributary north. Your own people have been quietly sapping your energies and sucking the life blood out of your public domain, and not one of your journals has had the boldness or manliness to lift its voice in protest. Is it a wonder you still remain a Territory?

PAPER STOCK.

There are two articles found on the Sound which now are but useless and worthless weeds, which I think can be put to good use as paper stock; one is the great fern, the pest of the prairie lands, and the other is the nettle, which grows so luxuriantly wherever it is permitted. The fern has not been put to such use that I know of, but if you have on the Sound any one who is practically acquainted with paper making it will pay to make the experiment. The nettle is well known as a textile plant and its fibres are as valuable as hemp. It will make the very strongest kind of paper stock and now that prices rule so high, and paper stock so scarce that manufacturers have to resort to preparations of woody fibre, I think it would pay to pay to try the experiment; but in order to insure success these experiments should be made by persons practically acquainted. If the result proves that paper can be made of both fern and nettle, of which I have not the slightest doubt, capital will readily be furnished. A paper mill on Puget Sound, say at Tumwater, near Olympia, would be a paying institution; for the material of which I write is in inexhaustible quantities all over the Sound, and would furnish the best and cheapest kind of paper stock. I think I have seen an article from your pen relative to the value of the nettle as a

textile plant, and I wonder the press of the Sound has taken so little notice of it.

THE PROSPECT VERY BRIGHT FOR PUGET SOUND.

Are you aware of the near advent of the time when your oft repeated predictions for the great future of Puget Sound are to be realized, or are you one of those who for so many years have hoped against hope that you doubt every assertion made for your good? And yet let us look at the facts. See the army of men steadily at work on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and of which so little is said or noticed by the press of the Sound. There are too many doubting Thomases among you, the son of Diogenes has too many representatives, men who either will not observe the signs of the times or if they do it is but to doubt. Well you have had good reason to doubt, for all these years you have had but empty promises, but if I read rightly there is besides the Canadian Railroad, another in the field hard at work. It is Jay Gould who is carrying out his long conceived plan of a through line to China via Puget Sound. He is the man who has bought the railroad up the Columbia river valley through the Cascades and which is to be extended to Portland and eventually to be constructed down Snake river by Fort Boise to Ogden, Utah. I was under the impression that he owned the road from Kalama to Tacoma, but since have learned my error, and now believe that an independent branch will be extended from Portland to the Sound. The North Pacific are trying to get west all they know how, but they have still too far to go to make any great stir about the Cascade mountains. It will all come out right yet. The Sound offers too good a field to be long neglected by the money kings. England has determined to make a great naval station on Vancouver's Island, with a cable telegraph to China and a line of steamers from the terminus of the Canadian Railroad direct to China, to bring the teas and silks to pass over the cooler route to England by way of Canada. This work has already commenced. It is no longer promises. The clock of time has struck the hour of the dawn of a brighter day for Puget Sound. The Canadian road will force the North Pacific, and Jay Gould and Portland all to go to Puget Sound as a shipping point, and you may look for some important movements in the next Congress in your favor. When I look back to the many years of struggling existence of Washington Territory, and recall the many causes which, like a dark pall of funeral gloom have dimmed your fondest hopes, I think of the words of the elder Adams, spoken in those days of doubt when our country was in its earliest infancy, and apply them to my old home among you. "Through the thick gloom of the present I see the brightness of the future shining as the sun in heaven." You and I may not live to see the day, but our children and our children's children will live to see the country which the pioneers and pilgrims to the northwest coast gained through much tribulation and many hardships, a great and prosperous State, with the metropolis and queen city of the Pacific reposing upon the shores of one of her magnificent harbors.

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IN the Probate Court of Jefferson County, Washington Territory.
In the matter of the estate of
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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 the deceased, to present them within the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to said executor at his residence in Duca-wal-lups, Jefferson Co., W. T., or to his attorney, G. M. Bradshaw, at his office in Port Townsend, W. T.
EWELL P. BRENNON.
Executor of the last will of Alfred D. Fisher, deceased.
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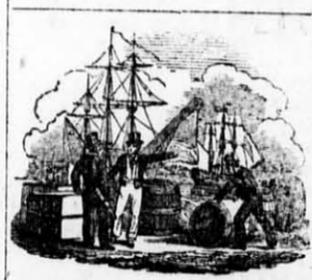
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Victoria, B. C., commencing on the third Friday in May, 1881.

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